**Structure Practice 1**

1. The flexibility of film allows the artist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unbridled imagination to the animation of cartoon characters.

**(A) to bring**

(B) bringing

(C) is brought

(D) brings

答案：A

测试点：不定式。

分析：allow+sb．十不定式为固定结构。4个答案中只有(A)to bring是不定式。

2. Traditionally, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in New England on Thanksgiving Day.

(A) when served is sweet cider

(B) when sweet cider is served

(C) is served sweet cider

**(D) sweet cider is served**

答案：D

测试点：主谓结构。

分析：原句主、谓俱缺，应选一完整的主语+谓语的结构，即(D)。(A)、(C)不通，(B)则是从句，不适合此句。

3. Typical of the grassland dwellers of the continent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or pronghorn.

(A) it is the American antelope

(B) the American antelope is

**(C) is the American antelope**

(D) the American antelope

答案：C

测试点：倒装句。

分析：Typical of放在句首的句子，要用倒装句。Typical of…短语是表语，应在答案中选择“系动词+主语”的结构，即(C)。

解题要点：遇倒装句在4个答案中寻找以系动词 (be)开始的结构。

4. Lillian D. Wald, public health nurse and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, was born in Cincinnati Ohio, in 1867.

(A) reforming society

**(B) social reformer**

(C) who reformed society

(D) her social reform

答案：B

测试点：并列结构。

分析：本句and前后都应是说明身份的名词性成份，故应选 (B) social reformer与nurse并列。(A)为动词性的分词词组；(C)是从句；(D)虽是名词性的，但不说明身份。

5. Copper sulfate, spread in judicious amounts, kills algae \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ harming fish or aquatic invert-ebrates.

(A) does not

(B) but does no

(C) except

**(D) without**

答案：D

测试点：介词。

分析：空格后的harming是动名词，前面应加介词，故选(D)。(A)是谓语动词的否定式，而farming不是谓语动词：(B)可以说does no harm (to)，但不能说does no harming；(C)虽为介词，但意思不对。

6. Of the millions who saw Haley’s comet in 1986, how many people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_long enough to see it return in the twenty-first century.

(A) will they live

(B) they will be living

**(C) will live**

(D) living

答案：C

测试点：谓语。

分析：这句话有主语但缺少谓语动词，所以选择能作谓语的(C)。(A)、(B)结构是错误的，而且都重复了主语they；(D)不是谓语动词形式。

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that fear, happiness, sadness, and surprise are universally reflected in facial expressions.

**(A) Anthropologists have discovered**

(B) Anthropologists discovering

(C) The discovery by anthropologists

(D) Discovered by anthropologists

答案：A

测试点：复合句。

分析：空格后紧接that时，前一定是主句。故要在4个答案中选主谓语完整的结构即(A)。其余3个答案都无谓语动词。

解题要点：连接词that在TOEFL结构题中是至关重要的提示符号。它表明此句是复合句，故that前后均应是主谓完整的句子，即主句和从句。

8.In 1964\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of Henry Ossawa Tanner’s paintings was shown at the Smithsonian Institution.

(A) was a major collection

(B) that a major collection

(C) a collection was major

**(D) a major collection**

答案：D

测试点：主语。

分析：此句缺少主语。答案中只有(D)是名词结构，能够充当主语。

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_irritating effect on humans, the use of phenol as a general antiseptic has been largely discontinued.

(A) Its

(B) Where its

(C) Since its

**(D) Because of its**

答案：D

测试点：介词短语。

分析：逗号后为一完整的句子，则逗号前只有两种可能；短语或从句。4个答案中无一有谓语动词，故正确答案只可能是短语。因此，选择(D)。Because of为介词短语。(C)since作介词时是“自从”的意思，如表示“因为”则是连词。

10.In order to remain in existence,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_must, in the long run, produce something consumers consider useful or desirable.

**(A) a profit-making organization**

(B) a profit-making organization which

(C) therefore a profit-making organization

(D) whichever a profit-making organization

答案：A

测试点：主语。

分析：助动词must前一定是主语。应选择名词性结构作主语，即(A)。

11.The greater the population there is in a locality,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for water, transportation, and disposal of refuse.

**(A) the greater the need there is**

(B) greater need

(C) is there great need

(D) the great need

答案：A

测试点：并列的比较级句型。

分析：(the十比较级…the+比较级)看到句首The greater,就要开始从答案中寻找相同句型的比较级结构。(A)同样以the greater开头，其后结构亦相同，故选(A)。(B)缺the；(C)及(D)均未用比较级。

解题要点："the十比较级…the+比较级”结构是TOEFL常考题型，其前后两个比较级句型应结构对等。

12. A historical novel may do more than mirror history; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_future events.

(A) even influencing

**(B) it may even influence**

(C) may even influence

(D) that it may even influence

答案：B

测试点：分号结构。

分析：分号的作用相当于句号，分号前后都应是完整的句子，故选 (B)。(A)不是句子；(C)无主语；(D)是从句。

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a child, sculptor Anne Whitney showed an eager intellect and artistic talent that her parents recognized and encouraged.

(A) Has been

(B) It was while

(C) She was

**(D) As**

答案：D

测试点：介词。

分析：As a child是一介词短语，作状语，后面是完整的句子。

14. It is widely believed that the pull of gravity on a falling raindrop changes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_round shape into a teardrop shape.

(A) of the drop

**(B) the drop’s**

(C) drop of

(D) drops their

答案：B

测试点：定语。

分析：Round shape前缺限制它的定语，故选名词所有格(B)the drop's。另，注意change为及物动词，后面直接加宾语，无须再加任何介词，故排除(A)。

15.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_modern offices becoming more mechanized, designers are attempting to personalize them with warmer, less severe interiors.

(A) If

(B) But

**(C) With**

(D) Once

答案：C

测试点：介词。

分析：modern offices becoming more mechanized是动名词，做介词with的宾语。(A)、(B)为连词，后接从句；(D)为连词时意为“一旦”，作副词时则是“曾经”，“一度”的意思。