**Structure Practice 14**

1. Duke Ellington was a composer, conductor, and pianist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ranked as one of the greatest of all jazz figures.

(A) him

(B) although

(C) or

**(D) who**

答案：D

测试点：从句连接词／主语.

分析：空格前为主句．其后为定语从句．从句有谓语而缺主语．且缺连接词．应在答案中选择可引导定语从句且兼作其主语的(D).

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became a state in 1876.

(A) When Colorado

**(B) Colorado**

(C) It was Colorado

(D) Colorado, which

答案：B

测试点：主语.

分析：本句有谓语而缺主语，应在答案中选名词或名词词组作主语．只有（B)是(专有)名词，其余均是句子或从句形式.

3. The fragrances of many natural substances come from oils, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these oils may be used in manufacturing perfumes.

(A) of

(B) from

(C) whether

**(D) and**

答案：D

测试点；连词／并列结构。

分析：空格两边都是完整的句子，应在答案中选连词将其衔接．即(D)and连接两个并列句．(C)whether应与or not构成连词短语.

4. Because the saxophone is an excellent solo instrument, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in some important orchestral works.

**(A) it is featured**

(B) while featured

(C) if featured

(D) feature it

答案：A

测试点：主谓结构.

分析：空格前为Because引导的从句，后接主句，主句主、谓语均缺，应在答案中选择主语+动词的形式，即(A).

5. Before Geraldine Ferraro was selected as the Democratic Party’s vice presidential candidate in 1984, no woman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ run for national office in the United States on a major party ticket.

(A) ever has

(B) never had

**(C) had ever**

(D) having never

答案：C

测试点：谓语.

分析：逗号前为从句，逗号后的主句有主语但谓语不完整，应在答案中选择可与run构成谓语的形式，即(A)、(B)或(C)，排除非谓语形式的(D)。从句显示时态应为过去，故排除现在时的(A)．主语含有否定词no，而(B)中never也是否定词，不可与否定词连用(不可用双重否定)，故选(C).

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reaches the cells of the body, it is oxidized, or slowly burned.

**(A) As digested food**

(B) Digested food that

(C) Food is digested

(D) Why does digested food

答案：A

测试点：从句连接词／主语.

分析：逗号后为主句，逗号前为状语从句．从句有谓语但缺主语、连接词．应在答案中选择词+主语的形式，即(A).

7. The position of the larynx, or voice box, in the neck determines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, swallows, and vocalizes.

(A) an animal, how does one breathe

**(B) how an animal breathes**

(C) an anima breathes, how one

(D) how does an anima breathe

答案：B

测试点：宾语从句／并列结构.

分析：动词determines后接宾语从句，从句中已有两个并列的谓语动词，所缺为连接词、主语和另一谓语动词，应在答案中选择相应的成份，即(B)。

解题要点；看到and应想到它所连接的成份应同性质、同形式．swallows和vocalizes都是第三人称单数形式的动词，可先看每个答案的末尾，寻找同样形式的词，即(B)breathes.

8. The slide rule uses sliding scales with marks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ numbers and their logarithms.

**(A) representing**

(B) represented

(C) are represented

(D) they are representing

答案：A

测试点：分词短语作后置定语.

分析：名词marks后应为其定语，可能是从句、形容词短语或分词短语．答案中无从句、形容词，故选分词(A)或(B)．空格后为分词的宾语，过去分词不可带宾语而现在分词可带，故去(B)而选(A)。

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ executive and administrative authority in the United States government rests with a President who is elected for a four-year term.

(A) That the

**(B) The**

(C) It is the

(D) There is the

答案：B

测试点；冠词.

分析：空格后句子成份完整，但作主语的名词authority前有形容词而缺冠词，故只在答案中选择冠词The.

解题要点：当4个答案中有一个是单独的冠词时，应首先考虑.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stereophonic phonograph records, two recordings are made of the same musical performance.

(A) Creates

(B) Created

(C) The creating of

**(D) To create**

答案：D

测试点：不定式／状语.

分析：逗号后为完整句子，逗号前是其状语，说明目的．不定式可作目的状语，故选(D).

11.Genes determine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the shape of a leaf and the sex, height, and hair color of a child.

(A) such as features

**(B) such features as**

(C) as such features

(D) features as such

答案：B

测试点：词序／such…as的用法。

分析：such…as是表示例举概念的短语。它有两种形式；(1)such十名词+as，即(B)；(2)such as…今如(D)改为features such as．亦可.

12.California’s agricultural supremacy dates from 1947, when its farm output first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any other state.

(A) that exceeded

(B) exceeded that

**(C) exceeded that of**

(D) that exceeded of

答案：C

测试点：动宾结构.

分析：when引导的从句有主语而缺谓语、宾语，应在答案中选择动词+宾语的形式，即(B)或(C)．that指output，空格后名词为其定语，二者间应有介词，故排除(B)而选(C).

解题要点；见到答案中出现of或those of的形式，先考虑它.

13.The use of well-chosen nonsense words makes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the testing of many basic hypotheses in the field of language learning.

(A) it is possibly

(B) its possibility

(C) them possible

**(D) possible**

答案：D

测试点；短语.

分析：make sth. possible是固定短语，当make的宾语过长时，可将possible提前而宾语后置，故选(D).

解题要点；应区别两个易混淆而截然不同的句型；

(1)make it possible (for sb.)to do sth.(形式宾语) ；

(2)make sth．possible(宾语可后置).

14. Not until 1931 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the official anthem of the United States.

(A) “The Star-spangled Banner”did become

(B) when “The Star-spangled Banner”became

**(C) did “The Star-spangled Banner”become**

(D) became “The Star-spangled Banner”

答案：C

测试点：倒装句.

分析：以Not until开头的句子为倒装句，它后面主、谓语位置颠倒，即助动词位于主语前．应在答案中选择助动词+主语+…的形式，即(C).

解题要点：遇到Not until倒装句，先看以助动词或系动词开头的那个答案。

15.In general, the simpler plants appeared on the Earth before those \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) are structurally complicated

**(B) more complicated structure**

(C) have a complicated structure

(D) their structure is complicated

答案：B

测试点；比较句式.

分析：句中simpler为比较级，后文应出现与之相比较的内容，即另一个比较级的形式，故选(B).