**Structure Practice 4**

1. Quasars \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emitting extremely intense radio waves and visible radiation.

(A) Star-like objects are

(B) Star-like, they are objects

**(C) are star-like objects**

(D) are they star-like objects

答案：C

测试点：主谓结构.

分析：Quasar是主语，后面缺少动词及动词后所带成份，应在答案中选择动词十宾语或系动词斗表语的结构．(C)是系表结构.

解题要点：在4个答案中首先寻找以动词开头的形式.

2. Mary Cassatt specialized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mothers with their children.

(A) painted

(B) who painted

(C) paintings

**(D) in painting**

答案：D

测试点：习语。

分析：specialize是不及物动词，后面不能直接加宾语，而要用介词。答案中只有(D)有介词，故选(D)．specialize in+名词／动名词是固定短语.

3. Gorillas are quiet animals, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they are able to make about twenty different sounds.

(A) how

(B) in spite of

(C) because of

**(D) even though**

答案：D

测试点：连词.

分析：逗号前后为两个主谓完整的句子，且是转折的关系，要用表示转折的连词连接．答案中只有(D)even though是表示转折的连词。(A)可以是连词，但无转折的意思；(B)(C)都是介词，不能连接句子.

解题要点：TOEFL结构题中的even though常常是首先要考虑的选择.

4. From 1946 to 1949, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ William Henry Hastie served as governor of the Virgin Islands.

**(A) the lawyer**

(B) he was the lawyer

(C) the lawyer who

(D) was the lawyer

答案：A

测试点：同位语。

分析：空格后是一完整的句子，主语前所缺的是主语的同位语。应在答案中选择说明主语身份的名词，即(A)．(B)是句子(C)后加从句(D)是系表结构，都不能作同位语.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ struck, a tuning fork produces an almost pure tone, retaining its pitch over a long period of time.

(A) When is it

(B) One is

**(C) When it is**

(D) Is one

答案：C

测试点：状语从句.

分析：本句逗号后是一完整的句子，逗号前的部分为状语从句．应在答案中选择带有连接词的从句形式，即(C)．其实(C)省去it is，只保留when struck亦是正确的.

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one time, Manchester, New Hampshire, was the home of the most productive cotton mills in the world.

(A) On

**(B) At**

(C) By

(D) To

答案：B

测试点：介词/习语.

分析：at…time是固定搭配，one time前的介词应当用at.

7. The edible tube mushroom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cushion-like, moist cap that is light brown or darkish red.

(A) which has

(B) to have

(C) having

**(D) has**

答案：D

测试点：谓语。

分析：空格两边都是名词成份，所缺为谓语，应在答案中选择能作谓语的动词，即(D)。(A)多了主语 (B)(C)都是非谓语动词.

8. In 1961 the entertainer Chubby Checker introduced a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to New York’s rock’n ‘ roll fans.

**(A) new dance, the twist**

(B) twist, was the new dance

(C) twist, the new dance that

(D) new dance is the twist

答案：A

测试点：宾语侗位语.

分析：冠词a后面应是名词性成份，作introduce的宾语，故选择(A)．答案(D) (C)中有动词出现；(B)中有连接词，均错.

9. In sculpture \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”modeling” denotes a way of shaping clay, wax, or other pliable materials.

(A) to the term

(B) is termed

**(C) the term**

(D) to term

答案：C

测试点：主语/同位语.

分析：denotes是谓语动词，它前面是主语部分．所缺为主语，则应在答案中选择名词，即(C)the term。modeling为主语的同位语。

10. The capacity for flight \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_insects from the other invertebrates.

(A) to distinguish

**(B) distinguishes**

(C) which distinguishes

(D) distinguishing

答案：B

测试点：谓语.

分析：本题与第7题属同一题型．空格前后都是名词性结构．所缺为谓语．应在答案中选择能作谓语的动词，即(B)．(A)(D)都是非谓语动词不能单独作谓语；(C)多了主语.

11. Although pecans are most plentiful in the southeastern part of the United States, they are found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ohio and Illinois.

(A) far north

(B) north as far

(C) farthest north

**(D) as far north as**

答案：D

测试点：as…as的用法.

分析：此结构表示程度．答案(A)如改为far north in亦可．(B)(C)结构错误．此句意为“朝北方一直远至Ohio和nlinois”.

解题要点：表示程度的as…as”结构出现在答案中，应首先考虑。

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of caffeine can result in restlessness, insomnia, and even delirium.

(A) Consuming in excess

**(B) Excessive consumption**

(C) To consume excessively

(D) The consumption excessive

答案：B

测试点：主语／词序.

分析：介词of前面应当是名词或名词词组．作本句的主语．答案中，(B)是正确的名词词组．(A)、(C)错，因consume作“消费、吃喝”讲时应是及物动词，不能后接介词of；(D)词序错误。

13. Considered one of the leading poets in America today,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) a number of books and plays have also been written by Sonia Sanchez

**(B) Sonia Sanchez has also written a number of books and plays**

(C) A number of Sonia Sanchez books and plays have been written

(D) There have been a number of books and plays written by Sonia Sanchez

答案：B

测试点：主语一致.

分析：分词短语作状语置于句首时，其逻辑上的主语应当与句子的主语一致．本句considered…的逻辑主语是人，句子主语也应是人。应在答案中选择以人名等作主语的形式，即(B)。(A) (C)主语均为books，(D)用了表“存在”的there be句型，均与前面部分主语不一致.

14. Variables such as individual and corporate behavior \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nearly impossible for economists to forecast economic trends with precision.

(A) make

**(B) make it**

(C) it makes

(D) makes it

答案：B

测试点：习语动词make及其相关习语为TOEFL常考.

分析：本句用的是短语“make it…for sb．to do sth．\*．不定式to及其后成分为实际宾形，代词it为形式宾语.

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by transferring the blame to others is often called scapegoating.

(A) Eliminate problems

(B) The eliminated problems

**(C) Eliminating problems**

(D) Problems are eliminated

答案：C

测试点：主语／动名词.

分析：本句所缺为句子主语，其后的by…短语表示方式，说明这个主语是一个动作，应考虑其可能是动名词或动名词短语。答案中(C)是动名词短语。(A)是动宾结构；(B)中心词是problems而非动作;(D)是句子.