**Structure Practice 46**

1.From 1949 onward, the artist Georgia O’ Keeffe made New Mexico \_\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) her permanent residence was

(B) where her permanent residence

(C) permanent residence for her

**(D) her permanent residence**

答案：D

分析：make后面接双宾语.

A 主谓结构

B 错误用法

C 这种用法的意思是“使存在”，如made problems for him

D 这种用法的意思是“当做，当成使具有一种特定的功能或成为某个角色”，如made her treasurer; made Chicago his home

参考译文：从1949年开始，艺术家GOK把纽约当作她的永久住处。

2. Just as remote-controlled satellites can be employed to explore outer space, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_employed to investigate the deep sea.

(A) can be robots

**(B) robots can be**

(C) can robots

(D) can robots that are

答案：B

分析：逗号前是状语从句，主句缺主语。同时因为没什么词引起倒装，所以句子用正常的顺序。

A 倒装

B 正确答案

C 倒装且缺少谓语

D 倒装+定于从句

参考译文：正像遥控卫星可以用来探测外太空一样，机器人也能被用来探测深海的情况。

3. In \_\_\_\_\_\_ people, the areas of the brain that control speech are located in the left hemisphere.

(A) mostly of

**(B) most**

(C) almost the

(D) the most of

答案：B

分析：most后面加名词。mostly是副词，“最多部分地；主要地”的意思。

A mostly是副词，不能接of

B 这里most为形容词

C 可以改为almost all of the

D 可以改为most of the

参考译文：对大多数人来说，大脑控制语言的那部分区域位于大脑的左半球。

4. Stars shine because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ produced by the nuclear reactions taking place within them.

(A) the amount of light and heat is

(B) which the amount of light and heat

(C) the amount of light and heat that it is

**(D) the amount of light and heat**

答案：D

分析：because of 接名词或者是名词性短语，不能跟从句。because 后面才能接从句。

A 主谓结构

B 错误用法

C 前面是名词短语。而后面的that it is本身的结构错误，它类似但是不是定语从句，应改为that is。

D 名词性短语

参考译文：星星发光是因为其内部发生的核反应而产生的光能和热量。

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not clear to researchers.

(A) Why dinosaurs having become extinct

**(B) Why dinosaurs became extinct**

(C) Did dinosaurs become extinct

(D) Dinosaurs became extinct

答案：B

分析：疑问代词引导的从句做主语。分析句子的结构，谓语是is，is前的空格应该为句子的主语，应填名词或名词性的短语或者是疑问代词引导的从句等等。

A 时态错误，having可改为have

B 正确答案

C 不是主语性质的从句，没法做主语。

D也不是拥有主语性质的从句，前应加that。

参考译文：研究人员仍然不清楚恐龙为什么会灭绝。

6.Although many people use the word “milk” to refer cow’s milk, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to milk from any animal, including human milk and goat’s milk.

(A) applying it also

(B) applies also

**(C) it also applies**

(D) but it also applies

答案：C

分析：Although引导逗号前的分句，则逗号后为主句。空格处缺主句的主语和谓语。

A 动名词结构

B 动词

C正确答案

D but不能与although同时使用

参考译文：尽管很多人用"milk"这个词来指代牛奶，但是这个词仍然指代其它动物的奶，包括人奶和羊奶。

7. The first transatlantic telephone cable system was not established \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1956.

(A) while

**(B) until**

(C) on

(D) when

答案：B

分析：not……until……固定用法

参考译文：直到1956年，第一个横穿大西洋的海底电缆系统才建立。

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ no two people think exactly alike, there will always be disagreement, but disagreement should not always be avoided; it can be healthy if handled creatively.

(A) There are

(B) Why

(C) That

**(D) Because**

答案：D

分析：第一个逗号后是完整句子以及由but连接的复合句，因此逗号前的分句做状语，空格处要填连词引导状语从句，选项中只有because符合要求。

参考译文：因为没有两个人的想法是一模一样的，所以总有分歧存在。但是分歧不应该被避免，如果分歧能够被机智地处理的话它们是有益的。

9.Drinking water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ excessive amounts of fluorides may leave a stained or mottled effect on the enamel of teeth.

**(A) containing**

(B) in which containing

(C) contains

(D) that contain

答案：A

分析：句子主语是drinking water，谓语是may leave，主语后的空格应修饰主语。使用现在分词做定语。

A 正确答案

B 可以改为which contains

D contain应该为contains

参考译文：喝含有过量氟化物的水会在牙齿的珐琅质上留下污点或者是斑点。

10. In the 1820’s physical education became\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the curriculum of Harvard and Yale Universities.

(A) to be part

(B) which was part

(C) was part

**(D) part**

答案：D

分析：became为系动词，接表语。注：part可以作为不可数名词，表示一部分。

B 定语从句

C 动宾结构

D 名词做表语

参考译文：在19世纪20年代，体育成为哈佛大学和耶鲁大学的课程中的一部分。

11. Pewter, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for eating and drinking utensils in colonial America, is about ninety percent tin, which copper or bismuth added for hardness.

(A) was widely used

(B) widely used it

**(C) widely used**

(D) which widely used

答案：C

分析：逗号前后的句子已完整，空格所在的句子做插入语，修饰主语Pewter。

A 动词结构作谓语

B 动宾结构，不是被动式

C 过去分词做定语，前面省略了which is

D 缺is，used 是过去分词

参考译文：Pewter，一种在美国的殖民地中广泛用于吃喝的器具,大约含90%的锡，其它成分则是用于增加硬度的铜或铋。

12.A moth possesses two pairs of wings \_\_\_\_\_ as single pair and are covered with dustlike scales.

(A) function

(B) are functioning

**(C) that function**

(D) but functions

答案：C

分析：主谓宾是A moth possesses two pairs of wings，空格以及后面部分都是修饰宾语two pairs of wings的。须加定语从句引导词that 或 which。

A 动词

B 现在进行时

C 定语从句做定语

D but不能做定语从句引导词，只用于复合句中

参考译文：一只蛾子拥有两对翅膀，其作用和一对翅膀相同，上面被尘状的鳞片所覆盖。

13.Soap operas, a type of television drama series, are so called because at first, they were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) often which soap manufacturers sponsored

(B) sponsored often soap manufacturers

**(C) often sponsored by soap manufacturers**

(D) soap manufacturers often sponsored them

答案：C

分析：because引导原因状语从句，从句中主语为they，分析句子结构可知空格处为从句的谓语。

参考译文：肥皂剧，电视连续剧的一种形式，有着如此的称谓是因为它们最初是由肥皂生产商赞助的。

14.The Woolworth Building in New York was the highest in America when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1943 and was famous for its use of Gothic decorative detail.

**(A) built**

(B) it built

(C) was built

(D) built it

答案：A

分析：when引导时间状语从，完整的句子应为when it was built，省略了it was。 这里只能用when it was built或者when built，所以只有A正确

参考译文：纽约的Woolworth大厦在1943年建成时在全美是最高的，并以哥特式装饰细节闻名于世。

15.Humans, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, interact through communicative behavior by means of signs or symbols used conventionally.

**(A) like other animals**

(B) how other animals

(C) other animals that

(D) do other animals

答案：A

分析：句子已完整，中间应是插入语，作为对主语的修饰。看题目和选项可知是拿humans和animals作比较，空格填介词短语做状语。

A 正确答案

B how为副词

C 错误用法

D 错误用法

参考译文：人类和其它动物一样，通过普遍使用的标志或符号等交流行为来彼此沟通。