**Structure Practice 8**

1. The significance of mythology within a culture is reflected in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , the amount of time devoted to this activity, and the relevance of mythology to ceremonials.

(A) Storytellers have prestige

(B) The prestige of storytellers

(C) Telling stories is prestigious

(D) Prestige comes with storytelling

答案：B

测试点：介词宾语.

分析：介词in后应接名词性成份，而答案中只有(B)是名词词组，可作介词宾语．(A)(C)(D)均有动词出现.

2. Although \_\_\_\_\_some textile products, it imports many as well.

(A) the exports of the United States

(B) exporting of the United States

(C) exporter of the United States

(D) the United States exports

答案：D

测试点：主谓结构.

分析：连词Although应后接从句，但此从句主、谓俱缺，应从答案中选择主语十动词的结构，即(D)．(A)(B)(C)均有of．说明都是名词性结构，错.

3. Economic goods may take the form \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of material things or of services.

(A) either

(B) because

(C) as

(D) or

答案：A

测试点；either…or…结构。

分析：后文or是关键词，应想到这是either…of…or连用的结构。

4. Ragtime is a kind of music \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a strongly syncopated melody and a regularly accented accompaniment.

(A) has

(B) that it has

(C) that has

(D) it has

答案：C

测试点；定语从句.

分析：空格后为从句修饰说明music．(C)是正确的定语从句结构，其中关系代词that兼作从句主语．(A)无主语；(B)重复从句主语；(D)不是从句形式.

解题要点：a kind of+名词的结构，后面常接that从句作定语，说明这个名词的特点．应在答案中先看以that开头的形式.

5. Historically, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chief material for making furniture has been wood, but metal and stone have also been used.

(A) It was the

(B) That the

(C) There was a

(D) the

答案：D

测试点：冠词.

分析：名词material前应有冠词the．(A)是形式主语it的句型，但原句并无真正主语部分；(B)为从句；(C)是there be句型，但原句主谓俱全，不适合此句型。

解题要点；空格后为完整的句子，应注意句首的名词前是否缺冠词．4个答案中有一个是冠词时，应首先考虑它.

6. All gases and most liquids and solids expand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heated.

(A) in

(B) how

(C) when

(D) about

答案：C

测试点：省略句

分析：heated是过去分词，when+分词，相当于省略的从句，即when(they are)heated．解题要点；时间状语从句连接词when／while后面可直接加分词，省略了主语和系词be.

7. Abstraction goes into the making of any work of art, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or not.

(A) whether the artist being aware of it

(B) the artist is being aware whether

(C) whether the artist is aware of it

(D) the artist is aware whether

答案：C

测试点：whether…or not结构.

分析：whether…or not是固定搭配．看到关键词or not：应在答案中寻找以whether开头的结构，即(A)和(C)。(A)being不是谓语动词形式错误。

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often added to sauces and soups, is plentiful and relatively inexpensive.

(A) Parsley, an herb that is

(B) For parsley, an herb to be

(C) An herb, parsley is

(D) Parsley, is that herb

答案：A

测试点；主语／同位语.

分析：系动词be前应为句子主语部分，但如果有逗号把主语部分与动词隔开，则说明主语后面接有修饰它的部分，即同位语或定语．应在答案中选择名词+逗号+同位语／定语的结构，即(A).

9. Emily Post’s book Etiquette, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1922, was an immediate success.

(A) published

(B) was published

(C) when it published

(D) that it published

答案：B

测试点：习语.

分析：Similar to是固定短语，此形容词短语接在名词后作其定语.

10. Emily Post’s book Etiquette, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1922, was an immediate success.

(A) published

(B) was published

(C) when it published

(D) that it published

答案：A

测试点；分词短语作后置定语。

分析：分词短语作定语置于其中心词后面，相当于省略了主语兼连接词和系词be的定语从句，(that was)published．这种分词后置定语即是考题中较常见的结构．(A)多了动词was；(C)是从句，如用被动态亦说得通．(D)that引导的定语从句不能用逗号与主句隔开，且语态为主动，故不适合此句.

11.A majority of people in the United States can get all the calcium their bodies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the food they eat.

(A) require

(B) requires

(C) requiring

(D) to require

答案：A

测试点：谓语／主谓数的一致.

分析：calcium后面是省略了关系代词that的定语从句，从句缺谓语动词。答案中(A)(B)均可能作谓语，但从句主语为复数的bodies，故选复数形式的(A)。(C)(D)均为动词的非谓语形式.

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ map dates back to about 3,000 B.C.

(A) Known to be the oldest

(B) It was the oldest known

(C) Known as the oldest

(D) The oldest known

答案：D

测试点：习语.

分析：the+形容词最高级+known是固定说法，表示“己知的最……的”，通常作定语．空格后为完整的句子，主语前只需定语，故选(D)．(B)用了形式主语it,但句中并无真正主语that从句或不定式.

13. The best way to control rats is by seeing that they have as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) possibly little nourishment

(B) nourishment possibly little

(C) little as possible nourishment

(D) little nourishment as possible

答案：D

测试点；as…as…结构。

分析：以空格前的as为线索，在答案中寻找含有另外那个as的结构，即(C)、(D)．(C)形容词和它所修饰的名词之间不应插入其他成份；(D)正确.

14. The small greenish flowers of the American elm tree appear in the spring, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) is grown long before the leaves

(B) long before the leaves grow

(C) the leaves before growing long

(D) the growth of leaves before long is

答案：B

测试点：状语从句/习语.

分析：所缺为说明时间的状语，应以before开头；而短语long before语法作用与before相同，但语意更强，故选(B).

15. In the years between 1937 and 1952, author Margaret Wise Brown \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more than a hundred books but also wrote the lyrics for 21 children’s records.

(A) not only produced

(B) only not produced

(C) produced only

(D) only have produced

答案：A

测试点：not only…but also…

分析：后文的but also是关键词，应在答案中选择含有not only的形式，即(A)。

16. Lizards lack the built – in body temperature control many another creatures possess

答案：C 测试点：other和another的用法.

分析：这两个词常被故意混淆．aothcr后接单一概念的名词，而other后可接复数名词．句中creatures为复数，定语应用other．从词意上分，another指与前者不同的“另一种”，other则泛指“其余的”．(B)control(调节功能)为名词.