

SAT 写作部分语法总结

SAT 语法隶属于写作部分，由三部分构成：ISE (Identifying Sentence Errors), IS (Improving Sentences) 和 IP (Improving Paragraphs)。分值分布是：ISE-18 道，IS-25 道，IP-6 道，其中的 IS 和 IP 部分是新的题型，在国内的考试和国外常见的考试里都没有见到过，也是很多考生提高成绩的瓶颈之处。

这种新的题型一般以一个长句作为一个最小单位，句子或句子的部分画线，针对画线部分给出了五个选项，其中选项 A 是原画线部分，BCDE 对 A 做了修改，要求考生在五个选项中选出最正确和最简洁的。这种题型的特点是：正确性，简洁性，最佳性。正确的选项要力求兼顾以上三点：可能五个选项都是正确的，但是要选出最简洁的；可能不止一个选项是简洁的，但是要选择最佳的。这就突破了传统考试中以正确来评判的标准，再加上语法试题中单词难度大，句子长且复杂，更加重了难度！其实，这种考试的知识面是很险隘的，出题也是很有规律的，只要能掌握其基本出题规律和常错原则，加以适当地练习，语法部分应该是整张 SAT 试卷中最简单的部分。

以下只有错题和值得注意的点。

句子级 (什么算正常句子)：

一、主语成分与其动词形式要一致：

1. The derelict house across from the warehouses and the even more decrepit one just beside them have been placed on the list of historic landmark. (No error)

实际的主语成分是：the derelict house 和 the even more decrepit one；因为后者不可能与 the warehouses 有什么可以 make sense 的联系

包含了另一个问题：是人能还是物能

2. By including pieces of cloth, newspaper, wallpaper, and other materials in his work, Picasso's innovation had an important influence on twentieth-century art.

首先，只有毕加索才能 had influence on art by including pieces of cloth, 他的 innovation 不可能主动 include。

结果就是只有 the innovative Picasso was an important influence on (Influence on!)

二、主语与其 modifier 距离要短；补语位置适当 (好像是补语吧、语法忘了。。)：

出现两次 1. Because of ignoring its potential, biofeedback is a medical therapy most physicians reject.

此句的问题是：modifier "because of ignoring its potential" 距离主语 "physicians" 太远，可改为：Most physicians reject biofeedback because they ignore its potential.

语法上解释就是 从句 because of 的主语 “physicians” 与主句的主语 “biofeedback” 不一致，所以错。改的办法就是将 because of 接到 reject 后面。
当然，追求简洁，最好改成 biofeedback is a medical therapy most physicians reject because they ignore its potential.

2. The chair of the school board announced a plan to build two new elementary schools during an interview with a local news reporter.

其实这句话最明显的问题是逻辑问题。Build two new elementary schools 怎么可能是在 an interview 的时候呢？！明显时间不够啊！所以把 during an interview with a local news reporter 换到句子前面，意思就通了。

三、句子要完整！（有时候 5 个选项里只有一个是完整的句子，而这个就是正确答案！）

出现了非常迷惑的 fragment:

1. Clara Barton, an American nurse, whose influence as a reformer in the field of health care almost equals that of Florence Nightingale.

读完句子可以知道理想情况下此句的主语是：Clara Barton，动词：equals，宾语：that of Florence Nightingale。Whose 出现后就迷惑了。。。

四、虚拟了 (if/had..., would have.../if...had..., would have...)

1. 有时候 had..., would have... 就直接选了

2. He was convinced that if property taxes had risen any higher, he would have had to move to a different area.

这是个例外。。。

五、注意连词。。。只有连词才能连句子 (but/so/because.....)

六、很重要的思想：句子和动词、名词、形容词和副词的跨级统一

（仅对 sat 写作够用）意思就是：①that+句子=名词、形容词

if/although...+句子=副词

动词+ing/ed=名词、形容词

②名词→主语 (S, subject, actor)、宾语(O, object)

形容词→定语

副词→宾语补足语

总之，用 that/if/though 等词在一个完整句子前就成了一个词。句子当词用，就是长句子形成的一个重要因素。

有了以上内容就不难理解：

The magnet high school differs from other high schools, such as JB High and S High, in that its students are so widely spread out geographically.

That 后面就以一个名词了。

句子成分逻辑关系 (句子成分、指代问题、从句、词前后一致) :

一、平行, 对称 and/or/as well as/(but)/is (like)/插入语, 前后要严格对称 (注意较长的成分) :

注意长的对称成分

1. A review of the composer's new symphony called it confusing because of its unusual structure, and its melodious final movement makes it elegant.

很难发现: Called it confusing because of its unusual structure but elegant because of its melodious final movement (E)

2. The Medieval era in music is considered by most scholars to begin during the reign of Pope Gregory and to have ended around the middle of the 15th century.

后面有“to have ended”,所以前面应该是 to have begun.注意这里的 have 并不是动词, have begun 才是。

2. His love of politics led him to volunteer in local campaigns as well as a job in a government office in the state capital.

Campaigns 和 a job 不对称。改成 jobs 就行了。

3. Early American factories did not so much replace household manufacturing but compliment it.

看看熟悉一下就行了。。。

4. Dime novels flourished because increased mechanization of printing and increased literary rates made production of large numbers of these books profitable.

句子成分复杂。主句: dime novel flourished 然后 because 连接 increased M and increased L made P profitable.

Increased M and increased L 平行很好, 没有错。

5. In the most recent election, voters were neither energized about the importance of the campaign **and** they lacked awareness of the issues that directed it.

“neither”表明会有平行成分! neither 后面的词一定会是平行成分的一部分, 那就是 energized;并且表明会有表平行成分词: nor! 所以 and→nor; 这样 nor 后面的词应该会是与 energized 平行的, 选项中就是 aware(v.). 改完就是: about the importance of the campaign nor aware of the issues.

6. For most young people in America who are approaching voting age, choosing a president is very much like the process by which you choose a homecoming queen.

A is (like) B 也可成为一种平行结构。A=choosing a president→B=choosing a homecoming queen.改完就是: choosing a homecoming queen.

特殊平行:

(出现三次)6. Unlike 100 years ago, schoolteachers nowadays usually aspire to earn a good living.

必须要改成: Unlike their counterparts 100 years ago 才能平行 (结构相同)

动词不一的也行:

7. Because the garden was untended, the windows had no shutters, and the lawn overrun by weeds, people passing by the old house assumed that it was unoccupied.

第三个改成 the lawn was overrun by weeds

Before

8. Q took D to De's home for a visit, never imagining that five years would pass before seeing De again.

Would pass 所以后面是 he would see

插入语与其对应结构

9. An increasing number of students are coming to realize that an education at a public university can be as good, if no better, than an elite private college.

“if no better,” 属插入语 对应前面的“be as good.” 这时候两个对应成分都要完整 be as good as 和 of no better than, 才能使插入语起到完整的限定效果。所以是: can as good as, if no better than, one at an elite private college.

二、比较级前后对称问题

大部分情况与 and/or 一样, 不能省略任何成分。有一例外:

With the LP, the US acquired a larger territory in area than if you combined Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Spain and Portugal.

应该是: Territory (which is) larger in area than (the territories of) B, F, I, G, S and P combined. 应该是省略了“territory.”

三、逻辑关系决定逻辑词

条件

Intimacy, love, and marriage are three different, if interrelated, subjects.

此句中 if 表示条件, 而句子意思上也表明 interrelated 是条件。所以说这句话根本没错。

使必要(have to)

Because the flood has made the bridge inaccessible to automobiles and pedestrians alike, we had rented a small boat to reach the island.

前面交代借船的原因了，所以借船必须是 we have to rent

四、一致！指代和对应：(it/them/they/one/that/those/.../that of/others...) 代词或对应

主语的词要指代的对象是否清楚 以及 动词的 actor 是否明确和与动词一致。

①根本就没有可以指代的对象：

1. Although the candidate promised both to cut taxes and improve services, he failed to keep either of them after the election.

如果说：promise to cut taxes 的话，没有名次成分出现，后面的 them 根本就不可能指代其内容。可以改为：made promises to do。这样 them 就可以指代 promises 了。

因为代词距离其指代对象太远看出来：

2. The council members proposed many new ideas, including taking parking privileges away from county employees and opening more lots, but the chairman would not approve it.

It 和 ideas 距离很远，一定要看出来：it→them

3. The common cold, like chickenpox, measles, and many other viral diseases, can be spread both before and after their symptoms emerge.

指代对象“cold”远在天边~~~ 应该是 its

4. Most of the books around this old house smell of mildew, and if you pick one up, you will find that the spine has deteriorated and their covers have rotted.

Their 应该指的是 one，所以 their→its，have→has

纯看不出来的

5. Because they painted scenes of life as ordinary people lived it, rather than scenes from myths, many nineteenth-century American artists differed from earlier times.

一般说“live a life”，此句后面的“live it”的“it”指的就是前面的“live”。类似的还有什么

么？？？

可以指代的东西太多，指代不清楚

6. Confessions of violent crimes nationwide skyrocketed last year, but in some towns it remained steady or decreased.

It 之前有“confessions”和“violent crimes”，所以最好改成“but in some towns such confessions”

7. The young fish were very tiny, yet each of them ate many times its own weight in solid food every day.

此句甚欠。“fish”是复数所以用“were。”然后又蹦出来个“each of them”所以后面的“its”是对的。

8. Someone living in a technological, consumption-oriented culture probably taxes the environment at a rate many times that of a country such as Myanmar.

(换成 that of someone living in a country like Myanmar.)看整个句子，主语应该是：Someone. 按理说应该是 that of someone.

“A of B”指代的是 A 还是 B

9. The number of awards given this year to biochemists accentuate the significant gains being made in the study of the chemistry of living organisms.

“accentuate”指代的是“the number”！所以是“accentuates”。

句子所介绍的对象在句子中变着法出现。。。一定要一致

10. The second-year students at this college have evolved into insightful, critical thinkers from an inexperienced and uncertain teenager just a year before.

“Teenager”的出现。。。很不显眼。其实 teenager 指的就是 students。所以只要选项中是“teenagers”就万事大吉。。。 (选项很迷惑。。。 : From the inexperienced and uncertain teenagers they were just a year ago)

指代词前有一些成分。。。 (注意：the number of 时后面的动词一定是单数)

11. Most major air pollutants cannot be seen, although large amounts of them concentrated in cities are visible as smog. (No error)

Them 没错，因为前面说的是 pollutants。Are 也没错，因为前面是 a large amounts。

12. Though Rivers had done all the work, Peters had taken all the credit, and so he held him in contempt.

He held him 完全指代模糊，错

指代的是复数，that 要变 those

13. Annual visitors to New York City's Central Park number almost ten times that of Munt Rushmore.

先分析句子：主语：Annual visitors

动词：Number

所以 that 应该是 those

②动词发出者不明确

1. While visiting my grandparents in Amsterdam, I saw an impressive model of the Rotterdam library roaming through the various exhibits at the Madurodam. (如此多 dam) 非谓语动词 roaming 紧跟着 Rotterdam library, 但 library 不能 roaming! 应该是 I roaming 才对。多因该改改为 while I am roaming。

2. As the guide led us through the exhibit of ancient Russian icons, she interspersed explanation of the object with stories about her own first encounters with Russian art, giving you a unique personal dimension to the tour.

虽然非谓语动词(giving)的发出者应该跟主句主语一致，但这里如果换就近原则解释的话，又可以以 Russian art 作发出者。所以错。

五、where/when/which/that/in which/by which/... 使用问题

Where 和 in which 有时不能混用。Where 只能指代 specific location

1. Frank Hessler's map of North America, which was discovered in 1928, is the first recorded map where Canada and Mexico are depicted as distinct from the U.S.

由于 where only refers to specific location, 改为 in which 更合适一些。Map 就一东西，没法说“where”。

Option 不能 by which (不能 do sth by the option)

2. Because studies show that stomach ulcers are caused by acute microbial infection, physicians may soon have the option by which common antibiotics are employed to combat. 不能“通过某种选择”所以改成“of prescribing common antibiotics to combat.”

Which 可以指代远一点的东西。。。 (主或者宾，而不是他们的修饰成分)

3. There is a special relationship between a conductor and the members of an orchestra, which at its best can be creative and at its worst, destabilizing.

which 指的就是 relationship。重要的是，creative 和 destabilizing 同词性，所以竟然是平行的。。。

只带对象的人 or 物属性问题 4. Although they would have preferred to have several candidates from which to choose, the voters nevertheless expected the unopposed candidacy of Senator Frumm.

“由于‘政客’一般不叫人”——木木木南，所以 from which 没错。

六、这种从句。。。：

1. One challenge that the writer faced was how preserving her ethnic identity while becoming more accessible to readers who are not accustomed to writers from other cultural backgrounds.

“How...”者，从句也。其实就是“how to preserve her ethnic identity”这个表从，跟后面 becoming 平行。

七、比较级的问题

1. Lions and tigers may be identical in size, but the tiger is the fiercer animal and the lion the strongest.

明显是 lion 和 tiger 之间的比较, 所以“the stronger.”(比较级居然加 the 也变成名词。。。)

八、until 和 before

1. Until it can be replaced by a faster, more efficient, and more economical means of transportation, trucks will carry most of the freight within and through metropolitan areas.

一般用 before。。。until, not until

九、主宾格格

1. For we students, concern about impending tuition hikes was even more acute than apprehension about final exams.

一般都说“for us”所以这里就是“for us students.”

做主语的一定是主格, 宾语则宾格

2. My colleague and myself received an award for our paper.

主格, 所以是 I

十、(与)时态(所有有关词)一致

1. I have gone to only one football game after I graduated from high school.

“have”说明后面应该是“since”

2. Despite its cultural importance, the *Daily Gazette* lost 70 percent of its subscribers since 1920 and, by 1955, was losing as much as \$200,000 a year.

首先, 此句结构为: *Daily Gazette* lost it subscribers since 1920 and was losing as much as 200,000 a year. 所以 lost 取决于 since was losing 取决于 a year. a year 表示 1920 后一个持续的状态, 所以是 was losing. Since 说明 lost 必须是 has lost.

3. Untill recently, most people entering politics feel that loss of privacy was a fair price to pay for the chance to participate in policy making.

Untill recently 说明后面应该都是过去式。Was 也说明了 feel 应该是 felt.

4. We walked for many hours through the thick forests and over the rocky hills until we had reached the clearing in which we would pitch our tent for the night.

“Until”说明后面应该是一般过去式。所以是 reached.

5. If there had been a power failure, the hospital will run on electricity from its own generators, which can operate for 200 hours.

后面说“the hospital will run”, 说明 power failure 没有发生, 只是说如果发生, 所以应该是 if there is 或者是 should there be.

但如果是猜测过去是否有可能发生过（例如警探猜测犯罪现场是否有过打斗），就应该是 had there been a power failure, the hospital would have run...

6. By the time the first light of morning showed above the trees, the circus workers had took all of the equipment out of the truck and had begun to erect the tents.

注意这里错的只是 took（变 taken）。

但重要的是 by the time 说明后面动词应该是 past perfect.

前面的内容很分心，但判断时态的词在后面！

7. Recently trollyes have been brought back to solve the problems of congestion caused by the automobile, the very vehicle that causes the trolley's demise years ago.

应该是 caused

十一、看清句子中的 primary verb

1. An agricultural innovator, George Washington Carver aided the economy of the late nineteenth-century South, developed hundreds of uses for crops such as the peanut and sweet potato.

Primary verb 是 aided。后面应当是 by developing 才意思对。

十二、语法对，逻辑、意思也得对

1. The director's insistence that there be adequate stage lighting and professionally installed backdrops in the theater was not obstinate but a determination to provide a safe work environment for the actors and stage crew.

首先，obstinate 与 insistence 逻辑就不对。Insistence 不能 obstinate。应该是 director 、obstinate 之后导致了 insistence。所以是 was not result from obstinacy.

其次，句子中有“由于 determination” 的含义，所以在补一个“but from determination.”

十三、看清主语是什么、、、

1. The region bounded by the northwest corner of Greenland, the northern tip of labrador, and the Mackenzie Delta include the islands collectively known as the Canadian Arctic Archipelago.

这句话的主语是 the region. 主语的定语是(which is) bounded by the northwest corner of Greenland, the northern tip of labrador, and the Mackenzie Delta. 动词是 include.因此动词改为 includes。

看这句话这句话容易忽略“bounded by”，因而将 the northwest corner of Greenland, _____, and the Mackenzie Delta 看成主语，“, the northern tip of labrador,” 看成插入语。

个别词级

(特殊词的性质、improper idioms、非谓语动词、叠加后的词义矛盾或重复、不能连句子的副词)：

一、 有无复数 (it depends)

抽象名词无复数

Success: although the coach had predicted that the team would have a winning season, the fans were surprised by the success of the young, inexperienced players. (No error)

Burden

Failure

-ability

Courage

Fun

Trouble

Happiness

Anger

Behavior

Information

Education

Weather

Noise

Dirt

Face (作面目表情时)

本来就没复数。。。

Fish

Sheep

Score

特指某事物的时候不用复数

The warning in the plays is clear: unless we restore the integrity of the family, all traditional values will disappear.

Family 就是泛指这一事物，跟 we 没关系，所以是单数

他就长这样

A **means** of...一种方法: a radio system consists of a means of transforming sounds into electromagnetic waves.

罕见的 large **amounts** of 是复数 Most major air pollutants cannot be seen, although large amounts of them concentrated in cities are visible as smog

Mountains 是复数形式 appearing like an apparition in the distance were the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains.

Characteristic 是单数, characteristics 是复数。

当说 **probability** 时, 它本身是可数的。但 50%不可数。: the probability of getting hit by lightning are fewer than the probability of winning the lottery, although both are minuscule.
改成 is

二、好烦人的过去式拼写。。。

Swim-swam-swum

Shrink-shrank-shrunk

三、(多)词性、它就长那样

Complete adj.: although she considers her chemistry research complete. (No error)

Shed v.: Carmen Smith's novel Hope sheds light on the character Anita.

Successive 与 **successful**. 前者是 one after another 的意思。后者才是成功的意思。

四、非谓语动词使用 ing 形式还是 ed 形式 (很难)

五、idioms/介词

介词:

Advocate for ----- **exception: advocate doing:** Greek physician advocated collecting data from

Arrive at/in/on- (点, 小地区, 州/国/洲)

(作名词) **offer of sth (for X)**

Do sth at the risk of doing

Preoccupy (preoccupation) with

Protest against: though it began as a protest against traditional theology.

Confined to

Debate over

Impatient with

Fund for

Be fired from

Be made from 用 from! 有点间接! 经过了加工步骤! 所以看不出材料! eg.

Paper-wood

Be made of 用 of! 很直接! 所以是看得出材料! eg. Table-wood

Absent from

Interfere with

Opposition to 、 eg. There is hardly ever any opposition to their proposals.

Over long distance

A is synonymous with B

Be recognized as

believe (belief) in

At risk

Be familiar with

Need not do (无 to)

Smell of (闻起来有特定味道) eg. Most of the books around this old house smell of mildew

(Mis/dis)trust in 、 eg. Her new book is both a response to her critics' mistrust in her earlier findings and an elaboration of her original thesis.

Capable doing

Obsession with

Offer of

Risk sth 冒。。。的险

Regard as(必) eg. John is regarded to be(as) one of the most talented writers of the late twentieth century.

Just as A, so B (固定搭配) eg. Just as Ireland has produced many famous writers and the Netherlands an abundance of famous painters, so Finland has provided a large number of famous architects.

Mistrust of eg. Her new book is a response to her critics' mistrust of her earlier findings.

Succeed in eg. It was a Chinese American grower who finally succeeded in adapting the now familiar orange tree to the American climate.

Control over

Between and

A tendency to do

But, so 不能连用

Foster sth from doing eg. I believe that parents can foster musical ability in small children from playing classical music for them

Desire to do

Depend on sth 依赖于/ (in)dependence for sb 某人的(独立)依赖

Method of sth (doing) 注: sth 的实质是名词, doing 的实质也是名词, 所以 sth 与 doing 对等

Cannot help but doing

Drone on 单调的进行

A is synonymous with B

Oppose to

Be on the verge of sth (doing)

Broke with sth of sth (doing)背离(eg organization); 破除(eg tradition)

Be helpful in sth (doing)

Prevent sth from sth (doing)

Influence on

Others:

1. Lashonda enjoyed her trip to Puerto Rico last summer just like she had on her visit in 1994.

“like”是用来比较两个事物的，而“as”是用来比较两个 action（动作）的。所以改为: just as she had in 1994.

介词重复:

1. The commission will need several more weeks to select the best from those to choose from.

重复，from those to choose 就行。

六、叠加后的词义矛盾或重复

矛盾: 1. Carmen Smith's novel Hope sheds light on the character Anita, who as a young woman has scarcely no memory of her own upbringing.

Scarcely 和 no 叠在一起意思矛盾: 不能说几乎不。要么 no 要么 scarcely

重复: 2. A volunteer organization, the CSK has been feeding needy family since 1977, annually distributing nearly a million pounds of food each year.

Each year 等于 annually, 所以不需要 each year 了。

3. B simultaneously listened to music and did homework at the same time.

。 。 。

比较级重复 4.If properly cared for, a hundred-year-old violin will produce a more fuller sound than it did when it was first used. (a fuller sound)

七、可合并成比较级

1. She is more well suited to a career in the sciences.

合并成 better

八、副词

Whereby therefore

九、虚拟语气时用 were

Before the curtain rose, A wished that he were back in bed.

十、其它:

fewer & less 前者用于可数后者用于不可数!

Be under 对, 但 be underneath 不对。

Speculation 本身不能 say anything。所以 speculation 后面不能加 saying。但可以加 that 引导的定语从句(充当形容词)以表示 speculation 的内容 Eg. There is speculation that the name "Wendy" was the invention of J.M. B.

Have sb do sth 使某人做 you cannot expect to treat your friends badly and have no one notice

Have sth done 做完某事

从简 (wordiness)

被动语态 → 名词

1. Although the politician was initially very sensitive to be criticized by the press, he quickly became more confident about responding to reporters' sometimes pointed questions.

直接说 "criticism" 好了。。。

2. AG, the first African American tennis player that was recognized to be a world champion, began playing amateur tennis in the 1940's.

问题之一: 明显的 wordiness。"that was" 可以去掉。

问题之二: 应该是 be recognized as

追求简单句

3. Once American films looked slick and commercial compared to European imports; now, almost the reverse is true.

"the reverse is true" 几乎是不能再简单的句子了。而迷惑选项: it has now been almost reversed 就太复杂了。。。

一些要记住的东西吧。。。把阅读要包括进去

修改句子, 根据 "拉丁文语法", 选项最好不要以 preposition (in/of/with...) 作为末单词。

Plus 直接排除!

Employing=utilizing=using

Who 前面可能会有 those Those who expect filmmakers to follow the original text exactly.

Wonder 表示 "惊奇"、"惊叹", 所以也可以等同于 awe

注意用排除法, 错误选项都很荒唐或者说的观点都一样。挑那个与众不同的。

修改文章合并句子时, 要考虑合并为并列成分, 这样可以使句子更清晰。 Eg. Relations are simpler because each country has only a few scientists on this isolated continent. Treaty clauses assure that the research there is nonmilitary. 两句加起来想说明 relations 更加简单和其原因, 所以可以改为: Relations are simpler because each country has only a few scientists on this isolated continent and also because treaty clauses assure that the research there is nonmilitary.

大难题啊! 一般情况下就看他答案给出的是不是句子就行了。(主语, 谓语, 宾语, 注意定语 who which 很迷惑)

合并句子, 注意句子间的逻辑关系: 谁是因谁是果!

句子很蹊跷但严格意义上没错的就是没错:

In Gee's band, Alabama, traditionally made quilts are aired outdoors on sunny days, attracting local quilters who enjoy this display of one another's creations.

选答案的时候, 一定不要想对了写错了。。。

地铁对美国乡下人是个很恐怖的东西

1. As he eagerly(A) awaited the interview for(B) the job, Miguel thought it wise(C) suppressing(D) his nervousness and to display a calm he did not feel. No Error (E) (409.16)

2. The derelict old house across from(A) the warehouses and the even more(B) decrepit one just beside(C) them have been placed(D) on the list of historic landmarks. No Error (E) (410.24)

3. As(A) their brains mature neurologically(B), infants become more capable to distinguish(C) the shapes and texture of the objects around them(D). No Error (E) (410.25)

4. There is(A) probably no(B) story more dramatic(C) than baseball's(D) great hitter and right fielder, Hank Aaron. No Error (E) (410.29)

5. Mediators were standing by, prepared to intervene in(A) the labor dispute even though(B) both sides had refused(C) earlier offers for(D) assistance. No Error (E) (472.26)

6. An amateur potter herself(A), the accountant offered to help(B) the artist with his business accounts, complicated as they were(C) by(D) his unusual system of record keeping. No Error (E) (472.29)

7. Mr. Johnson' s assumption that a teenager had robbed his house being unfounded(A), for(B) the witnesses described the person they had seen(C) fleeing as a women(D) in her 40s. No Error (E) (533.14)
8. During(A) my most recent(B) trip, I came across(C) a wonderful antique store wandering(D) in the old quarter of the city. No Error (E) (533.16)
9. Mr.Kovak proudly displayed her research group' s(A) most ingenious invention(B), a vacuum cleaner that empties its own(C) dust bag when pressing a button(D). No Error (E) (534.21)
10. A volunteer organization the Covington Soup Kitchen has been feeding(A) needy families since (B) 1977, annually distributing nearly(C) a million pounds of food each year(D). No Error (E) (535.29)
11. The labor union is negotiating(A) a contract with the hospital that(B) will satisfy(C) the demands of the workers and be acceptable to(D) all levels of management. No Error (E) (601.13)
12. Along(A) the curve of islands known as the Florida Keys lies(B) a reef of living coral, the only one(B) of a kind(D) in the continental United States. No Error (E) (601.16)
13. Since some(A) people are convinced that(B) dowsing, a method of finding underground water with a Y-shaped stick, is effective, but others condemn the procedure as(C) mere superstition(D). No Error (E) (602.24)
14. The quality of multivitamin tablets is determined(A) by how long(B) its(C) potency can be protected(D) by the manufacturer' s coating material. No Error (E) (602.28)
15. No one objects to(A) his company, even though he has made insulting remarks about(B) almost every(C) member of the group, when(D) he is a remarkably witty man. No Error (E) (658.17)
16. Although the politician was initially(A) very sensitive to be criticized(B) by the press, he quickly became(C) more confident about responding to(D) reporters' sometimes pointed question. No Error (E) (659.22)
17. The decline in science education during the period had(A) two causes: less funding for(B) scientific research with a decrease(C) in jobs related to(D) space and defense. No Error (E) (659.25)

18. Because they(A) painted scenes of life as ordinary people lived it(B), rather than(C) scenes from myths, many nineteenth-century American artists differed from earlier times(D). No Error (E) (720.14)

19. The young fish were(A) very tiny, yet each of them ate(B) many times its(C) own weight in(D) solid food every day. No Error (E) (720.16)

20. For we(A) students, concern about impending(B) tuition hikes was even more acute than(C) apprehension about(D) final exams. No Error (E) (721.27)

21. Though best known(A) as a jazz vocalist, he also enjoyed(B) gospel music, whereby(C) he told his manager that he wanted to make a recording of(D) his favorite gospel songs. No Error (E) (776.18)

22. In 1850 Jim Beckwourth, a Black American explorer, discovered (A) in the(B) mountains of the Sierra Nevada a pass soon becoming(C) an important gateway to(D) California gold-rush country. No Error (E) (777.20)

23. The Mount Isa mine complex is one of(A) the most highly mechanized(B) in the world, plus being(C) the largest single(D) industrial enterprise in Queensland. No Error (E) (777.22)

24. Some of the workers who resent (A) the supervisor's authority would probably(B) feel uncomfortable if(C) they were to acquire the independence that they demand(D). No Error (E) (839.22)

25. Professor's Chen repeated her point that(A) the hero, if given(B) the chance to relive the moment, would choose to do it(D). No Error (E) (839.26)

26. The tribal council's program familiarized young people with(A) Cherokee history, taught them(B) tribal traditions, and they had(C) the opportunity to(D) learn skills used by ancient artists. No Error (E) (895.22)

27. Far away from(A) having been a diehard conservative, Hoover was(B), some scholars now contend(C), the leading progressive of his day(D). No Error (E) (895.24)

28. At the heart of the program, enthusiastically endorsed(A) by the city's business association, is(B) plans for refurbishing neighborhoods and for making(C) low-interest mortgages available to(D) young families. No Error (E) (956.12)

29 Something of (A) a phenomenon in (B) the entertainment world, political satirists are admired (C) by conservatives and radicals alike (D). No Error (E) (957.24)

30 Delgado's dilemma was like many other (A) young writers: he had to choose (B) between assured publication in a student magazine and (C) probable rejection (D) by a popular magazine. No Error (E) (166.5)

答案 1. D to suppress 2. E 3. C of distinguishing 4. D than that of baseball's 5. D of 6. E 7. A was unfounded 8. D and wandered /, wandering 9. D when she presses a button / when a button is pressed 10. D 去掉 each year 11. E 12. E 13. A Some 14. C their 15. D group, because 16. B being criticized / criticism 17. C and a decrease 18. D from those of earlier times 19. E 20. A us 21. C and so 22. C which soon became 23. C plus / being 24. E 25. D do so 26. C gave them 27. A from 28. B are 29. E 30. A like that of many other

Generally speaking, a British is widely regarded as a quiet, shy and conservative person who is ___1___ only among those with whom he is acquainted. When a stranger is at present, he often seems nervous, ___2___ embarrassed. You have to take a commuter train any morning or evening to ___3___ the truth of this. Serious-looking businessmen and women sit reading their newspapers or dozing in a corner; hardly anybody talks, since to do so would be considered quite offensive. ___4___, there is an unwritten but clearly understood code of behavior which, ___5___ broken, makes the offender immediately the object of ___6___.

It has been known as a fact that the a British has a ___7___ for the discussion of their weather and that, if given a chance, he will talk about it ___8___. Some people argue that it is because the British weather seldom ___9___ forecast and hence becomes a source of interest and ___10___ to everyone. This may be so. ___11___ a British cannot have much ___12___ in the weathermen, who, after promising fine, sunny weather for the following day, are often proved wrong ___13___ a cloud over the Atlantic brings rainy weather to all districts! The man in the street seems to be as accurate—or as inaccurate—as the weathermen in his ___14___.

Foreigners may be surprised at the number of references ___15___ weather that the British make to each other in the course of a single day. Very often conversational greetings are ___16___ by comments on the weather. "Nice day, isn't it?" "Beautiful!" may well be heard instead of "Good morning, how are you?" ___17___ the foreigner may consider this exaggerated and comic, it is worthwhile pointing out that it could be used to his advantage. ___18___ he wants to start a conversation with a British but is ___19___ to know where to begin, he could do well to mention the state of the weather. It is a safe subject which will ___20___ an answer from even the most reserved of the British.

1. A. relaxed B. frustrated C. amused D. exhausted

2. A. yet B. otherwise C. even D. so

3. A. experience B. witness C. watch D. undergo

4. A. Deliberately B. Consequently C. Frequently D. Apparently

Apparently

5. A. unless B. once C. while D. as

6. A. suspicion B. opposition C. criticism D. praise
7. A. emotion B. fancy C. likeliness D. judgement
8. A. at length B. to a great extent C. from his heart D.
by all means
9. A. follows B. predicts C. defies D. supports
10. A. dedication B. compassion C. contemplation D.
speculation
11. A. Still B. Also C. Certainly D. Fundamentally
12. A. faith B. reliance C. honor D. credit
13. A. if B. once C. when D. whereas
14. A. propositions B. predictions C. approval D.
defiance
15. A. about B. on C. in D. to
16. A. started B. conducted C. replaced D. proposed
17. A. Since B. Although C. However D. Only if
18. A. Even if B. Because C. If D. For
19. A. at a loss B. at last C. insgroups D. on the occasion
20. A. stimulate B. constitute C. furnish D. provoke

参 考 答 案

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. D 11. C
12. A 13. C 14. B 15. D 16. C 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. D

The family is the center of most traditional Asians' lives. Many people worry about their families welfare, reputation, and honor. Asian families are often 1, including several generations related by 2 or marriage living in the same home. An Asian person's misdeeds are not blamed just on the individual but also on the family ---including the dead 3.

Traditional Chinese, among many other Asians, respect their elders and feel a deep sense of duty 4 them. Children repay their parents' 5 by being successful and supporting them in old age. This is accepted as a 6 part of life in China. 7, taking care of the aged parents is often viewed as a tremendous 8 in the United States, swheresaging and family

support are not 9 highly. 10, in the youth-oriented United States, growing old is seen as a bad thing, and many old people do not receive respect.

Pilipinos, the most Americanized of the Asians, are 11 extremely family-oriented. They are 12 to helping their children and will sacrifice greatly for their children to get an education. 13, the children are devoted to their parents, who often live nearby. Grown children who leave the country for economic reasons 14 send large parts of their income home to their parents.

The Vietnamese family 15 people currently 16 as well as the spirits of the dead and of the as-yet unborn. Any 17 or actions are done from family considerations, not individual desires. People's behavior is fudged 18 whether it brings shame or pride to the family. The Vietnamese do not particularly believe in self-reliance; in this way, they are the 19 of people in the United States. Many Vietnamese think that their actions in this life will influence their 20 in the next life.

1. A. enlarged B. extended C. expanded D. lengthened
2. A. history B. interaction C. blood D. bond
3. A. pioneer B. settlers C. immigrant D. ancestors
4. A. toward B. for C. of D. on
5. A. contributions B. sufferings C. sacrifices D. tributes
6. A. formal B. natural C. regular D. peculiar
7. A. in comparison B. to the same extent C. in a way D. in contrast
8. A. relief B. responsibility C. burden D. business
9. A. rewarded B. honored C. regarded D. complimented
10. A. in fact B. of course C. and yet D. as a result
11. A. but B. further C. still D. only
12. A. confined B. dedicated C. corresponded D. exposed
13. A. in turn B. in exchange C. in vain D. in debt
14. A. occasionally B. intentionally C. typically D. steadily
15. A. insists on B. consists of C. persists in D. resists to
16. A. living B. lively C. alive D. life

17. A. incidences B. decisions C. accidents D. expedition
18. A. on B. for C. by D. in
19. A. counterpart B. opposite C. competitor D. opponent
20. A. station B. status C. stature D. state

参考答案:

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. A

11. C 12. The horse and carriage is thing of the past. But love and marriage are still with us and still closely interrelated. Most American marriages, particularly first marriages 1young couples are the result of 2attraction and affection 3than practical considerations. In the United States, parents do not arrange marriages for their children

. Teenagers begin 4in high school and usually find mates through their own academic and social 5. Though young people feel 6to choose their friends from 7groups, most choose a mate of similar background. This is 8in part to parental guidance. Parents cannot select spouses for their children, but they can usually 9choices by 10disapproval of someone they consider unsuitable. 11, marriages between members of different groups(interclass, interfaith, and interracial marriages) are increasing, probably because of the greater 12of today's youth and the fact that they are restricted by 13prejudices than their parents. Many young people leave their home towns to attend college, 14in the armed forces. 15pursue a career in a bigger city. Once away from home and family, they are more 16to date and marry outside their own social group. In mobile American society, interclass marriages are neither 17nor shocking. Interfaith marriages are 18the rise particularly between Protestants and Catholics. On the other hand, interracial marriage is still very uncommon. It can be difficult for interracial couples to find a place to live, maintain friendships, and 19a family. Marriages between people of different national 20(but the same race and religion) have been commonplace here since colonial times.

1. A. linking B. involving C. connecting D. correlating
2. A. personal B. emotional C. mutual D. magnetic
3. A. more B. less C. rather D. other
4. A. dating B. appointment C. engagement D. matching

5. A. position B. association C. contacts D. contract
6. A. certain B. embarrassed C. hesitated D. free
7. A. similar B. identical C. differential D. diverse
8. A. for B. likely C. due D. because
9. A. influence B. give C. make D. offer
10. A. sounding B. avoiding C. expecting D. voicing
11. A. Moreover B. However C. Therefore D. Furthermore
12. A. mobility B. motive C. moral D. mission
13. A. less B. rather C. fewer D. many
14. A. work B. serve C. stay D. remain
15. A. but B. otherwise C. likewise D. or
16. A. probable B. likely C. reluctant D. readily
17. A. rare B. scarce C. seared D. relieved
18. A. in B. at C. on D. for
19. A. raise B. obtain C. grow D. unite
20. A. origin B. source C. resource D. base

参 考 答 案

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. D 11. B
12. A 13. C 14. B 15. D 16. B 17. A 18. C 19. A 20. A
. B 13. A 14. C 15. B 16. C 17. B 18. A 19. B 20. B

What impact can mobile phones have on their users' health? Many individuals are concerned about the supposed ill effects caused by radiation from handsets and base stations, 1 the lack of credible evidence of any harm. But evidence for the beneficial effects of mobile phones on health is rather more 2 . Indeed, a systematic review 3 by Rifat Atun and his colleagues at Imperial College, rounds up 4 of the use of text-messaging in the 5 of health care. These uses 6 three categories: efficiency gains; public-health gains; and direct benefits to patients by 7 text-messaging into treatment regimes.

Using texting to 8 efficiency is not profound science, but big savings can be achieved. Several 9 carried out in England have found that the use of text-messaging reminders 10 the number of missed appointments with family doctors by 26–39%, and the number of missed hospital appointments by 33–50%. If such schemes were 11 nationally, this would translate 12 annual savings of £256–364 million.

Text messages can also be a good way to deliver public-health information, particularly to groups 13 are hard to reach by other means. Text messages have been used in India to 14 people about the World Health Organization 's strategy to control lung disease. In Iraq, text messages were used to support a 15 to immunize nearly 5 million children 16 paralysis.

17 , there are the uses of text-messaging as part of a treatment regime. These involve sending reminders to patients to 18 their medicine, or to encourage accordance with exercise regimes. However, Dr. Rifat notes that the evidence for the effectiveness of such schemes is generally 19 , and more quantitative research is 20 .

1. [A] so [B] even [C] despite [D] and
2. [A] interesting [B] abundant [C] clear [D] reasonable
3. [A] went [B] came [C] performed [D] turned
4. [A] approaches [B] situations [C] problems [D] examples
5. [A] reality [B] reorganization [C] delivery [D] discovery
6. [A] fall into [B] sum up [C] associate with [D] subject
to
7. [A] cooperating [B] incorporating [C] adapting [D] adopting
8. [A] rise [B] boost [C] produce [D] encourage
9. [A] questions [B] incidents [C] cases [D] trials
10. [A] reduces [B] degrades [C] deserves [D] drops
11. [A] called upon [B] switched to [C] rolled out [D] went
through
12. [A] into [B] for [C] on [D] from
13. [A] what [B] whose [C] which [D] who
14. [A] ask [B] inform [C] adopt [D] contact

15. [A] campaign [B] event [C] decision [D] communication
16. [A] off [B] with [C] against [D] in
17. [A] Finally [B] However [C] Usually [D] Obviously
18. [A] buy [B] receive [C] get [D] take
19. [A] unscientific [B] real [C] anecdotal [D] legal
20. [A] gained [B] acquired [C] needed [D] given

2012年考研英语模拟测试题及参考答案七

2011-04-06 14:09 教育论坛【大 中 小】【我要纠错】

Section I

Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Weak dollar or no, \$46, 000 — the price for a single year of undergraduate instruction amid the red brick of Harvard Yard — is 1. But nowadays cost is 2 barrier to entry at many of America ‘s best universities. Formidable financial-assistance policies have 3 fees or slashed them deeply for needy students. And last month Harvard announced a new plan designed to 4 the sticker-shock for undergraduates from middle and even upper-income families too.

Since then, other rich American universities have unveiled 5 initiatives. Yale, Harvard ‘s bitterest 6, revealed its plans on January 14th. Students whose families make 7 than \$60, 000 a year will pay nothing at all. Families earning up to \$200, 000 a year will have to pay an average of 10% of their incomes. The university will 8 its financial-assistance budget by 43%, to over \$80m.

Harvard will have a similar arrangement for families making up to \$180, 000. That makes the price of going to Harvard or Yale 9 to attending a state-run university for middle-and upper-income students. The universities will also not require any student to take out 10 to pay for their 11, a policy introduced by Princeton in 2001 and by the University

of Pennsylvania just after Harvard 's 12. No applicant who gains admission, officials say, should feel 13 to go elsewhere because he or she can't afford the fees.

None of that is quite as altruistic as it sounds. Harvard and Yale are, after all, now likely to lure more students away from previously 14 options, particularly state-run universities, 15 their already impressive admissions figures and reputations.

The schemes also provide a 16 for structuring university fees in which high prices for rich students help offset modest prices for poorer ones and families are less 17 on federal grants and government-backed loans.

Less wealthy private colleges whose fees are high will not be able to 18 Harvard or Yale easily. But America 's state-run universities, which have traditionally kept their fees low and stable, might well try a differentiated 19 scheme as they raise cash to compete academically with their private 20. Indeed, the University of California system has already started to implement a sliding-fee scale.

1. [A] cheap [B] reasonable [C] high [D] expensive
2. [A] still [B] no [C] becoming [D] certain
3. [A] eliminated [B] increased [C] doubled [D] decreased
4. [A] relieve [B] suspend [C] enhance [D] diminish
5. [A] different [B] same [C] similar [D] encouraging
6. [A] counterpart [B] coordinator [C] rival [D] cooperator
7. [A] less [B] more [C] richer [D] poorer
8. [A] enhance [B] expand [C] increase [D] elevate
9. [A] incomparable [B] comparable [C] distinguishable [D] identical
10. [A] part-time job [B] work [C] loans [D] savings
11. [A] charge [B] fare [C] payment [D] tuition
12. [A] policy [B] implementation [C] adjustment [D] announcement
13. [A] pressured [B] ashamed [C] insecure [D] unhappy
14. [A] cheaper [B] more reasonable [C] public [D] better
15. [A] expanding [B] shrinking [C] enhancing [D] diminishing
16. [A] chance [B] model [C] disposition [D] location

17. [A] independent [B] thankful [C] detached [D] reliant
18. [A] beat [B] win [C] copy [D] follow
19. [A] pricing [B] tuition [C] scholarship [D] financial aiding
20. [A] rivals [B] counterparts [C] coordinators [D] cooperators

2012年考研英语模拟测试题及参考答案六

2011-04-06 14:05 教育论坛【大 中 小】【我要纠错】

Section I Use of English

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The success of Augustus owed much to the character of Roman theorizing about the state. The Romans did not produce ambitious blueprints¹ the construction of idea² states, such as³ to the Greeks. With very few exceptions, Roman theorists ignored, or rejected⁴ valueless, intellectual exercises like Plato's Republic, in⁵ the relationship of the individual to the state was⁶ out painstakingly without reference to⁷ states or individuals. The closest the Roman came to the Greek model was Cicero's De Re Publica, and even here Cicero had Rome clearly in⁸. Roman thought about the state was concrete, even when it⁹ religious and moral concepts. The first ruler of Rome, Romulus, was¹⁰ to have received authority from the gods, specifically from Jupiter, the "guarantor" of Rome. All constitutional¹¹ was a method of conferring and administering the¹². Very clearly it was believed that only the assembly of the¹³, the family heads who formed the original senate, ¹⁴ the religious character necessary to exercise authority, because its original function was to¹⁵ the gods. Being practical as well as exclusive, the senators moved¹⁶ to divide the authority, holding that their consuls, or chief officials, would possess it on¹⁷ months, and later extending its possession to lower officials.¹⁸ the important achievement was to create the idea of continuing¹⁹ authority embodied only temporarily in certain upper-class individuals and conferred only²⁰ the mass of the people

concurrent. The system grew with enormous __20__, as new offices and assemblies were created and almost none discarded. 1. [A] with [B] for [C] in [D] to 2. [A] tempted [B] attracted [C] appealed [D] transferred 3. [A] on [B] for [C] as [D] about 4. [A] which [B] that [C] what [D] it 5. [A] turned [B] worked [C] brought [D] made 6. [A] special [B] specific [C] peculiar [D] particular 7. [A] existence [B] store [C] reality [D] mind 8. [A] abandoned [B] caught [C] separated [D] involved 9. [A] told [B] held [C] suggested [D] advised 10. [A] tendency [B] procedure [C] development [D] relation 11. [A] authority [B] power [C] control [D] ruling 12. [A] officers [B] men [C] administrators [D] fathers 13. [A] possessed [B] claimed [C] assured [D] enforced 14. [A] confirm [B] confer [C] consult [D] consider 15. [A] over [B] along [C] on [D] about 16. [A] alternate [B] different [C] varied [D] several 17. [A] And [B] So [C] Or [D] But 18. [A] state [B] country [C] people [D] national 19. [A] as [B] when [C] if [D] so 20. [A] dimension [B] complexity [C] exercise [D] function

答案1. B 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. D 8. D 9. B 10. C 11. A 12. D 13. A 14. C 15. C 16. A 17. D 18. A 19. B 20. B

动物在中西方文化中的不同内涵

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摘要：不同的人对不同的动物有不同的喜好，同样，同一种动物在不同的文化背景中所表达的含义也不尽相同。本文介绍几种有代表性的动物的不同文化内涵。

关键词：动物；狗；猫；蝙蝠；龙；孔雀

中西方都有着悠久的历史和丰富的文化遗产，两种语言中都有大量的以动物为喻体的词汇。由于各自文化的差异，这些内涵不同的词汇在跨文化交际中，在翻译理论等方面时常引起误解或导致交流的失败。因此无论学习何种语言都必须注意这些带有民族文化背景色彩的词汇，逐步掌握它们的寓意，进一步熟悉其文化内涵。只有这样，才能真正通晓语言，实现无障碍的交际。

1. 狗

在日常生活中，狗总是与人相伴在一起，尤其是在西方。西方人认为狗是人类忠实的朋友，无论是在西方小说还是电影中，狗时刻与主人相随，并在关键时刻帮助或搭救主人。美国作家杰克·伦敦的代表作《野性的呼唤》就是一个很好的例证。在小说中，杰克·伦敦将它的爱犬圣伯纳德与半苏格兰牧羊犬的混血儿——别克特征描写地惟妙惟肖。狗已成为人类生活的一部分，有的人养狗做伴，有的人养狗取乐，还有导盲犬帮助盲人等，在西方文学中对狗的描写都是正面的。英语词汇中有关“狗”的词语也多为褒义。如：Love me, love my dog（爱屋及乌），Every dog has his day（凡人皆有得意日），Barking dogs seldom bite（吠犬不咬人），A good dog deserves a good bone（立功者受奖），He worked like a dog（他工作很卖力），Let sleeping dogs lie（莫惹是非），A son never thinks his mother ugly, and a dog never shuns its owner's home however shabby it is（儿不嫌母丑，狗不嫌家贫），A living dog is better than a dead lion（死狮不如活狗/凡事讲求实际），An old dog barks not in vain（老狗不乱咬/老年人做事有经验）。其他的词语还有 top dog（指经奋斗而居高位者；竞争中夺魁者，优胜者），a lucky dog（幸运儿），a dog's life（苦难的日子，潦倒），dog collar（狗项圈），dog days（三伏天），doghouse（失宠）等。

狗在中国自古就是看护家园的，如果不中用了，人们还要把狗杀掉吃肉，所以中国人并不像西方人那样给予狗那么好的评价。相反，与狗有关联的词语大都带有贬义，如明代学者顾起元《客座赘语》中便有“嘲事之失度，人之失意也曰狗”（唐汉，2003）；以狗喻人多带有轻蔑、鄙视之意。如，一人得道，鸡犬升天，狗仗人势，狗腿子，狗眼看人低，狗吃屎，狗急跳墙，狗皮膏药，狗头军师，狗尾续貂，挂羊头卖狗肉等。西方人也知道亚洲人不像他们那样宠爱狗，亚洲人，尤其是中国，韩国，越南等国的人经常杀狗吃肉。2001，英国 Sky（天空）电视台专门播放了一期关于中西方对待狗的专题

讨论。嘉宾一位是英国人，一位是越南人，双方各从自己的文化角度出发来阐释对狗的看法。两人唇枪舌剑，各不相让；有一次我们从英国去意大利旅游，导游告诉我们在意大利看见狗不要靠近，因为意大利人担心中国人将狗抱走，带回家杀掉吃肉。当时我们听了觉着可笑。其实静心思考，也是可以理解的，这就是文化的差异。英国人为了一只走失的小狗可以出几千英镑寻求帮助，他们还设有专门的动物保护组织收养流浪狗、猫等。

2. 猫

猫和狗自古就与人相伴，尤其是猫，在中国无论是城市还是乡村，许多人家都养猫。一是因为猫可以捉耗子，省却了主人徒手捉老鼠的麻烦；二是因为猫长得线条流畅，好看，有时还温柔可人，活泼，跟主人嬉戏，一副娇小姐的模样。我们常戏称一个嘴馋的人为“小馋猫”，还有人将自己的爱人昵称为“小猫咪”，我们将模特走在T台上的步子称作“猫步”。这些名称都给人一种小巧玲珑，纯真可爱的样子。

但是猫没有狗忠诚，它可以随时改换门庭，背叛主人，所以中国人常说狗是“忠臣”，猫是“奸臣”。

西方人也喜欢猫，并将猫养为宠物。但是黑猫却让西方人心生恐惧，尤其是英国人，他们将黑猫与女巫联系在上起。如果是在一个漆黑的星期五晚上碰上一只黑猫，便预示着此人会遭厄运。在英国古代的传说中，人们认为妖魔常变成黑色的动物，尤其是黑猫，还有人说黑猫就是巫婆变的。黑猫有九命，巫婆有变九次的魔法。杀死一只黑猫，她还可以再变八次。所以英语的猫还含有“心地恶毒的女人，爱说人坏话的女人”等意思。如，She is a cat（她是个包藏祸心的女人），Mrs Smith is a perfect cat（史密斯太太是个地地道道的长舌妇），The man and his wife lead a cat and dog life, and both are miserable（他们夫妻俩经常吵架，两人都感到痛苦）。It's difficult to get a man to bell the cat（敢于在危险中挺身而出的人不容易找到）。与猫有关的成语也很多，如：A cat has nine lives（猫有九命——自有天相），Cats hide their claws（猫总是藏起自己的爪子——知人知面不知心），All cats are grey in the dark（黑暗处的猫都是灰色的——人未出名时看起来都差不多），A gloved cat catches no mice（戴手套的猫抓不到老鼠——不愿吃苦的人成不了大事业），The cat shuts its eyes when stealing cream（掩耳盗铃，自欺欺人）。Care killed the cat（忧虑伤身），Let the cat out of bag（无意中泄露秘密），There's more ways than one

to kill a cat (有的是办法), When the cat is away, the mice will play (猫不在, 老鼠玩得自在), like a cat on hot bricks (焦躁不安, 如热锅上的蚂蚁), not a cat in hell's chance (毫无机会)。

3. 蝙蝠

在我国南方, 旧式住宅的门上多雕刻着蝙蝠, 因为蝙蝠是好运、吉祥、财富、幸福的象征。“蝠”字常使人联想到同音字“福”。逢年过节在农村的集市上还可以看到蝙蝠和鹿在一起的图画, 这种画很受欢迎, “蝙蝠”和“鹿”读起来音同“福禄”, 喻指财富、地位、健康。

但是西方人对蝙蝠却不像中国人这么有好感, 在西方人眼里蝙蝠就是一个邪恶的、丑陋的吸血鬼, 他们既怕它, 又讨厌它, 人们总是把它与罪恶和黑暗势力相联系。在英语中许多与蝙蝠有关的短语都带有消极意义, 如: He's a bit batty (他有些疯疯癫癫), as blind as a bat (全瞎), crazy as a bat (发疯), have bats in the belfry (神经失常, 行为乖张)。因为蝙蝠昼伏夜出, 喜欢在夜空中飞翔, 所以也生成了特有的词汇, 如, like a bat out of hell (如飞地, 不顾一切地), as a good bat (走得飞快, 健步如飞), 这些属褒义词语。

4. 龙

龙是现实中不存的动物, 但在东西方都有这个虚拟动物的文化表述。

中国文化传说中的龙具有翅膀及巨大脚爪, 能从口中喷出火的怪兽, 系宝物及女性贞节等的守护神, 在中国古代则常用来做为君王的代表。《周易》上说: “潜龙在渊, 飞龙在天, 亢龙有悔”。龙是中国人心目中最为神圣的动物神, 也是近代社会中华民族自视的象征。如, 龙的传人、龙子龙孙等。古代皇帝穿龙袍, 被喻为真龙天子。家长希望自己的子女有出息, 就叫“望子成龙”。在汉语中, “龙”总是用于褒义, 例如, “鱼跃龙门, 神龙见首不见尾”; “龙凤成祥, 龙飞凤舞”; “龙腾虎跃”, “龙骧虎视”, “龙盘虎踞”, “藏龙卧虎”, “生龙活虎”, “攀龙附凤”等。

西方人则认为 dragon(龙)是邪恶的象征, 龙是凶残的古怪野兽, 是恶的象征, 如果说某个人是个 dragon, 那是说这个人凶狠。在《圣经》中把与上帝作对的撒旦称作 the great dragon。在西方文学中有许多描写英雄与龙作斗争, 并最终战胜龙的故事。其中最著名的就是 Beowulf (贝奥伍夫)。公元7—8世纪之交开始流传于民间的盎格鲁—撒克逊

同名史诗中的主人公。在诗中贝奥伍夫与水怪、火龙搏斗，最终两者同归于尽。英语中 dragon 一词多与凶猛、专制力量有关，如：Her mother is a real dragon（她母亲把她看得真够严的）。She is a bit of dragon around this place（她在这里是一个专横跋扈的人）。chase the dragon（服用鸦片），dragon's blood 龙血（树脂），dragon's teeth 龙牙（一种楔形防坦克混凝土障碍物），sow dragon's teeth（播下对己对人都不利的不和的种子），bank dragon（毒龙）等。

5. 孔雀

中国人认为孔雀开屏是喜庆吉祥的象征，所以人们常用孔雀比喻美丽的人或事物。如，中国古代有“孔雀东南飞”的爱情故事；舞蹈家刀美兰因跳“孔雀舞”而出名，并被誉为“孔雀公主”；杨丽萍表演的舞蹈“雀之灵”美轮美奂，看后令人赞不绝口。

古代甲骨文的“凤”字，头上有一簇漂亮的冠毛，身后是长长的尾羽，整体图形，完全是一幅孔雀的象形图画。孔雀在中国自古就被视为一种美丽、吉祥的大鸟。

但是孔雀在西方的身价却一落千丈。西方人认为孔雀行走时昂首阔步，目中无人，头冠频频摆动，还不时开屏来炫耀其美丽，这是“骄傲”、“虚荣”的表现。所以孔雀在英语中常带有贬义。The American Heritage Dictionary 对 peacock 的第二个解释为：A vain person given to self-display; dandy（一个虚荣的，自我表现的人；爱穿着打扮的男人），如，They were eager to take the young peacock down a peg（他们很想压一压那个年轻狂妄家伙的气势），His father was peacocking about on the lawn（他父亲趾高气扬地在草地上走来走去），She strutted like a peacock, looking down her nose at everyone（她昂首阔步，活像只孔雀，谁也瞧不起），as proud as a peacock（骄傲如孔雀），a peacock in his pride（开屏的孔雀），play the peacock（炫耀自己）。