**Structure Practice 28**

1. A microscope can reveal vastly \_\_\_\_\_ detail than is visible to the naked eye.

(A) than

(B) than more

(C) more than

(D) more.

答案：D

分析：由信号词分析：由信号词than可知空各处应填more.

参考译文：一台显微镜能展示远超过肉眼看见的非常多的细节。

2. Narcissus bulbs \_\_\_\_\_ at least three inches apart and covered with about four inches of well drained soil.

(A) should be planted

(B) to plant

(C) must planting

(D) should plant

答案：A

分析：空格前为主语，空格出缺谓语动词，故首先排除(B)。(C)中must后应该接动词原形，故也排除。Plant是及物动词，在没有宾语的情况下应该用被动语态形式，故选(A).

参考译文：种植水仙花球时应该至少保持3IN的间距，并且要用大约4IN的有良好透水性的土壤覆盖。

3. Industrialization has been responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ most radical of the environmental changes caused by humans.

(A) a

(B) the

(C) some of which

(D) which are the

答案：B

分析：空格后为形容词最高级，空格处应填定冠词。

参考译文：由人类所造成的环境变化中，工业化导致了环境最根本的变化。

4. In many areas the slope and topography of the land \_\_\_\_\_ excess rainfall to run off into a natural outlet.

(A) neither permit

(B) without permitting

(C) nor permitting

(D) do not permit.

答案：D

分析：句子缺少谓语动词。(A)项没有与neither对应的nor.（B）（C）不能做谓语，故选（D）.

参考译文：在许多地区，陆地的坡度和地形决定了过量的雨水是不能排到自然的出口的。

5. Color and light, taken together, \_\_\_\_\_ the aesthetic impact of the interior of a building.

(A) very powerfully influence

(B) very influence powerfully

(C) powerfully very influence

(D) influence powerfully very.

答案：A

分析：句子缺谓语动词。四个选项用词相同，语序不同。程度副词very修饰副词powerfully，必须放在powerfully之前。故选(A).

参考译文：颜色和光混合一起，将对一座建筑物内部的审美效果产生非常强烈的影响。

6. \_\_\_\_\_ that Rachel Carson’s 1962 book Silent Spring was one of the chief sources of inspiration for the development of nontoxic pesticides.

(A) There is likely

(B) Likely to be

(C) It is likely

(D) Likely

答案：C

分析：that后是从句，空格应填主句。(B)(D)没有谓语动词，

参考译文：Rachel Carson于1962年出版的《沉静的春天》一书可能是发展无毒杀虫这一灵感的主要源泉之一。

7. Total color blindness, \_\_\_\_\_, is the result of a defect in the retina.

(A) a rare condition that

(B) a rare condition

(C) that a rare condition

(D) is a rare condition.

答案：B

分析：逗号之外是完整的句子，空格在主语之后一般是同位语，定语，状语或非限定性定语从句。(A)(C)含从句引导词，但没有谓语动词，(D)有谓语动词，但没有从句引导词，均排除。(B)为名词短语做同位语，故选(B)。

参考译文：完全色盲，一种稀有的症状，是由视网膜缺陷所致。

8. \_\_\_\_\_ no conclusive evidence exists, many experts believe that the wheel was invented only once and then diffused to the rest of the world.

(A) Even

(B) But

(C) Although

(D) So.

答案：C

分析：逗号前应是从句，(A)(B)(D)都不能引导从句，故选(C).

参考译文：尽管没有令人信服的证据，许多专家们依然坚信，车轮一旦被发明接着就传遍全世界。

9. Wherever there is plenty of rain during the growing season, life is \_\_\_\_\_ in various forms.

(A) abundant

(B) the abundance

(C) an abundant

(D) it abundant

答案：A

分析：逗号后面是主句，is是系动词，空格处应是表语。(C)缺名词做中心词，(D)多it,排除。根据题意应选(A)

参考译文：无论何处，在生长季节期间，只要由大量雨水，就会有各种各样的生命存在。

10. In her time, Isadora Duncan was \_\_\_\_\_ today a liberated woman.

(A) calling what we would

(B) who would be calling

(C) what we would call

(D) she would call it.

答案：C

分析：was是句子谓语，四个选项里都有动词，所以空格处应是从句的引导词和从句主谓语，排除(A)(D)。空格前没有指人的先行词，排除(B).

参考译文： 按照今天的说法，在Isadora Duncan时代，她应该视为是一位获得解放的女性。

11. \_\_\_\_\_ around stones that are sun-warmed, even the smallest of stones creates tiny currents of warm air.

(A) The cool air

(B) If the air is cool

(C) That the air cools

(D) The cooler the air.

答案：B

分析：逗号后是主句，前面是状语，或状语从句。（A）是名词短语，(C)是主语从句，(D)是the more…the more句型，后面没有与之对应的比较成分，故排除。(B)为状语从句，符合题意。

参考译文：如果被太阳照热的石头周围空气是凉的，那么即使是最小的石头也会产生微小的暖气流。

12. Despite its wide range of styles and instrumentation, country music has certain common features \_\_\_\_\_ its own special character.

(A) give it that

(B) that give it

(C) give that

(D) that gives it to

答案：B

分析：空格前为完整的句子，空格处应为名词features的修饰语。(A)(C)从句引导词的位置不对，(D)多介词to，应为give有双宾语，故选(B)

参考译文：尽管乡村音乐在风格和乐器上各不相同，但是依然具有某种共同的特性，这就形成了其音乐上自身特有的特点。

13. Most of \_\_\_\_\_ archaeologists know about prehistoric cultures is based on studies of material remains.

(A) these

(B) what

(C) which

(D) their

答案：B

分析：句子有两个非并列的谓语，则判定前一个是从句的谓语动词。空格处应该填入可以作of宾语，又可以作从句引导词的词，只有what可以。

参考译文：考古学家所知道关于史前文化的绝大部分认识，都是基于对文物遗迹的研究。

14. According to some critics, the novels of William Burroughs demonstrate the major hazard of absurd literature, \_\_\_\_\_ tendency toward over-embellishment and incoherence.

(A) notwithstanding

(B) besides

(C) is a

(D) its

答案：D

分析：逗号后的名词成分与the major hazard of absurd literature是并列部分，所以只有its符合要求。

参考译文： 根据一些评论家的观点，William Burroughs的小说论证了荒谬文学的主要危害，即是会导致矫揉造作和不连贯性。

15. Coinciding with the development of jazz in New Orleans in the 1920’s \_\_\_\_\_ in blues music.

(A) was one of the greatest periods.

(B) one of the greatest periods

(C) was of the greatest periods

(D) the greatest periods.

答案：A

分析：空格处缺少谓语动词，(B)(D)不含谓语动词，可先排除。(C)结构错误，故排除。

句子可以理解成为“One of the greatest periods in blues music was coinciding with the development of jazz in New Orleans in the 1920’s.”为了加强语气，做表语的介词短语，形容词，副词，分词，可放在句首，引起倒装，构成“表语+be+主语”。

参考译文：20世纪20年代在新奥尔良州，与爵士音乐协调发展的这一时期，达到了蓝调音乐发展的高峰。