**Structure Practice 22**

1. An underlying assumption of most market research is that people are continually \_\_\_\_\_ financial decisions based on their desire for goods that give them the most satisfaction.

**(A) making**

(B) and make

(C) being made

(D) having made

答案：A

测试点：谓语。

分析：that从句中有主语但谓语不全，选择(A)making与系词and组成进行时。

解题要点：continully和always等词常与进行时连用，表示“一贯如此”。

2. \_\_\_\_\_ tempera paint, the artist mixes dry pigments with water until the mixture resembles a stiff paste.

(A) In preparation

(B) The preparing of

**(C) To prepare**

(D) Prepared

答案：C

测试点：状语／不定式。

分析：逗号后为句子，逗号前为状语。动词不定式(C)作目的状语。

3. When two straight lines meet, \_\_\_\_\_ an angle.

(A) it is formed

(B) formed

**(C) they form**

(D) to form

答案：C

测试点：主谓结构。

分析：逗号前为when引导的从句，逗号后应是主句。主句主、谓语俱缺，应在答案

中选择主语+动词的形式，即(A)或(C)。(A)用了形式主语n，但空格后并无真正的主语部分。故选(C)

4. Madge Macklin promoted the expansion of medical training to include genetics \_\_\_\_\_ supported the founding of genetics departments in North American medical schools.

(A) nor

**(B) and**

(C) while

(D) if

答案：B

测试点：连词。

分析：空格前为主谓语完整的句子，空格后又出现一谓语动词，即全句有一个主语，两个

谓语。这两个谓语动词之间应用and连接，故选(B)。(A)用于否定句;(C)后接句子或现在分词短语;(D)接从句。

5. \_\_\_\_\_ mammals have hair at some time in their lives, though in certain whales it is present only before birth.

**(A) Most**

(B) The most

(C) Most of which

(D) In most of the

答案：A

测试点：定语。

分析：空格后主语、谓语俱全，所缺为定语。应在答案中选择形容词，即(A)。most表

示“大多数”时，不是最高级的符号，前面不用the，且mammals为泛指的复数名词，前面不用冠词，故(B)the多余。

6. The digestive enzyme pepsin breaks down proteins into components \_\_\_\_\_ readily absorbed by the human body.

**(A) that can be**

(B) and are

(C) which they

(D) are to be

答案：A

测试点：主谓结构／被动语态。

分析：空格前为完整的句子，其后为从句。从句连接词兼主语、谓语俱缺, 应在答案中选择主语+动词的形式，即(A)或(C)。空格后动后面出现by+名词词组，说明谓语应是被动式的。故选(A)。

7. \_\_\_\_\_ the precise qualities of the hero in literary works may vary over time, the basic exemplary function of the hero seems to remain constant.

(A) Whatever

**(B) Even though**

(C) In spite of

(D) Regardless

答案：B

测试点：从句连接词。

分析：逗号后为主句，逗号前从句主谓完整，缺连接词。(A)或(B)都可后接从句，但(A)whoever应在从句中兼作主语或宾语，但空格后从句有主语qualities，且谓语动词way vary不需要带宾语，故(A)错，选(B)。

解题要点：4个答案中如有Even though出现，应首先以予考虑。

8. Not until the dedication of Yellowstone Park in the late nineteenth century \_\_\_\_\_ a national park.

(A) the United States had

**(B) did the United States have**

(C) when the United States had

(D) the United States having

答案：B

测试点：倒装句。

分析：Not until在句首，要求主谓倒装。应在答案中寻找动词+主语的形式，即(B)。

解题要点：遇到Notuntil在句首的句子，在4个答案中先看以动词开头的那一个。

9. Daniel Ken Inouye, Hawaii’s first Congressman, was elected to the United States Senate in 1963, where \_\_\_\_\_ known for his unbiased views on civil issues.

(A) being

(B) it is he

**(C) he became**

(D) having become

答案：C

分析：主谓结构。

测试点：where后接从句，从句缺主语，且known不能单独作谓语，说明谓语缺失一部分。应在答案中选择主语+动词的形式，即(C)。

10. Because caricature tends to emphasize the peculiarities of a subject, \_\_\_\_\_ an effective vehicle for pictorial satire.

(A) which is often

(B) and often seen as

**(C) it is often**

(D) many of which are

答案：C

分析：主谓结构。

测试点:逗号前为Because引导的从句，逗号后应为主句。主句主、谓语俱缺，应在答案中选择主语+动词的形式，即(C)(A)(D)均为从句形式.

11. In the nineteenth century, Samuel Gridley Howe founded the Pekins School for the Blind, \_\_\_\_\_ for children in Boston, Massachusetts.

(A) that institutes

(B) while instituted

(C) was an institution

**(D) an institute**

答案：D

测试点：同位语。

分析：逗号前为句子，逗号后应是从句或短语。(A)(B)(C)均不能与空格后的成份构成完整的从句，故选(D)构成名词短语，说明宾语the Perkins School for the Blind是什么。

12. Early forms of life on Earth, \_\_\_\_\_ in the absence of oxygen, required elements such as sulfur instead.

**(A) which lived**

(B) whose life

(C) lived

(D) were living

答案：A

测试点：定语从句。

分析：句子主、谓语完整，主谓之间用逗号隔开的部分应为定语或同位语。(A)为定语从句。

13. People in prehistoric times created paints by grinding materials such as plants and clay into powder \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) water to be added

(B) for adding water then

(C) and water added

**(D) and then adding water**

答案：D

测试点：并列结构连词。

分析：前后两个动作grinding…和adding…用and(血en)连接。

14. Often very annoying weeds, \_\_\_\_\_ and act as hosts to many insect pests.

(A) that crowd out less hardy plants than goldenrods

(B) crowding out less hardy plants by goldenrods

(C) the goldenrod’s crowding out of less hardy plants

**(D) goldenrods crowd out less hardy plants**

答案：D

测试点：主谓结构／并列结构。

分析：逗号前为短语，逗号后为句子。空格后只剩下and+谓语动词+…，说明句子缺主语和另一个谓语部分。应在答案中选择主语+动词+…的形式，即(D)。

15. Starting around 7000 B. C., and for the next four thousand years, much of the Northern Hemisphere \_\_\_\_\_ temperatures warmer than at present.

(A) with experience of

**(B) experienced**

(C) experiencing

(D) experience

答案：B

测试点：谓语。

分析：句子有主语much of…而缺谓语，应在答案中选择谓语动词的形式，即(B)。(A) 不是动词；(c)是非谓语形式；(D)动词原形，而much作主语，谓语应用为第三人称单数，不能用原 形动词。