**Structure Practice 34**

1. Portland, Maine, is \_\_\_\_\_ the poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow spent his early years.

(A) where

(B) it where

(C) where is

(D) which is where

答案：A

分析:空格处缺少表语从句引导词，只有A选项符合，其他均有多余成分。

参考译文：缅因州的波特兰市是诗人Henry Wadsworth Longfellow年轻时居住过的地方。

2. As consumers’ response to traditional advertising techniques declines, businesses are beginning \_\_\_\_\_ new methods of reaching customers.

(A) the development that

(B) it developing

(C) develop

(D) to develop

答案：D

分析:考点是begin的用法。

A that从句不完整

C 谓语重复

D begin to do,符合题意。

参考译文：由于消费者对传统的广告宣传手法兴趣的降低，商家开始寻找一些新的方法吸引顾客。

3. The knee is \_\_\_\_\_ most other joints in the body because it cannot twist without injury.

(A) more likely to be damaged than

(B) likely to be more than damaged

(C) more than likely to be damaged

(D) to be damaged more than likely

答案：A

分析:考点为比较级的词序。B、C、D三个选项的最后一个词都没办法和空格后面的词衔接，故可以排除。

参考译文：由于膝部不能无伤害地扭曲，因此它比身体其他部位更容易损坏。

4. The quince is an attractive shrub or small tree \_\_\_\_\_ closely related to the apple and pear trees.

(A) is

(B) that is

(C) that it is

(D) is that which

答案：B

分析:空格前面有完整的句子，空格处应该填入定语从句的引导词和从句助动词。只有B选项符合。

参考译文：温柏树是一种与苹果树、梨树有紧密关系的美丽的灌木或小树。

5. Many gases, including the nitrogen and oxygen in air, \_\_\_\_\_ color or odor.

(A) have no

(B) which have no

(C) not having

(D) they do not have

答案：A

分析:空格处显然缺少谓语动词

A 谓语动词，正解

B 使句子变成从句而缺少主句。

C 不能作谓语。

D 主语重复。

参考译文：空气中包括氮气和氧气在内的许多气体都是无色无味的。

6. The American Academy of Poets, \_\_\_\_\_ the 1930’s, provides financial assistance to support working poets.

(A) when it was founded

(B) was founded

(C) which was founded in

(D) was founded in

答案：C

分析:两个逗号两边构成了完整的句子，因此逗号之间应为非限定性定语从句。

A 时间状语从句不合题意。

B 谓语重复。

C 正确的定语从句。

D 谓语重复。

参考译文：20世纪30年代建立的美国诗人协会提供资金援助以支持诗歌创作。

7. During the Pleistocene glacial periods \_\_\_\_\_ portions of the Earth where plant and animal life flourished making it possible for people to subsist.

(A) the

(B) it was

(C) there were

(D) have there been

答案：C

分析:空格处缺少主谓部分。

A、D 不是诸位结构

B it指代不明（TOEFL考试中指代不明的情况是不可能出现的），同时was与后面的portions在数上不一致。

C 正确的主谓结构。

参考译文：在更新世冰河时期，地球上一部分动植物的繁盛使人类生存变成可能。

8. The photographs of Carrie Mae Weems, in which she often makes her family members \_\_\_\_\_, are an affectionate and incisive representation of the African American experience.

(A) are her subjects

(B) her subjects

(C) are subjects

(D) which her subjects.

答案：B

分析:

参考译文： Carrie Mae Weem经常用她的家人作为拍摄素材，这些照片带有深厚感情地深刻地记录了非洲美国人的经历。

9. Hubble’s law states that the greater the distance between any two galaxies, \_\_\_\_\_ is their relative speed of separation.

(A) the greatest

(B) the greater

(C) greater than

(D) as great as

答案：B

分析:考点为the more…the more结构，只有B选项符合。

参考译文：哈勃定律证明了两个星系距离越远，它们彼此分离的相对速度就会越大。

10. The onion is characterized by an edible bulb composed of leaves rich in sugar and a pungent oil, \_\_\_\_\_ the vegetable’s strong taste.

(A) which the source of

(B) that the source is

(C) the source of

(D) of the source is

答案：C

分析:逗号前面为完整的句子，逗号后应为宾语同位语或是非限定性定语从句。

A 从句缺少谓语。

B that不能引导非限定性定语从句。

C 构成名词短语作同位语。

D 缺少引导词和主语。

参考译文：有着食用茎的洋葱的的叶子富含糖分和辛辣的油脂，这就是这种植物有着刺激性味道的原因。

11. A regional writer with a gift for dialect, \_\_\_\_\_ her fiction with the eccentric, comic, but vital inhabitants of rural Mississippi.

(A) and Eudora Welty is peopling

(B) Eudora Welty peoples

(C) because Eudora Welty peoples.

(D) Eudora Welty, to people.

答案：B

分析:空格前是助于同位语，空格处应添入主句主语和谓语。

A and多余。

B 正确结构，这里的people用作动词“使….充满、充斥”。

C 使句子变成从句而缺少主句。

D 缺少谓语动词。

参考译文：有着方言才能的地方志作家Eudora Welty在她的作品中描写了许多滑稽、行为古怪的人，但他们却是密西西比河重要居民。

12. Relative humidity is the amount of water vapor the air contains at a certain temperature \_\_\_\_\_ with the amount it could hold at that temperature.

(A) to compare

(B) compared

(C) comparing

(D) compares

答案：B

分析:主句完整，因此可以首先排除D选项。根据题意compare应为表示被动形式，因此选择B。

参考译文：相对湿度是指在一定温度下空气中包含的水汽量与最多可包含水汽量的比值。

13. Scientists believe the first inhabitants of the Americans arrived by crossing the land bridge that connected Siberia and \_\_\_\_\_ more than 10,000 years ago.

(A) this is Alaska now

(B) Alaska is now

(C) is now Alaska

(D) what is now Alaska.

答案：D

分析:空格处缺少与Siberia并列的宾语，A、B、C三个选项都包含谓语动词，但都无从句引导词，故排除。D选项是Alaska前加上插入语what is now,这种用法又如：Just as sound travels through the air in waves,so electricity travels through the air in what we call radio waves.(正像声音以波的形式在空气中传播一样，电是以我们称之为电波的方式在空气中传播的)。

参考译文：科学家相信一万年前美洲的第一批居民是绕过连接西伯利亚和今天的阿拉斯加之间的大陆架来到美洲的。

14. Fibers of hair and wool are not continuous and must normally be spun into thread \_\_\_\_\_ woven into textile fabrics.

(A) as are they

(B) when to be

(C) that they are

(D) if they are to be

答案：D

分析:A 主谓倒装错误。

B 缺少主语。

C 主语重复并且句意不符。

D 正确的条件状语从句。

参考译文：毛发和羊毛纤维无法连续不断。如果要做成纺织品，它们通常要被纺成细线。

15. Margaret Brent, because of her skill in managing estates, became \_\_\_\_\_ largest landholders in colonial Maryland.

(A) what the

(B) one of the

(C) who the

(D) the one that

答案：B

分析:空格处缺少became的宾语 三个选项都含从句引导词都缺少相应的谓语动词，排除。

参考译文：在殖民地马里兰，Margaret Brent因为她管理不动产的才能而成为了那里最大的土地拥有者。