**Structure Practice 3**

1. The Cubists were concerned with how\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a given subject from different points of view simultaneously.

(A) represented

(B) do the represent

**(C) to represent**

(D) representing

答案：C

测试点：不定式。

分析：how后加从句或不定式，而4个答案中无相应从句，故选不定式to represent。

2. Sometimes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to place physics and chemistry into separate categories.

(A) difficult

(B) is difficult

**(C) it is difficult**

(D) that it is difficult

答案：C

测试点：主谓结构。

分析：本句主、谓语俱缺，应在答案中选择完整的主谓或主系表结构，即(C)。(A)主语、动词均缺；(B)缺主语；(D)多了that，是从句。

3. Martha Graham, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, has run her own dance company for half a century.

(A) is the great modern choreographer

**(B) one of the great modern choreographers**

(C) that the great modern choreographers

(D) the modern choreographers were great

答案：B

测试点：同位语。

分析：接在主语后面、两边由逗号隔开的成份，可能是主语的同位语，即一说明身份的名词性结构。答案中只有(B)是名词性的。(A)、(D)都有系动词；(C)以that开头，是从句的一部分。

解题要点：同位语结构是中国学生不甚熟悉而TOEFL考题中常出现的结构。见到主语和谓语动词／系动词之间的，两边用逗号隔开的形式，应首先考虑同位语的可能性，选择名词性结构。

4. Long before children are able to speak or understand a language, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_communicate through facial expressions and by making noises.

(A) however

**(B) they**

(C) furthermore

(D) who

答案：B

测试点：主语。

分析：communicate是谓语动词，前面缺主语。应在答案中选择名词或代词作主语。(B)代词they可作主语。(A)、(C)既非代词也非名词，不能作主语；(D)用在疑问句或从句中。

5. The seating of musicians in an orchestra is arranged \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to produce the desired blend of sounds from the various musical sections .

(A) the conductor of

(B) from the conductor

(C) the conductor and

**(D) by the conductor**

答案：D

测试点：介词短语/被动语态。

分析：看到被动语态的is arranged，应想到后面可能接by…的结构。在4个答案中选择以by开头的介词短语，即(D)。

6. The worldwide race to develop an affordable synthetic fuel has so far consumed billions of dollars and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ few results.

**(A) yielded**

(B) yielding

(C) yield ha

(D) has a yield of

答案：A

测试点：并列结构。

分析：and前后两部分，应同形式、同性质。此处and连接两个谓语部分，前面是consumed…，后面应也是一过去式的动词，即(A)yielded。

7. Experiments in the photography of moving objects \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in both the United States and Europe well before 1900.

(A) have been conducting

(B) were conducting

**(C) had been conducted**

(D) being conducted

答案：C

测试点：时态。

分析：本句有主语而缺谓语动词，应选择时态正确的动词作谓语。句中well before l900说明时间是“过去的过去”，时态应用过去完成时，故选(C)。(A)是现在完成时；(B)是过去进行时；(D)不能作谓语动词。

8. The University of Georgia, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1785, was the first state supported university in the United States.

**(A) chartered**

(B) was chartered

(C) it was chartered

(D) to be chartered

答案：A

测试点：分词短语作后置定语。

分析：此句是TOEFL常考句式。分词短语作定语放在它所修饰的名词后面(A)，相当于被动式的定语从句省掉关系代词which/that及系动词be。(B)若改为which was chartered，(C)用which代替it，(D)去掉to be，亦可。

9. Thanks to modern irrigation, crops now grow abundantly in areas where once \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cacti and sagebrush could live.

(A) nor

(B) not the

(C) none other

**(D) nothing but**

答案：D

测试点：短语。

分析：Nothing but是固定的短语。(A)nor通常不单独使用，应与neither连用；(B)not用于否定动词或形容词；(C)是错误说法。

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in the late 1800’s, some libraries had to keep as many as twenty to thirty copies of each of Mary Jane Holmes’s books on hand.

(A) Inventories showing

(B) That show inventories

**(C) Inventories show that**

(D) Showing the inventories

答案：C

测试点：复合句。

分析：本句中some后的部分为从句，前面缺少主句，及连接词。应在答案中选择完整的主谓结构，即(C)。

11. The scholarly interest in perception stems largely from questions about the sources and validity of what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) it is known as human knowledge

**(B) is known as human knowledge**

(C) known human knowledge

(D) is human knowledge known

答案：B

测试点：what引导的名词从句。

分析：介词of应后接名词性成份作介词宾语。What…结构的作用相当于一个名词，它要么是what+不定式，要么是what从句，即名词性从句。答案中无不定式形式，只有(B)能与what组成完整的从句，故选 (B)。(A)it与what重复。

12. Because of the Aleuts’ constant exposure to cold weather, they have long recognized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

(A) and body needs to be fat

(B) body needs the fat

(C) how fat the body needs

**(D) the body’s need for fat**

答案：D

测试点：宾语。

分析：recognize是及物动词，其后应接名词性的成份作宾语。(D)是名词词组，故选(D)。(B)看似省掉that的宾语从句，但fat前的定冠词the是错误的。(C)如改为how much fat则在句子结构上亦是正确的。

13. Almost all economists agree \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by trading with one another.

(A) nations that are gained

(B) nations they gain

(C) gaining nations

**(D) that nations gain**

答案：D

测试点：宾语从句。

分析：请注意动词agree的几种句型结构：(1)agree十宾语从句； (2)agree with／to十名词结构。

14. The development of mechanical timepieces spurred the search for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with which to regulate them.

(A) more accurate than sundials

**(B) more accurate sundials**

(C) sundials more accurately

(D) more accurately than sundials

答案：B

测试点：介词宾语。

分析：介词for后面应接名词性的成份作其宾语。4个答案中只有(B)是以名词sundials作中心词的词组，可作介词宾语。

15. Anthropology is a science \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_anthropologists use a rigorous set of methods and techniques to document observations that can be checked by others.

**(A) in that**

(B) that in

(C) that

(D) in

答案：A

测试点：习语。

分析：空格后面的部分说明Anthropology is a science的原因，而并非修饰它。答案中只有(A)in that表示“因为”，故选(A)。(C)that是错误的。从句子结构上分析这个that无法引导出定语从句，因句中既有主语(anthropologists)又有宾语(asetof…)； 从句意上分析，that后面的部分并不是前面Science的同位语从句。

解题要点：当4个答案中有in that这个短语时，首先要考虑选择它。