**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。