**Structure Practice 10**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bicameral, or two-chamber parliament.

**(A) Canada has**

(B) Having Canada

(C) Because Canada has

(D) That Canada is having

答案：A

测试点：主谓结构.

分析：本句主谓俱缺，应在答案中选择主语+动词的结构，即(A)．(B)不是主谓结构；(C)(D)均为从句形式。

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time and labor, cartoonists generally draw the hands of their characters with only three fingers and a thumb.

(A) Saved

(B) Saves

**(C) To save**

(D) The saving

答案：C

测试点；不定式.

分析：逗号前的部分为表示目的的状语，可由不定式短语或从句承担．答案中无从句，故选不定式(C).

3. The recent discovery of a novel by Harriet Wilson, published in 1859, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a landmark in Black American literature.

**(A) has brought to light**

(B) light to brought has

(C) brought to light has

(D) has light to brought

答案：A

测试点：词序/习语.

分析：本句有主语而缺谓语，bring sth to light是固定短语，如宾语较长可放在to light之后，即bring to light+宾语．故选(A).

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ telescopes of the 1600’s magnified objects thirty-three times their original size.

(A) That the

**(B) The**

(C) This is the

(D) Being where the

答案：B

测试点；冠词。

分析：空格后句子完整，句首的名词前缺限定词，故选冠词(B)。

5. Thyme, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , yields a medicinal oil containing thymol.

**(A) a fragrant garden herb**

(B) garden herb which is fragrant

(C) fragrant garden herb

(D) is an herb in a fragrant garden

答案：A

测试点；同位语.

分析：本句主谓语俱全，主谓之间两边逗号隔开的成份要么是分词短语作后置定语，要么是名词性同位语．答案中只有(A)是名词词组，作Thyme的同位语.

解题要点：记住此句型：主语­­­\_\_\_谓语……．空格部分为标准的同位语结构.

6. Until the ninth century, written words were not actually separated, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in some literary writing, dots or points were used to indicate divisions.

(A) in spite of

(B) contrary

(C) contrast to

**(D) but**

答案：D

测试点：连词.

分析：空格两边都是完整的句子，中间应有连词将其连接．答案(D)为表示转折的连词．(A)，(C)为介词性质，(B)为形容词，均不可连接句子。

7. Nutritionists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goat milk to be rich, nourishing, and readily digested.

**(A) consider**

(B) is considered

(C) are considered

(D) considering

答案：A

测试点：谓语.

分析：本句有主语而缺谓语，应在答案中选择可作谓语的动词，即(A)．(B)(C)为被动态，与句意不符．(D)为非谓语形式.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conventional black ink costs newspapers about thirty cents a pound, most rub-resistant inks add at least ten cents more per pound to the bill.

(A) Furthermore

(B) Meanwhile

(C) Moreover

**(D) While**

答案：D

测试点：连词.

分析：本题为两个完整的句子，其意义相互对比，应用连词while连接．(A)、(B)、(C)均是副词.

解题要点：4个答案中如有while，应首先考虑它。

9. John Lone’s physical grace and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ age, sex, and culture make him an extraordinary performer.

**(A) his ability to transcend**

(B) is able to transcend the

(C) the transcending ability

(D) with his ability transcending

答案：A

测试点；并列结构。

分析：and要求它所连接的成份性质相同。and前是名词grace，故应在答案中选择名词性的结构．排除系动词开头的(B)和介词开头的(D)．空格后另有三个名词age，sex and culture，它们与前面的词的关系要么是并列，要么是其宾语．(C)无动词，不能带宾语．只有(A)既是名词词组，又可后带宾语.

10. Before \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of synthetic dyes, yarns were often colored by dyes obtained from natural vegetable and mineral matter.

(A) introducing

(B) introduction

**(C) the introduction**

(D) introducing that

答案：C

测试点：名词／冠词。

分析：of前应为名词，而名词前应有冠词，故选(C).

11. Ducks have been domesticated for many centuries \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ commercially for their meat and eggs.

(A) raised

**(B) and are raised**

(C) raised as

(D) are raised

答案：B

测试点；并列结构／连词。

分析：本句只有一个主语，但却有两个谓语部分。这两个谓语应用连词and连接，故选(B).

12. Maggie Lena Walker, an insurance and banking executive, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and spent her entire life in Richmond, Virginia.

(A) and was brought up

(B) brought up with

(C) who was brought up

**(D) was brought up**

答案：D

测试点：谓语／并列结构.

分析：连词and要求它所连接的两边同词性、同性质．and后为动词，and前应是另一动词，故选(D)．(A)重复and； (B)多了介词；(C)为从句.

13. The activities of the international marketing researcher are frequently much broader than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

(A) the domestic marketer has

(B) the domestic marketer does

**(C) those of the domestic marketer**

(D) that which has the domestic marketer

答案：C

测试点：比较级.

分析：than后应加被比较的对象．本句被比较的是主语activities,可用those指代“以免重复，故选(C)。(A)(B)被比较的部分与原句不一致；(D)句子结构错误。

解题要点；答案中如有that of／those of出现，应首先考虑.

14. Mercury differs from other industrial metals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is a liquid.

(A) whereas

**(B) in that**

(C) because of

(D) consequently

答案：B

测试点：短语.

分析：空格后为表示原因的状语从句，故选(B)．(A)(D)不能表示原因；(C)为介词，不能连接句子.

解题要点：当4个答案中有in that时，应首先考虑它．In that引导状语从句，表示原因.

15. In black verse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of ten syllables, five of which are accented.

(A) line consists of each

(B) consists of each line

**(C) each line consists**

(D) it consists of each line

答案：C

测试点；主谓结构／词序。

分析：关键词which说明逗号后为从句，则逗号前必然是主句。In引导的短语作状语，主句的主，谓语均缺，应在答案中选择主语+谓语动词的形式，即(C)．(A)(B)不是主谓结构，(D)用了形式主语，与句意不合.