**Structure Practice 43**

1. In 1864 Nevada enter the United States as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thirty-sixth state.

(A) in the

(B) to be the

(C) was the

**(D) the**

答案：D

分析：as是介词，后面应该是名词性结构。

参考译文：1864年内华达进入合众国，成为第三十六个州。

2. Bob Stephenson, a biologist in Alaska who studies the Canadian lynx, a type of wildcat, has learned \_\_\_\_\_\_ from studying their tracks in the snow.

**(A) how lynx hunt**

(B) lynx hunt how

(C) how hunt lynx

(D) lynx how hunt

答案：A

分析：缺宾语，每一个选项中都有how, 说明需要how引导的宾语从句，排除B, D, 语

序不对；名词性从句应该用陈述语气，所以选A.

参考译文：Bob Stephenson是阿拉斯加一个生物学家，研究加拿大山猫，一种野生的

猫科动物，他从其在雪地上留下的足迹获悉了山猫是如何捕猎的。

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ lay eggs, but some give birth to live young.

(A) Although most insects

**(B) Most insects**

(C) Despite most insects

(D) Most insects that

答案：B

分析：从句完整，从主句的谓语来看主句缺复数主语，所以选B。A中的Although和

but不能同时出现在一个句子里面; B despite后面不能跟句子；D that使得逗号前面无

法成为主谓句。

参考译文：大部分昆虫都生卵，但是有些生产活体的幼虫。

4. Author Sarah Jewett established her literary reputation with Deephaven, a collection of sketches \_\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) with rural Maine life

(B) that life in rural Maine

**(C) about life in rural Maine**

(D) life in rural Maine

答案：C

分析：B, D 比较好排除，B that后从句无谓语；D sketches与life无法连接；根据题

义，是讲这个文集的内容，所以about更贴近题义。

参考译文：作家Sraah Jewett由Deephaven（深深天堂）奠定了其文学声誉，那是

一部勾画Maine的乡村生活的文集。

5. By means of various types of wind tunnels, \_\_\_\_\_\_ simulate most of the flight conditions to which an airplane is subjected.

(A) which aeronautical engineers can

**(B) aeronautical engineers can**

(C) the ability of aeronautical engineers to

(D) aeronautical engineers, being able to

答案：B

分析：空格后面是动词原型，第一印象是主句中缺主语，A 是从句，排除；C, D都使

得主句无谓语；只有B主语加情态动词后面跟动词原型，并且主句主谓齐全。

参考译文：利用各种不同类型的风洞，航空工程师能够模拟出大多数飞机的适航条件。

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ planes in flight between airports, air traffic controllers rely on radar.

(A) Tracked

(B) Track of

**(C) To track**

(D) Of tracking

答案：C

分析：to do做目的状语

参考译文：为了跟踪各机场之间的在航飞机，空中交通控制台要依靠雷达。

7. The operating principles of the telephone are \_\_\_\_\_\_ they were in the nineteenth century.

(A) the same as today

(B) the same today

**(C) the same today as**

(D) today what the same.

答案：C

分析：B, D the same as形式都不完整，先排除；A today与后面的过去时态不符。

参考译文：当今的电话操作原理和它们在19世纪的时候是相同的。

8. Steel magnate Andrew Carnegie used part of his wealth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more than 2,500 public libraries in English-speaking countries between 1881 and 1919.

(A) helped in building

(B) helped him to building

**(C) to help build**

(D) his help in building

答案：C

分析：use sth to do …与cause sth(sb) to do…是toefl语法中经常考的。

参考译文：钢铁大亨Andrew Carnegie用他的部分财产于1881－1919年间在英语国家

帮助修建了2500多个公共图书馆。

9. Not until 1949 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Canada’s tenth province.

(A) became Newfoundland

**(B) did Newfoundland become**

(C) Newfoundland did become

(D) Newfoundland became

答案：B

分析：not until放在句首，谓语部分倒装，这时候只要找到以助动词打头的选项就

可以了。

参考译文：直到1949年，纽芬兰才成为加拿大的第十个省。

10. Paul Samuelson revolutionized \_\_\_\_\_ by presenting his students with the most advanced economic thinking at an introductory level.

(A) to teach economics

**(B) the teaching of economics**

(C) teaching that economics is

(D) economics is taught

答案：B

分析：句中缺宾语，只要找到能做宾语的成分就可以了。

参考译文：Paul Samuelson 改变了经济学的教学，从一个导论的层次上给他的学生

呈现了最高深的经济学思想。

11. The term bell-letters is used to denote literary forms that contain \_\_\_\_\_, such as drama, poetry, essays, and novels.

**(A) artistic, creative writing**

(B) writing that artistic, creative

(C) artistic, creative, and writing

(D) them is artistic, creative writing

答案：A

分析：句中缺宾语，并且一定是一个关于文学的总称，因为后面举了很多例子。

只有A符合要求，其中artistic与creative都是修饰writing的。其他选项的错误

也很明显：B that引导的定语从句缺谓语，C形容词和后面的名词不能并列；

D them后面的成分逻辑错误, 并且is与谓语重叠了。

参考译文：bell-letters这个术语用来指称一些具有艺术性和创造性写作的文学

形式，比如：戏剧，诗歌，散文和小说。

12. Open-pit mining follows the same sequence of operations \_\_\_\_\_\_ mining: drilling, blasting, and loading and removing waste and ore.

(A) where underground

(B) that underground

(C) underground

**(D) as underground**

答案：D

分析：the same…as固定搭配

参考译文：户外的挖坑采矿都遵循和地下采矿同样的操作顺序，钻、吹、载、

分离杂质和矿石。

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_ in cases where special oxidants are used, fires are the result of a fuel rapidly combining with the oxygen in the air.

(A) There are

(B) Even though

(C) How

**(D) Except**

答案：D

分析：A , 逗号后面是主句，前面应该是从句或者其他成分，如果选A, 就有两个

主句了，肯定不对；B ,C 后面应该跟从句才对；D介词，也符合题义。

参考译文：除了用了特殊氧化剂的情况下，火是燃料和空气中的氧气快速结合

的结果。

14. Maya Angelou’s widely acclaimed autobiography, I know why the Caged Bird sings, is a moving and \_\_\_\_\_\_ of her childhood in segregated Arkansas.

(A) an account that is often humorous

(B) often humorous as an account

(C) often humorous, the account

**(D) often humorous account**

答案：D

分析：humorous和moving并列，修饰account，名词短语。

参考译文：Maya Angelou广受赞誉的自传--我知道为何笼中之鸟歌唱，是他在种

族隔离的Arkansas生活的童年的感人而富于幽默的写照。

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_ to study element 104 because only a few atoms of his substance can be isolated at one time.

(A) The difficulty

(B) Why it is difficult

**(C) It is difficult**

(D) Even though difficult

答案：C

分析：浏览全句，缺主句的主谓语，答案很明显。

A主句缺谓语；B，D 使得句子无主句。

参考译文：研究104号元素是很困难的，因为在含有它的物质中只有少数几种原

子能够一次分离出来。