

[每日阅读]对称原则中的省略现象 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier , \_\_\_\_\_ it more difficult. A.not make B.not to make C.not making D.do not make 在解这道题之前，我们先来探讨以下三个问题：一、对称原则及其在高考试题中的应用 并列连词and.or , but , while等连接的前后两个部分有某种对称性，或曰前后的词形要一致。比如说前面是动词，后面也要是动词；前面是过去式，后面也要是过去式；前面是主动语态，后面也要用主动语态，如此等等。掌握这种对称原则，对解单项填空和短文改错有很大用处。下面举数例高考试题佐证。 例1：My brother \_\_\_\_\_ while he \_\_\_\_\_ his bicycle and hurt himself . (MET89) A.fell , was riding B.fell were riding C.had fallen , rode D.had fallen , was riding

[分析]答案A。根据对称原则，and连接的并列谓语时态要一致，后面hurt是过去式，前面也应用过去式fell。while从句表示fell动作发生的时间是“在骑自行车时”，应用过去进行时。

例2：On saturday afternoon , Mr Green went to the market , \_\_\_\_\_ some bananas and visited her cousin . (MET91)

A.boughtB.buying C.to buyD.buy [分析]答案A。此题是含and连接的三个并列谓语,第一,三个动词用了过去式(went , visited),第二个必然要用过去式。 例3：Playing football not only makes up grow up tall and strong but also give us a sense of fair play and team spirit . (NMET98) [分析] not only ... but also ... 在这里连接并列谓语，根据对称原则,前面用的是一般现在时单数第三

人称形式makes，后面一个应是一般现在时单数第三人称，故这行give应改为gives. 例4：They eager to know everything about 93.\_\_\_\_\_China and asked me lots of questions . (NMET96) [分析]在这道改错题中这句话的主语是they，and连接的并列谓语第二个是过去式asked，根据对称原则，第一个也应是过去式。但eager是形容词，前面须加be的过去形式were. 二、对称原则中的省略现象 两个（或更多）作用相同的词，词组并列使用，后面一个为了避免重复而将与前面一个相同的情态动词，助动词、不定式前面的to和名词前面的冠词等省略。高考试题中并列结构第二个省略某些词语现象时有发生。又如：例5：The police found that the house\_\_\_\_\_and a lot of things\_\_\_\_\_. (MET91) A.has broken into , has been stolen B.had broken into , had been stolen C.has been broken into , stolen D.had been broken into , stolen [分析]答案D。主句谓语动词found后有两个并列的宾语从句，因为其主语the house和a lot of things是物，谓语动词应用过去完成时被动语态。为避免重复第二省略了相同的助动词had been. 例6：The car was quite old but in excellent condition. 这部车子相当旧，但机器性能还非常好。 [分析]but后省略了相同的连系动词were . 例7：The noun is the name of a person or thing . 名词是人或物的名称。 [分析]thing前省略了相同的冠词a . 例8：It was very kind of them to meet me at the railway station and drove me to their home . (NMET96)89.\_\_\_\_\_ . [分析]此题it是形式主语，and连接两个不定式to meet me 和to drive me 是真正的主语。为避免重复第二个不定式要省略to，所以drove要改成drive . 三、具有对比意义时，第二个不定式不省略to To be or not to be that is the

question . 是生是死，就是问题所在。 I came not to scold , but to praise you . 我来不是骂你，而是夸你的。 To try and fail is better than not to try at all . 尝试失败总比不尝试好。 两个不定式相距较远，即使中间没有对比关系，为避免意思上的含混，后面不定式to也不省略。如： We are to take the train to Hancow and after that to travel up the Changjiang River by ship . 我们将坐火车到汉口，然后再坐船沿长江往上行。 现在回到本文开头的那道高考题，它含有用逗号分开的两个不定式短语， to make life easier 和not to make it more difficult , 句中并列作连系动词be(is)的表语，因为有强烈的对比意义，不定式符号to不省略，所以B为其正确答案。 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。 详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)