**Structure Practice 69**

1. Helium is \_\_\_\_\_ all gases to liquefy and is impossible to solidify at normal air pressure.

1. more than difficult
2. **the most difficult of**
3. more difficult of
4. most difficult

答案：B

分析：考察句型 the most +adj. +of A(A中最…的一个),注意最高级前面要加定冠词the。

句子参考译文：氦气是所有气体中最难液化的,而且它在常压下是不可能固化的。

2. Every year Canadian \_\_\_\_\_\_ about 75 percent of their exports to the United States.

1. businesses that sell
2. selling businesses
3. **businesses sell**
4. that sell to businesses

答案：C

分析：分析句子结构，句子缺主语中心词和谓语。

句子参考译文：每一年加拿大的企业把它75％的商品出口到美国。

3. An innovator, ballerina Augusta Maywood was \_\_\_ a traveling company.

1. to form the first
2. **the first to form**
3. who formed the first
4. forming the first

答案：B

分析：sb. Be + the +序数词+ to do表示“某人是第几个做…的人”。

句子参考译文：作为一个芭蕾舞女演员,也是一个改革者，AM第一个成立旅游公司的人。

4. When water freezes in the cracks of rocks, \_\_\_\_\_ expands, causing the rocks to break apart.

1. **it**
2. but
3. then
4. and

答案：A

分析：通过分析，句子缺少主语，选A，用it指代water。

句子参考译文：当水在岩石的裂缝里结冰时，它就膨胀，引起岩石分裂。

5. With x-ray microscopes scientists can see through live insects \_\_\_ even through solid pieces of metal.

1. however
2. nevertheless
3. **or**
4. yet

答案：C

分析：这是平行结构考点的另一种考法，考连接词。凡是由并列连词and, but, or等以及关联连词both…and, either…or, neither…nor, not only…but also等连接的部分必须对等。

句子参考译文：通过X射线显微镜，科学家能够透视活的昆虫或者是金属的固体块。

6. Dennis Chavez of New Mexico \_\_\_\_\_ to the House of Representatives in 1930 and to the Senate in 1938.

1. when elected
2. elected
3. who was elected
4. **was elected**

答案：D

分析：分析句子的结构发现，句子缺谓语。“某人被选为…”中的动词elect要用被动语态。

句子参考译文：新墨西哥的DC在1930年被选为众议员，在1938年被选为参议员。

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are not leached out of soil, reclamation procedures are needed to restore the land’s productivity.

1. For concentration of salt
2. Salt concentrations that
3. **If salt concentrations**
4. With concentrations of salt

答案：C

分析：逗号前后有两个分句，且前一个分句缺少主语，则空格处必须填上前一个分句的主语，又因为第二个分句前没有连接词，则第一个分句的空格处必须要有一个连接词。C中if引导条件状语从句。

句子参考译文：假若盐的集结物没有从土壤中滤去的话，就需要进行土壤改良的步骤，恢复土地的生产力。

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ social crusade aroused Elizabeth Williams’ enthusiasm more than the expansion of educational facilities for immigrants to the United States.

1. **No**
2. Nothing
3. Not
4. None

答案：A

分析：考察not, no, none的区别。

None是“没有一人”的意思，相当于no one, 要求一个单数动词和单数代词与之相对应。用法是none of或者是none + does/did

Not是副词，

not a用于名词前，表示“一个也不；没有”。

not用于助动词、情态动词之后, 形成否定的句子。

not还可以用于代替整个短句，如Are you coming or not? 你来还是不来？

No可以作形容词和副词。作形容词的时候用在名词或者是代词前，如He is no fool.

他很精明；作副词的时候用在形容词前，如The sick man is no better.那病人一点也没有好转。

句子参考译文：除了为到美国的移民扩展教育设施以外，没有其它的社会改革活动能够激起EW的激情。

注：crusade：十字军东侵; (宗教性的)圣战; [喻]讨伐; 改革运动

crusade in favor of birth control节制生育运动

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ as 2500 B.C., the Egyptians used mirrors made of highly polished metal.

1. In early
2. **As early**
3. Early
4. Was as early

答案：B

分析：逗号后为完整的句子，逗号前出现的时间状语2500 B.C可推知逗号前作时间状语。选B，as early…as表示“早在…的时候”

句子参考译文：早在公元前2500年，埃及人就使用高度擦亮的金属作镜子。

10. The quantum theory states \_\_\_\_\_\_, such as light, is given off and absorbed in tiny definite units called quanta or photons.

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

答案：D

分析：逗号前的分句有主语theory，谓语state,逗号后有谓语is given off and absorbed，显然空格处应填上逗号前分句的宾语和逗号的后分句的主语。这个任务就由宾语从句来完成。

句子参考译文：量子理论认为 , 能源，如光，是在被称为量子或者是光子的极小的一定单元里被释放和吸收的。

11. Quails typically have short rounded wings that enable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spring into full flight instantly when disturbed in their hiding places.

1. they
2. to their
3. its
4. **them to**

答案：D

分析：enable是及物动词，用法是enable sb./sth. to do sth

句子参考译文：北美鹑有着极具特色的短圆翅膀，能使它们在隐蔽的住所被打扰时，就立刻起飞。

12. Geysers are found near rivers and lakes, where water drains through the soil \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. surface below the deep
2. **deep below the surface**
3. the deep below surface
4. the deep surface below

答案：B

分析：句中空格应修饰其前的soil，正确的是B，B定语后置修饰soil，它的完整形式是which is deep below the surface.

句子参考译文：天然喷泉可以在河流或者是湖泊的附近找到， 那里水从低于土壤表面很多的地方流出。

13. Algebra generalizes certain basic laws \_\_\_\_\_ the addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of all numbers.

1. govern
2. **that govern**
3. have governed
4. which they govern

答案：B

分析：空格前已经有句子的主语Algebra，谓语generalizes，宾语laws，空格后又有名词。则空格处应填上定语从句的先行词和谓语来修饰laws。

句子参考译文：代数总结了所有数字的加法，减法，乘法和除法的基本法则。

14. Even at low levels,\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. the nervous system has produced detrimental effects by lead
2. lead’s detrimental effects are producing the nervous system
3. **lead produces detrimental effects on the nervous system**
4. the detrimental effects produced by lead on the nervous system

答案：C

分析：空格处是句子的主句，考点是主句主谓宾的顺序。

句子参考译文：甚至在很低的水平内，铅都能造成对神经系统的危害.

15. \_\_\_\_\_ a lonely and rugged life, far from home and family.

1. However the early gold prospector often lived
2. **The early gold prospector often lived**
3. Not only did the early gold prospector often live
4. The early gold prospector often living

答案：B

分析：分析句子可知，句子缺主语和谓语。注意C中的not only应该和but also搭配用在一句话里面。

句子参考译文：早期的金矿开采者常常过着一种孤独的，艰难的生活，远离住所和家庭。