Chapter 1 The SC Process

Here's the basic process:
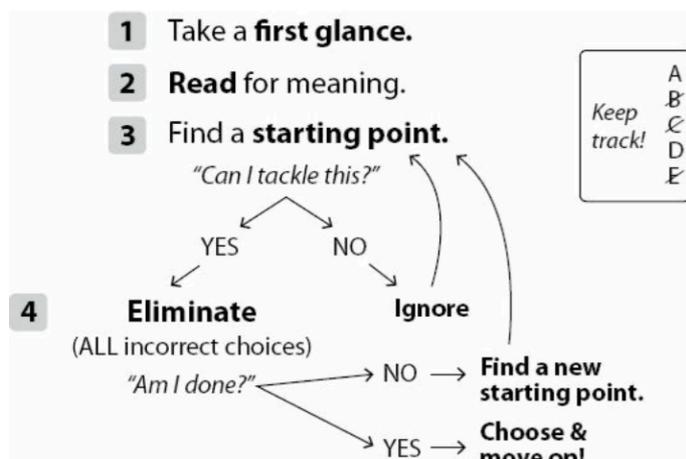
Clue	Possible Implication
1. Is the underline very long? Very short?	Very long underlines often signal issues with sentence structure, meaning, modifiers, and parallelism. Very short underlines (less than five words) may lead you to compare the answers in full before reading the original sentence.
2. What is the first underlined word? What is the word right before?	The nature of the first underlined word (or the word just before) can give you a clue about one of the issues tested in the sentence. For example, if the word *has* is the first underlined word, the sentence is likely testing either subject-verb agreement or verb tense, since *has* is a verb.
3. What are the differences among the first word or two of each answer?	There will always be at least one difference at the beginning of the answers (as well as one at the end). It's easy to glance down the first word or two of each answer, so do so. If the first word switches between *has* and *have*, for example, then you know the sentence is testing singular vs. plural. Now, you can actively look for the relevant subject when you read the original sentence.

Step 1: Take a first glance

How long is the underline? What's happening where the underline starts?

Step 3: Find a starting point – from original sentence/ comparing the answers

* If a sentence with a contrast word—although/but—make sure the sentence does make a contrast.

* Best does not mean ideal.

* SC Timing: average about 1 minute and 20 seconds-- never more than 2 minutes

Flash cards for clues/markers/grammar issues

后续每天分析 3-5 题 SC：

1、重做一遍
2、先分析排除理由，再对照 OG 补充自己的分析
3、总结考点
4、制作 flash cards for clues/markers/grammar issues

Chapter 2 Grammar & Meaning

Focus your efforts on grammar and meaning.

Cousin words:

economical	efficient	mandate	command
economic	monetary	have a mandate	have authority from voters
aggravate	worsen	native of	person from
aggravating	irritating	native to	species that originated in
known as	named	range of	variety of
known to be	acknowledged as	ranging	varying
loss of	no longer in possession of	rate of	speed or frequency of
loss in	decline in value	rates for	prices for
rise	general increase	try to do	seek to accomplish
raise	a bet or a salary increase	try doing	experiment with

* Pay attention to the original setence's helping words—and only chage them if obviously nonsensical.

* If a word changes its position in the answers, consider whether it has an impact on the meaning.

* Avoid redundancy, which causes the reader to ask: Did I read that right?

Pay attention to expressions of time:
    PAST: previously; formerly; in the past; before now
    PRESENT: now; currently; presently; at present
    YEARLY: annual; each year; a year (e.g., three launches a year)

Chapter 3 Sentence Structure

Subject and verb must both exists, make sense together, and agree in number.

Compound subjects are always plural and must be connected by *and.*
Lin and Guy drive to work.
Lin, as well as Guy, drives to work.

Use a comma plus a FANBOYS conjunction to connect independent clauses（必须有主谓结构）：
For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

NO: connect two sentences using only a comma.
Yes: connect two sentences using a semicolon.

The semicolon is often followed by a transition expression, such as *however/therefore/in addition*. The semicolon connects two related independent clauses, but the second does not necessarily explain the first.

We can use semicolon to separate items that themselves contain commas:
Wrong: I listen to Earth, Wind&Fire, Wow, Owls, and Blood, Sweat&Tears.
Right: I listen to Earth, Wind&Fire; Wow, Owls; and Blood, Sweat&Tears.

Chapter 4 Modifiers

Adjective: Modify a noun
Adverbial: Mofify anything else other than a noun

The "comma which" structure is an example of a nonessential modifier.

Place a noun and its modifier as close together as possible—the closer, the better!

An essential modifier trumps a nonessential modifier:
The box of nails, which is nearly full, belongs to Jean.

Relative Pronous modify nouns:which/that/who/whose/whom/where/when
- who/whom must modify people
- which cannot modify people
- whose can modify people or things
- which/whom can follow prepositions
- where can modify a noun place, such as area/site/country/Nevada
- where CANNOT modify a "metaphorical" place, such as condition/ situation/ case/ circumstances/ arrangement. In these cases, use in which rather than where.
- when CAN modify a noun event or time, such as period/ age/ 1987/ decade. In these cases, can also use in which instead of when.

- -ing 不能单独做谓语，可以做主语/名词、可以修饰名词，但"comma –ing"是副词修饰语
- -ed 可以单独做谓语，但不能作主语/名词

As long as the adverbial modifier clearly points to one particular verb or clause, the placement is acceptable.

"comma –ing" modifiers refer to the entire clause to which they are attached.
Use WHICH only to refer to nouns—never to refer to an entire clause.

Adverbial modifier using participles: the information earlier in the sentence leads to or result in the information presented later in the sentence.

Subordinator:although/before/unless/because/that/so that/if/yet/after/while/since/when
- pay attention to the meaning to make sure use the word logically
- use only one connecting word per "connection"

Countable modifiers	Uncountable modifiers	Both OK
Many hats	Much patience	More hats/ more patience
Few stores	Little merchandise	Most people/ most furniture
Fewer children	Less money	Enough hats/ enough patience
Fewest shoes	Least greed	All people/ all furniture
Number of chairs	Amount of furniture	
Numerous bokks	Great courage	

- Be careful with unit nouns, such as dollars(money) or gallons(volumn):
  We have less than 20 dollars.

二者：better, worse, more, less / between
三者或更多：best, worst, most, least/ among

Make a comparision with NUMBERS, use greater than, not more than.

Chapter 5 Parallelism

The main word or words in each element must be parallel.
Each parallel element could finish the sentence started by the root phrase.
Pay attention to the meaning of the sentence. Avoid falling into the superficial parallelism trap.

Parallism markers:
Open markers: X and Y/ X or Y/ X rather than Y
Closed markers: both X and Y / either X or Y/ not X but Y/ not only X but also Y / from X to Y
- When an open marker is used, check which words paly the role of the X element;
- When a closed marker is used, make sure that both X and Y elements can form a structually correct sentence.

Parallelism Rules for *and* :

Nouns	Verb	Participles	Prepositions	Clauses
Noun & noun Action noun & action noun Gerund & gerund Gerund & action noun	Working verb & working verb Infinitive & infinitive	Participles & participles	Preposition & preposition	Clause & clause

- No right answer omits *and* in a list just before the last item.
- Always insert a comma before the *and* anytime a list has at least three items.

Between X and Y / Distinguish X from Y / Think of X as Y /Consider X Y / Estimate X to be Y / View X as Y / In contrast to X, Y / Mistake X for Y / Whether X or Y

Linking verbs are parallelism markers:
is/ are/ was/ were/ am/ been/ be/ being
appear/become/feel/grow/look/remain/represent/resemble/seem/smell/sound/stay/taste/turn
- Wrong: The bouquet of flowers was a giving of love.

Chapter 6 Comparisons

Require parallelism between the two elements（平行性）
Require that the two compared items are fundementally the same type of thing（可比性）

Comparison markers:Like/ Unlike/ As/ Than/ As...as.../ Different from/ In contrast to/with
- Note that some comparison are actually contrast; the two elements are dissimilar, not similar.

Comparisions can sometimes omit words in the Y element as long as there is no ambiguity.
In general, include the omitted words or appropriate helping verbs if ambiguity.
- Ambiguous: I like cheese more than Yvette.
- Right: I like cheese more than Yvette does./ I like cheese more than I do Yvette.
- Right: Apples are more healthy to eat than caramels./ Apples are more healthy to eat than caramels are.

Like is usede to compare nouns/gerunds/pronouns/noun phrases. Never put a clause or a preposition phrase after *like*! BUT *as* can be used to compare two clauses.

Wrong: Adrian runs quickly. He runs quicker than Jacob.
Right: Adrian runs quickly/fast. He runs more quickly/faster than Jacob.

DO NOT use a comparative adjective unless you have a *than* in the sentence.

Chapter 7 Pronouns

On the GMAT, it is not unusual to think that a pronoun error exists, only to discover that the pronoun is correct after all. Use the answer choice to help guide you as to whether the problem ist testing pronouns in the first place. If so, check pronoun rules.

The antecedent must exist and be sensible! The antecedent and pronoun must agree in number!
- The antecedent must actually exist in the sentence as a noun.
- Be careful not to gloss over the meaning. Try replacing the pronoun with the antecedent to make sure that the sentence still make sense.

Pronoun markers (The deadly five) : it/ its/ they/ them/ their
- When see one, check the answers; if difference exists, fine the antecedent and check viability.

This/ That/ These/ Those can be used as adjective in front of nouns.
- Use *that/those* to indicate a "new copy" or copies (not the same thing, "*it/them*"mean the same thing) of the antecedent. *That/those* indicating a new copy or copies must be modified.
- Any new copy *that/those* must agree in number with the previous verson. If you must change number, repeat the noun. (Wrong: Her company is outperforming those of her competitors.)
- Do not use *this/these* in place of nouns. Instead, use *it/they/them*.

Some correct sentences do use different pronouns of the same class to refer to different nouns.
- If you spot a split between a pronoun and a regular noun, chances are good that the correct answer will use the regular noun, since that usage will prevent any possible misreading.
- If a sentence contains only one pronoun but more than one possible antecedent, sometimes it's wrong but sometimes a mild ambiguity is allowed. In general, ignore it and go find other split.

Chapter 8 Verbs

The GMAT typically prefers the simple tenses, unless the sentence clearly requires on of the more complex tenses with particular circumstances. In general, make tenses reflect meaning!

The past perfect is the "past of the past". Past perfect = had + past participle.
- To use past perfect, the sentence must contain either a verb in the simple past tense or a time marker that occured in the past but later than the past perfect action.
- Even when the circumstance allow past perfect to be used, the sentence is not necessarily requied to employ this more complex tense. Sometimes make sense even using simple tenses.
- Sometimes make sence when the past perfect verb is not the ealiest action in the sentence.

The present perfect has on foot in the past and one foot in the present.
Present perfect = has/have + past participle.
- It indicates either continued action or continued effect of a competed action up to the present.
- With since/within the past…/in the last…, use the present perfect. In contrast, a time phrase that does not include the present should not use present perfect; instead, use simple past.
- Present perfect can be used in certain circumstances to clarify an ambiguous sequence in time.

"Comma –ing" follows on from the tense of the main woking verb to which they are attached.

Conditional tense (past + would do) expresses the future from the point of view of the past.

The active version may sound better than the passive one (don't bias passive), but both are rught. You do not have to make active or passive voice parallel throughout a sentence.

Chapter 9 Idioms

Attibute X to Y

Ability to do sth

Allow sb to do sth / allow for sth

As+clause (during/ because/ in the same way)
As+noun (in the role of/ in the stage of being)

Because/for/in that +clause (for 偏正式)
Because of sth/ by sth / be explained by sth

Being appears in many more wrong answers than right ones. The word can be used correctly as a gerund or as a participel.

Believe that +clause/ believe sb to be
It's believed that+clause/ sb be believed to be

Both X and Y

X but Y/ comma but +clause/comma yet +clause
although+ clause/despite doing sth

expect X to do/ X be expected to do
expect that/ It's expected that+clause(will do)
more than we expected
There be an expectation that+clause(will do)

In order to do / to do

consider X Y
consider X adj / X be considered adj

Indicate that +clause (do)
Not X but Y / not X but rather Y

Not only X but also Y/ not only X, but also Y
Not just X but also Y/Not only X but Y

He wrote with X rather than with Y.
He wrote with X instead of Y.

So adj as to do / Adj enough for sb to do
So adj that +clause / so that +clause

举例: such as X/ such noun as X/ such as doing
like / unlike

Right: I do not know whether I will go.
Suspect: I do not know whether or not I will go.
Wrong: I do not know if I will go.

Whether +clause or not
Whether X or Y

AS…AS

RIGHT:
Cheese is AS GREAT AS people say.
Cheese is NOT AS great AS people say.
We have AS MANY apples AS need to be cooked.
We have THREE TIMES AS MANY pears AS you.
We have AT LEAST AS MANY apples AS you.
We have 10 apples, ABOUT AS MANY AS we picked yesterday.
His knowledge springs AS MUCH from experience AS from schooling.
His knowledge springs NOT SO MUCH from experience AS from schooling.
He wins frequently, AS MUCH because he plays SO hard AS because he cheats.

SUSPECT:
Cheese is NOT SO great AS people say.
We have AS MANY apples AS OR MORE apples THAN you.
We have AS MANY apples AS THERE need to be cooked.
He wins frequently, AS MUCH because he plays AS hard AS because he cheats.

WRONG:
Cheese is SO great AS people say.
Cheese is SO great THAT people say.
Cheese is AS great THAT people say.
We have AS MANY apples THAN you.
We have SO MANY apples AS you.
We have AS MANY OR MORE apples THAN you.
We have THREE TIMES AS MANY MORE pears AS you.
We have 10 apples, ABOUT EQUIVALENT TO what we picked yesterday.
His knowledge springs NOT from experience AS from schooling.

THAN

RIGHT:
His books are MORE impressive THAN those of other writers.
This paper is LESS impressive THAN that one.
This paper is NO LESS impressive THAN that one.
This newspaper cost 50 cents MORE THAN that one.
MORE THAN 250 newspapers are published here.
Sales are HIGHER this year THAN last year.

WRONG:
His books are MORE impressive AS those of other writers.

This paper is MORE impressive RATHER THAN that one.
This paper is MORE impressive INSTEAD OF that one.
This paper is NO LESS impressive AS that one.
This paper is NONE THE LESS impressive THAN that one.
This newspaper cost 50 cents AS MUCH AS that one.
AS MANY AS OR MORE THAN 250 newspapers are published here.
Sales are HIGHER this year OVER last years.

Chapter 10 Meaning, Structure, & Modifiers: extra

Keep the prepositional phrase if you need to.
- Never modify a measurement (time period/quantity) using a noun-adjective or a possesive('s/s'). Instead, use "*of*". (the year of the merger/the amout of oxygen)

Keep *that of /those of* if you need to.

Only *and* can create a compound subject and the verb should be plural.
Or/ either or/nor/neither nor 连接两个主语，谓语采用就近原则。
As well as/along with 连接两个名词，谓语随前面的名词。

Colon (:) provides further explanation for what comes before it.
- 分号前必须为独立句子，分号后不必。
- Note that you can insert namely/that is after the colon.
- Whatever needs explanation should be placed as close to the colon as possible.
- A main clause can be put after a colon to perhaps explain the entire preceding clause.

Dash (—) is a flexible punctuation. You can use a dash as en emphatic comma/semicolon/colon.
- Sometimes a dasd helps to maintain an unambiguous meaning.
- A dash can be used to restate or explain an earlier part of a sentence. 不必紧跟被修饰成分。

Collective nouns are usually considered singular:
  agency/division/army/audience/class/committee/crowd/orchestra/team/baggage/citrus/equipment/fleet/fruit/furniture
But some can be either singular or plural depending upon contex: data

The following indefinite pronouns are considered singular:
  anyone/anybody/anything/no one/noboby/nothing/each/every/someone/somebdy/something/everyone/everybody/everything/whatever/whoever/either/neither
These five SANAM pronouns can be either singular or plural depending on the context:
  some/any/none/all/more/most
Not one is always singular.
Any subject preceded by the word *each/every* requires a singular verb form.

The phrase *THE number of* takes a singular verb, but *A number of* (=some/many) takes a plural verb.
The words *half/majority/minority/plurality* are either singular or plural depending on the context.

Subject as a phrase or a clause requires a singular verb form.

主谓倒装句：可将主谓恢复本来顺序，以确认谓语的单复数。
Right: There are a young man and an older woman at the bus stop.

When in doubt, place your bet that the subject is ingular.

Singular subjects	Plural subjects	It depends
• A singular subject linked to other nouns by something other than and • Most indefinite pronouns • Subjects preceded by each/every	• Subjects linked by and	• Subject linked by or/nor/either or/ neither nor • Collective nouns • SANAM pronouns
• Subjects preceded by the number of • Subject phrase/clause	• Subjects preceded by a number of	• Other numerical words

A very short predicate should fall between, shifting a very long modifier back. （部分倒装）
A short, nonessential phrase intervenes and is set off by commas. (插入语)
The modifier is part of a series of parallel modifiers, one of which touches the noun. (并列修饰语)

Do not choose *Y of X's* to indicate that Y belongs to X. Try to avoid the plural possessive form(-s'). Choose either the form *Y of X* or the form *X's Y*.

When describe a part of a larger group with a modifier, use one of the following three subgroup modifier constructions: *some of which/some of them/some*
In place of *some*, also can use other SANAM pronouns(*any/none/all/more/most*), as well as *many/ each/either/neither/half/one*, and any other number or pronouns that picks out a subgroup.

A presnt participle modifier may indicate the present time frame according to the main verb tense. Whether a relative clause and a present partiple modifier are interchangeable or not depends on the indicated tense of the modifier.

Absolute phrase do not have to modify what they touch; rather, they can modify the main clause. It provides a way to link a second part of the sentence to the first.(Never see two separate setence.) 在句尾, either a –ing form or a absolute phrase can indicate a result of the preceding clause. An absolute phrase is typically separated form the rest of the sentence by a comma. However, for an absolure phrase at the end of a sentence, you may also use an em dash (—).

Do not use this/that by themselves, since theese pronous have vague antecedents unless they are attached to a noun.

Chapter 11 Parallelism & comparisons : extra

Do not make simple gerund (drinking the water) parallel to complex gerund (tasting of the wine). Only complex gerunds can be parallel to action nouns.
If an appropriate action noun for a particular verb (withdrawal, right) already exists in the English language, then avoid creating a complex gerund phrase (the withdrawing, wrong) .
- In brief, 1) concrete nouns, 2) action nouns and complex gerunds, 3) simple gerunds, when making nouns parallel, do not mix the three caregories.

Adjectives can be parallel to present or past participles when both as adjectives to modify a noun.

Like/unlike
- Only nouns or pronouns can follow *like*.
- A *like* comparison can be metaphorical, not literal. (He ran like the wind.)
- Like/unlike can come at the end of a sentence (usually with a comma), as long as no ambiguity.
- Do not use *like* to introduce example . Instead, use *such as*.
As
- *As* be a conjunction: duration as/ causation as/ comparision as(+clause, 用于比较).
- *As* be a preposition: function as/ equation as/ stage as (do not mean similar to, 不用于比较)

… times as +adj+ as… /…times +比较级+ than / more than/ less than
high/ higher/ low/ lower should only be used as adjectives.

Put *more/less* in the right positions to avoid ambiguity.
Some verbs, such *as exceed/surpass*, indicate comparision.
In addition to can be used to add another example to the subject or the object or some other noun.

Chapter 12 Pronouns & Verbs: extra

If the pronoun points to the same noun both structurally and logically, then the sentence is probably acceptable, even if other possible antecedents exist.

When the antecedent is in possessive noun form, a possessive pronoun can be used.

There: the antecedent is often referred to in a prepositional phrase and should be a noun.

When the subject acts upon itself, use *itself/themselves*. They can also be used to intensify.
To indicate interaction between parties, use *one another/each other*. Do not use themselves.

Such means "like the antecedent". Other/another means "additional thing of the same type".

One indicates an indefinite copy or a single, indefinite part of a collection.

Do so, can refer to an entire action, including a verb, its objects and its modifiers.
Do it , the pronoun it must refer to a noun, not a verb.

Sometimes, the best way to deal with a pronoun problem is to eliminate the pronoun altogether.
It is often smoother to use a generica synonym for the antecedent than to repeat the noun exactly.

Do not use the present progressive for general definitions. Instead, use the simplr present.
Do not use the present progressive to indicate future actions. Instead, use the simple future.
Verbs that express general states (know/signify) do not normally take progressive forms.

If present, then present.
If present, then can or may.
If present, then future.
If hypothetical subjunctive, then conditional. (would/ could, in the future)
If past perfect, then conditional perfect. (would/could have +past participle, in the past)

These verbs take only the command subjunctives when indicate desire:	Ther verbs take only the infinitive:	There verbs take either the command subjunctives or the infinitive:
demand/dictate/insist/mandate/recommend/request/stipulate/suggest	advise/allow/forbid/persuade/want	ask/beg/intend/order/prefer/urge/require/propose

- A few bossy verbs take other constructions altogether: prohibit sb from doing
- A few bossy verbs can be used in non-bossy ways: Her present suggets that (暗示)

The first instance of the verb should usually match the helping verb in tense. If you need to change tenses, repeat the whole verb in the new tense.In the rare case in which the tenses do not need to match, the exact verb form missing after the helping verb should be present elsewhere in the sentence. (Our cars were designed to inspire envy, and they do.)

Use *be/do/have* in this way only if you mean the positive form of the verb.

Avoid to use modal helping verbs (can/ could/may….) in a redundant way.

The indefinitive usually expressse purpose. (pay attention to the implied subject of the indefinite)

A noun preceding a gerund must be in the possesive case if the noun is the doer of the action.

Appendix: Idioms

act as / act like	continue to do
A affect B	in contrast with/to = unlike
after +clause,	convince that +clause
aggravate / aggravating	cost sb A in B
agree that +clause	create sth to do
aid sb / aid to sb / aid for sb /aid in doing	credit sb with sth / be credited with
aim at doing / with the aim of doing	in danger of doing
anxiety about sth/ anxiety that +clause	date sth at +age / be dated at
appear as sth/ appear +adj / appear to have done/ it appears that	decide to do
	declare A B/ declare A +adj/ declare that+clause
apply to sb	sth decline (不能是 sb decline)
as long as/so long as/provided that +clause	demand that +do
as...so...	be designed to do
ask for sth / ask sb to do/ ask that +do	be determined by
attribute A to B	develop A into B / A develop into B
aware of sth / aware that +clause	differ from / be different from difference in A between B and C
a ban prohibiting sb from doing	
based on sth	sth be difficult to do
A begin as B/ A begin with B/ B begin A	discovery that +clause
between and / among	be disinclined to do
chance of doing/ one chance in a thousand of	sb distinguish between A and B there is distinction between A and B
claim that +clause/ claim to do	not doubt that +clause/ doubt whether +clause
in comparison with/to, compared with/to	be due to sth/doing
concieve of A as B	ellect to do
confident that +clause / confident in sth	be adj enough for sb to do
connection between A and B	ensure that +clause
contend that +clause	

be equipped to do	be likely to do / It's likely that sb will do A is more likely than B to do A is twice as likely as B to do
estimate sth to be	
I am **even** richer than a prince. I earn as much money as **even** the king.	make sth adj / make it adj for sb to do sth
more than ever before	The truck has ten times the mass of a small car.
For every dollar saved, three dollars are wasted.	a means to sth
except for sth	mistake A for B
expend A on B	the second most attractive and the most fun
to some extend/ the extend to which	be native to (指动植物)/be a native of (指人)
be at fault for doing	We might once have seen that band.
find that +clause	Her performance is exceeded only by theirs.
forbid sb to do	I do not want water or milk.
the goal is to do	owe A to B for C (for C 指原因)
hear that +clause (听说)	pay A for B
(v) help do/ help to do/ help sb do/help sb to do (n) help in doing	A tornado is potentially overwhelming. This situation is probably as bad as it can get. This situation may be as bad as it can get. Perhaps/Maybe this … is as bad as it can get.
hold that +clause	pronounce A B
A influence B	range from A to B/ widely ranging+n (不同的)/ range of+n. (variety of)
for instance/ for example	
interact with one another/ each other interaction of sth	rank as
invest A in B to do	rates for (=prices) / rate of (=frequency or speed)
be isolated from	have a reason to do / have a reason for sth/ a reason that +clause
know sb to be / sb is known to be +adj know sb as / sb is known as +n	rebel against sth
be lacking in sth/ lack sth/ the lack of sth	recognize that +clause/ recognize A to be (as) B
let sb do sth	reduce sth / a reduction in sth
lie in sth / lay sth	refer to sth
a loss of sth / a loss in sth	regard A as B / A be regarded as B/ be regarded as doing

be reluctant to do	use sth to do = do with sth / use A as B
report that +clause	variation in sth
require of sb that +do	view A as B
A resemble B	a way of doing / way to do way in which +clause / in the way
restriction on sth	
A result from B = B result in A = A is a result of B =A do as a result of B =the result of B is that A do	My laptop weighs less than a suitcase. My laptop is lighter than a suitcase.
reveal that +clause	worry about sth
sth rise / a rise in sth / rising n / the rising of n	The +比较级，the +比较级
rule that +clause	
the same to A as to B / at the same time as	
sth is secure	
seem to do/ it seems that/it seems as if+clause	
show that +clause / show sth to be	
have significantly improved the book	
All companies have similar issues. (plural)	
Bellbotoms are coming back in style, and so too are vests.	
substitue A for B (B 被替代)	
succeed in doing	
You may enjoy math,but I hate such/this subject.	
on the surface of sth	
be targeted at sth	
think of A as B / be thought to be	
be trained to do	
try to do / try doing	
twice as adj/adv as , twice as many sth as double the number that sb do sb's sth double = sb double sth	