

最新GMAT

文法、修辭與閱讀

莫力博士編著

GMAT

中西留學書籍出版社叢書之七十五

版權所有

翻印必究

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# 卷 頭 語

“ If you need a last-minute brush-up, this is the one book for you. ”

鑒於目前欲赴美加各地入商學或管理研究所深造者，幾乎都要考 GMAT ( Graduate Management Admission Test )，作為申請入學及獎學金的參考資料。然而，對我國學生而言，是項奪標的難關，其中句子改正 ( sentence correction ) 及閱讀測驗 ( reading comprehension ) 不易準備，更不易得分。往往許多同學跨過托福低欄，卻無法躍過 GMAT 高欄，而被摒棄於研究所門外，望洋興嘆，實在是件非常可惜的事。

一般準備 GMAT 的方法，除參加美加留學中心所開的 GMAT 專業班外，就是閱讀一些 GMAT 參考書籍，增加應考實力 ( for scoring high on the GMAT )。但令人遺憾的是坊間所出版的，都是些考古題的解答，與瞎子摸象無異，沒有一本是有系統帶領讀者，深入瞭解這項考試，進而豁然貫通，享受測驗之樂的參考書。在這前提下，及美加英語中心叢主任與同學們的催促壓力下，編者參考美加各地出版的資料十餘本，及歷屆考古題，再加上平日授課的經驗，針對同學文法上的弱點，修辭上的盲點，閱讀上的缺點，編寫本書。無疑地，此書在手，事半功倍，AT 一次 OK！

本書特色——除 GMAT 外，還可適用於托福測驗，一石二鳥。

1. 融合國內外GMAT書籍之優點，將GMAT文法修辭考題，分門別類，加以整理分析，列出必考與常考題型，並附測驗，簡明易懂，不但能知其然，還能知其所以然。
2. 分析GMAT閱讀測驗題型，指出閱讀重點，並列出閱讀技巧，進而享受閱讀之樂。
3. 每個題型都附托福有關的文法修辭考古題，對托福考六〇〇分，助益甚大。其中基本文法題，可參閱編者另一拙作「托福文法必考題型」一書。

編者才疏學淺，且在教學之餘編寫此書，雖殫精竭智，力求詳盡完美，但付印倉促，遺漏欠妥之處，在所難免，尚祈先進時賢不吝賜教為幸，俾於再版時改正。並願祝各位胸懷大志的讀者們順利通過GMAT考試，早日啟程赴美加各地深造。

最後編者感謝叢主任樹朗先生惠予許多第一手資料，使本書內容更趨充實、完美。

編者 莫力 識

中華民國七十八年二月三日於台北

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# 第一章 概論

## 一、前言

這部份共考廿五題，測驗時間卅分鐘。主要測驗考生的文法與修辭知識，要求考生挑出最正確最有力的句子( a test of correctness and effectiveness of expression )。一般而言，正確屬於文法範圍，而有力屬於修辭範圍。何謂正確？正確的句子不但要合文法而且要合邏輯。何謂有力？有力的句子，不但要清楚，簡潔而且要符合習慣用語。現在不妨再重覆一次，考試時，所挑選的最佳答案不但要 correct ( grammatical and logical ) 而且要 effective ( clear , concise and idiomatic )。爲幫助考生增進解題能力，作者依據個人的教學經驗，提供考試時所需的英文文法與修辭知識，使考生輕易地過關，並獲得高分。

## 二、題目形態( The Question Format )

每題都有劃線部份，有時可能全部劃線，有時可能部份劃線。每題後面都附有五個答案( A , B , C , D , E )，如果考生認爲劃線部份，無論在文法上或修辭上都很完美，則選答案(A)，否則選其他答案。除非題目所犯的錯誤非常明顯，否則解題時，考生必須先了解整句，千萬不可只讀劃線部分( Do not read only the underlined portion. )。

### 三 解題策略 ( Sentence Correction Attack Strategy )

1. 仔細閱讀原句，了解其意義 ( Read the sentence for meaning )，及所附的五個答案。
2. 在了解的過程裏，特別注意文法與修辭以及用字是否適當 ( Note any obvious errors )，切勿選擇有改變原句意義的答案。( Do not make a choice that changes the meaning of the original sentence. )
3. 所選的最正確答案必須符合標準寫作英語 ( standard written English ) 而非口說英語 ( spoken English ) 的條件 ( 見下節說明例 )。
4. 所選的答案不但要 correct 而且要 effective.
5. 一定要選擇最佳的答案。因五個答案 A、B、C、D、E，乍見之下，常有幾個看起來都對，但何者最優，則必須仔細考慮。如下面例子：

The man who is my mother's father is a complete stranger to me ; we have never met.

A The man who is my mother's father.

B The father of my mother.

C My grandfather.

D My maternal grandfather.

E My grandfather ( on my mother's side )

以上五個答案都對，但答案(D)最佳 ( Answer D is the best answer because it is concise but exact. It states the idea in just a few words. )

6. 把會做的題目盡量先做，困難的，暫留最後，等有時間再做。一般而言，整題都劃線比部分劃線的題目，困難而且又費時，最好留在最後。因此，解題時不妨 Note exactly how much of the sentence is underlined.

## Spoken English 與 Written English

談論英文的用字措辭，有個觀念要先釐清，那就是：英語中的 spoken English 與 written English，用字方面區別很大。一般說來，spoken English 用字比較簡單，written English 較為講究，也就是我們常說的 big words 用得比較多。一個外國公司的洋老闆，如果要員工準時來開會，口頭上也許會說：I want you to come on time. 但若是形諸筆墨，以佈告的方式出現時，他很可能會用：I require your attendance to be punctual.

其實，我們中文何嘗不是如此。「時間過得真快」是一般說話時常用的，愛用成語的人就說「光陰似箭」，至於說「時光荏苒」就是文縐縐的用語了，書寫時使用無妨，講話時使用，免不了受人嘲笑為「掉書袋」。還有，愛情文藝小說裏，許多作家喜愛用的「這對情人，在仁愛路的紅磚上」，這個「佇」書卷氣再重的人，我想都不會在講話時使用，姑不論有多少受高等教育的中國人，會正確的讀出這兩個字，就算唸對了，聽話者不知所云亦居多。可是這個「佇」，却有許多作家偏好，足見中文的口語與文語也是很大的區別的。

英文課本中所教的大多是正式英語，由下列這段 Mary 與 John 的談話，可以略為辨識兩者間的差異。

Formal English	Spoken English
Mary: Hello, John. How are you?	Mary: Hi, John. How are you doing?
John: Fine. Just fine. And you?	John: Great. Just great. And you?
Mary: Fine. How is work going?	Mary: Great. How's work?
John: Oh, it's very busy.	John: Oh, it's really crazy.
What about you?	How about you?
Mary: Things are a little slow now, but I'm sure we'll be busy again soon.	Mary: Things are a little slow now, but I'm sure they'll pick up soon. Say hello to your family for me.
Give my regards to your family.	



嚴格依照 written English 使用詞句，比依照 spoken English 使用詞句來得正式。例如賓位疑問代名詞與關係代名詞可以用 “whom”，也可以用 “who”。但是 “whom” 是依照 written English 的用法，所以比較正式；“who” 是 spoken English 的用法，所以比較不正式。試比較(1)的直接問句、(2)的間接問句、(3)含有關係代名詞 “who(m)” 的句子、(4)含有複合關係代名詞 “who(m) ever” 的句子。

(1) **Whom** did you appoint as chairman? (較爲正式)

**Who** did you appoint as chairman? (較不正式)

(2) I asked her twice **whom** she saw. (較爲正式)

I asked her twice **who** she saw. (較不正式)

(3) I know the man **whom** you met yesterday. (較爲正式)

I know the man **who** you met yesterday. (較不正式)

(4) **Whoever** you meet, the first thing you mention is the weather.

(較爲正式)

**Whoever** you meet, the first thing you mention is the weather.

(較不正式)

又如，在動詞後面用 “because of, on account of, owing to” 來表示原因，比用 “due to” 來得正式；因爲 written English 認爲 “due” 是形容詞，應該用在 Be 動詞後面。試比較下列句子。

(5) I was late **because of** a traffic tie-up. (較爲正式)

I was late **due to** a traffic tie-up. (較不正式)

(6) His hesitancy **was** due to fear. (較爲正式)

His **hesitated** due to fear. (較不正式)

再如，“the reason... is” 後面用名詞或 “that” 子句比用

“because of …”或“because …”正式；因為written English 認為既然主語“the reason …”是名詞組，就應該用名詞或名詞子句做補語。

- (7) The reason we chose Cathy is **her height**. (較爲正式)

The reason we chose Cathy is **because of her height**.

(較不正式)

The reason we chose Cathy is **that** she is tall.

(較爲正式)

The reason we chose Cathy is **because** she is tall.

(較不正式)

用形容詞“quick, slow, fine, real, sure, awful”來代替副詞“quickly, slowly, well, really, surely, awfully”都是比較不正式的說法。以名詞“her age, no use”來代替介詞組“of her age, of no use”、以名詞“the way”或介詞“like”來代替連詞“as”、以介詞“like”來代替連詞“as if, as though”以及以名詞“the moment, the minute”來代替連詞“as soon as”的用法都比較不正式。試比較：

- (8) He did it **quickly**. (較爲正式)

He did it **quick**. (較不正式)

- (9) She works **slowly**. (較爲正式)

She works **slow**. (較不正式)

- (10) It works **well**. (較爲正式)

It works **fine**. (較不正式)

- (11) They got **really** mad. (較爲正式)

They got **real** mad. (較不正式)

- (12) It **surely** means a lot to me. (較爲正式)

It **sure** means a lot to me. (較不正式)

- (13) He's **awfully** nice to me. (較爲正式)  
 He's **awful** nice to me. (較不正式)
- (14) She looks exactly the way a woman of **her age** should look.  
 (較爲正式)  
 She looks exactly the way a woman **her age** should look.  
 (較不正式)
- (15) It would be **of no use** for you to try. (較爲正式)  
 It would be **no use** for you to try. (較不正式)
- (16) Use your knife and fork **as** I do. (較爲正式)  
 Use your knife and fork **the way** I do. (較不正式)  
 Use your knife and fork **like** I do. (更不正式)
- (17) It looks **as if** they will be finished earlier than usual. (較爲正式)  
 It looks **like** they will be finished earlier than usual. (較不正式)
- (18) The dress looked **as if** it were new. (較爲正式)  
 The dress looked **like** new. (較不正式)
- (19) **As** I said, if you love her, help her. (較爲正式)  
**Like** I said, if you love her, help her. (較不正式)
- (20) I'll tell him **as soon as** he comes in. (較爲正式)  
 I'll tell him **the moment / the minute** he comes in.  
 (較不正式)

**written English** 認爲英語的假設法動詞必須用過去式，而且“was”必須用“were”；所以違背這個規定的用法都被認爲是比較不正式的用法。試比較：

- (21) It sounds as if you **knew** him. (較爲正式)  
 It sounds as if you **know** him. (較不正式)

- (22) Everyone I have asked about this looked at me as if I **were** out of my mind. (較爲正式)

Everyone I have asked about this looked at me as if I **was** out of my mind. (較不正式)

Everyone I have asked about this looked at me as if I **am** out of my mind. (更不正式)

- (23) I wish he **weren't** there. (較爲正式)

I wish he **wasn't** there. (較不正式)

同樣的，用假設法現在式（即動詞原式），比在動詞前面加上助動詞“**should**”或“**may**”的用法來得正式。試比較（24）：

- (24) It is necessary that every member **inform** himself of these rules. (較爲正式)

It is necessary that every member **should inform** himself of these rules. (較不正式)

It is necessary for every member **to inform** himself of these rules. (更不正式)

而用助動詞“**should**”或“**may**”的說法又比單用直說法動詞來得正式。

- (25) Whatever may happen, you must arrive there by six, unless you are sick. (較爲正式)

Whatever happens, you must arrive there by six, unless you are sick. (更不正式)

綜合以上所述，試比較（26）：

- (26) Whatever its other merits be, that is not one of them. (較爲正式)

Whatever its other merits may be, that is not one of them. (較不正式)

Whatever its other merits are, that is not one of them. (更不正式)

又 written English 嚴格要求主語與動詞之間，或指示詞與名詞之間的「數的呼應」( number agreement )；所以違背這個規定的用法都被認為是比較不正式的用法。試比較：

(27) There are some celery and apples in the refrigerator. (較為正式)

There is some celery and apples in the refrigerator. (較不正式)

(28) This kind of book has little value. (較為正式)

These kind of books have little value. (較不正式)

有時，可能是因為 E T S 命題委員的一時疏忽，其標準答案竟採用非正式用法，如下面這幾道考古題。

【例一】 Some analysts of retirement problems insist that the only way to provide equity and protection for all Americans is to amalgamate all retirement-income systems, including Social Security, into one central system.

- (A) insist that the only way to provide equity and protection for all Americans is to amalgamate
- (B) have insisted the only way equity and protection can be provided for all Americans is amalgamating
- (C) insist the only way to provide equity and protection for all Americans is the amalgamation of
- (D) are insistent that the only way equity and protection can be provided for all Americans is the amalgamation of
- (E) insist that the only way for the provision of equity and protection for all Americans is to amalgamate

【解說】

正確答案是(A)，但非正式用法。因為在 insist 後面所接的名詞子句，其動詞應用原式（在此應用 be，因其前 should 省略），而非直說法 is。但在五個答案中，沒有一個動詞是原形（be），所以只好採用非正式用法，然後考慮每句的簡潔性，結果發現(A)是最佳答案。

- 【例二】 If the state governor did not sign the new budget quick, the state might begin the new fiscal year not only with a significant deficit but also with no budgetary guidelines for lessening that deficit.
- (A) If the state governor did not sign the new budget quick, the state
- (B) Not signing the new state budget quickly, the governor knew that the state
- (C) Without a quick signing, the state governor knew that as far as the budget was concerned, the state
- (D) If the state governor did not sign the new budget quickly, the state
- (E) The governor understood that if he did not sign the budget and sign it quickly, that the effects of that action might cause the state to

【解說】

用形容詞 quick 來代替副詞 quickly，修飾動詞 sign 是比較正式的說法，故應選答案(D)。答案(B)因省 if，語意不清，所以不能選。

- 【例三】 The principle reason for the British invasion was because the sovereignty of British territory had been challenged.

- (A) The principle reason for the British invasion was because
- (B) The principle reason for the British invasion was that
- (C) The principal reason for the British invasion was that
- (D) The British invaded because
- (E) Principally, the British staged an invasion because

【解說】

the reason 是名詞組，就應該用名詞或名詞子句（that 子句）作補語，比用 because of 或 because 正式。此外，本題應注意 principal 的用法。

principal 當形容詞，其義為「主要的」；作為名詞，其義為「校長」。千萬不可與名詞 principle 「原則，主義」相混。本題既然說是英國入侵的主要理由，所以答案應選(C)。答案(D)與(E)皆改變了原句的意義。

【例四】 Marie Bonaparte put up the ransom that the Nazis insisted on if Freud was to be allowed to leave Vienna.

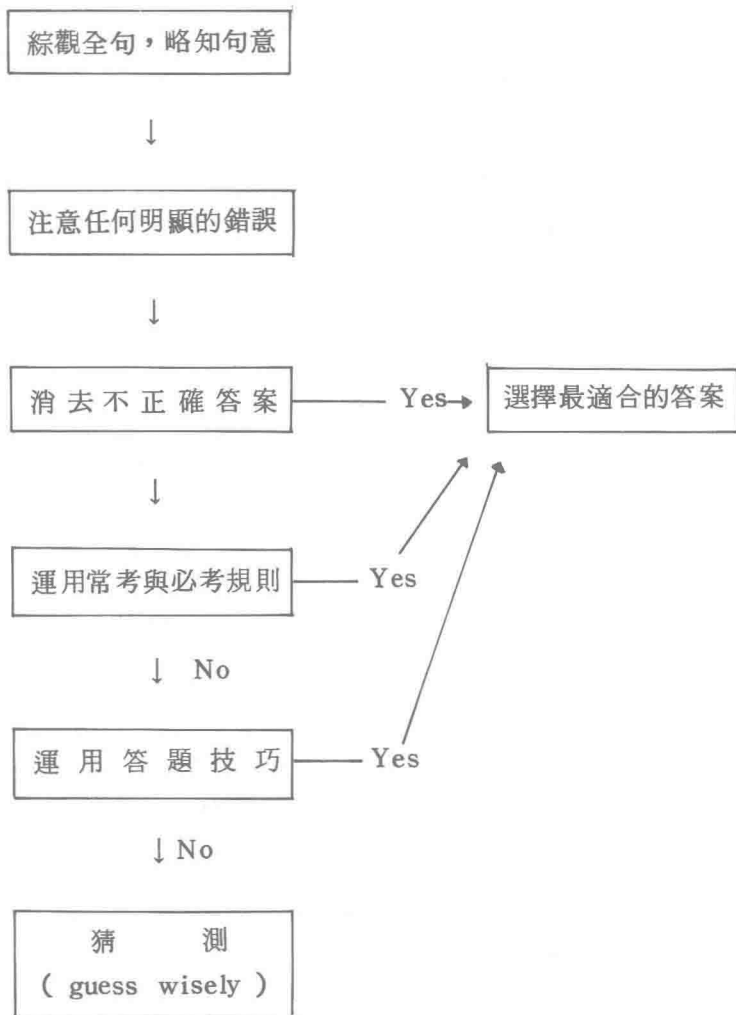
- (A) if Freud was to be allowed
- (B) if Freud were allowed
- (C) should Freud be allowed
- (D) if they will allow Freud
- (E) should allowance be made for Freud

【解說】

正確答案是(A)，條件句中採用直說法 was，是非正式用法，詳細

說明，請參閱第七頁，例句(22)。原句若非倒裝句，答案切勿採用倒裝句法，所以不可選答案(C)與(E)。

解題之流程圖





# 第二章 必考篇

## 必考文法與修辭規則

\*\*\*\*\*【重點提示一】\*\*\*\*\*

※ 平衡對稱結構 ( parallelism ) ※

※ ① be 動詞的對稱。 ※

※ ② 對等連接詞的對稱。 ※

\*\*\*\*\*

寫英文句子時，思想平行的句子，應在結構上講求對稱，切勿七拼八湊，否則，讀起來一定不順口。而且表達方式若用平衡對稱結構，可以使文章更有強調及震撼的效果。在聖經馬太福音中的「登山寶訓」是說明此規則的最好例子：

Blessed are the poor in spirit : for theirs is the kingdom  
of heaven.

Blessed are they that mourn : for they shall be comforted.

Blessed are the meek : for they shall inherit the earth.

Blessed are they who do hunger and thirst after  
righteousness : for they shall be filled.

( 虛心的人有福了，因為天國是他們的。哀慟的人有福了，因為他們必得安慰。溫柔的人有福了，因為他們必承受土地。飢渴慕義的人有福了，因為他們必得飽足。 )

英文句子裏，總共有二種對稱結構，第一種是 be 動詞之對稱。be 動詞之前若是不定詞，其後應配不定詞做補語，be 動詞之