**Structure Practice 2**

1. The difference between libel and slander is that libel is printed while\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) spoken is slander

(B) is spoken slander

**(C) slander is spoken**

(D) is slander spoken

答案：C

测试点：词序/主谓结构。

分析：连词while后连接句子，两边是对比关系，同句式、同结构。本句while前的libel is printed为“主系表”结构，应在答案中寻找相同的结构，即(C)。

2. Great numbers of tiny shelled animals—on the ocean floor.

**(A) Live**

(B) Living

(C) They will live

(D) If they lived

答案：A

测试点：谓语。

分析：空格前是名词性成份，作句子主语，应在答案中选择谓语动词，即(A)。(B)不能单独作谓语；(C) 重复了主语，(D)是从句。

3. The knee is the joint \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the thigh bone meets the large bone of the lower leg.

(A) when

**(B) where**

(C) why

(D) which

答案：B

测试点：从句连接词。

分析：空格前的joint表示地点，定语从句的连接词应当用指示地点的where。(A)指时间；(C)指原因；(D)指事物；且与从句中的主语the thigh bone重复。

4. Closed plane figures like the square or the equilateral triangle can be grouped into a class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_polygons.

**(A) called**

(B) to call

(C) is called

(D) call as

答案：A

测试点：分词短语作后置定语。

分析：横线前的class是名词，其后的部分应是它的定语。这个定语要么是从句，要么是短语。4个答案中无完整的从句，只有(A)是过去分词，可与横线后的polygons组成短语，故选(A)。(C)如加上关系代词which或that则亦为正确。(B)to call应为被动语态(to be called)，这种结构通常省掉to be，成为(A)的形式。

解题要点：分词短语作后置定语是TOEFL考题中反复出现的题型。它实际上等于系词(be)结构的定语从句省去which／that+be部分，只保留分词及其后成份。

5. Acids are chemical compounds that, in water solution, have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a corrosive action on metals, and the ability to turn certain blue vegetable dyes red.

(A) tastes sharp

(B) sharp-tasting

**(C) a sharp taste**

(D) tasting sharp

答案：C

测试点：宾语。

分析：动词have要求名词性的成份作它的宾语，应在答案中选择名词或名词词组，即(C)。(A)是系表结构；(B)是形容词；(D)是分词短语。

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the history of the tough, strong-willed Nebraska farmer.

(A) Not only is much of the history of Nebraska

(B) Although it is much of the history of Nebraska that is

(C) It is much the history of Nebraska’s being

**(D) Much of the history of Nebraska is**

答案：D

测试点: 主谓结构。

分析：空格后只剩下名词性的成份，说明句子缺少主语和谓语动词，应在答案中寻找主语+动词的形式，即(D)，much为名词。

7. Billie Holiday’s reputation as a great jazz-blues singer rests on her ability \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_emotional depth to her songs.

(A) be giving

(B) are given

(C) being given

**(D) to give**

答案：D

测试点：不定式/习语。

分析：空格及其后部分是名词ability的定语，应在答案中选择可做后置定语的不定式形式，即(D)。(A)、(B)是谓语动词形式，不能作定语。(C)分词虽可作定语，但用了被动态，与句意不合。

解题要点： 与be able to do sth．一样，ability to do sth也是固定结构。请务必记住这两个句式。

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1895 did Cornell University begin to offer a degree in ornithology.

**(A) Not until**

(B) Not since

(C) Until

(D) In

答案：A

测试点：倒装句。

分析：看到did出现在主语前，知道句子用了倒装，时间状语…1895提前。应在答案中选择用于倒装句的短语，即Not until…。(B) Not since用于完成时态，而本句为过去时；(C)、(D)不适于倒装句。

解题要点；Not until十倒装句是TOEFL常考题型。

9. Uniform acceleration occurs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the rate of change remains the same over successive and equal intervals of time.

(A) according

**(B) if**

(C) with

(D) under

答案：B

测试点：连词。

分析：空格前是一完整的主谓结构的句子，空格后的句子是它的状语从句，所缺为引导状语从句的连词。4个答案中只有(B)if是连词。(C)(D)是介词，(A)是副词，均不可连接从句。

10. People’s expectations for a higher standard of living increase \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) conditions in their community improve

(B) since conditions in their improving community

(C) conditions improve in their community

**(D) as conditions in their community improve**

答案：D

测试点：状语从句。

分析：空格前是一完整的主谓结构的句子，后面缺少的应是作状语的短语或从句。4个答案中无相应的短语，只有(D)是完整的从句，故选(D)。(A)、(C)均无连接词，(B)不是完整的句子。

11. Essentially, a theory is an abstract, symbolic representation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_reality.

(A) what it is conceived

(B) that is conceived

**(C) what is conceived to be**

(D) that is being conceived of

答案：C

测试点：名词从句。

分析：介词of后只能接名词宾语或名词性宾语从句。what引导的从句为名词从句，而that引导的从句则不可，接在介词后面，故在(A)(C)中选择。但(A)中what与it重复，故选(C)。且be conceived to be是固定结构。

12. All of the plants now raised on farms have been developed from plants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_wild.

(A) once they grew

(B) they grew once

**(C) that once grew**

(D) once grew

答案：C

测试点：定语从句。

分析：plants后的成份应是其定语从句，应在答案中选择完整、适当的从句，即(C)。此从句中that作主语，不可省略，故(D)错。(A)与句意不合；(B)不通。

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_relatively costly, the diesel engine is highly efficient and needs servicing infrequently.

(A) Even

(B) It is

**(C) Even though**

(D) There is

答案：C

测试点：连词。

分析：逗号前后两部分意思相反，需表转折关系的连词，即(C)。解题要点；连词even though如引导主系表结构的从句，则常常省去主语和系词be，此句即省掉了the diesel engine is．在结构题中的四个答案中如有even though，应当首考虑这个选择。

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_images out of clay, stone, and metal.

(A) The shaping of sculpture

(B) Sculpting the shapes

(C) To shape sculpture

**(D) Sculptors shape**

答案：D

测试点：主谓结构。

分析：本句主、谓语俱缺，应在答案中选择主谓结构的形式，即(D)。

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dates from the end of the eighteenth century.

**(A) The modern circus**

(B) That the modern circus

(C) While the modern circus

(D) The modern circus that

答案：A

测试点：主语。

分析：dates是谓语动词，前面缺少主语。应在答案中选择名词或名词组作主语，即(A)。