

GMAT语法：Like用法总结及题目训练 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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: like 比较的是名词和名词。要找准比较对象。原则二：Just like 是wordy, like就可以了。Like\*\*, \*\*also 也是redundant。原则三：要把like的句子改写成as（连词）引导的从句的话，要补上从句的谓语动词（或助动词），并且该动词和主句的动词应该没有逻辑上的矛盾。1. as作连词，like作介词时，才可表示“象...一样”2. like 和 as 的优缺点 like优点是，直接接名词，简洁，比as灵活，象得没as那么象。但有时太灵活以至导致歧义(e.g.,og060.A)。相比之下as的优点是准确，缺点是过于死板，以致于有时导致逻辑上不通。（e.g.,og119.C）3. like 常用于比较名词，作独立成分，大部分时候出现在句首。（e.g.,og091）但like n.也可作表语 (looks like, reads like (e.g.,大全568))，或普通状语（说普通是区分独立成分）(v. like n.,e.g., og119)。平时我们说“work like a dog”，即属此类。4. 当like n.作状语时，象所有的介词短语作状语一样，要考虑它在句中的位置和用来修饰什么，不可导致歧义。5. 当like n.作状语时，感觉GMAT接受v. like n.，很少用v. n. like n.,除非是固定用法（如：treat...like...（大全310））。例如下面的句子，GMAT会认为confusing：Tom drives his car like a tank.（drive like a tank, or car like a tank?）6. like, as, 和 as if。当用as和like都感觉不舒服时，用as if + 虚拟语气，尤其用于和假设的事物或事实比较。如上面的句子用as不行，因为Tom drives his car as he drives a tank。显然不妥，因为Tom未必开坦克。但可以这

么说：Tom drives his car as if it were a tank。（大全310）7. "n1, like n2" 和 "n1, such as n2"。表“比如...” ，只能用such as；而表“象...” 时，用like。或说，当n2是n1的子集时，用such as；当n1和n2为平行可比物时，用like。记住such as一般对，也小心“大全229”那样的陷阱。8. "like this/these" 和 "sth. of this kind"，改成"such n."（e.g., 大全792）9. like和unlike。unlike只作独立成分和表语，没见过unlike作普通状语。He works unlike a dog (别扭)。注意 "is not unlike" 表强调，不要改成 "is like"。（e.g., og051）例：og091：like独立成分，平行比较 og060，大全844，大全045：like 歧义 og119/og189：v. like 普通状语，as过于死板大全310/大全973：as if，treat...like 大全568：系表结构，read like... 大全792：like these => such n. 大全229：表“象..” ，用like，不用such as og208：表“比如...” ，只能用such as，不用like

二 . Og对like的讲解

1. Like many self-taught artists, Perle Hessing did not begin to paint until she was well into middle age. (A) Like (B) As have (C) Just as with (D) Just like (A) (E) As did

Choice A, the best answer, is concise and grammatically correct, using the comparative preposition like to express the comparison between many self-taught artists and Perle Hessing. Choices B and E, which replace A's prepositional phrase with clauses introduced by as, use auxiliary verbs that cannot properly be completed by any part of the verb phrase in the main clause: neither have... did not begin nor did... did not begin is logically or grammatically sound. In C and D, Just as with and Just like are both unnecessary wordy.

2. Like Auden, the language of James Merrill is chatty, arch, and conversational given to complex

syntactic flights as well as to prosaic free-verse strolls. (A) Like Auden, the language of James Merrill (B) Like Auden, James Merrill's language (C) Like Auden's, James Merrill's language (D) As with Auden, James Merrill's language (C) (E) As is Auden's

the language of James Merrill At issue is a comparison of Auden's language with Merrill's language. Only C, the best choice, uses the elliptical like Auden's (language being understood), to compare Auden's language with Merrill's language. A, B, and D compare Auden (the person) with Merrill's language. Choice E is awkward and unidiomatic.

3. Like their male counterparts, women scientists are above average in terms of intelligence and creativity, but unlike men of science, their female counterparts have had to work against the grain of occupational stereotyping to enter a "man's world."

(A) their female counterparts have had to work (B) their problem is working (C) one thing they have had to do is work (D) the handicap women of science have had is to work (E) women of science have had to work E is the best choice. The meaning is clear despite the relative complexity of the sentence, the comparison of women with men is logical, and parallelism is maintained throughout.

In A, the construction unlike men of science, their female counterparts violates rules of parallelism and syntax. It would best be rendered as unlike men of science, women of science....

Choice B incorrectly suggests that a comparison is being made between men of science and a. problem faced by female scientists. In C, the lengthy separation between women and they makes the pronoun reference vague, and the comparison between men of

science and one thing (rather than women of science) is faulty. The phrasing is unnecessarily wordy as well. Choice D introduces unnecessary redundancy and awkwardness with the construction the handicap women... have had is to work. Choice D also incorrectly compares male scientists with a handicap faced by female scientists.

4. Like Rousseau, Tolstoi rebelled against the unnatural complexity of human relations in modern society. (A) Like Rousseau, Tolstoi rebelled (B) Like Rousseau, Tolstoi ' s rebellion was (C) As Rousseau, Tolstoi rebelled (D) As did Rousseau, Tolstoi ' s rebellion was ( A ) (E) Tolstoi ' s rebellion, as Rousseau ' s, was

In choice A, the best answer, a clear and logical comparison is made between Rousseau and Tolstoi. Choice B illogically compares a person, Rousseau, to an event, Tolstoi ' s rebellion. Also, Tolstoi ' s rebellion was against is less direct than Tolstoi rebelled against. Inserting did after As would make C grammatical. Because As is a conjunction, it must introduce a clause. hence the noun Rousseau must have a verb. Choice D compares an implied action (As did Rousseau) with a noun (Tolstoi ' s rebellion). Choice E is awkwardly formed, and like is needed in place of as to compare two nouns (rebellion is understood after Rousseau ' s). Also, Tolstoi ' s rebellion... was against is less direct than Tolstoi rebelled against.

5. Like the one reputed to live in Loch Ness, also an inland lake connected to the ocean by a river, inhabitants of the area around Lake Champlain claim sightings of a long and narrow “ sea monster. ” (A) Like the one reputed to live in Loch Ness, also an inland lake connected to the ocean by a river, inhabitants of the area around

Lake Champlain claim sightings of a long and narrow “ sea monster. ” (B) Inhabitants of the area around Lake Champlain claim sightings of a long and narrow “ sea monster ” similar to the one reputed to live in Loch Ness, which, like Lake Champlain, is an inland lake connected to the ocean by a river. (C) Inhabitants of the area around Lake Champlain claim sightings of a long and narrow “ sea monster ” similar to Loch Ness ’ s, which, like Lake Champlain, is an inland lake connected to the ocean by a river. (D) Like Loch Ness ’ reputed monster, inhabitants of the area around Lake Champlain, also an inland lake connected to the ocean by a river, claim sightings of a long and narrow “ sea monster. ” ( B ) (E) Similar to that reputed to live in Loch Ness, inhabitants of the area around Lake Champlain, also an inland lake connected to the ocean by a river, claim sightings of a long and narrow “ sea monster. ” Choice A, D and E illogically compare the monster reputed to live in Loch Ness to the inhabitants of the area around Lake Champlain, not to the monster that some local inhabitants claim to have sighted. Furthermore, in E the phrase Similar to that reputed to live in Loch Ness is needlessly wordy and indirect. C is faulty because the pronoun which would refer to Loch Ness, not to the “ sea monster ” similar to Loch Ness ’ s. B, the best choice, uses which correctly and makes a logical comparison. The question is a little easier than middle difficulty. 6. Like Byron at Missolonghi, Jack London was slowly killed by the mistakes of the medical men who treated him. (A) Like Byron (B) Like Byron ’ s death (C) Just as Byron died (D) Similar to Byron ( A ) (E) As did Byron Choice A

correctly compares two persons, Byron and Jack London. Choice B illogically compares Byron ' s death to London. Choice C does not compare one person to another and could be read as saying Just at the time that Byron died. Choice D misstates the idea: the point is not that London was similar to Byron but that he was like Byron in the manner of his death. In choice E, did cannot grammatically be substituted for was in the phrase was slowly killed. This question is a little more difficult than the average.

7. Like Haydn, Schubert wrote a great deal for the stage, but he is remembered principally for his chamber and concert-hall music. (A) Like Haydn, Schubert (B) Like Haydn, Schubert also (C) As has Haydn, Schubert (D) As did Haydn, Schubert also ( A ) (E) As Haydn did, Schubert also

Choice A is correct. In B, also is redundant after Like, which establishes the similarity between Haydn and Schubert. As in choices C, D, and E is not idiomatic in a comparison of persons. has in C wrongly suggests that the action was recently completed. and also in D and E is superfluous. This question is a little more difficult than the average.

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