**Structure Practice 32**

1. The ponderosa pine is \_\_\_\_\_ of most of the timber used by forest product firms in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

(A) the source

(B) as source

(C) the source which

(D) because the source

答案：A

分析：空格处应添入表语

A 为名词短语，使句子结构完整，语义明确。

B 为介词短语，可以做表语，但不符合题意。

C D都含从句引导词，但都不能构成完整的从句，排除。

参考译文：ponderosa松树是南达科塔Black Hills地区木材公司的主要原料。

2. Computers that once took up entire rooms are now \_\_\_\_\_ to put on desktops and into wristwatches.

(A) small enough

(B) smaller than

(C) so small

(D) as small as

答案：A

分析：空格处缺表语。

B D为比较级，但是缺少比较对象，排除。

C中SO需要与that配合，但是没有出现that,排除

注：enough修饰形容词或副词时一般放在被修饰词的后面。

参考译文：曾经有一间房子那么大的计算机现在小到足以放在桌面上或者像手表那么大。

3. According to some educator, the goal of teaching is to help students learn what \_\_\_\_\_ to know to live a well-adjusted and successful life.

(A) do they need

(B) they need

(C) they are needed

(D) as they may need.

答案：B

分析：A 倒装结构不能用在从句中。

B 正确的从句结构。

C 被动语态不符合句意。

参考译文：对于许多教育家来说，教育的目的就是帮助学生学习他们应该知道的东西，从而能够过有着正确导向并且成功的生活。

4. The sapphire’s transparency to ultraviolet and infrared radiation makes \_\_\_\_\_ in optical instruments.

(A) it is of use

(B) it uses

(C) it a useful

(D) it useful

答案：D

分析：这道题的考点是 make+名词+形容词结构。四个选项中只有D可以构成完整的句子。

注：make结构在TOEFL考试中是常考的结构。

参考译文：蓝宝石对紫外线和红外线辐射的透明性使它在制作光学仪器方面很有用处。

5. \_\_\_\_\_ initial recognition while still quite young.

(A) Most famous scientists achieved.

(B) That most famous scientists achieved

(C) Most famous scientists who achieved

(D) For most famous scientists to achieve.

答案：A

分析：都缺少主句谓语

参考译文：许多有名的科学家在很年轻的时候就获得了最初的赞誉。

6. Mango trees, \_\_\_\_\_ densely covered with glossy leaves and bear small fragrant flowers, grow rapidly and can attain heights of up to 90 feet.

(A) whose

(B) which are

(C) are when

(D) which

答案：B

分析：两个逗号两边构成了完整的句子结构，因此逗号之间应该添入非限定性定语从句

A whose后面没有名词，且语义不通。

C 不是非限定性定于从句，排除。

D 与B比较缺少are,再看从句的具体含义可知应该用被动语态，所以D排除。

参考译文：长有光亮树叶和小的芬芳花朵的芒果树生长迅速，并且可以高达90英尺。

7. \_\_\_\_\_, the Canadian composer Barbara Pentland wrote four symphonies, three concertos, and an opera, among other works.

(A) An artist who, prolific

(B) Is a prolific artist

(C) Prolific an artist

(D) A prolific artist.

答案：D

分析：空格处应为主语的同位语

A B不能做同位语，排除

C 不定冠词与形容词位置错误，排除。

参考译文：加拿大的高产作曲家Barbara Pentland写过四部交响乐，三部协奏曲，一出话剧，还有一些其它的作品。

8. The Chisos Mountains in Big Bend National Park in Texas were created by volcanic eruptions that occurred \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) the area in which dinosaurs roamed

(B) when dinosaurs roamed the area

(C) did dinosaurs roam the area

(D) dinosaurs roaming the area.

答案：B

分析：空格处应添入时间状语从句。四个选项中只有B是正确的时间状语从句。

参考译文：德克萨斯州Big Bend国家公园的Chisos山是由有恐龙存在的那个时代的火山爆发形成的。

9. In bas-relief sculpture, a design projects very slightly from its background, \_\_\_\_\_ some coins.

(A) as on

(B) because

(C) the way that

(D) similarly.

答案：A

分析：project在这里为动词，做“凸出”讲，因此第二个逗号前已经构成了完整的句子，逗号后面需要添入状语

B C含有从句引导词，但缺少从句谓语，排除。

D为副词，不能修饰名词，排除。

参考译文：在一件浅浮雕作品中，图案微微的从背景中凸出来，就像一些硬币的制作方法一样。

10. Alaska found the first years of its statehood costly because it had to take over the expense of services \_\_\_\_\_ previously by the federal government.

(A) To provide

(B) Be provided

(C) providing

(D) provided

答案： D

分析：空格前为名词短语，空格处应该添非谓语动词做后置定语,因此首先排除B。由后面的by可知非谓语动词表示被动，因此选D

参考译文：阿拉斯加作为州的地位，最初几年的花销是巨大的。因为它需要承担以前由联邦政府支付的服务性事业的开销。

11. With age, the mineral content of human bones decreases, \_\_\_\_\_ them more fragile.

(A) make

(B) and to make

(C) thereby making

(D) which it makes.

答案：C

分析：A使句中两个谓语动词缺少连接词。

B 中and连接的动词不平行。

C 构成现在分词短语用作表示结果的状语，符合题意。

D 中it多余。

参考译文：随着年龄的增长，人类骨骼中的矿物质含量会降低，因此更容易骨折。

12. Not until Kentucky’s Mammoth Cave had been completely explored in 1972 \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) when was its full extent realized

(B) that its full extent realized

(C) was its full extent realized

(D) the realization of its full extent.

答案：C

分析：重考倒装结构。看到not until放在句首，选择倒装结构的答案即可。

参考译文：直到1972年，猛犸象的洞穴被完全探究，它才被广泛地认识。

13. The first explorer \_\_\_\_\_ California by land was Jedediah Strong Smith, a trapper who crossed the southwestern deserts of the United States in 1826.

(A) that he reached

(B) reached

(C) to reach

(D) reaching it

答案：C

分析：空格处缺少名词的后置修饰语。

A中从句引导词不对，而且he多余

B 作谓语动词缺关系代词WHO,作非谓语动词则表示被动，两种用法都不符合题意。

C构成不定式短语做名词的后置修饰语，符合题意。

参考译文：第一个从陆地到达加利福尼亚的探险家是猎人Jedediah Strong Smith，他在

1826年绕过了美国西南部的大沙漠。

14. Written to be performed on a \_\_\_\_\_, Thornton Wilder’s play Our Town depicts life in a small New England community.

(A) stage scenery of bare

(B) bare of stage scenery

(C) scenery bare of stage

(D) stage bare of scenery.

答案：D

分析：

参考译文：Thornton Wilder的描写自然景色的舞台剧“Our Town”刻画了一个新英格兰小社区的生活。

15. \_\_\_\_\_ many copper mines in the state of Arizona, a fact which contributes significantly to the state’s economy.

(A) They are

(B) There are

(C) Of the

(D) The

答案：B

分析：空格后面没有谓语动词，因此空格处应该添入主谓结构，所以排除C、D。

A中的they指代不明，TOEFL考试中有一条不成文的规定，指代不明的代词不可

能在考题中出现，因此可以将这个选项排除。

参考译文：亚利桑那州有很多铜矿，对整个州的经济发展有着巨大的贡献。