**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。