**Structure Practice 42**

1. Classical logic is characterized by a concern for the structure and elements of argument\_\_\_\_ that thought, language, and reality are interrelated.

(A) based on the belief (B) on the belief based (C) belief based on the (D) the based belief on

答案：A

分析：用排除法，B, 如果后面是宾语从句的话，based后面应该加on; C,D名词之间无法衔接；只有A, 过去分词短语结构做后置定语，修饰argument正确。

参考译文：经典的逻辑是以注重论证的结构和元素为特征的，其论证基于思想、语言和现实是相互关联的信念。

2. Adult fleas\_\_\_\_\_ only blood and are external parasites of mammals and birds.

(A) eat

(B) having eaten

(C) that eat

(D) to eat

答案：A

分析：其实，and后面的并列谓语正给了我们提示，所以选复数的谓语形式A.

参考译文：成年的跳蚤只是吸血而且是哺乳动物和鸟类的外寄生虫。

3. Heat energy may be absorbed or released when\_\_\_\_\_ while work is done on or by the system.

(A) changes in the internal energy of a system (B) by changing the internal energy of a system. (C) the internal energy of a system that changes (D) the internal energy of a system changes

答案：D

分析：主句完整，后面while引导的从句也完整，现在只要找出when引导的从句的主谓语即可，即D。 A无主语；B主谓语均无；C无谓语，且that造成语句混乱。

参考译文：当外部做功或者系统做功时，系统内部能量变化，热能会被吸收或者释放。

4. Metheods of measuring mass, time, and distance are \_\_\_\_\_ of human culture.

(A) among the oldest skills (B) they are among the oldest skills (C) what among the oldest skills (D) the skills that among the oldest

答案：A

分析：浏览全句看到缺表语，并且空格后是一个of结构，of 前一定是名词，浏览四个选项，只有A符合，介词结构可以做表语并且最后是名词。其他选项B是一个完整的句子，没有引导词，谓语与本句谓语冲突；C, D都是从句形式但从句中都无谓语。

参考译文：测量质量、时间和距离的方法是人类文化中最古老的技能。

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ they sometimes swim alone, dolphins usually congregate in large groups, often numbering in the hundreds.

(A) Why (B) Although (C) Even (D) Nevertheless

答案：B

分析：第一个逗号后面明显是完整的主句，空格后面是一个完整的句子，预示着空格中很可能是一个从句引导词，C, D均不能引导从句，A又不符合题意。答案B引导让步状语从句。

参考译文：虽然有时候会单独出游，海豚通常是聚集成一大群，总是数以百计。

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ plays an important part in commercial art , illustrating advertisements, textbooks，brochures, and articles in magazines and periodicals.

(A) Drawing and (B) Because drawing (C) Drawing, which (D) Drawing

答案：D

分析：审题，缺单数的主语只有D符合。

参考译文：在广告艺术、图片广告、教科书、宣传册和杂志期刊的文章中，图画有着很重要的作用。

7. Goldfinches build compact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nests, which they line with soft vegetable down.

(A) shaped like a cup (B) cup-shaped (C) cup shapes (D) shape of a cup

答案：B

分析：这里所缺的成分应该是用来修饰名词nests的，A, C, D后面都是名词无法和名词nests衔接, C形容词符合要求。

参考译文：金翅雀建造结构严密的杯状巢穴，在其底部它们放置柔软的植物。

8. Louisa May Alcott published her first book, Flower Fables \_\_\_\_\_ of fairy tales, in 1854.

(A) which a collection (B) a collection was (C) a collection (D) in which a collection

答案：C

分析：A, D从句中都无谓语; B谓语与句中谓语冲突；C正确，做同位语。

参考译文：Louisa May Alcott 1854年出版了她的第一本书，花之传奇是一部神话故事的文集。

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ understanding of weather and its variability, it has been difficult to prove that weather can be controlled.

(A) Since incomplete

(B) Because of incomplete

(C) Incomplete

(D) Why is incomplete

答案：B

分析：逗号后面是完整的主句，A中since引导的从句中无谓语；C不是独立成份，逗号前面部分缺少和后面主句进行连接的连词成分或者介词；D, 语序不正确；B原因状语，空格后面的名词词组做介词宾语，符合要求。

参考译文：因为对于天气及其变化性的了解不够完全，证明天气可控一直是件困难的事情。

10. Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal Program included \_\_\_\_\_\_ designed to provide relief and counteract the effects of the economic depression that had begun in 1929.

(A) measures were temporary

(B) in temporary measures

(C) temporary and measures

(D) temporary measures

答案：D

分析：空格中应是宾语，选项中只有D名词短语做宾语，符合要求。A were 和include谓语重叠；B include是及物动词，不用加in；C temporary 和 measures一个是形容词一个是名词不是并列成分不能用and连接。

参考译文：富兰克林罗斯福的新政包括专为缓解和抵制1929年开始的经济萧条带来的影响而设计的临时政策。

11. Current health guidelines recommend that people restrict their consumption\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) foods of high in fat

(B) of foods in fat high

(C) of foods high in fat

(D) in foods high of fat

答案：C

分析：先排除A, D; B, C中只有B语序对。

参考译文：现行的健康指导推荐人们控制对那些高脂肪食品的消费。

12. Walt Whitman originated a distinctive form of free verse that sets his work apart from\_\_\_\_\_ of all other poets.

(A) what

(B) that

(C) how

(D) it

答案：B

分析：先排除A, C因为后面应该跟从句，而这里是介词短语；D it 后面不能接of短语; B that指代form.

参考译文：Walt Whitman创造了他三篇散文一种突出的风格，使得他的作品显得异于其他诗人。

13. \_\_\_\_\_ economic change by investigating the fluctuations in the relationship between workers’ wages and their buying power.

(A) Economists gauging (B) Economists gauge how (C) Economists gauge (D) Whenever economists gauge

答案：C

分析：这是一个简单句，句中缺主语和谓语，答案很明显。

参考译文：经济学家通过调查工人薪水和他们的购买能力之间关系的波动来衡量经济变动。

14. Although the many hours of summer sunshine in Canada’s Klondike region produce good vegetable crops, the long winters rarely permit \_\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) grain crops ripen

(B) grain crops are ripe

(C) the ripening of grain crops

(D) to ripen grain crops

答案：C

分析：这里考的是permit的用法，permit是及物动词，要末直接接宾语，要末permit sb to do。A后面跟 名词+过去分词 没有这种用法，肯定不对；B 谓语冲突；D这里没有sb, 后面直接加不定式也没有这种用法；只有B名词词组做宾语符合要求。

参考译文：虽然加拿大Klondike地区夏天的长时间日照使其盛产优良的蔬菜作物，但其漫长的冬季却很少能让谷物成熟。

15. Tools, a workshop, and some storage space were \_\_\_\_\_\_ for early experiments in aviation.

(A) required all that (B) all that was required (C) all the requirements that (D) such that all the requirements

答案：B

分析：A be required是被动式和整句的逻辑、语义不符

B all做主句表语,that引导定语从句

C that定语从句后面主谓不完整，不能构成从句

D such在这里是形容词后面

参考译文：工具，一个作坊，一些储存空间就是早期的航空试验所需要的所有条件。