**Structure Practice 60**

1． In 1796 investigations into the chemical nature of diamond concluded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a form of pure carbon.

1. that it
2. is it
3. **that it is**
4. is that

答案：C

分析：动词conclude的用法： 直接加that引导的宾语从句。 这里that为连接adv.， 在句中不作任何成分， 其后接完整句。BD没有连接词，A宾语从句不完整。

参考译文：在1769年, 钻石成分的研究人员得出结论钻石是一种纯粹的碳。

2． The English colonization of Virginia was devised in 1606 by a group of merchants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Virginia Company of London.

1. **who formed**
2. formed
3. who they formed
4. they formed

答案：A

分析：定语从句，被修饰成分是merchants，商人，所以用who为连接adv.， who在从句中作主语。做主语的部分, 不能省略, 故B不对。B的形式导致两个动词谓语没有连接词，错误。C重复主语who/they的they重复了。

参考译文：到Virginia州的英国殖民从起始于1606年， 由一群商人发起， 这群商人组成了伦顿的Virginia公司。

3． The hourglass, an instrument used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, usually consists of two bulbs united by a narrow neck.

1. measures time
2. time is measured
3. **for measuring time**
4. the time for measuring

答案：C

分析：同位语，动词use的用法，used for doing sth/ used to do sth，过去分词后置修饰名词instrument

参考译文：玻璃时钟（玻璃沙漏）， 一种测量时间的仪器， 一般由狭窄部分连接在一起的两个玻璃泡组成。

4． A master is an electronic apparatus that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ radio and light waves.

1. generated and was amplified
2. generating and amplifying
3. **generates and amplifies**
4. to generate and amplify

答案：C

分析：定语从句，被修饰成分是apparatus，仪器，所以用that为连接adv.， that在从句中作主语。A时态不对，被动不对；B,D不能构成完整从句。

参考译文： mater是一种电子仪器，用来产生和放大无线电波和光波。

5． The human skin forms \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against the action of physical, chemical, and bacterial agents on the deeper tissues.

1. how protective a barrier is
2. **a protective barrier**
3. a barrier protects
4. and which a barrier protects

答案：B

分析：动词form的用法， 直接加宾语，a protective barrier。A逻辑意思不对，C有两个动词谓语， D主句和从句并列。

参考译文： 人类的皮肤形成一层保护层阻挡物理的，化学的或者生物的物质在深层皮肤上作用。

6． Medical research at the cellular level, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research on the immune system, has been made possible through twentieth-century advances in techniques of genetic research.

1. which
2. whereas
3. **such as**
4. is also

答案：C

分析：插入语举例，such as 的用法。A的which是定语从句的标志但是，没有定语从句的谓语； B whereas是转折连词，没有主句； D两个动词谓语没有连接词，错误。

参考译文：在细胞层面的医学研究， 例如免疫系统的研究， 已经由20世纪的在基因工程研究进步而成为可能。

7． Living organisms contain more water \_\_\_\_\_\_ substance.

1. than do any other
2. does than any other
3. other than do they any
4. **than they do any other**

答案：D

分析：并列比较结构， do= contain, they= living organisms。 用A数不对， 改成does可以，但注意修改后的主语变化，Living organisms contain more water than does any other substance. 逻辑意思有所不同. 生物含水比其他物质含水多. B，C的语序大错。 参考译文：生物含有的水分比它含的任何其他物质都多。

8． The twentieth century has been a period of enormous growth in mathematical research and in the number of mathematicians and fields \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them.

1. they require
2. **requiring**
3. require
4. as required

答案：B

分析：现在分词作定语修饰名词fields。 A，C都有2个谓语动词， 少联系词that， D少介词by。

参考译文： 20世纪在数学研究方面经历了巨大的进步，数学家的数量和要求数学家发挥作用的科目都有了长足进展。

9． Columbia University’s School of Public Health is \_\_\_\_\_\_ a handful of schools of public health in the United States.

1. one that
2. the one
3. **one of**
4. one

答案：C

分析： one of 结构，类似结构有 序数词+of the \*\*\*\*, the first of the four boys to enter college, three of the angles, most of the\*\*\* 等等, 这种结构似乎前面总是用定冠词. 但是sth is one of \*\*\*\*s, 是另外一种形式, 不受此限.

参考译文：Columbia大学的公共医学院是美国不多的公共医学学院之一。

10． The United States Department of the interior designated the Brooklyn bridge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1964.

1. was a national historic landmark
2. **a national historic landmark**
3. which a national historic landmark
4. a national historic landmark which

答案：B

分析：动词Designate sth sth 是接双宾语的固定句型, 把….指定为….. , 注意中间不用as , to be 等词，类似于win, elect； A两个动词谓语， C定语从句没有动词谓语，D后面多了个which。 注意： 是designate 不是design.

参考译文：在1964年，美国内务部将Brooklyn桥提名为全国性的历史标志。

11． In jazz music, a riff is a simple melodic figure, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and repeated several times.

1. usually one or two measures lasted
2. lasted one measure or two usually
3. is lasting one or two measures usually
4. **usually lasting one or two measures**

答案：D

分析：这是平行对称结构种比较难得一个情况，就是现在分词和过去分词并列修饰名词figure， last是主动的， the figure lasts one or two measures； repeat是被动的， the figure is repeated several times。 其他几个choice都是主动被动混乱， C有两个动词谓语。

参考译文：在爵士乐中， 反复乐节是一种简单的旋律符号，通常持续一个或者几个小节并且重复几次。

12． At its center, the sun has a density of over a hundred times \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a temperature of 10 to 20 million degrees centigrade.

1. **that of water**
2. of water
3. than that of water
4. water

答案：A

分析：并列比较结构， that= a density， B不知道比较对象是什么，C多了than (或者说少了比较词, 更好点.)， D没有结构。

参考译文：在它的中心， 太阳的密度是水的密度的100倍， 温度高达10-20百万摄氏度。

13． The United States Congress appropriates some four million dollars \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the upkeep of the White House grounds.

1. year for a
2. for a year
3. **a year for**
4. a for year

答案：C

分析：介宾结构for the upkeep of，量词 four million dollars a year是正常的用法。

参考译文：美国国会每年拨款约4百万来维护白宫的地面。

14． The sea horse uses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to cling to the seaweed and other plants.

1. it has a tail
2. a tail with which it
3. **its tail**
4. as its tail

答案：C

分析：use sth to do sth/ use sth for doing sth动词use的用法。

参考译文：海马用它的尾巴紧紧附着在水草和其他植物上。

15． In the years ahead, health professionals will be able to enhance or restore health far better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at present.

1. whereas
2. they can
3. **than**
4. that are

答案：C

分析：比较结构， 出现better，找than，只有C对。

参考译文：在以后的时间里， 医学专业人员将能够比现在更好的提高和回复人们的健康。