**Structure Practice 58**

1. \_\_\_\_\_crumbles readily when exposed to a moist, acid atmosphere, but the stone is durable in a dry atmosphere.

(A) The surface of marble is

(B) The surface of marble, which

(C) Although the surface of marble

**(D) The surface of marble**

答案：D

分析：空格位于句首，由整个句子判断空格处缺少主语，crumbles是主句谓语。

A 多谓语 is

B 导致句子没有主句

C 多Although ,Although 与 but 不能同时使用

参考译文：当暴露在潮湿酸性的空气中，大理石的表面容易粉碎，而在干燥的空气中持久稳定。

难度：1

2. By using their trunks, elephants can tell the shape of an object and \_\_\_\_\_ is rough or smooth, or hot or cold.

1. it
2. **whether it**
3. how
4. since it

答案：B

分析：空格处缺少与the shape of an object 并列的宾语成分，根据空格后is判断空格处应为宾语从句引导词及从句主语。

A 缺少从句引导词

B whether or 为固定用法，正确

C、D引导词都无法引导宾语从句

参考译文：大象可以通过用它的鼻子来分辨物体的形状和物体是粗糙的还是光滑的，热的还是冷的。

难度：1

3. In 1989 Carret Hongo was chosen as \_\_\_\_\_ for the Pulitzer Prize in poetry.

1. his being one of the finalists
2. to be one of the finalists
3. **one of the finalists**
4. the one finalist who

答案：C

分析： AS后面要接名词或者一个名词从句,A B D结构混乱。

参考译文：In 1989 Carret Hongo 被选为诗中Pulitzer奖的决赛者之一。

难度：1

4. The Moon is much closer to Earth \_\_\_\_\_ is the Sun, and thus it had greater influence on the tides.

1. unlike
2. **than**
3. but
4. where

答案：B

分析：比较级结构，空格处应为比较状语从句引导词，答案明显为than。

参考译文：月亮比太阳更靠近地球，因而它对潮汐的影响更大。

难度：1

5. The brain of an average adult is one of the largest organs of the body, \_\_\_\_\_about three pounds.

1. weighs
2. is weighed
3. **weighing**
4. to weigh it

答案：C

分析：空格前为完整句子，逗号后应为宾语（和主语）同位语或是非限定性定语从句

A,B包含谓语动词，肯定错误

C为现在分词引导的主语补足语

D 不定式短语，一般做目的状语，不合题意

参考译文：

难度：1

6. Throughout history \_\_\_\_\_different representations for numbers and for the basic process of counting.

1. have been many
2. **there have been many**
3. many
4. when many

答案：B

分析：，空格前为时间状语，空格后为宾语，整句缺少主语及谓语，只有B符合要求。

参考译文：贯穿历史中有很多不同的数字表示法和基础的计算方法。

难度：2

7. Democratic governments constantly face the problem of balancing \_\_\_\_\_ the individual with the needs of society.

1. **the rights of**
2. to the rights for
3. for the rights to
4. with the rights by

答案：A

分析：主谓宾全，of后为宾语的修饰成分，空格处为动宾结构。B,C,D宾语前有介词所以都不对。

参考译文：民主政府经常地要面对个人权利与社会需求的平衡问题。

难度：2

8. Connecticut was the fifth of the original thirteen states \_\_\_\_\_ the Constitution of the United States.

1. ratified
2. ratify
3. **to ratify**
4. have ratified

答案：C

分析：本题考察the + 序数词+名词 to do 结构，只有C符合要求。

参考译文：Connecticut是最早承认美国宪法的13个州中的第5个。

难度：2

9. The chemical composition of sandstone is the same as \_\_\_\_\_

1. **that of sand**
2. that sand is
3. sand is that
4. what of sand

答案：A

分析：平行结构the same…as，as后面的形式要与前面一致，因此选A。

参考译文：沙岩的化学成分与沙土的相同。

难度：1

10. Hydrofoils can exceed 75 miles per hour, as compared with conventional watercraft, whose maximum speeds \_\_\_\_\_ approach 50 miles per hour.

1. are rarely
2. **rarely**
3. of rarely
4. they rarely

答案：B

分析：空格所在处为whose引导的定语从句，句子完整，空格处应为修饰动词approach的程度副词

A 多谓语

C OF后面接名词

D they 多余。

参考译文：与最大速度极少能接近50公里/小时的传统船只相比，水翼艇的速度可以超过75公里/小时。

难度：1

11. It was novelist and poet \_\_\_\_\_ in 1968 founded Jackson State University’s Institute for the Study of the History, Life, and Culture of Black People.

1. Margaret Walker did
2. Margaret Walker
3. **Margaret Walker who**
4. Margaret Walker and

答案：C

分析：本题考点为It is + 名词/形容词+ to do/that/who 的形式主语结构。

参考译文：是小说家和诗人Margaret Walker在1968年为了研究黑人的历史、生活和文化而建立了Jackson 州立大学的学院。

难度：2

12. Before the Europeans arrived, American Indians were using virgin copper \_\_\_\_\_ into ornaments, knives, and other artifacts.

1. Which was hammering
2. which hammered
3. was hammered
4. **hammered**

答案：D

分析：本句主谓结构完整, 空格处可以是分词短语或定语从句，

A的定语从句根据句义应该为被动，

B which 后面没有系动词构不成完整的定语从句。

C 没有引导词which ,that。

因此选择分词短语做定语，也可以把D看成定于从句which was hammered, which was省略。

参考译文：在欧洲人到达之前，美洲印第安人用原始铜铸造装饰品，小刀和其他古器物。

难度：2

13. In western North America, \_\_\_\_\_ form the Great Divide, which separates the areas from which waters flow either eastward to the Atlantic or westward to the Pacific.

1. **the Rocky Mountains**
2. where the Rocky Mountains
3. the Rocky Mountains in which
4. there are the Rocky Mountains

答案：A

分析：空格前为状语，空格后有谓语与宾语，第二个逗号后为表语，空格处显然缺少句子主语。

参考译文：在北美西部，洛基山脉形成了巨大的分水岭，区域的水道向东流向大西洋，向西流向太平洋

难度：1

14. Some ecologists believe \_\_\_\_\_ more than 50 percent of existing species will be lost in the next 100 years.

1. because
2. **that**
3. while there is
4. that there are

答案：B

分析：空格前为主句主、谓语，空格后为完整的句子，根据主句单一原则，空格处缺少定语从句引导词。

A不能引导从句

C、D多从句主谓语

参考译文：一些生态学者认为现存的50%的种群将在未来100年内灭亡。

难度：1

15. Almost \_\_\_\_\_ substances expand in volume when heated and contract when cooled.

1. **all**
2. they all
3. all of
4. all are

答案：A

分析：考点为不定代词all与all of的区别。 all + 名词 all of+ the +名词

请大家注意，这是托福难点。ＯＦ结构中，只有前面是不定代词，many,much,litter,few,any,some,either,neither,both,all,.......后面的名词前才要加限定词（冠词，指示代词，物主代词，所有格）即不定代词+of＋限定词＋Ｎ.

参考译文：几乎所有的物质在受热时体积会膨胀，受冷时会收缩

难度：3