**Structure Practice 64**

1．In tile philosophical school of pragmatism, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ certainty and there are no absolutes.

1. **there is no**
2. is there not
3. neither
4. no

答案：A

分析：连词and连接前后两个句子，后句已经完整，选项中只有A能保证并列句子完整性。

参考译文：在实用主义tile学派看来，绝对和必然都不存在。

2. The femur, or thighbone, is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the human body.

1. the bone is longest
2. the longest bone that
3. **the longest bone**
4. that of which the longest bone

答案：C

分析：根据黄金规则一，题干中主语、谓语齐全，若出现连词、关系代词、关系副词，必定还有一个谓语，反之亦然。而A中有谓语is但是没有连词，B.和D中有关系代词that但是没有谓语。

参考译文：大腿骨，也称股骨，是人体中最长的骨头。

3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ different kinds of beans are cultivated throughout the world.

1. **Many**
2. Of the many
3. There are many
4. Many are the

答案：A

分析：同上道理，根据黄金规则，C、D错。B缺少主语。

参考译文：很多种不同的豆类植物被栽培于世界各地。

4. A major source of rock salt is domes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of rock salt embedded in surrounding layers of earth.

1. are that vertical cylinders
2. that vertical cylinders
3. cylinders are vertical
4. **vertical cylinders**

答案：D

分析：根据黄金规则，A、C有谓语动词，但是两句之间没有连词、关系代词、关系副词，错。B中有关系代词that，但是没有谓语动词（注意embeded是及物动词的被动语态，不可能单独出现作为谓语），而且that作为关系代词时，必须紧跟先行词，之间不可能出现逗号。 题干部分A major source of rock salt is domes,已经是一个完整的句子，逗号之后，要么有连词连接句子，要么只能是个词组，名词短语做宾语同位语。

参考译文：岩盐的主要来源是domes，一种藏于地表层的岩盐垂直柱体。

5. Hot springs are one of the most characteristic features of areas of recent volcanic activity, although\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in other areas less abundantly.

1. also to have occurred
2. their occurrence also
3. also occur
4. **they do also occur**

答案：D

分析：前半句完整，后句出现连词although. 根据黄金规则，后句必须有自己的主语、谓语。显然只有D主语谓语齐全。

参考译文：温泉是近世火山活动区域的最典型特征之一，尽管其在其他地区也会少量出现。

6. Soap operas, a type of television drama series, are so called because at first they were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such as soap manufacturers.

1. commercial companies by sponsored
2. companies commercial by sponsored
3. **sponsored by commercial companies**
4. companies commercial sponsored by

答案：C

分析：语序题，such as的前面必然是名词，只有C符合。同时，被动语态， 只有 were sponsored 也就是C符合。

参考译文：肥皂剧，一种电视系列剧，之所以被称作肥皂剧是因为起初它们是由肥皂制造商等商业公司提供赞助的。

7. In the early 1900's, Albert Einstein showed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , under special circumstances, matter and energy can be converted into one another.

1. in which
2. **that**
3. what
4. there are

答案：B

分析： B里面的That 作宾语从句的连接词。

参考译文：在20世纪早期，Albert Einstein指出物质和能量在特定条件下能相互转化。

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the United States began in the eighteenth century, when individuals, merchants, and colonial governments loaned money to one another.

1. **Banking**
2. When banking
3. It was banking
4. Banking was

答案：A

分析：后面的壮语从句已经完整，因此只需看主句。主句中已经有谓语began，根据黄金规则，B多了关系副词when；C、D有第二个谓语，缺少关系代词、副词、连词。

参考译文：美国银行业兴起于18世纪，当时个人、贸易商、殖民地政府之间相互借款。

9. By performing specific motions, forager honeybees are able to recruit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to gather at a recently discovered food source.

1. while their nestmates
2. so that their nestmates
3. **their nestmates**
4. their nestmates are

答案：C

分析：to gather是动词不定式，不能做谓语。因此，题干中只有一个谓语are。根据黄金规则，A有关系副词，但是没有第二谓语，错。D有第二谓语但是没有连词、关系代词、副词，错。B中出现so that结构，首先recruit这里是及物动词，后面没有宾语，错；其次，so that之后应该是完整的句子，这里显然错。

参考译文：觅食蜜蜂通过特殊的动作，能够把他们的伙伴聚集到新发现的食物源。

10. Although the chemical elements niobium and tantalum are not quite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ zirconium and hafnium, the differences between them are slight

1. as similar
2. **as similar as**
3. similar than
4. that similar

答案：B

分析：as similar as结构， C必须是比较 结构。

参考译文：尽管化学元素铌和钽与锆和铪不是非常相似，但是它们的差别很小。

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ both safety and reliability have always been primary goals of the railway mechanical engineer.

1. Railroad history
2. Railroad history includes
3. **Throughout railroad history**
4. In railroad history there are

答案：C

分析：根据黄金规则，B、D有第二个谓语，但是没有连词、关系代词、副词，错。

参考译文：在整个铁路历史上，安全性和可靠性一直是铁路机械工程师的主要目标。

12. The trumpet is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of most dance and jazz bands.

1. a part is important
2. partly important
3. what part is important
4. **an important part**

答案：D

分析：考点为of用法。通常出现的是of 前后均为名词，表示从属关系。Important of的形式显然错误。

参考译文：小号是大多数舞会和爵士乐队的一个重要部分。

13. Most whole milk undergoes homogenization, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hot milk is pumped through valves to break up and permanently disperse the fat globules.

1. a process
2. which process
3. **a process in which**
4. which is a process

答案：C

分析：考点为同位语结构。主句完整，a process 做homogenization的同位语，后面的定语从句in which 修饰process。

参考译文：大多数全脂奶经过了均化过程，在这个过程中热牛奶通过阀门，被打散并最终消除脂肪球。

14. A lingua franca is any auxiliary language, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a rudimentary kind, used as a medium of communication between people who speak different languages.

1. of which usually
2. which usually of
3. is usually of
4. **usually of**

答案：D

分析：插入语。题干中已经有一个谓语is（注意used as…及后面的部分是宾语补足语），根据黄金规则，A、B有关系代词但是没有第二个谓语，错。C有第二个谓语但是没有连词、关系代词、副词，错。

参考译文：混合语是指任何一种辅助语言，通常是一种比较初级的，用来作为讲不同语种的人们之间交流的中介。

15. In 1865 the astronomer Maria Mitchell became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ appointed to the faculty of Vassar College.

1. as the first woman
2. the first woman was
3. **the first woman**
4. being the first woman

答案：C

分析：become是及物动词，A错。根据黄金规则，B出现第二个谓语但是没有关系代词、副词、连词，错。D的形式有谁见过？

参考译文：1865年，天文学家Maria Mitchell成为第一个被任命为Vassar学院教员的女士。