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 It is difficult for present-day readers \_\_\_\_\_\_Sister Carrie was withdrawn from circulation at the turn of the century.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