

新东方 SAT 考试辅导教材

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专项突破与模拟试题

Barron's Writing Workbook for the New SAT

George Ehrenhaft

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Barron's Writing Workbook
for the New SAT

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PART |

THE BASICS: GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH THE WRITING TEST

Overview of the Writing Test
The Essay
Multiple-Choice Questions

SAT考试历时3小时45分钟。其中写作部分占1小时。考试的前25分钟为第一部分，其间考生要根据一个指定的话题写一篇作文。随后，考生还会遇到第二个历时25分钟的写作部分，该部分包括三种类型的选择题：(1)对写得较差的语句进行修正；(2)找出一组句子中的语法和用法错误；

(3)对一篇给定的作文初稿进行修改。在接下来的考试中，考生将进入第三个写作部分，该部分持续10分钟，题目仍然要求考生对写得较差的语句进行修正。总而言之，SAT考试写作部分包括一篇作文和两个选择题部分。

OVERVIEW OF THE WRITING TEST

总时间	内容	题目类型	分数
60分钟	写作能力、 语法、用法、选词	一篇作文（25分钟） 两个选择题部分 （25分钟和10分钟）	200~800

PURPOSE OF THE WRITING TEST

要求考生写一篇短文是考查学生完成大学里与写作相关课程的潜力的一种相对准确的方式。考生该部分的成绩还是决定其能否成功申请大学的重要砝码。考生的作文能向录取老师展示其写作能力，特别是在有限时间内的写作能力。另外，它还向学校提供了以下重要信息：

- 考生的思考深度。通过对话题或题目有见解的回答，考生得以展示其思考深度。同时，考生的回答也显示了其能否把握论点或大意，并将其深入展开。
- 考生组织观点的能力。通过根据有逻辑的、合理的计划来组织材料，考生能够展示其组织观点的能力。
- 考生表达自我的方式。通过准确简洁地把考生的想法传达给读者，考生可以展示其表达自我的能力。

- 考生对标准书面英语的掌握。通过写一篇语法和用法错误相对较少的作文，考生可以展示其应用标准书面英语的能力。

选择题涉及写作中常见的语法、用法、文体、选词和其他基本写作要素的问题。这些题目并不是问及一些晦涩的语法知识，而是要求考生识别常见的句子错误，并对句子和段落进行修改。

各大学将SAT写作成绩作为录取学生的一个衡量标准。一些学校还根据这项成绩来决定学生的课程级别。高分可能会让考生免修新生作文课，而不及格的分数则可能会使考生在开学前或者第一个学期被安排参加写作补习班。要想知道写作成绩对考生的影响如何，可以查询其所申请的学校的资料；或者，还有另一个方法：与大学录取老师面谈时顺便询问SAT分数在以后的学习中所起的作用。

HOW THE TEST IS SCORED

考生的作文将由两位经验丰富的阅卷老师评阅，他们大多为高中或大学老师，接受过对考生作文进行整体质量和有效性评价的培训。两位阅卷老师既不知道对方给考生的评分，也不知道考生的名字或学校。每位老师将在1(低)到6(高)分的分数范围为考生的作文打分。考生的最终分数将由两位老师的评分相加而成(即2~12分)。

在选择题部分，每答对一题得1分，答错一题扣0.25分，不答题既不得分也不扣分；该部分由机器阅卷，共49题，分数范围为20~80分。

分数寄出以前，College Board将把这两项分数换算成SAT的200~800分制(具体换算方法见39页)。写作总分以及数学和阅读分数将寄给考生、考生的导师以及考生所申请学校的录取办公室。

TO GUESS OR NOT TO GUESS

选择题答错扣分旨在减少盲目猜题的现象。如果考生对某道题一无所知，就空着不答。如果考生能够很自信地排除五个选项之一，那或许值得一猜，猜对的可能性是四分之一。这并不是很理想的成功概率，但假设你猜了四道题，每题都排除一个错误选项；如果在四次猜测中仅猜对一次，你将得到1分，被扣掉0.75分，净得0.25分。如果你全空着不答，就一点分都得不到。是的，这是一场赌博，因为你可能四次全部猜错；但是全错的可能性只有四分之一，而且你可能很幸运，猜对两个、三个，甚至是四个正确答案。

当遇到一个比较麻烦的题目时，比如你不知道在三个选项中选择哪一个，通常明智的做法是

利用直觉进行判断。测试专家及心理学家都认为，如果你相信自己的直觉，成功的可能性更大。然而，这并不保险，由于大脑的工作方式纷繁复杂，靠直觉做题对你来说并不一定总能有效。

关于猜题，还有另一种观点，认为较长的答案是正确答案。这种观点很不可信。事实上，由于表达简洁是写作的优点，所以在更多情况下，简短的选项更可能是正确答案。因此，在SAT考试中千万不靠耍小花招过关。

HOW TO PREPARE

在阅读这些文字之前，你已经开始为考试做准备了。事实上，当你多年前开始在纸上写字，当数位老师向你灌输英语语法基础知识时，你就已经开始做准备了。

但那是以前，现在要重温语法，熟悉考试模式，培养一系列有助于写作和回答选择题的技巧。

阅读完这篇序言，马上做第二部分的自我测试题，然后核对正确答案，在做错的题目前做标记。这样你不但可以判断还有多少需要学习，而且还能知道你需要学习什么材料。如果你在25分钟之内没有完成作文，你可以阅读第三部分内容，获知如何计划和组织作文的知识。如果你在选择题中做错了一些关于代词选择和并列结构的题目，你可以学习本书的第五部分，并做其中的练习题。

THE ESSAY

在不到半小时的时间内手写一篇文章确实是一种挑战。即使是那些习惯于在时间压力下工作的职业记者，也会觉得用25分钟写一篇好文章时间紧迫。但是，不要灰心！作文分数只是你申请大学材料中的一个数据而已。对于参加SAT考试的考生而言，大家的考试时间都是一样的，任何人的写作时间都不可能比你多十亿分之一秒。如果你之前是一位相当熟练的写作能手，那么，相信自己在SAT考试的论文写作中也同样会表现出色。事实上，你或许会比平时写得更好，因为你可能会在兴奋状态下表现最佳。

其他人通常需要大量的时间，比如几个小时甚至几天来完成写作的几个步骤；而在SAT考试的论文写作中，你必须将这些写作步骤浓缩至几分钟内完成。如果你以前做到过这一点，在SAT论文写作中你就有了成功的机会。比如，一次关于社会研究的作文考试，可能曾要求你在空白答卷上快速写出你所知道的关于暴政统治或者内战的原因。在过去的许多年里，在课堂上所写的大量作文无疑为你参加SAT快速写作提供了必需的训练。当然，在课堂上，你的成功部分取决于你的观点与老师的想法有多少契合之处。但是，SAT写作考试不是这样的。你不能像应对物理或西班牙语考试那样来应对SAT写作考试。因为你并不知道作文的主题，你必须快速地整理自己的思路，然后将想法写在纸上。通常情况下，写文章的人要花很长时间思考他们的观点，然后再将其写出来。动词“作文”(essay)事实上就是“充分思考后评定”的意思——但这并不适用于SAT。有限的时间迫使考生几乎需要立即作出回答，这便限制了考生进行充分的思考。如果你能成功地想出一个或者更多的深刻见解，那你就更有说服力。但是，一定要记住，SAT作文的目标其实更简单——它只是向大学表明，你能组织自己的想法，并且能够将它们清楚、有趣、正确地表达出来。

你写出的对题目的回答并不是预先确定的。你需要知道的已经存储在你的头脑中。在考试当天你所要面临的任务是组织你的观点，将它们写在纸上，让别人看得懂。考试考查的是你能做什么，而不是知道什么。

更确切地说，作文考查的是你针对某个事件阐述自己观点的技巧。首先，你必须仔细思考作文命题中的主要问题，就主题形成自己独特的观点。然后你必须对观点进行展开，用适当的论据来支持自己的观点。在25分钟之内完成的作文肯定要比高中或者大学课程所要求写的文章短很多。它不可能像那些用好几个小时或好几天才写出的文章一样有很多润色。但是，它代表了你在写作的开始阶段所能做的工作，而且25分钟给了你证明自己能写好初稿的足够时间。

写作话题，即写作提示材料，包括一段引言或一个小段落，之后是题目，问及考生关于这段引言或者小段落内容的观点。虽然没有人能预知写作材料的主题，但可以确定的是，写作题目说明大致都如下所示：

Think carefully about the issue presented in the following excerpt and the assignment below:

The principle is this: each failure leads us closer to deeper knowledge, to greater creativity in understanding old data, to new lines of inquiry. Thomas Edison experienced 10,000 failures before he succeeded in perfecting the light bulb. When a friend of his remarked that 10,000 failures was a lot, Edison replied, "I didn't fail 10,000 times, I successfully eliminated 10,000 materials and combinations that didn't work."

Adapted from Myles Brand,
"Taking the Measure of Your Success"

Assignment: What is your view on the idea that it takes failure to achieve success? Plan and write an essay in which you develop your point of view on this issue. Support your position with reasoning and examples taken from your reading, studies, experience, or observations.

Adapted from
www.collegeboard.com/newsat/hs/writing/essay.html

根据这些说明——有必要的话，仔细阅读说明两三次——你必须写一篇作文，阐述你对“失败是成功之母”这个陈述的立场。一方面，支持这一论点的作文，不管你怎么定义成功，将论证成功总是要经过失败才能取得，没有经历过失败的成功不能算是真正的成功。另一方面，反对这一论点的作文则将论证成功和失败没有联系。当然，还有一种可能，那就是，论证成功有时依靠失败有时却并不这样。

在作文中写什么完全由考生自己决定。这里的答案无所谓正确或者错误。你不会因提出不寻常的观点而被扣分，除非你的作文前提错误或完全出于幻想。一旦确定了自己的论证角度，你就可以开始进行陈述了。要一致并正确地表达你的想法。作文的所有组成部分都要做到为一个观点服务。如果你提供的论据偏离了中心思想或者引出其他论点，你就会没有足够的时间来论述，作文的质量就会大打折扣。总之，你不能让读者直到结尾还不知道作文所阐述的是什么观点。

决定了主题立场后，接下来就要清楚有效地展开论述你的观点。展开论述就是指利用例证性材料来支持你的观点；这些材料可以从任何来源中获取：你的课内或者课外读物、课程内容、个人经历或者观察。简言之，你可以使用事实、数据、常识、历史背景——任何材料，来表明你的观点有坚实的基础，而不是你的个人感觉或偏好。记住，SAT考试所要求的作文是理性的论述，而不是带有感情色彩的漫谈。

写作任务要求考生在开始写作之前对论文进行规划。对于某些人来说，这就相当于列提纲；对于其他人来说，他们只需要在纸上简单列出几点。不管你是喜欢列大纲，还是喜欢在写之前只进行简单的构想，在SAT的答卷上你写的都必须是一篇作文——不是剧本，不是诗歌，不是短篇小说，不是对白，也不是寓言。你的作文不必遵循一个特定的格式，但是，如果你的作文有了、合理的结构，有导言，有能够支持你主要观点的材料以及恰当的结论，它就更有可能使你取得高分。其他的作文结构也不是不可取，但是在短短的25分钟之内，你并没有太多时间来进行创新。

写作题目说明并没有告诉你作文应该写多长；字数的多少完全取决于你自己。需记住的是，比起数量，质量更重要。只写一段你可能没有机会来展开论述你的观点，写两段可能会有机会让你这么做，但是写三段或者更多的段落会让人觉得你有能力将观点进行更深入的论述。将作文规划为至少两或三段。事实上，比起两段，三段更合适，但这只是一个大致情况，并不是每篇作文都适用这种结构。（我们将在第三部分对此进行更多的讨论。）总之，段落的数量不如每段的内容重要。甚至仅仅一个段落，也能够证明你是一位一流的作者。

平常自然的写作风格可能是最好的写作风格。把你的读者想像成生活中的平常人，他们更喜欢明了直白的日常用语。读者不喜欢那些正式、浮夸、做作的文章。当然，优雅的词语也是可以使用的，但是要少用，以免使文章看起来像是自我炫耀或者显得傻气。

临近SAT考试时，复习这些关于写作的建议。提前知道该做什么有利于你保持清醒的头脑，并使你在监考人说“打开你的试卷，开始答题”时能够马上开始写作。

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

SAT写作的选择题分为两个单独的部分(分别为25分钟和10分钟),共49道题,涉及语法、用法、选词(措辞)和表达(习语)。问题分为三类:

1. 改进句子题(25道题目)

2. 识别句子错误题(18道题目)

3. 改进段落题(6道题目)

在这三类题目中,识别句子错误题中的句子是最短的——只有两三行。大多数学生在答这类题目时都比答其他题目快。改进句子题需要的时间稍长些,因为考生在这类选择题中需要阅读更多内容。改进段落题需要的时间最长,因为需要改进的地方在指定阅读的文章里。

即便是这样,你也没有必要着急答题。只要你稳步地答题,测试给出的时间是足够的,它是经过仔细校准的。

THE ORDER OF QUESTIONS

改进句子题和识别句子错误题中的题目大致是按照从易到难的顺序排列的。但是,千万不要就此认为第7题就会比第6题难,或者第14题肯定比第13题难。因为你的头脑与任何人的都不一样,有可能你总是发现后一道题目要比前一道容易。如果你遇到了一道有点麻烦的题目,不要就此停住,直接做下一题,过后如果时间允许的话再返回来做这道题。改进段落题中的题目安排与前两类题目不同:这些题目是根据段落的进程安排的。按顺序答题可能会有用,但是,千万不要被题目的顺序限制住。比如,你会发现,在处理那些涉及到整个段落或者整篇文章的题目之前,先解决那些细节问题会很有用。

IMPROVING SENTENCES QUESTIONS

这部分题目要求你指出标准英语中的错误以及在文体和表达方面的问题。在每道题目中,句子的一部分——有时候是整个句子——会被画线。针对画线的内容,有五个选项供你选择,你的任务是从中选出一个最合适的答案。通常情况下,选项A总是重复画线的内容;所以,只有在你认为这个画线部分没有必要改进的情况下才选择选项A。在任何情况下都不要选那个完全改变了句原意的选项,即便这个选项的语法和文体完全正确。

Sample Questions

1. The custom of awarding huge scholarships to college athletes have gotten out of hand.
 - (A) of awarding huge scholarships to college athletes have gotten out of hand
 - (B) of huge scholarships awarded to college athletes has gotten out of hand
 - (C) of awarding gigantically huge scholarships to student athletes attending college have gotten out of hand
 - (D) is out of hand by which awards for college athletes are granted huge scholarships
 - (E) of rewarding college athletes with huge scholarships are out of hand

Explanation: A basic rule of English grammar is that the subject of a sentence must agree in number with its verb. That is, a singular subject must have a singular verb, and a plural subject must be accompanied by a plural verb.

Choice B is the best answer because both the verb, *has*, and the subject, *custom*, are singular. Choice A uses *have*, a plural verb that fails to agree with *custom*, a singular subject.

Choice C is an excessively wordy variation of choice A.

In choice D, both the subject, *custom*, and the verb, *is*, are singular, but the sentence contains an extremely awkward phrase, “out of hand by which.”

Choice E uses *are*, a plural verb that fails to agree with the subject.

For more details on subject-verb agreement turn to Part V, page 152.

2. Both of my cousins who live in San Francisco speak both Chinese and Russian.
- (A) Both of my cousins who live in San Francisco
- (B) Both of my two cousins living in San Francisco
- (C) My two cousins, who lives in San Francisco
- (D) My two cousins in San Francisco
- (E) My two San Francisco cousins of mine

Explanation: Because sentences cluttered with unnecessary words are less effective than tightly written sentences, one of your tasks while answering Improving Sentences questions is to root out unnecessary and redundant words and phrases.

Choice D is the best answer because it is more concisely written than the other choices.

Choice A is grammatically correct, although it could be stylistically improved by eliminating the repetition of the word *both*.

Choice B also suffers from needless repetition but compounds the problem with the word *two*, a redundancy.

Choice C is more economical, but it contains a singular verb, *lives*, that disagrees with its plural subject, *cousins*.

Choice E contains a redundancy, *my* and *of mine*.

For more details on wordiness, turn to Part V, page 136.

How to Find Answers to Sentence Improvement Questions

- 阅读整个句子，注意句子的意思。
- 记住错误只可能出现在句子中画线的部分。
- 尽量在头脑中“默读”这个句子。
- 尽量确定是否存在问题。
- 寻找画线部分啰唆或者表达不当的错误。
- 阅读选项，忽略选项A，因为选项A与画线部分是一样的。
- 排除所有有明显错误的选项。
- 检查剩余选项语法和用法方面的错误。(关于怎么准确地进行检查，请参看本书第四部分。)
- 排除任何改变了句子原意的选项。
- 如果没有必要对句子进行改进，在答卷上填A。

IDENTIFYING SENTENCE ERRORS

识别句子错误题的形式是一个句子中有几处画线部分，如下所示：

1. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the new
A
members sweared that they would never
B C
reveal the secret handshake. No error.
D E
2. With the development of antitoxins and
A
serums, there are hardly no cases of
B C
smallpox or yellow fever anywhere in the
D
world. No error
E

你所要做的是仔细阅读句子，找出其中有错误的选项。句子画线的选项中只可能有一个是错误的，没有任何一个句子会有两处错误。有时某个句子可能没有错误，在这种情况下，正确答案便是选项E（没有错误）。

Explanation: The correct answer to Question 1 is B because the past tense of the verb *swear* is *swore*. The verb *swear* doesn't adhere to the usual pattern of verbs—that is, creating the past tense by adding *-ed* to the present tense, as in *walk/walked* or *love/loved*. Rather, it follows a pattern of its own, just like other so-called irregular verbs, including *eat/eaten*, *ring/rung*, and *sleep/slept*.

Knowing about irregular verbs could have led you to the right answer. Yet, had you never heard about such verbs, you still might have been drawn to choice B by your innate sense of the way English sounds. In other words, your language “ear” may have told you that something was amiss. Nevertheless, even a good ear for language is not a reliable substitute for a thorough understanding of grammar and usage.

The correct answer to Question 2 is C because the underlined word is a double negative. Both *hardly* and *no* are negative words. Therefore, a phrase containing both words constitutes an error in standard usage.

在SAT中识别句子错误不要求考生知道关于语法和用法的专业术语，尽管学习一些基础概念，如词性、句子结构、动词时态会有帮助——可以在本书第五部分重温这些概念。

How to Find Answers to Identifying Sentence Errors Questions

- 阅读整个句子。
- 尽量在头脑中“默读”这个句子。
- 将注意力放在那些听起来不恰当的单词或者短语上。
- 尽量解释语法错误可能是什么。检查剩下的选项，看是否有语法和用法错误。（在本书的第四部分有关于可能发生的错误的全面论述。）
- 如果所有画线的词语都正确，在答卷上填E。

IMPROVING PARAGRAPHS QUESTIONS

改进段落部分是考查最全面的部分。同改进句子部分一样，它也包括很多关于语法和用法规则的题目，但除此之外，还涉及很多与写作有关的其他内容——文体、结构组织、过渡的使用、段落的展开及主题句等。这些题目并不是想难为你或者愚弄你。相反，题目所涉及的有关写作的方方面面，是任何一个相对有经验的写作者所熟知的。

题目来源于某篇学生所写的未经过校订的草稿。读后你可能会发现它很不完善。题目中预计会有一两道是关于语法和用法的，其他的题目则要求你改进文章的文体、结构，以及进行更有效的表达。

Sample Questions

The excerpt that follows is part of an essay written in response to the topic: *Preserving the Environment—Everybody's Job*.

[1] As people get older, quite obviously, the earth does too. [2] And with the process of the earth aging, we must keep recycling our waste products. [3] The idea of using things over and over again to conserve our natural resources is a brilliant one. [4] Those who don't do it should be criticized greatly.

[5] As we become more aware of the earth's limitations, we all say “Oh, I'd like to help.” [6] Not everyone does, even though recycling is an effective place to start. [7] Taking cans and bottles back to the supermarket to be recycled is a clever idea. [8] It attracts anyone who wants the money (5 cents per can or bottle). [9] In addition, in almost every town there is a Recycling Center. [10] There are separate bins for paper, glass, and plastic. [11] This is a convenient service to those who support recycling. [12] It is so easy to drive a few blocks to a center to drop off what needs to be recycled. [13] This is just another simple example of how easy it really is to recycle and get involved. [14] Anyone who cannot see its simplicity should be criticized for not doing their part to help make the world a better place.

[15] When I go to other people's houses and see glass bottles and jars mixed in with household garbage, I get disgusted and often say, "Why don't you recycle that glass instead of throwing it out?" [16] It angers me when they respond, "It's too much trouble." [17] Such people are ignorant and deserve to be taught a lesson about how wastefulness is slowly destroying the earth.

1. Considering the essay as a whole, which of the following best explains the main purpose of the second paragraph?

(A) To explain the historical background of the topic
 (B) To provide a smooth transition between the first and third paragraphs
 (C) To define terms introduced in the first paragraph
 (D) To develop an idea presented in the first paragraph
 (E) To present a different point of view on the issue being discussed

Explanation: To answer this question, you must read the whole essay. You must also know something about how paragraphs function in an essay.

All the choices name legitimate uses of paragraphs, but only choice D applies to this essay because it develops by example an idea originating in the first paragraph—how easy it is to recycle. Choices A, C, and E can be quickly discarded. Choice B is a possibility because in a unified essay each paragraph, aside from the opening and closing paragraphs, in some way serves as a bridge between paragraphs. Because the second paragraph is the longest of the essay, however, its main function is probably more than transitional.

2. Which of the following sentences most effectively combines sentences 9, 10, and 11 (reproduced below) into a single sentence?

[9] In addition, in almost every town there is a Recycling Center. [10] There are separate bins for paper, glass, and plastic. [11] This is a convenient service to those who support recycling.

(A) Recycling centers offer recyclers convenience by providing separate bins

for paper, glass, and plastic and by being located in almost every town.

- (B) Recycling centers, located in almost every town, provide convenient bins for separating paper, glass, and plastic.
 (C) Almost every town has a recycling center with separate bins for paper, glass, and plastic, and this is a convenience for recyclers.
 (D) Besides, people who recycle will find recycling centers in almost every town, providing convenient separation to recycle paper, glass, and plastic into bins.
 (E) For the convenience of recyclers in almost every town, paper, glass, and plastic are separated into provided bins at its recycling center.

Explanation: This question relates to sentence structure—in particular how the structure of a sentence helps to convey meaning. You probably know that in a series of short sentences each idea carries equal weight. But combining short sentences permits a writer to highlight the important ideas while de-emphasizing others. To answer this question, then, you must decide which idea expressed by the three sentences deserves to be given the greatest emphasis.

The three sentences in question come from a paragraph that discusses the ease and appeal of recycling. Because sentences 10 and 11 refer to the convenient arrangement of recycling bins, they are more important to the development of the paragraph than sentence 9, about the location of recycling centers.

Usually, the main point of a sentence is found in its main clause. Knowing that, read each of the choices. Choices A and C give equal weight to the location and convenience of recycling centers. Choice D stresses the location rather than the convenient arrangement of bins in recycling centers. Choice E not only alters the meaning but contains both an ambiguous pronoun reference ("its") and an awkward usage ("provided bins"). Therefore, choice B is the best answer. It highlights the facilities offered by recycling centers while diminishing the importance of their location.

How to Find Answers to Improving Paragraphs Questions

- 阅读整篇文章，注意它的中心思想和作者的写作意图。
- 忽略所有错误，除了选择题中要求找出的错误之外。
- 仔细阅读每道题目和五个选项。
- 排除所有啰唆、重复、表达不当的选项。同时，忽略那些包含语法和用法错误的选项（该找哪些错误在本书的第五部分有详细探讨）。
- 答题时，要记住每段大意和整篇文章的中心思想（关于写作的各方面信息，参看本书第三部分）。

A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT

SAT测试中的选择题部分主要考查英语课上教授的典型语法、用法和修辞，即便你对语法和用法的感觉不是很好，或不太懂修辞，也不要灰心。毕竟本书是一本全面的备考SAT的指导书，书中有效地阐释了考试所需的所有信息，以及如何取得令人自豪的高分。

你准备好了吗？如果准备好了，就翻到下一页，拿出1个小时来做样题。祝你好运！