

GMAT语法改错总结 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/126/2021_2022_GMAT_E8_AF_AD_E6_B3_95_c89_126238.htm CORRECTIVENESS

I. Logical Fallacies (logical perfection is superior to grammatical imperfection, the first and foremost issue of GMAT grammar is logic) (i) “ Shanghai is bigger than any cities in China. ” is mistaken because Shanghai cannot be larger than any cities that inclusive of itself. So it should be “ Shanghai is bigger than any other cities in China. ” (ii) Blind eyesight. visible wavelength are logically flawed arrangement. it should be “ blind people ”, “ visible radiation ” instead. (iii) Price cannot cause inflation but Price Increase can. (iv) 前后转折关系 (by transitional words as ‘ but ’ etc.) 是否成立要看前后的分类标准是否统一：big measurement small measurement III. 主谓搭配和代词指代（七大类型）(vi) 出现句首名 (vii) 词长串修饰考主谓搭配的可能性很大；(viii) 在英文中永远只有主谓搭配，同 (ix) 位语对谓语动词单复 (x) 数没有影响 Five hundred students each have a computer. Each of five hundred students have a computer. Leaf and *** material, the most *** parts, Vt.s Five hundred students, groups each have a computer. (xi) 倒装句（理清主语在哪）a. 介词在句首，b. 状语 句子谓语动词 主语（完全倒装）c. 极端形容词或 So 放在句首 (xii) Never, Whether, What, Should 在一个完整句子做整个句子的主语，(xiii) 谓语动作用单数 (xiv) 代词指 (xv) 代，同 (xvi) 样一句话中相同 (xvii) 的代词指 (xviii) 代相同 (xix) 的事物：they, them, their 在一句话中必须指 (xx) 代同 (xxi) 一主体 推论：It 在

句首做形式主语，后面it不能指代同一主体。如果出现这样的选项，一定错！(xxii)Exoneration and his freedom例题：泛指(xxiii)和特指(xxiv)不(xxv)能对称；代词是个特指(xxvi)概念，(xxvii)不(xxviii)能随意丢失，(xxix)否则句子意思发生变化。8GMAT中所有代词都不用来指代整个句子，只能是特定的名词或主体。但是当it在句首做形式主语时，可以指代：- 1. 后面的不2.定式 3.后面的that从句，4.如：It is you who is my friend that... IV.固定搭配的错误 (xxx)require somebody to do something that 虚拟语气省略should 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