**Structure Practice 9**

1.Orchestral instruments \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under the following types: strings, woodwind, brass, and percussion.

(A) grouped

(B) can group

**(C) can be grouped**

(D) to be grouped

答案：C

测试点；谓语/被动语态.

分析：此句有主语而缺谓语动词．当主语是物而不是人时，group一般用其被动形式，故选(C)．(A)(B)为主动语态，(D)不定式不能作谓语.

2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ depressions in the ocean floor are called trenches.

(A) There are the deep

(B) Are the deep

(C) Where deep

**(D) Deep**

答案：D

测试点；定语。

分析：空格后为一完整的句子，位于句首的名词前缺的是修饰，限定它的词。(D)为形容词，可作depressions的定语.

3.In the course of her life, Mary Anne Sadlier \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , some fifty of them original novels and collections of stories.

**(A) Produced nearly sixty books**

(B) Produced sixty books nearly

(C) Nearly sixty books produced

(D) Sixty books nearly produced

答案：A

测试点：动宾结构／词序.

分析：句子有主语而缺谓语，宾语应在答案中选择动词+宾语的结构，即(A)、(B)．副词nearly修饰数词时，应放在数词的前面，故选(A).

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ xenon could not form chemical compounds was once believed by scientists.

(A) For

(B) It was

**(C) That**

(D) While

答案：C

测试点：主语从句.

分析：系动词was前为主语部分；主语是从句时，应是that或what等引导的名词性从句，故选(C)。(A)for是介词，后面不能接从句；(B)It是形式主语。但句中未用此结构；(D)while不能引导主语从句.

解题要点：看到空格后连续出现两个谓语动词(如此句中的could not form…was)时，应想到所缺主语可能是个从句，故在四个答案中首先寻找that what之类的连接词.

5.Eastern meadowlarks abound in places \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but eat harmful insects rather than grain.

(A) land is cultivated there

(B) there is land cultivated

**(C) where land is cultivated**

(D) where is cultivated land

答案：C

测试点：定语从句.

分析：places表示地点它后面的定语从句应以where开头，故从(C)(D)中选择．(D)where是副词，在从句中作状语不能作主语，故(C).

6.Amplifiers such as those in computers and sound –reproducing systems are responsible for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an erratic input signal.

**(A) strengthening**

(B) being strengthened

(C) strengthen

(D) to strengthen

答案：A

测试点；介词宾语。

分析：介词for后应接名词性成份。(A)strengthening是动名词，可作介词宾语。(B)是其被动形式，与句意不合；(C)(D)为动词形式.

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ John Aaron Lewis pioneered in the development of “third stream music,”a blend of jazz and classical music.

(A) A composer, who was

(B) He was a composer

**(C) As a composer**

(D) When a composer he

答案：C

测试点：状语.

分析：空格后为一完整的句子，而主语是一人名，所缺通常是一个说明此人身份的短语，同位语或状语．故选(C)是介词短语，可作状语．(A)、(D)均含有从句成份，使句意不通；(B)是一单句，与空格后的部分无法衔接.

8.In reorganizing the curriculum of Mt. Holyoke College in the late 1800’s Elizabeth Mead laid the foundation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the modern college rests.

(A) is which

**(B) on which**

(C) which is on

(D) on it

答案：B

测试点：介语+which结构。

分析：名词foundation后为其定语从句，从句主、谓俱全，所缺为表示地点或范围、方面的状语应选择介词+which的结构，即(B).

9.Research into the dynamics of storms is directed toward improving the ability to predict these events \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to minimize damage and avoid loss of life.

**(A) and thus**

(B) so

(C) however

(D) because

答案：A

测试点：连词并列结构.

分析：名词ability后面有两个并列的不定式短语． predict和to minimize…，应当用连词and连接．thus是副词，意为“因此，从而”，and thus常常连用．(B)so是错误搭配，正确用法是so as to.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lived on the North Saskatchewan River long before the Hudson’s Bay Company built a fur trading post there.

**(A) Cree people**

(B) For Cree people

(C) It was Cree people

(D) Where Cree people

答案：A

测试点；主语。

分析：句子有谓语而无主语，应在答案中选择名词或名词词组。(A)是名词词组；可作主语．(B)多了介词；(C)是形式主语结构，与后文不符；D)为从句形式.

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has been a topic of continual geological research.

(A) Did the continents originate

(B) How did the continents originate

(C) Have the continents originated

**(D) How the continents originated**

答案：D

测试点：主语从句.

分析：句子有谓语而无主语，应在答案中选择名词性成份作主语．that，what，how引导的从句为名词性从句，故在(B)、(D)中选择．(B)为疑问句，(D)才是从句语序.

12. Because the papaya grows readily from seed, \_\_\_\_\_\_ spread from its home in Central America and now grows throughout the tropics.

(A) to be

**(B) it**

(C) the

(D) its

答案：B

测试点：主语.

分析：空格前为表示原因的从句，空格后为主句；主句有谓语spread而无主语，应在答案中选择可做主语的成份，即(C)代词it。

13. The elimination of inflation would ensure that the amount of money used in repaying a loan would have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the amount of money borrowed.

(A) as the same value

**(B) the same value**

(C) value as the same

(D) the value is the same

答案：B

测试点；the same…as…结构侗序.

分析：(B)the same value as是正确的“the same+名词+as结构．其余答案均为错误词序.

14. Futurism, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ early twentieth-century movement in art, rejected all traditions and attempted to glorify contemporary life by emphasizing the machine and motion.

**(A) an**

(B) was an

(C) that it was an

(D) that an

答案：A

测试点：Futurism为主语，

分析：rejected为谓语动词，逗号隔开的中间部分是主语的同位语；名词movement前缺冠词，故选(A).

15. All living organisms constantly absorb carbon 14 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their existence.

(A) out

(B) about

(C) around

**(D) throughout**

答案：D

介词/习语。

分析：Throughout one’s life／existence是固定短语。