**Structure Practice 67 Long 2**

1. Sand is formed by the weathering and decomposition of all types of rock, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most abundant mineral constituent being quartz.

1. and its
2. since its
3. **its**
4. it is

答案：C

分析及考点：独立主格结构。后面句子没有谓语，所以不用连词，A，B错，D形成句子跟主句间又没有连词，且与being冲突。

参考译文：沙子是由各种各样的石头风化和分解而形成的，它含量最多的矿物质是石英。

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the daytime for most of the year, the groundhog hibernates in a burrow during winter.

1. Is active
2. That it is active
3. **Active**
4. While is active

答案：C

分析及考点：考状语的省略结构。全句的主语是groundhog，谓语hibernates。A谓语不能单独存在。B that it is错误结构。D缺从句主语。

参考译文：土拨鼠一年中很多时候在白天都很活跃，到了冬天就在地洞中冬眠了。

3. The wood of elm trees is used in shipbuilding and in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ barrels, furniture, flooring, and sporting goods.

1. to make
2. as made
3. **making**
4. to have made

答案：C

分析及考点：and连接两个对称的结构，且介词后面应该跟动名词。

参考译文：榆树的木头用于造船和桶、家具、地板和运动器材的制作。

4. In 1867 Russia sold Alaska to the United States, and in 1958 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the forty-ninth state.

1. Alaska’s becoming
2. **Alaska became**
3. when Alaska became
4. Alaska to become

5. Almost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries use the decimal system.

1. 答案：B
2. 分析及考点：and连接对称结构前后都是完整句子。
3. 参考译文：1867年俄国把阿拉斯加卖给了美国，而阿拉斯加在1958年成为美国的第49个州。
4. **all**
5. all of
6. all of which
7. of all

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allows the skin and thus the body to be cooled.

1. 答案：A
2. 分析及考点：all和all of的用法。泛指的时候用all，特指复数用all of。
3. 参考译文：几乎所有的国家都用十进制系统。
4. Sweat evaporates
5. When sweat evaporates
6. Sweat, the evaporation of which
7. **The evaporation of sweat**
8. 答案：D
9. 分析及考点：句子缺主语，allows是谓语。所以A,B错。C中的sweat 和evaporation不形成同位语结构，而且of which不存在的定语从句结构。
10. 参考译文：汗的蒸发使得皮肤继而是躯体变凉。

7. Activities such as writing down notes will generally lead to faster learning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_just listening to or reading facts.

1. **than**
2. than is
3. whereas
4. in that

答案：A

分析及考点：比较结构极其特点。

参考译文：象记笔记的做法一般比仅仅听或读现象能导致更快的学习。

8. The Dallas Civic Opera has earned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since its initial production debuted in 1957.

1. an international reputation and
2. an international reputation was
3. what an international reputation
4. **an international reputation**

答案：D

分析及考点：动词earn的用法，及物动词直接跟名词宾语和名词宾语补足语。Since这里是从句。A中and不存在对称结构。B中was使句子形成两个谓语。C中不构成what从句

参考译文：Dallas Civic Opera自从它1957年首次开张以来，一直享有国际性声誉。

9. Born in Akron, Ohio, in 1846, Henry Eugene Abbey became the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City in 1883.

1. first manager was
2. **first manager**
3. manager who first
4. manager was the first

答案：B

分析及考点：介词短语结构。Of前面加名词。

参考译文：1846年在Akron, Ohio出生，Henry Eugene Abbey1883年成为在纽约的Metropolitan Opera House的第一任主管。

10. A covered bridge is built of wooden timbers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supporting trusses and a floor and are protected from weather by a roof.

1. when form
2. so form
3. form
4. **that form**

答案：D

分析及考点：定语从句。Form是动词谓语，所以要么有从句，要么是并列结构，A的话从句没有主语。

参考译文：有屋顶的桥是用木料建造的，木料建成支持框架和地板，并有一个屋顶使其避免受恶劣天气影响。

11. Although \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with herons or storks, cranes are distinguished from these birds by bare red areas or ornamental plumes on their heads.

1. **they are often confused**
2. how often they are confused
3. that they are confused often
4. are they confused often

答案：A

分析及考点：状语从句。词序正常。主谓清楚。

参考译文：尽管鹤经常会被混淆成苍鹭或鹳，他们还是能通过头顶的裸露的红色区域或装饰羽毛跟那些鸟区分开来。

12. More battles were fought in South Carolina \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in any other state during the American Revolution.

1. as
2. although
3. **than**
4. but

答案：C

分析及考点：比较级。

参考译文：美国革命中在南卡罗来那州发生的战斗比其他各州都要多。

13. Cotton is grown throughout the world, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ year about 50 million bales, weighing nearly 500 pounds apiece, are produced.

1. **each**
2. a
3. by a
4. in which

答案：A

分析及考点：每个。。的表示。

参考译文：棉花生长在全世界各地，每年生产有大约5千万捆，每捆重近500磅的棉花。

14. Based on a device used in naval vessels, the automatic pilot contains gyroscopes \_\_\_\_\_ references for an airplane’s course.

1. provides
2. **that provide**
3. that providing
4. and to provide

答案：B

分析及考点：定语从句。

参考译文：根据用于海军舰船上的设备，自动航行系统包括为飞机课程提供参考的陀螺仪，

15. American Sign Language contains over 4,000 signs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used by over half a million people.

1. **and**
2. although
3. whenever
4. also

答案：A

分析及考点：前后部分形成对称结构，用and。

参考译文：美国标记术语包括4千多个标记符号，有超过50万人在使用。

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ founded the American Red Cross in 1881 and served as its president until 1904.

1. Clara Barton, who
2. Although Clara Barton
3. It was Clara Barton
4. **Clara Barton**

答案：D

分析及考点：句子缺主语，and连接对称结构。

参考译文：Clara Barton在1881年创建了美国红十字会，并担任了会长直到1904年。

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two air masses with different characteristics meet, an area called a “front” develops.

1. What
2. There are
3. **When**
4. Being

答案：C

分析及考点：主句在后半部分。A中what不形成引导从句，B形成主句而不是从句。D跟动词meet矛盾。C形成正确的状语从句

参考译文：当两种有不同特性的气团相遇的时候，一个成为“前区”的区域形成了。

18. Today’s farmers use irrigation, fertilizers, large machines, and other technology \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ high crop yields.

1. in the production
2. for production
3. **to produce**
4. produce

答案：C

分析及考点：动词use的用法，use sth to do sth。不定式表目的。

参考译文：现今的农民使用灌溉、施肥、大型机器和其他技术来产生高的作物产量。

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ served as secretary of war under the Articles of Confederation and also, in George Washington’s administration, under the United States Constitution.

1. When Henry Knox
2. It was Henry Knox
3. **Henry Knox**
4. Henry Knox, who

答案：C

分析及考点：句子缺主语。D中who不形成定语从句。

参考译文：Henry Knox供职为战争秘书，在联邦条款和乔治华盛顿管理的美国宪法的领导下

20. The course of the Missouri River marks the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of continental glaciation.

1. **approximate southern limit**
2. limited, approximately southern
3. southern limit and approximately
4. limit that approximately southern

答案：A

分析及考点：介词of 结构中前面主体是名词。Limit是名词

参考译文：密苏里河的行进路线标注了大陆冰河作用南部的大致边界。

21. About three-quarters of the state of Indiana is covered by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. which farmland
2. such farmland is there
3. **farmland**
4. it is farmland

答案：C

分析及考点：介词后面直接跟名词

参考译文：印第安纳州大约3/4是农场。

22. Also called the painted cup, the Indian paintbrush gives forth tiny flowers that are mostly green, while \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brightly colored.

1. its leaves
2. it leaves being
3. are its leaves
4. **its leaves are**

答案：D

分析及考点：while引导的句子缺主谓。

参考译文：印第安人的画笔，也被称为着色的杯子，描绘的小花大多是绿色的，花的叶子会被明亮的着色。

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 70 species of cockroaches in the United States.

1. Since about
2. Are about
3. About
4. **There are about**

答案：D

分析及考点：句子缺主谓。

参考译文：美国有大约70中蟑螂。

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_ difficult to achieve centrifugal forces thousands of times as great as the force of gravity.

1. There is not
2. While not
3. What is not
4. **It is not**

答案：D

分析及考点：形式主语结构。It是句子中不定式的形式主语。

参考译文：实现等于重力千万倍的离心力不是很难。

25. In the early nineteenth century a Conestoga wagon on a poor road could economically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ light, fairly high-value goods over short distances.

1. only while carrying
2. **carry only**
3. it was only to carry
4. only carrying its

26. The solid-bodied electric guitar mixes and amplifies vibrations from microphone contacts at different points \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a range of tone qualities.

1. produce
2. **to produce**
3. a production
4. and producing

27. While the term “harmony” suggests a pleasant or agreeable sound, it is applied to any combination of notes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consonant or dissonant.

1. which
2. such
3. neither
4. **whether**

28. Most meteorites are thought to be fragments from asteroids, \_\_\_ some may be pieces from the heads of comets.

1. despite
2. either
3. **although**
4. but if

答案：B

分析及考点：句子缺谓语。情态动词后面跟动词原形。

参考译文：在早期19世纪，马拉的棚车在条件很差的道路上只能经济的短途运输轻的、相对价值高的货物。

答案：B

分析及考点：不定式做目的状语。

参考译文：结实形体的电吉他把在各个不同点接触的振动从麦克风里混合和放大出来。

答案：D

分析及考点：whether or not的变体。无论、不管。。。的意思

参考译文：术语“和弦”表现的是一个舒适和令人愉悦的声音。它适用于任何乐章的混合，无论协调或不协调的。

答案：C

分析及考点：表让步关系连词，用although连接前后两个句子。

参考译文：大多数陨石被认为是小行星的碎片，尽管有一些可能是来自彗星头的碎片。

29. Penicillin, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, kills a broad spectrum of bacteria, many of which cause disease in humans.

* 1. **the first antibiotic to be discovered**
  2. when the first antibiotic to be discovered
  3. the first antibiotic that discovered
  4. was the first antibiotic to be discovered

答案：A

分析及考点：主语同位语结构。名词性短语。

参考译文：盘尼西林，最早被发现的抗生素，能杀死广谱细菌。那些细菌很多能使人类生病。

30. Action painting emphasizes the physical act of applying paint to canvas, rather \_\_\_\_\_ picture as a finished work of art.

1. the
2. from the
3. **than the**
4. is the

答案：C

分析及考点：rather than固定搭配。

参考译文：行为画派强调的是肢体动作在帆布上运用油墨的过程，而不是已完成的画面本身。

31. Contrary to popular belief, the basic instruments of the old jazz bands were not saxophones, \_\_\_\_\_ cornets and trumpets.

1. or not
2. **but**
3. instead
4. neither

答案：B

分析及考点：平行对称的一个固定结构not ..but

参考译文：跟普遍的认识相反，传统爵士乐队的基本乐器不是萨克斯，而是短号和小号。

32. \_\_\_\_\_ vary greatly in shape and form, depending upon both the growth pattern and the arrangement of polyps within the colony.

1. Since coral colonies
2. Coral colonies that
3. Coral colonies, although they
4. **Coral colonies**

答案：D

分析及考点：主句缺主语。

参考译文：根据生长形式和珊瑚虫的排列，珊瑚礁在形状和构成上变化很大，

33. The transition element cadmium is placed below zinc and above mercury in the periodic table, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many properties in common with these elements.

1. and its
2. and having
3. **and it has**
4. and

答案：C

分析及考点：and连接的平行对称结构。后面跟完整的句子。

参考译文：在元素周期表中，过渡元素镉放在锌的后面和汞的前面，它有很多特性跟这些元素相似。

34. The covered wagons known as Conestogas were primarily used \_\_\_\_\_ of freight across the prairies of the United States.

1. heavy loads were carried
2. **to carry heavy loads**
3. the carrying of heavy loads
4. in heavy loads carrying

答案：B

分析及考点：动词use的用法，加不定式表目的。

参考译文：闻名的conestogas有盖马车在横跨美国的大草原上主要用于运输重型货物。

35. The outstanding feature of copper and the other metals of Group IB in the Periodic Table is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chemical attack.

1. resists
2. to resisting
3. **their resistance to**
4. by resistance

答案：C

分析及考点：A动词错。B不定式跟动名词错。D，by作为手段应加动名词。C针对。。的攻击，用介词to。

参考译文：元素周期表中铜和IB组中其他金属的突出特性是他们对化学侵蚀的抵抗能力。

36. When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with atmospheric particles, they create many types of secondary particles, including positrons, mesons, and hyperons.

1. the collision of primary cosmic rays
2. **primary cosmic rays collide**
3. primary cosmic rays colliding
4. do primary cosmic rays collide

答案：B

分析及考点：状语从句中，缺主谓。语义上collide应该是动作。

参考译文：当主要的宇宙射线跟大气颗粒相撞，产生很多种中级的颗粒，包括正电子，介子和重核子。

37. A common way to produce x-rays is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ electrons into a copper target.

1. fires
2. fired
3. **by firing**
4. how to fire

答案：C

分析及考点：以。。。的手段用by doing sth。

参考译文：通常产生X射线的方法是把电子激发到铜做的目标上。

38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1800, Middlebury College is the oldest college in Vermont.

1. **Opened**
2. Opened it
3. The opening
4. There was open

答案：A

分析及考点：分词省略结构。逻辑主语是被动状态，所以用过去分词。

参考译文：Middlebury College创建于1800，是Vermont州最老的学院，

39. Lizette Woodworth Reese’s best-known poem is the sonnet “Tears,” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1899 in Scribner’s Magazine.

1. to publish
2. **published**
3. to publish it
4. was published

答案：B

分析及考点：分词省略结构。

参考译文：Lizette Woodworth Reese最著名的诗是1899年在Scribner's 杂志发行的十四行诗“眼泪”。

40. During the Revolutionary War, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was the capital of the United States for one day in 1777, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there.

* 1. was when the Continental Congress stopped
  2. when did the Continental Congress stop
  3. the Continental Congress when it stopped
  4. **when the Continental Congress stopped**

答案：D

分析及考点：状语从句。词序正常。

参考译文：在独立战争期间，宾夕法尼亚的Lancaster在1777年曾作为一天美国的首都，当时的大陆议会曾在那里停留。。

41. In a barter economy, a person having something to trade must make contact with another person \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and has something acceptable to offer in exchange.

1. and who wants it
2. wants it
3. **who wants it**
4. who does it want

答案：C

分析及考点：定语从句。A中and多余。B缺连接词。D词序颠倒。

参考译文：在易物交换的体系中，有东西想做交易的人必须跟另一个想要这东西并能在交易中提供可接受物品的人接触。

42. The chief justice of the United States is the country’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and is appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate.

1. judicial officer highest
2. officer judicial highest
3. officer highest judicial
4. **highest judicial officer**

答案：D

分析及考点：形容词顺序的考察。因为中心词是officer，所以ABC都错。

参考译文：美国的首席法官是国家最高的司法官员，并在参议院批准下由总统任命。

43. Including land and water, the state of Alaska \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an area of 1,530,700 square kilometers, equal to about one-sixth of the size of the United States.

1. having
2. where there is
3. which is
4. **has**

答案：D

分析及考点：句子缺谓语。不构成从句。

参考译文：包括土地和水域，阿拉斯加州有1530700平方公里面积，相当于1/6美国的大小。

44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until the twelfth century that the magnetic compass was used for navigation.

1. Its not being
2. **It was not**
3. Not
4. Was not

答案：B

分析及考点：强调句型。It was … that …

参考译文：直到20世纪，磁性指南针才被用于航行。

45. Although she wrote only two short novels and 19 stories during her brief career, Flannery O’Connor made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to United States fiction.

1. a contribution is important
2. **an important contribution**
3. a contribution and important
4. is an important contribution

答案：B

分析及考点：动词make的用法，make 直接加宾语。

参考译文：尽管Flannery O'Connor在她短暂的职业生涯中只写了2部短篇小说和19个故事，但她对美国的小说作出了重要的贡献。

46. The New York City Ballet has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of United States classical ballet companies since its inception in 1946.

1. the consistently creative most
2. consistently creative the most
3. most creative the consistently
4. **the most consistently creative**

答案：D

分析及考点：形容词词序问题。中心词是creative。

参考译文：纽约城市芭蕾是从1946年芭蕾起始后的美国传统芭蕾舞公司中最一贯的继承芭蕾舞艺术的。

47. When condensation occurs close to the ground, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ results in fog or dew.

1. or
2. the
3. **it**
4. then

答案：C

分析及考点：主句缺主语

参考译文：当水蒸气在离地面很近的地方凝结的时候，就形成了雾或露水。

48. Desktop publishing systems are capable of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ camera-ready pages made up of text and graphics, with text set in different typefaces and sizes.

1. when producing
2. produce
3. to produce
4. **producing**

49. The femur is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the body.

1. bone is the largest and longest
2. largest and the longest bone that
3. **largest and longest bone**
4. bone largest and longest and

答案：D

分析及考点：介词后面跟动名词。be capable of doing sth也是固定搭配。

参考译文：桌面印刷系统能够生产出由文本和图形混合在一起的现成的照相机成像相片，文本还可以设置不同的字体和大小。

答案：C

分析及考点：词序问题。中心词是bone。

参考译文：大腿骨是身体中最大和最长的骨头。

50. Spurred by the phenomenal growth of the city of Chicago after the Civil War, Illinois became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. that a major industrial state
2. to a major industrial state
3. **a major industrial state**
4. to be a major industrial state

答案：C

分析及考点：及物动词become的用法，直接加名词宾语。

参考译文：受内战以后芝加哥城市显著发展的激励，Illinois州成为一个主要的工业州。

51. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the Caribbean islands explored the area now known as Texas and New Mexico as early as the sixteenth century.

1. Spaniards who
2. As Spaniards
3. When Spaniards
4. **Spaniards**

答案：D

分析及考点：主句句子缺主语。

参考译文：来自加勒比海群岛的西班牙人早在16世纪就开始开发现在众所周知的德州和新墨西哥州。

52. If volcanoes erupt explosively and cast fluid lava high into the air, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, dispersed by the wind, gives rise to particles of various sizes.

1. **the lava**
2. and lava
3. when lava
4. which lava is

答案：A

分析及考点：整个句子缺主语。

参考译文：如果火山猛烈喷发，把岩浆在空中喷的很高，风就会吧熔岩吹散开，各种大小的颗粒就会飞升到空中。

53. North America displays more \_\_\_ than any other continent except Asia; only a true tropical environment is absent.

1. vary climate
2. climate varied
3. climatically varied
4. **climatic variation**

答案：D

分析及考点：词序和词组重心问题。天气变化，variation是中心词。

参考译文：北美比除了亚洲以外的其他大陆显示出更多的气候多样性，只缺了真正的热带环境。

54. Neurobiologists believe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ endorphins and other neurochemicals may control our hunger for certain kinds of foods.

1. whose
2. that if
3. **that**
4. of those

答案：C

分析及考点：believe引导宾语从句，一定用that连接。

参考译文：神经生物学家认为，endorphins和其他神经化学物资控制着我们对某些种类食物的欲望。

55. A feature of Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico is the nightly emergence, except during the winter hibernation period, of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. several bats million
2. bats million several
3. **several million bats**
4. million several bats

答案：C

分析及考点：词序和词义。中心词是bats。

参考译文：新墨西哥州的Carlsbad大洞穴的一个特色就是每夜出现的几百万只蝙蝠。

56. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 639 named muscles in the human anatomy.

1. As are
2. **There are**
3. Of the
4. That are

答案：B

分析及考点：there be句型。句子缺主谓。表示有的意思用there are。

参考译文：在人体解剖学中有639块命了名的肌肉。

57. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or striated, muscles are subject to the will and control of the body and are attached to the skeleton by tendons.

1. The voluntary are
2. There are voluntary
3. That the voluntary
4. **The voluntary**

答案：D

分析及考点：句子有主语谓语，缺修饰成分，AB都有多余的谓语动词。C中that多余，没有指代。

参考译文：主官性或者条纹状肌肉可以受意志和身体的控制所支配，它们通过肌腱跟骨骼相连。

58. Orchestra conductor Michael Morgan became interested in classical music as a high school student when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rehearsals of the National Symphony in Washington, D.C.

1. beginning his attending
2. did he begin attending
3. **he began attending**
4. began attending his

答案：C

分析及考点：定语从句中，要求主谓完整，词序正常。

参考译文：当管弦乐队指挥Michael Morgan还是高中学生的时候，在华盛顿排练民族交响乐的时候开始对传统音乐感兴趣了。

59. Virtually the same array of mammals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the hills surrounding Los Angeles today occupied this area in the late Pleistocene era.

1. that they live
2. lives
3. **that lives**
4. that living

60. Wood has been the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for furniture since antiquity.

1. commonly most material used
2. used material commonly most
3. commonly material used most
4. **most commonly used material**

答案：C

分析及考点：主句谓语动词是occupied，所以是定语从句应用。

参考译文：事实上，现在生活在洛山基周围山上的同样系列的哺乳动物在更新纪的后期占据着这个区域。

答案：D

分析及考点：词序问题。Material是中心词。

参考译文：木头从古以来都是做家具最常用的材料。

61. Because of the complexity of modern society, it is not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that many of the games ordinary people play are solitary games.

1. surprises
2. surprised at
3. **surprising**
4. surprise

答案：C

分析及考点：强调句，惊人的意思用surprising

参考译文：因为现代社会的复杂性，很多平常人玩的游戏是孤独的游戏也就不足为奇了。