**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。