**Structure Practice 30**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a necessary dimension for measuring astronomical space and the distance of heavenly bodies from the Earth.

(A) Once in time

**(B) Time is**

(C) The time

(D) It is time

答案：B

分析:纵观全句缺少主语谓语,因此空格前需添入主谓结构

A、C非主谓结构，排除

D看起来象是强调句，但是句中并无that、who，并且与空格後面的名词短语无法连接，故排除。

注：强调句结构也是托福考试中比较重要的一个考点。

参考译文：时间对于测量天文学空间和天体与地球间距离来说是很必要的一个维度.

2. Jackie Joyner-Kersee, \_\_\_\_\_ the world record in the heptathlon in the 1988 Olympics, also won the long jump in the year.

(A) whose setting

(B) which she set

(C) whoever set

**(D) who set**

答案：D

分析：先看一下全句，JACKIE JOYNER-KERSECE won the jump已经构成了完整的句子。所以两个逗号中间是非限定性定语从句，并且这个从句缺少主谓结构，所以空格处添入主谓结构。

A 非主谓结构，排除

B 从句引导词与先行词不一致

C whoever不可以引导定于从句

参考译文：Jackie Joyner-Kersce不仅在1988年奥运会上创造了七项全能的世界纪录，而且在那届奥运会上获得了跳远冠军。

3. The fossilized remains of a type of camel \_\_\_\_\_ a dog have been found in the Bad Lands of South Dakota。.

答案：B

分析：空格处缺少名词后置的修饰词。

A large的比较级是larger，不是more large

C、D缺少引导词 than，排除

B为正确的比较结构

参考参考译文：在South Dakota的Bad Lands发现了像狗一样大的骆驼形状的化石遗迹。

3. The fossilized remains of a type of camel \_\_\_\_\_\_ a dog have been found in the Bad Lands of South Dakota.

(A) no more large

**(B) no larger than**

(C) not larger

(D) which no larger

4. Gorillas are quiet animals, \_\_\_\_\_ they are capable of making about 20 different sounds.

(A) whether

(B) which

**(C) even though**

(D) as well as

答案：C

分析：因为句子比较简单，所以最好的办法是先看句意（有些比较复杂的句子只需成分即可得出答案，无需了解句意，但看懂句意一定会对解答有巨大的帮助）。前面说某某是个安静的东东，后面说他们可以弄出20种不同的声音，那么空格有可能添转折或者让步连词。

参考译文：大猩猩是很安静的动物，尽管他们可以发出20种不同的声音。

5. Although the Earth’s chemical composition had been studied for years, only toward the end of the nineteenth century \_\_\_\_\_ as a discipline in its own right.

(A) when geochemistry was recognized

**(B) was geochemistry as recognized**

(C) then recognized as geochemistry

(D) as geochemistry was recognized

答案：B

分析：其他的不用看，单单看到only出现就知道要考倒装结构了，所以答题的时候如果时间非常的紧急，不如直接选择倒装结构的选项。而且往往选项中只有一个倒装结构，这种题型，ETS已经考了n边了，大家务必注意。

参考译文：尽管地球的化学成分研究了很多年，但是直到19世纪末，地球化学才凭借本身的头衔成为了一门学科。

6. Because the wood of the dogwood tree is very hard, \_\_\_\_\_ is used for objects, such as roller skate wheels, in which hardness is desired.

(A) and

**(B) it**

(C) what

(D) thus

答案：B

分析：because引导原因状语从句，因此空格处应添主句主语，四个选项中只有B可以做主句主语。

参考译文：因为山茱萸的木质十分坚硬，所以它被用来做为需要很高硬度的旱冰鞋的轮子。

7. In hot, dry regions, the Sun’s heat causes the outer layer of rocks \_\_\_\_\_, a process called exfoliation.

(A) are expanded and peeled away

**(B) to expand and peel away**

(C) expands and peels away

(D) they expand and peel away

答案：B

分析：cause为句中谓语，因此空格处不应该在出现谓语动词，可以排除A、C、D

参考译文：在高温干旱的地区，太阳的热量使岩石外层膨胀松落，这个过程叫做“脱落”。

8. The lower \_\_\_\_\_ in a room, the more slowly our eyes focus.

**(A) the level of lighting**

(B) light level

(C) leveling of light

(D) lighting is level

答案：A

分析：句子为the more….the more结构,空格处应添被the lower修饰的成分,均不能被THE LOWER修饰,故排除。

参考译文：屋子光线亮度越低，人的眼睛聚焦就会越慢。

9. \_\_\_\_\_ Sarah Orne Jewett, a nineteenth-century writer, read widely in her family’s extensive library.

(A) That she received little education formally

(B) The little formal education that she received

(C) Little formal education that was received by

**(D) Although she received little formal education**

答案：D

分析：空格后面有完整的句子，空格处应添状语从句。只有D构成完整的状语从句。

参考译文：尽管19世纪的作家Sarah Orne Jewett受到的正规教育很少，但是她在她家丰富的图书馆里阅读了大量的书籍。

10. In the early twentieth century, the “Model T” automobile was mass-produced and sold at a price \_\_\_\_\_ could afford.

(A) the average person who

(B) that the average person who

(C) and the average person

**(D) the average person**

答案：D

分析：经分析可以得出空格以及后面应为修饰price的定语从句

A 、B以who结尾使从句主语重复。

D为省略了that的定语从句

定语从句中的引导词省略主要有以下几种情况

1）the way that/in which结构中，that和in which可以省略。

2）the reason that结构中，that可以省略。

3）the time that/when 结构中，that和when可以省略。

4）定语从句所修饰的引导词在从句中充当宾语的时候，引导词可以省略。

参考译文：在20世纪早期，“Model T”机车被大量生产，而且价格让普通人可以买的起。

11. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ all the positive charge of an atom, it is also the site of the weight of every atom.

**(A) does the nucleus hold**

(B) the nucleus holding

(C) the nucleus does hold

(D) holds the nucleus

答案：A

分析：又是一道考倒装结构的题，同题 5

参考译文：核子不仅包含了原子的所有正电荷，而且承载了原子的重量。

12. The wind-rippled sand at California’s Kelso Dunes resembles \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) to be an ocean floor

(B) as an ocean floor

**(C) an ocean floor**

(D) being an ocean floor

答案：C

分析：resemble为句中的谓语，空格处缺resemble的宾语，只有C选项最适合作宾语，而且语义贴切。

参考译文：California’s Kelso Dunes上被风吹起波纹的沙地与海底的样子十分相似。

13. Fossil records indicate \_\_\_\_\_ existing in the past have become extinct.

**(A) that many species of organisms**

(B) many species of organisms that

(C) many species of organisms are

(D) there are many organisms

答案：A

分析：空格处缺宾语从句引导词和宾语从句的主语。四个选项只有A中有that引导宾语从句，后面还有名词短语作从句主语。

参考译文：化石标本表明生存于过去的许多种类的有机生物都已经灭绝了。

14. Experiments related to the sense of smell are more easily \_\_\_\_\_ than those related to perception of color.

(A) setting them up

(B) to set up

**(C) set up**

(D) sets up those

答案：C

分析：很明显这里谓语动词要用被动语态，只有选项C满足要求。

参考译文：关于味觉的试验比那些关于色觉的试验更容易做。

15. The Pulitzer Prize has been \_\_\_\_\_ in American literature for more than seventy years.

(A) the award most prestigious that

**(B) the most prestigious award**

(C) a prestigious award that most

(D) most prestigious award

答案：B

分析：be动词后显然应该直接加形容词的最高级，be+the most+形容词+名词。

A C中含从句引导词，但无谓语动词配合，排除。

D中形容词最高级前面确定冠词the

参考译文：七十多年来，普利策奖一直是美国文学领域最有声望的奖项。