**Structure Practice 23**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Henry Ford first sought financial backing for making cars, the very notion of farmers and clerks owning automobiles was considered ridiculous.

(A) How

(B) Even

**(C) When**

(D) Despite

答案：C

测试点：从句连接词。

分析：逗号后为主句，逗号前状语从句缺连接词。(C)when可引导时间状语从句。(B)Even为副词，(D)Despite为介词，均不可引出从句。(A)How虽为连词但与句意不符。

2. The first president of Cornell University, Andrew White \_\_\_\_\_ the concept of a university unaffiliated with any religious sect or political party.

(A) develop

(B) developing

(C) develops

**(D) developed**

答案：D

测试点：谓语／时态。

分析：本句有主语Andrew White而缺谓语，应在答案中选择谓语动词的形式，即(A)(C)或(D)。主语是第三人称单数，谓语不能用动词原形，故排除(A)。Cornell是著名的大学，历史悠久，其first president自然是历史人物，故排除现在时的(C)而选过去时(D)。

3. In order for information to be easily communicated, \_\_\_\_\_ must be organized in an understandable way.

(A) there

(B) and

**(C) it**

(D) how

答案：C

测试点：主语。

分析：空格后有谓语动词must be organized而缺主语，应在答案中选择名词或代词。(C)是代词，可做主语。句中be后应是动词而不是名词，不可用there be句型，故(A)错。

4. Because of record snowfalls in the mountains surrounding Utah’s Great Salt Lake, there is more water in the lake and its salt content is \_\_\_\_\_ it once was.

(A) least as

**(B) much less than**

(C) the least what

(D) less

答案：B

测试点：比较句式。

分析：句中关键词more表明这是mole…than比较句型。在4个答案中首先寻找含than

的形式，即(B)。此句含有两个比较项目：more water和less salt content。

解题要点：句中出现比较词mole，应首先寻找含than的答案。

5. Home movies began to become popular as a hobby in the United States during the 1920’s, \_\_\_\_\_ of low-cost film.

(A) the invention followed

(B) the invention to follow

**(C) following the invention**

(D) invention the following

答案：C

测试点：分词短语。

分析：逗号前为句子，逗号后应为从句或短语。空格后紧接of，说明所缺部分最后一词为名词。答案中无从句，只有(C)是分词短语，且最后一词为名词invention，可后接。of…，故选(C)。

6. Mary Edmonia Lewis, a sculptor who studied at Oberlin College, was \_\_\_\_\_ by Hrriet ffosmer.

**(A) tutored in the neoclassical aesthetic**

(B) the neoclassical aesthetic tutored in

(C) aesthetic in the neoclassical tutored

(D) the aesthetic neoclassical tutored in

答案：A

测试点：词序／被动语态。

分析：助动词was后应紧接过去分词，其后接介词短语(介词+冠词+形容词+名词)，(A)是正确语序。

7. Even though rhubarb is a vegetable, \_\_\_\_\_ as a dessert.

(A) popular also

**(B) it is popular**

(C) but it is popular

(D) which is popular

答案：B

测试点：主谓结构。

分析：逗号前为Even though引导的从句，逗号后应为主句。空格后只有短语，主、谓语均缺，应在答案中选择主语+动词…的形式，即(B)。(A)不是主谓结构，(C)but不与Even though

连用：(D)为从句。

8. Elizabeth Cabot Agassiz, \_\_\_\_\_ of Radeliffe College, had worked as both an educator and a naturalist.

**(A) the first president**

(B) was the first president

(C) she was the first president

(D) which she was the first president

答案：A

测试点：同位语。

分析：本句主、语俱全，主、谓之间有一逗号隔开的部分，这是典型的同位语试题。故选名词词组(A)作同位语。

9. \_\_\_\_\_ ever developed was celluloid, a combination of natural camphor and cellulose nitrate.

(A) The first plastic and

(B) Being the first plastic

**(C) The first plastic**

(D) It was the first plastic

答案：C

测试点：主语。

分析：句子有系动词was而缺主语，应在答案中选择名词或名词词组。(C)为名词词组，可作主语。

10. Often the design of a scholarly investigation \_\_\_\_\_ by the question it is addressing.

(A) to affect

(B) affects

(C) affected

**(D) will be affected**

答案：D

测试点：被动语态。

分析：空格前有主语，空格后出现by，说明句子缺谓语动词，且为被动语态。答案中(D)是被动语态的谓语动词。(A)不能作谓语；(B)(C)不是被动式。

11. Though once quite large, \_\_\_\_\_ population of the bald eagle across North America has drastically declined in the past forty years.

(A) it is the

(B) there is the

(C) as the

**(D) the**

答案：D

测试点：冠词。

分析：空格后句子主、谓语完整，句首名词population前缺冠词。应在答案中选择冠词，即(D)。

解题要点：几个答案均含冠词，其中有一个是单独的冠词形式，应首先考虑选择它。

12. Plywood was originally manufactured from logs \_\_\_\_\_ for other purposes.

(A) were not suitable

**(B) that were not suitable**

(C) which they were not suitable

(D) and suitable were not

答案：B

分析：定语从句。

测试点：空格前句子主、谓完整，名词logs后接修饰成分，(B)为语从句。

13. Aerobic exercises create a \_\_\_\_\_ oxygen in the body without seriously disrupting normal body functions.

(A) demand

(B) demanding

(C) demanding of

**(D) demand for**

答案：D

分析：A demand for是固定短语，不用其他形式。

14. A protagonist of a play is \_\_\_\_\_ in tragedy as the suffering main character.

(A) what known

(B) known as

(C) what it is known

**(D) what is know**

答案：D

测试点：what引导的名词从句。

分析：系动词后缺表语。what引导的从句是名词性从句，可作表语，故选(D)。

15. The beaver chews down trees to get food and material \_\_\_\_\_ its home.

(A) builds

(B) it can builds

(C) that it builds

**(D) with which to build**

答案：D

测试点：介词+which结构／不定式。

分析：介词+which后面可接从句，亦可接不定式结构，即介词+which+to do。