**Structure Practice 44**

1. Fingerprints form an unchangeable signature, and \_\_\_\_\_\_ for identification, despite changes in the individual’s appearance or age.

(A) the use of fingerprint records

(B) with the use of fingerprint records

(C) when fingerprint records are used

**(D) fingerprint records can be used**

答案：D

分析：A 指纹无法form use，and引导的并列成分是unchangeable signature和use; B,

D找不到并列成分；D and连接两个句子。

参考译文：虽然一个人的外貌和年龄会改变，但是指纹能构成不可更改的签名，而且

指纹记录还可以用作鉴定。

2. Animals obtain their energy from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

(A) eat their food

(B) their food to eat

**(C) the food they eat**

(D) they eat the food

答案：C

分析：空格中应该填上介词from的宾语。A eat是动词原型，肯定不对；B to eat 不

对，这里无法用主动形式表达被动；D是一个完整的句子；C they eat做food的定语，

省略了that, 正确。

参考译文：动物从它们所吃的食物中摄取能量。

3. Liquid water has fewer hydrogen bonds than ice; so more molecules can occupy the same space, making liquid water \_\_\_\_\_\_ than ice.

**(A) more dense**

(B) is more dense

(C) more than dense

(D) as more dense

答案：A

分析：这里用到make sb(sth) adj.的形式，并且后面有than前面一定要有比较级，

很容易选出正确答案A。用排除法也很好做：B make 和is谓语重复；C than重复；

D as一般和形容词原型搭配，并且和than 也不构成搭配

参考译文：液态水比冰的水分子的结合力小，所以在同样大小的空间中有更多的分子

占据，使得液态水比冰的密度大。

4. It is difficult for present-day readers \_\_\_\_\_\_Sister Carrie was withdrawn from circulation at the turn of the century.

(A) to understand the novel why

(B) why to understand the novel

(C) the novel to understand why

**(D) to understand why the novel**

答案：D

分析：A 使得understand 有两个宾语，而这里有不符合双宾语的情况；B从句中

“理解被撤出”逻辑不对；C逻辑也不对；只有D why引导宾语从句正确。

参考译文：当今的读者很难理解为什么嘉丽妹妹这本书为什么在世纪之交（19，20）

的时候被撤出发行。

5. Historical linguists study \_\_\_\_\_\_ over time.

(A) languages evolve

(B) whether languages evolution

**(C) how languages evolve**

(D) evolution that languages

答案：C

分析：A study和evolve谓语重复；B whether引导的宾语从句缺谓语；D that引导

的定语从句缺谓语；C how引导宾语从句形式正确。

参考译文：历史语言学家研究语言是如何随着事件演变的。

6. Tennis star Chris Evert, who retired from the game after eighteen years, perhaps \_\_\_\_\_ more than anyone to make women’s professional tennis a widely respected career.

(A) who did

**(B) has done**

(C) and doing

(D) to do

答案：B

分析：浏览全句，主句缺谓语，选项中只有B是谓语形式。

参考译文：网球明星Chris Evert，在18岁以后退役，可能比其他任何人为促使

女性专业网球成为广受尊重的职业做的贡献都多。

7. The daytime \_\_\_\_\_ bright because the Earth’s atmosphere scatters sunlight.

(A) while sky is

(B) has a sky

**(C) sky is**

(D) for the sky

答案：C

分析：主句中没有谓语，A，D都使得主句缺谓语不完整；B sky bright搭配错误；

C语义逻辑均正确。

参考译文：白天的天空是亮的，是因为地球的大气散射阳光。

8. Edward Hopper’s paintings portray the loneliness and isolation of the individuals \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) is in an urbanized society

(B) in society is urbanized

(C) who in an urbanized society

**(D) in an urbanized society**

答案：D

分析：A ，B中均有谓语词，语句中谓语重复；C从句缺谓语；D正确，介词短语做

宾语individual的补语。

参考译文：Edward Hopper的绘画描绘了城市化的社会中个人的寂寞和孤独。

9. Braille, \_\_\_\_\_ printing reading materials for use by people who are blind, consists of a system of raised points or dots that are read by touch.

(A) is a method of

**(B) a method of**

(C) which a method of

(D) a method is of

答案：B

分析：句子前后主谓均完整，中间要末是同位语，要末是从句，要末是其他独立成

份。A, D使得谓语重复；C从句中无谓语；B做同位语，符合题义。值得注意的是，

在TOEFL语法的考点中，同位语在填空题中经常会出现。第一个逗号前面是主语，

第二个逗号后面是谓语，中间部分经常需填入同位语成份。

参考译文：Braille（布莱叶盲文），一种让盲人能够使用的阅读材料印制方法，包括

一个能够通过触摸阅读的由突起的尖和圆点构成的体系。

10. The art of landscape architecture is almost as old \_\_\_\_\_\_ of architecture itself.

**(A) as that**

(B) than

(C) as

(D) than that

答案：A

分析：考点： as .. as；that指代的指代。先排除B, D 因为as 不能与than搭配;

C as 不能与of衔接，of前后都应该是名词，除非一些固定短语。

参考译文：园林建筑技术几乎和建筑本身的技术一样古老.

11. The development of synthetic fibers after 1940 led to the production of new types of fabrics \_\_\_\_\_ more durable and easier to care for.

(A) that they were

**(B) that were**

(C) were

(D) and were

答案：B

分析：A that在其引导的定语从句中要做成份，这里they多余；C were和lead

谓语重复；D 主语是the development为单数形式，这里的谓语为复数形式，而且

句义也不通。

参考译文：1940年后合成纤维的发展带来了的更耐久更异于护理的新型织物投产。

12. Until the eighteenth century, charcoal was \_\_\_\_\_ used in blast furnaces, as well as in glassmaking, blacksmithing, and metalworking.

(A) what the chief fuel

(B) the chief fuel that

(C) the chief fuel was

**(D) the chief fuel**

答案：D

分析：A, B都是语态错误，应该用被动语态；C was和was谓语重复; D 名词短语做

表语, 过去分词后置修饰它。

参考译文：直到18世纪，木炭一直是风鼓火炉、玻璃制造，锻造，和金属加工的

主要燃料。

13. Pure iron cannot be hardened by heating and cooling, as \_\_\_\_\_, because iron lacks the necessary carbon.

(A) steel it can

**(B) can steel**

(C) with steel can

(D) so can steel

答案：B

分析： A如果as做介词，那么it can多余，如果做连词句子应该倒装，并且无论

如何steel和it都是重复的成分；C with多余，无论as做介词和连词它都无法担任

成分; D so 多余; B 主谓倒装，正确。

参考译文：纯铁无法象钢一样通过加热和冷却来硬化，因为铁缺少必要的炭成分。

14. Rapids and waterfalls, \_\_\_\_\_\_ along virtually all Massachusetts waterways, provided power in colonial times for grist and saw mills and later for textile mills.

**(A) common**

(B) were common

(C) which, being common

(D) being common, were

答案：A

分析：句子前后主谓均完整，中间要末是同位语，要末是从句，要末是其他独立成

份。B, D都使得谓语重复；C从句成分不完整，无谓语；A 省略being，这个部分

做插入语，正确。

参考译文：急流和瀑布在马萨诸塞水路沿线很常见，在殖民时代为碾谷和锯木以及

后来的织造工厂提供了动力。

15. Airsickness is produced by a disturbance of the inner car, \_\_\_\_\_\_ psychogenic factors, such as fear, also play a part.

(A) in spite of

(B) neither

(C) nor

**(D) although**

答案：D

分析：前面主句完整，空格后面也有完整的主谓语，一定是从句，四个选项中只有

D可以引导从句。A in spite of是介词；B, C也都不能引导从句。

参考译文：晕机是因为机舱里面的颠簸造成的，虽然心理遗传因素诸如恐惧等也有

一定原因。