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# SAT 语法讲义

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## Identifying Sentence Errors

### 一、主谓一致

#### 1. 就前原则

(1) N1 of N2 verb (SAT 考试中动词的单复数与 N1 有关, 与 N2 无关)

如: a group of students are

the details of the problems are

例: The bright (A) fiberglass sculptures of Luis Jimenez has received (B) critical acclaim not only (C) in his home state, New Mexico, but also in (D) New York.

No error (E). (P161.1)

(2) 名词 1+介词+名词 2                    如: students in the classroom

名词, 插入语, verb

名词+doing/done                    如: students studying hard

例: Flints found in (A) the region extending from the Nile Valley to (B) the highlands of eastern Iraq attests to (C) the presence of people there as long ago as (D) one hundred thousand years. No error (E). (P166.3)

#### 2. “欲擒故纵”法

动词单复数做题基本原则是就前原则, 如果句子太长、太难、太复杂时, 用“欲擒故纵”法。

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### 3.动词单复数的特殊固定用法

(1) a number of 一些；一般情况下其后动词用复数，（不受任何规律限制）；  
the number of …的数量；其后的动词在任何情况下都用单数。

量词考点：a group/list/line of 使用“就前原则”

(2) 倒装结构：就后原则。

如：here comes the bus

a. 地点状语+动词+主语

b. Only 置于句首的倒装

例：In the foothills of that large mountain range is (A) the sources of a river whose  
course (B) was not fully mapped (C) until (D) this century. No error (E). (P 776.19)

例：Air pollution caused by industrial fumes has been studied (A) for years, but (B)  
only recently has (C) the harmful effects of noise pollution become (D) known. No  
error (E). (P167.6)

### 4.名词

集合名词：family, group, stuff, team, community，只要这些词以单数结尾，后面  
的谓语动词都用单数。

people, cattle, police：其后的谓语动词用复数

以s结尾的词：means, species, news

以cs结尾的词：physics, mathematics，不表示复数，是单数。

以us结尾的词：octopus（章鱼），platypus（鸭嘴兽），-saurus（恐龙）

考点：名词的单复数

作业：P410.23、24，P472.22，P602.27，P721.24、26、29，P839.20、27，P894.16，  
P956.12，P776.12，P839.25，P957.19、28，P471.17，P534.18。

## 二、平行结构

(1) 名词，名词，and 名词

例：Each time Caroline turns on her computer, she has (A) to enter a company code,  
then her initials, and then enters a password (B) before (C) she can begin working (D).  
No error (E). (P166.2)

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例: Of the hundreds of warm-water coral species, only a few (A) are highly prized (B) for use in jewelry because of their (C) beauty, luster, and they are hard (D). No error (E). (P533.12)

(2) 两者之间的平行

如: not only...,but also...

neither...,nor...

either...,or...

...and/but....

例: 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). (P601.13)

(3) 句子的平行

考点: 同类比较

特点: -er, more, than, as, like, unlike, compare to/with.

如: The population of China is larger than that of America.

所有格和所有格之间比较时, 第二个所有格是不能省略的, 需要补充 that of/those of/'s。

作业: P601.13, P777.28, P599.3, P410.21、29, P602.20、22, P659.25, P660.27, P720.14、18。

### 三、形容词和副词

adj. + n. / pron.

adv. + v. / adj. / adv.

如: I find the book easy.

I find the book easily.

例: Although canoeing through (A) the rapids was exciting, it was (B) also exhausting, and we were happy for a time to have the canoe float serene (C) down (D) a smooth stretch of the river. No error (E). (P838.12)

笔记: serene 平静的; serenely 平静地

如: 快速的发展中的国家 rapidly developing country