**Structure Practice 54**

1.\_\_of pottery is dependent on the durability of clay after firing.

(A)To make

**(B)The making**

(C)When to make

(D)It is making

答案：B

分析：缺少主语,所以应该是B。A虽然有做主语的功能，但是有表目的的含义，不如B合适，C做主语的话句意不通。D则有重复谓语。

参考译文：陶器的制作取决于灼烧过的黏土的耐久度。

2.Pig iron, wrought iron, and steel contain iron carbides made up of \_\_ of carbon.

(A)amounts are different

(B)different amounts that

**(C)different amounts**

(D)which amounts are different

答案：C

分析：分析句子结构,缺少宾语所以选C。A与B都使句意不通。D定语从句缺少先行词。

参考译文：生铁、熟铁以及钢中包含有碳含量各异的炭化铁。

3.The Arctic fox is found throughout the Arctic, usually on tundra or mountains \_\_ the sea.

(A)by which near

(B)near of

(C)because near

**(D)near**

答案：D

分析：介词+which后面加完整句,所以A错,because后面加句子,所以C错,应该是D,B错,不能加of

参考译文：北极狐遍布北极地区，它们常常在海边的苔原或山区活动。

4.The midge \_\_ to any of several species of small flies, refers to a mosquito-like insect with slender wings and body, long legs, and antennae.

(A)which a term applied

**(B)a term applied**

(C)is a term applied

(D)applied a term

答案：B

分析：空格部分应该是定语从句,原句应该是which is a term applied,也可以省略which is变成a term applied, A定语从句缺少一个谓语,C造成原句多出一个谓语“is”,D既使原句的谓语重复，同时句意也有错误（term的指代对象没有弄清楚）。

参考译文：Midge是一种对小飞虫的泛称，它有着和蚊子一样细长翅膀和身体，长腿和触角的生物。

5. The face is the most \_\_ of a human being.

(A)part is distinctly

(B)distinction in part

**(C)distinctive part**

(D)part of distinction

答案：C

分析：A肯定错,多了一个谓语动词,空格部分应该是名词,题干中又出现most，必然随之出现一个形容词或者副词被其修饰，根据句意判断,应该选C

参考译文：面部是一个人最与众不同的部分。

6.The chemical facts \_\_ as a by-product of their search for gold became the basis for modem chemistry.

**(A)that had been accumulated by alchemists**

(B)were accumulated by alchemists

(C)alchemists accumulating them

(D)had been accumulated by alchemists

答案：A

分析：B、D都犯了多余谓语的错误，C的句意错误，尤其是them的指代不清，A为定语从句，根据句子的意思，动作发生在become动作之前，用过去完成时，正确。

参考译文：炼金术士在炼金的过程中积累的作为副产品的化学物质，形成了现代化学的基础。

7.The fluoroscope makes \_\_ for medical doctors to view a silhouette of the bones and internal organs of a patient’s body.

(A)being possible

(B)possibly

(C)it is possible

**(D)it possible**

答案：D

分析： it就是指to view a silhouette of the bones and internal organs of a patient's body的这件事。

所以应该选择D，B错在possible不是修饰make，而是修饰make的宾语。没有A、C的用法。

参考译文：荧光镜使医生观察病人体内的骨骼和内部器官的影象成为可能。

8.The second-oldest continuously occupied governor’s mansion in the United States \_\_ Jackson, Mississippi.

(A)the location in

(B)is the location

**(C)is located in**

(D)located in

答案：C

分析：句子缺少谓语,所以选C。D是过去时，而原句只是一般状态，不用过去时。A缺少谓语，B的句意不通。

参考译文：美国讫今为止年代第二久远的政府官邸坐落在密西西比的杰克逊。

9.A television camera produces an image by convening \_\_ receives into a series of bright and dark dots.

(A)and it

(B)it

**(C)what it**

(D)that it

答案：C

分析：空格部分缺少名词,这里是名词性从句,所以选择C,what=all that。A使convene缺少一个宾语，B使原句出现重复谓语，D为定语从句但是缺少先行词。

参考译文：电视摄像机聚合一系列它所收集到的明暗点形成了图象。

10.In so-called nonfiction novels, a documentary style is combined with fictional techniques \_\_actual events and people.

(A)that they describe

**(B)to describe**

(C)and in describing

(D)are describing

答案：B

分析：本句的动词是is combined with，动词不定式to describe…表示目的。A定语从句后为一个完整句，错误。C中的and后面应该出现与前面平行的结构，而in的出现表示后面是一个状语，但前面没有与此平行的结构。D出现重复谓语。

参考译文：在所谓的记实性散文中，记实风格和虚构技巧被巧妙的结合，来描述真实的事件和人物。

11.Managers often receive considerable training in the “technical” aspects of their jobs \_\_ very little in the “people management” aspects.

(A)so

(B)just as

**(C)yet**

(D)and that

答案：C

分析：A错,so接句子,分析空格前面和后面的内容相反,所以空格处应该是转折连词,所以选C

参考译文：经理们经常接受与他们工作相关的“技术”方面的大量培训，却很少接受“人力管理”方面的培训。

12.Areas of fertile soil called deltas, usually \_\_ are formed by mud deposited at the mouth of a river.

**(A)triangular in shape**

(B)their shape is triangular

(C)they have a triangular shape

(D)triangular shape

答案：A

分析：BC错:句子里有两个谓语;D用法错误,形状上要加in,不能直接用triangular shape，A中的“called deltas”和“usually triangular in shape”都做“Areas of fertile soil”的定语，谓语是“be formed”。

参考译文：被称为三角洲的肥沃土地，通常是由河口沉积的淤泥冲击而成的三角形地区。

13.Though a respected educator, Alexander Graham Bell \_\_ the inventor of the telephone.

(A)as is best known

(B)best known as is

**(C)is best known as**

(D)best is known as

答案：C

分析：句子缺少谓语动词,且be known as为固定用法，所以是C

参考译文：尽管身为一名受人尊敬的教育家，Alexander Graham Bell 作为电话的发明者则更广为人知。

14. Not until the First World War \_\_ to improve the road system in the United States.

(A)a determined effort was made

(B)made a determined effort

(C)when a determined effort was made

**(D)was a determined effort made**

答案：D

分析：not until 引起倒装,所以应该选择D,否定词至于句首引起倒装,类似的否定词还有:not only....but also, neither, nor, seldom, hardly, rarely, scarcely, in no way, on no account, under no circumstances, no sooner...than(no+n作主语不倒装)

参考译文：第一次世界大战前，美国在完善其公路系统方面已经取得了巨大的成就。

15. Often invisible, always in motion, gas is \_\_ of matter.

(A)the state is most energetic

(B)stating the most energetic

**(C)the most energetic state**

(D)the state that most energetic

答案：C

分析：句子缺少宾语,所以应该选C,D错that 后面没有谓语动词,A出现重复谓语，B出现了进行时态，并且与句意不符。

参考译文：气体通常是无形的，时刻在运动，是物质存在最活跃的形式。