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35. In June of 1987, The Bridge of Trinquetaille, Vincent van Goghs view of an iron bridge over the Rhone sold for \$20.2 million and it was the second highest price ever paid for a painting at auction. A. Rhone sold for \$20.2 million and it was B. Rhone, which sold for \$20.2 million, was C. Rhone, was sold for \$20.2 million, D. Rhone was sold for \$20.2 million, being E.

Rhone, sold for \$20.2 million, and was 1. 句子的完整性(一级排除A, D) A, B, V. 结构中 B 后面的逗号不能省略, B作同位语 without the comma, the phrase appears to be part of the main clause, and it is thus unclear what noun should govern the verb sold 2. 逻辑意思 (二级排除B, E) 平行结构: 系表结构的意思平行: The Bridge of Trinquetaill was the second price 意思不一致 3.

代词it in A has no logical referent 4. 修饰: 非限制性定语从句 which 指向词需要考察 5. being 一般错 类似题型例句 56.

Architects and stonemasons, huge palace and temple clusters were built by the Maya without benefit of the wheel or animal transport. (A) huge palace and temple clusters were built by the Maya without benefit of the wheel or animal transport (B) without the benefits of animal transport or the wheel, huge palace and temple clusters were built by the Maya (C) the Maya built huge palace and temple clusters without the benefit of animal transport or the wheel (D) there were built, without the benefit of the wheel or animal transport, huge palace and temple clusters by the Maya (C) (E) were the Maya

who, without the benefit of the wheel or animal transport, built huge palace and temple clusters 这道题就是典型的“n1, n2 v”. 综合这道题和stoner的解释与举例，我想是不是这样：当n1是同位补充解释时，n2后不加逗号是可以的。比如这个og56当n2充当同位补充解释时，就需要加逗号。比如og35。同位语虽然是等价的意思，但peajack，我认为主语和同位语的位置不能互换。如果architects and stonemasons作主语，那在逻辑上是说不通的。因为是the Maya建造了那些宫殿和庙宇without of benefit..., 而不是随便的一些建筑师和石头匠(泛指)。同位语是解释说明主语，把凡高的view定义成The Bridge of T不合逻辑；只有把The Bridge of T解释成凡高的画才行。可以参考 OG 220 220. For almost a hundred years after having its beginning in 1788, England exiled some 160,000 criminals to Australia. (A) For almost a hundred years after having its beginning in 1788, (B) Beginning in 1788 for a period of a hundred years, (C) Beginning a period of almost a hundred years, in 1788, (D) During a hundred years, a period beginning in 1788, (E) (E) Over a period of a hundred years beginning in 1788, Aside from being wordy and awkward, choice A is illogical: because its refers grammatically to England, A states nonsensically that England had its beginning in 1788. Choice B is similarly illogical, because the initial verb phrase Beginning in 1788... modifies England, the subject of the main clause. Choice C is imprecise, saying that England in 1788 was Beginning a period... but not conveying the sense that anything happened within that period. Choice D is awkward and unidiomatic, and nonsensically suggests that a hundred years is defined as a period

beginning in 1788. Precise and idiomatically phrased, choice E is best. 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