**Structure Practice 59**

1．The province of Newfoundland has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than any other region of North American in which the first language is English.

1. its longer history
2. a longer history
3. the longer the history
4. the history is longer
5. 答案：B
6. 分析：than 确定比较级；C longer前加the 显然错误， the一般出现在最高级前面，(在the more … the more的结构才能用the在more前面)；D 中is 与 has使句子谓语冲突；A 不符合习惯。
7. 参考译文：纽芬兰省有比其它任何以英语为第一语言的北美地区更长的历史。

2． Clinical psychologists Dr. Carl Rogers found that 80 percent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ verbal communication involved five types of responses: evaluative, interpretive, supportive, probing, and understanding.

1. all
2. is the
3. with
4. of all

答案：D

分析：百分数表达方式 XX percent of ＋N.。改错题考过用其他介词，比如to来替代of, 迷惑视听。 注意involve是及物动词involve sth， 类似还有一个考过的词语concern是及物动词。

参考译文：临床心理学者 卡尔罗杰斯 发现，80％的语言通信涉及到五种反应：评价、说明、支持、探察的和理解。

3． The early feminist leader Susan B. Anthony became increasingly aware through her work in the temperance movement \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the same rights as men.

1. women were not granted that
2. that women were not granted
3. not granted women that were
4. that were not granted women

答案：B

分析：宾语从句women were not granted the same rights as men 作为 aware 的内容，以that（不做任何成分） ＋从句形式出现；A,C,D语序错误，A,C的that没有紧跟movement， D误用倒装 。

参考译文：早期的女权主义领导者 苏珊B. 安东尼 通过她在禁酒运动中的工作，越发意识到妇女没有享有和男人同样的权利。

4． DNA, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, is found in the cell nucleus in the form of very long and thin molecules consisting of two spiral strands.

1. inherits material
2. is inheritance material
3. material is inherited
4. the material of inheritance

答案：D

分析：the material of inheritance 做DNA的同位语； A，B，C 中的动词造成谓语冲突。

参考译文：DNA，遗传物质，被发现以非常长且细微的分子组成两股盘绕的线绳的形式于细胞核中。

5． \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plants, which manufacture their own food, animals obtain nourishment by acquiring and ingesting their food.

1. Unlike
2. Different
3. Whereas
4. As much

答案：A

分析：托福常考，Unlike 介词，放句首＋N.，表示与主句主语比较；在这里就是plants 于animals做比较。

参考译文：不像植物那样能够制造自己的养料，动物通过摄取和吸收他们的食物来获取营养。

6． The Hawaiian alphabet, introduced by missionaries in the 1820’s, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and only seven consonants.

1. the five vowels consist of
2. consisting of five vowels
3. that consists of five vowels
4. consists of five vowels

答案：D

分析：中间introduced by missionaries in the 1820’s是修饰成分， 可以看成有省略出现，（which was）introduced， 主语从句；句子真正谓语consists，表客观事实（从前这样，现在这样，以后也还会这样），用一般现在时，与修饰主语的从句时态并无瓜葛。注意introduce应该是及物动词introduce sth/sb， 这里出现by missionaries而且introduce没有宾语， 说明introduced是分词作修饰成分的插入语， 不是谓语动词。

参考译文：由传教士于18世纪20年代传入的夏威夷语的字母表是由5个元音和7个子音组成的。

7． Working like a telescope, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the size of objects at great distances.

1. which magnifies a telephoto lens
2. a telephoto lens magnifies
3. a telephoto lens which magnifies
4. and magnifying a telephoto lens

答案：B

分析：空格前现在分词作全句状语，可略去不管；空格应是句子主谓。注意lens是单数的， a 50mm standard lens

参考译文：运用如望远镜，长焦镜头将很远处的物体的尺寸放大。

8． Volcanoes are divided into three main groups, based on their shape and the type of material they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

* 1. are made
  2. made of
  3. are made of
  4. made for

答案：C

分析：A，D可以先行排除；且判断不是（which are）made of 的省略结构，否则之前的they 将毫无用处，排除B；the type of material （that） +宾语从句。还原： they are made of the type of material.

参考译文：火山鉴于它们的形状和它们构成物质的种类可以划分为三大类别。

9． \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to inanimate objects, such as machines, is a form of animism.

1. When attributing emotion
2. Attributing emotion
3. Emotion is attributed
4. If emotion is attributed

答案：B

分析：首先排除C 谓语冲突 和 D 缺主语， such as machines 做插入语；A when有引导从句做主语，但是这里结构不完整，且when is a form 意思不通， 排除。A,C,D都没有正确的主语。 Doing sth. is ～ 是托福中常考句型，请识记； 但是在GMAT句子改错中， 这个形式并非优先选择。

参考译文：把情感的属性赋予死气沉沉的物质，例如机器，是一种万物有灵论。

10． \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, dolphins have no sense of smell.

1. As known as far
2. Known thus far as
3. It is known as far
4. As far as is known

答案：D

分析：as far as 结构，在托福中是优选项；A，B，C结构错误， 可以用： It is known that dolphins have no sense of smell 。

参考译文：已知，海豚没有嗅觉。

11． The growth of psychobiology owes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to major conceptual advances in the way people think about the brain.

1. much
2. as much as
3. much which
4. there is so much

答案：A

分析：much 做副词修饰owe； 【owe to】 We owe to Newton the principle of gravitation. 我们全靠牛顿才知道引力的原理。 I owe it to you that I am still alive. 幸亏有你我现在才仍然活着。 She owes her beauty to artificial assistance. 她的美全靠打扮。 You owe it to yourself to say it. 这话亏你说得出口。B的用法不对， 可以说owes as much to major conceptual advances as to some other development。 参考译文：心理学的发展很大程度上靠着人们对大脑认识的重大概念性的进步。

12． In 1938 Pearl S. Buck became the first American woman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Nobel Prize for Literature.

1. receive
2. received
3. to receive
4. she received

答案：C

分析：be/become the first ~to~固定用法，识记。A,B,D都是两个谓语动词没有连词， 错误。

参考译文：1938年巴克赛珍珠成为第一位获得诺贝尔文学奖的美国人。

13． Now considered an art form, quilt-making originated as a means of fashioning bed covers from bits of fabric that otherwise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

1. not use
2. were no use
3. had no use
4. it was not used

答案：C

分析：A，D句子成分问题；B改成were of no use / were not useful就对了。That otherwise是修饰fabric的定语从句。

参考译文：制被目前被看成一种艺术形式, 最早起源于使用小块织物点缀被面，如果不是这个用途， 这些零碎的布头就没什么用处了。

14． The early years of the United States government were characterized by a debate concerning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or individual states should have more power.

1. whether the federal government
2. either the federal government
3. that the federal government
4. the federal government

答案：A

分析：空格前面已经有句子的主谓，且之后有独立的动词have，则说明有从句存在，且有or 做判断，选A。

参考译文：美国政府早期特点即是关于是联邦政府还是独立的州享有更大权力的争论。

15． Beneath the streets of a modern city \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of walls, columns, cables, pipes and the tunnels required to satisfy the needs of its inhabitants.

1. where exists the network
2. the existing network
3. the network’s existence
4. exists the network

答案：D

分析：当句子没有宾语，且主语偏长时，往往将句中作状语的介词短语或作表语的形容词短语或作表语的分词短语提至句首，引起主谓的全部倒装。看到一个介词放句首就要敏感的考虑到倒装这个考点，然后看选项，果然有个完全倒装的选项。注意required是分词修饰成分， 不是谓语动词。

参考译文：在现代城市街道之下存在着一个被用来满足居民需要的墙、柱、电缆、水管和隧道的网络。