**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.