ChaseDream

《TOEFL 语法大全》

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1989 年 01 月语法题

1. The flexibility of film allows the artist _____ unbridled imagination to the animation of cartoon characters.

(A) to bring
(B) bringing
(C) is brought
(D) brings

答案：A
测试点：不定式。
分析：allow+sb．十不定式为固定结构。4 个答案中只有(A)to bring 是不定式。

2. Traditionally, _____in New England on Thanksgiving Day.

(A) when served is sweet cider
(B) when sweet cider is served
(C) is served sweet cider
(D) sweet cider is served

答案：D
测试点：主谓结构。
分析：原句主、谓俱缺，应选一完整的主语+谓语的结构，即(D)。(A)、(C)不通，(B)则是从句，不适合此句。

3. Typical of the grassland dwellers of the continent _____, or pronghorn.

(A) it is the American antelope
(B) the American antelope is
(C) is the American antelope
(D) the American antelope

答案：C
测试点：倒装句。
分析：Typical of 放在句首的句子，要用倒装句。Typical of…短语是表语，应在答案中选择“系动词+主语”的结构，即(C)。
解题要点：遇倒装句在 4 个答案中寻找以系动词 (be)开始的结构。

4. Lillian D. Wald, public health nurse and _____, was born in Cincinnati Ohio, in 1867.

(A) reforming society
(B) social reformer
(C) who reformed society
(D) her social reform

答案：B
测试点：并列结构。
分析：本句 and 前后都应是说明身份的名词性成份，故应选 (B) social reformer 与 nurse 并列。(A)为动词性的分词词组；(C)是从句；(D)虽是名词性的，但不说明身份。

5. Copper sulfate, spread in judicious amounts, kills algae _____ harming fish or aquatic invert-

(A) does not
(B) but does no
(C) except
(D) without

答案：D
测试点：介词。
分析：空格后的 harming 是动名词，前面应加介词，故选(D)。(A)是谓语动词的否定式，而 farming 不是谓语动词：(B)可以说 does no harm (to)，但不能说 does no harming；(C)虽为介词，但意思不对。

6. Of the millions who saw Haley's comet in 1986, how many people _____long enough to see it return in the twenty-first century.

(A) will they live
(B) they will be living
(C) will live
(D) living

答案：C
测试点：谓语。
分析：这句话有主语但缺少谓语动词，所以选择能作谓语的(C)。(A)、(B)结构是错误的，而且都重复了主语 they；(D)不是谓语动词形式。

7. _____that fear, happiness, sadness, and surprise are universally reflected in facial expressions.

(A) Anthropologists have discovered
(B) Anthropologists discovering
(C) The discovery by anthropologists
(D) Discovered by anthropologists

答案：A
测试点：复合句。
分析：空格后紧接 that 时，前一定是主句。故要在 4 个答案中选主谓语完整的结构即(A)。其余 3 个答案都无谓语动词。
解题要点：连接词 that 在 TOEFL 结构题中是至关重要的提示符号。它表明此句是复合句，故 that 前后均应是主谓完整的句子，即主句和从句。

8.In 1964_____of Henry Ossawa Tanner's paintings was shown at the Smithsonian Institution.

(A) was a major collection
(B) that a major collection
(C) a collection was major
(D) a major collection

答案：D
测试点：主语。
分析：此句缺少主语。答案中只有(D)是名词结构，能够充当主语。

9. _____irritating effect on humans, the use of phenol as a general antiseptic has been largely

(B) Where its
(C) Since its
(D) Because of its

答案：D
测试点：介词短语。
分析：逗号后为一完整的句子，则逗号前只有两种可能；短语或从句。4 个答案中无一有谓语动词，故正确答案只可能是短语。因此，选择(D)。Because of 为介词短语。(C)since 作介词时是“自从”的意思，如表示“因为”则是连词。

10.In order to remain in existence,_____must, in the long run, produce something consumers consider useful or desirable.

(A) a profit-making organization
(B) a profit-making organization which
(C) therefore a profit-making organization
(D) whichever a profit-making organization

答案：A
测试点：主语。
分析：助动词 must 前一定是主语。应选择名词性结构作主语，即(A)。

11.The greater the population there is in a locality,_____for water, transportation, and disposal of refuse.

(A) the greater the need there is
(B) greater need
(C) is there great need
(D) the great need

答案：A
测试点：并列的比较级句型。
分析：(the 十比较级…the+比较级)看到句首 The greater,就要开始从答案中寻找相同句型的比较级结构。(A)同样以 the greater 开头，其后结构亦相同，故选(A)。(B)缺 the；(C)及(D)均未用比较级。
解题要点："the 十比较级…the+比较级”结构是 TOEFL 常考题型，其前后两个比较级句型应结构对等。

12. A historical novel may do more than mirror history; _____future events.

(A) even influencing
(B) it may even influence
(C) may even influence
(D) that it may even influence

答案：B
测试点：分号结构。
分析：分号的作用相当于句号，分号前后都应是完整的句子，故选 (B)。(A)不是句子；(C)无主语；(D)是从句。

13. _____a child, sculptor Anne Whitney showed an eager intellect and artistic talent that her parents recognized and encouraged.

(B) It was while
(C) She was
(D) As

答案：D
测试点：介词。
分析：As a child 是一介词短语，作状语，后面是完整的句子。

14. It is widely believed that the pull of gravity on a falling raindrop changes_____round shape into a teardrop shape.

(A) of the drop
(B) the drop's
(C) drop of
(D) drops their

答案：B
测试点：定语。
分析：Round shape 前缺限制它的定语，故选名词所有格(B)the drop's。另，注意 change 为及物动词，后面直接加宾语，无须再加任何介词，故排除(A)。

15._____modern offices becoming more mechanized, designers are attempting to personalize them with warmer, less severe interiors.

(A) If
(B) But
(C) With
(D) Once

答案：C
测试点：介词。
分析：modern offices becoming more mechanized 是动名词，做介词 with 的宾语。(A)、(B)为连词，后接从句；(D)为连词时意为“一旦”，作副词时则是“曾经”，“一度”的意思。

16. Not woman held a presidential cabinet position in the United States until 1933, when Frances Perkins became secretary of labor.

答案：A
测试点：否定词。
分析：no，not 以及 none 这三个否定词的用法，常在题中故意混淆。副词 not 不能修饰名词 woman，此外应用形容词 no。
解题要点：no 或 not 出现在 TOEFL 改错题中，应首先考虑其是否正确。

17. The human body relies on certainty nutrients for its survival.

答案：C

测试点：词性。

要用形容词 certain，不用名词 certainty.

electric current may flow into a circuit as a result either of a fault in the circuit and of an outside event such as lightning.

答案：D
测试点：连词短语
分析：either…or…的用法。看到 either 这个词，要注意寻找其后是否有相应的 or。and 应为 or。
解题要点：either…or，neither…nor, both…and 等连词习语为 TOEFL 常考题型，注意其前后搭配。

19. The Appalachian Trail, extending approximately 2,020 miles from Maine to Georgia, is the longer continuous marked footpath in the world.

答案：C
测试点：最高级。
分析：形容词或副词前有 the，后有 in the world 等表示范围一类的短语，应当用最高级形式。此处 longer 应为 longest。
解题要点：当 TOEFL 改错题中出现划线的形容词或副词的比较级或最高级形式时，应注意其用法是否正确。

20. For years, elephants were hunted for food and ivory, and as a result theirs numbers have been greatly reduced.

答案：B
测试点：词性。
分析：numbers 为名词，前面要用形容词性的代词 their。theirs 为名词性质。

21. Barges which carrier most of the heavy freight on rivers and canals are usually propelled by towing.

答案：A
测试点：词性。
分析：carrier 是名词，而此处需要谓语动词。应为 carries。
解题要点：名词后缀-er,-or,-tion,-sion 等形式出现在 TOEFL 改错题中，应引起特别注意。

22. Although afflicted by serious eyesight problems, Alicia Alonso was one the principal stars of the American Ballet Theater and later formed her own dance company.

答案：C
测试点：习语。
分析：One of the+复数名词 / 名词词级是固定说法，此处缺 of.

23. The ritual combat of animals are triggered by precise signals.

系动词要用心

解题要点：介词短语 of animals 是名词 combat 的定语，这类以 of 引接的定语后置结构要特别注意主谓的数是否一致。

24. It is more difficult to write simply, directly, and effective than to employ flowery but vague expressions that only obscure one's meaning.

答案：B
测试点：并列结构 / 词性。
分析：and 的前后部分应同词性、同性质，此处应用副词 effectively 与 and 前的 simply 和 directly 并列，不用形容词 effective。

25. Different species of octopuses may measure anywhere from two inches to over thirty feet in long.

答案：D
测试点：词性
分析：表示“在长度方面”固定的说法是 in length，不用 long。从词性考虑，介词诅后要加名词(1ength),不能加形容词(1ong)。
解题要点：TOEFL 考题中表示长(1ong，length),高(high，height),深(deep，depth)等词的名词及其形容词形式常常混淆。

26. According to some theories derived from psychoanalysis, life is supposedly easier and mo re pleasant when inhibitions overcoming.

答案：D
测试点：词形。
分析：inhibitions 前有连接词 when，说明其后应为主谓完整的从句。overcoming 不是谓语动词的形式，应为 are overcome。

27. When rainbows appear, they are always in the part of the sky opposite directly the Sun.

答案：D
测试点：词序。
分析：介词和它的宾语之间不要加入副词。此处副词 directly 应在介词 opposite 之前。

28. Benjamin Franklin drew a political cartoon that is credited raising 10,000 volunteers for the American Revolutionary War.

答案：C
测试点：习语。
分析：Be credited with 是固定短语，表示“被认为取得某种成就”。

29. The begins of the modern chemistry laboratory go back to the workrooms of medieval Ichemists.

测试点：词性。
分析：此处要求名词作主语，而 begins 则是动词形式。应为 beginnings.

30. In many pieces of music there is a dominant theme on which the restful of the composition is centered.

答案：C
测试点：习语 / 词性。
分析：The rest of 是固定短语。从词性的角度来分析，冠词 the 后面应接名词。

31. Luminescence refers to the emission of light by means another than heat.

答案：C
测试点：other 和 another 的用法。
分析：遇有划线的 another 或 other 要加以注意，这两个词常被相互错用。此处应为 other。Other than 是固定说法，表示“除了，不同于”。

32.In a representative democracy, the people election delegates to an assembly.

答案：C 测试点：词性。
分析：此处需一动词作谓语，而 election 是名词。解题要点；参见本套考题的第(21)题。

33.George Washington Carver found hundred of uses for the peanut, the sweet potato, and the soybean and thus stimulated the cultivation of these crops.

答案：A
测试点：习语。
分析：表示不确定数目的短语，如 hundreds of，thousands of，millions of 等，均用复数。

34. A citadel, a fortress designed for the defense of a city, usually standed on top of a hill.

答案：D
测试点：不规则动词的词形变化。
分析：这类考题数量虽不多，但考的是最基本的知识，不应做错。stand 的过去式是 stood，standed 是个错字。解题要点；stand-stood • stood 及 begin-began-begun 等不规则动词变化形式要记牢。

35. Conservative philosophers argue that the very structure of society is threatening by civil disobedience, while humanists stress the primacy of the individual conscience.

答案：B
测试点：被动语态。

分析：系动词 (be)和介词 by 同时出现是被动语态的信号，它们之间的动词要用过去分词。此处

corporations set up in Alaska by Congress managing everything from fishing to banking.

答案：C
测试点：词形。
分析：此处需要谓语动词形式 have managed。句中 set up 为过去分词短语，修饰前面的名词主语 corporations。另外注意 (D)banking 为名词，意为“银行业”。

37. A rocket burns propellant rapidly and most rockets carry a supply that last just a few seconds.

答案：D
测试点：主谓数的一致。
分析：that 为从句主语，后接动词作其谓语。而 that 代指单数的 a supply 故其谓语也应用单数形式的 lasts。

38. Textile art is known for both its tactile and vision qualities.

答案：C
测试点：词性/并列结构。
分析：连词 and 要求它两边是同词性、同性质的成份。此处 and 一边是形容词 tactile，另一边应当也是形容词 visional，不用名词 vision。

39. The metal aluminum has been first isolated early in the nineteenth century.

答案：B
测试点：时态。
分析：若句中有表示具体时间的状语，如 in the nineteenth century 等，则不能用现在完成时，而要用一般过去时。此处 has been 为 was。

40. Gulls can often be see swooping over large bodies of water.

答案：B
测试点：词形/被动语态。
分析：系动词 be 后不能加动词原形，此处应以 be+过去分词表示被动。see 应为 seen。

1989 年 05 月语法题

1. The difference between libel and slander is that libel is printed while_____.

(A) spoken is slander
(B) is spoken slander
(C) slander is spoken
(D) is slander spoken

答案：C
测试点：词序/主谓结构。
分析：连词 while 后连接句子，两边是对比关系，同句式、同结构。本句 while 前的 libel is printed 为“主系表”结构，应在答案中寻找相同的结构，即(C)。

2. Great numbers of tiny shelled animals—on the ocean floor.
(A) Live
(B) Living
(C) They will live
(D) If they lived

答案：A
测试点：谓语。
分析：空格前是名词性成份，作句子主语，应在答案中选择谓语动词，即(A)。(B)不能单独作谓语；(C)重复了主语，(D)是从句。

3. The knee is the joint _____the thigh bone meets the large bone of the lower leg.

(A) when
(B) where
(C) why
(D) which

答案：B
测试点：从句连接词。
分析：空格前的 joint 表示地点，定语从句的连接词应当用指示地点的 where。(A)指时间；(C)指原因；(D)指事物；且与从句中的主语 the thigh bone 重复。

4. Closed plane figures like the square or the equilateral triangle can be grouped into a class _____polygons.

(A) called
(B) to call
(C) is called
(D) call as

答案：A
测试点：分词短语作后置定语。
分析：横线前的 class 是名词，其后的部分应是它的定语。这个定语要么是从句，要么是短语。4 个答案中无完整的从句，只有(A)是过去分词，可与横线后的 polygons 组成短语，故选(A)。(C)如加上关系代词 which 或 that 则亦为正确。(B)to call 应为被动语态(to be called)，这种结构通常省掉 to be，成为(A)的形式。

解题要点：分词短语作后置定语是 TOEFL 考题中反复出现的题型。它实际上等于系词(be)结构的定语部分，只保留分词及其后成份。

5. Acids are chemical compounds that, in water solution, have _____, a corrosive action on metals, and the ability to turn certain blue vegetable dyes red.

(A) tastes sharp
(B) sharp-tasting
(C) a sharp taste
(D) tasting sharp

答案：C
测试点：宾语。
分析：动词 have 要求名词性的成份作它的宾语，应在答案中选择名词或名词词组，即(C)。(A)是系表结构；(B)是形容词；(D)是分词短语。

6. _____the history of the tough, strong-willed Nebraska farmer.

(A) Not only is much of the history of Nebraska
(B) Although it is much of the history of Nebraska that is
(C) It is much the history of Nebraska's being
(D) Much of the history of Nebraska is

答案：D
测试点: 主谓结构。
分析：空格后只剩下名词性的成份，说明句子缺少主语和谓语动词，应在答案中寻找主语+动词的形式，即(D)，much 为名词。

7. Billie Holiday's reputation as a great jazz-blues singer rests on her ability _____emotional depth to her songs.

(A) be giving
(B) are given
(C) being given
(D) to give

答案：D
测试点：不定式/习语。
分析：空格及其后部分是名词 ability 的定语，应在答案中选择可做后置定语的不定式形式，即(D)。(A)、(B)是谓语动词形式，不能作定语。(C)分词虽可作定语，但用了被动态，与句意不合。
解题要点： 与 be able to do sth. 一样，ability to do sth 也是固定结构。请务必记住这两个句式。

8. _____1895 did Cornell University begin to offer a degree in ornithology.

(A) Not until
(B) Not since
(C) Until
(D) In

答案：A
测试点：倒装句。
分析：看到 did 出现在主语前，知道句子用了倒装，时间状语…1895 提前。应在答案中选择用于倒装句的短语，即 Not until…。(B) Not since 用于完成时态，而本句为过去时；(C)、(D)不适于倒装句。

解题要点；Not until 十倒装句是 TOEFL 常考题型。

9. Uniform acceleration occurs _____the rate of change remains the same over successive and equal intervals of time.

(A) according
(B) if
(C) with
(D) under

答案：B
测试点：连词。
分析：空格前是一完整的主谓结构的句子，空格后的句子是它的状语从句，所缺为引导状语从句的连词。4 个答案中只有(B)if 是连词。(C)(D)是介词，(A)是副词，均不可连接从句。

10. People's expectations for a higher standard of living increase _____.

(A) conditions in their community improve
(B) since conditions in their improving community
(C) conditions improve in their community
(D) as conditions in their community improve

答案：D
测试点：状语从句。
分析：空格前是一完整的主谓结构的句子，后面缺少的应是作状语的短语或从句。4 个答案中无相应的短语，只有(D)是完整的从句，故选(D)。(A)、(C)均无连接词，(B)不是完整的句子。

11. Essentially, a theory is an abstract, symbolic representation of _____reality.

(A) what it is conceived
(B) that is conceived
(C) what is conceived to be
(D) that is being conceived of

答案：C
测试点：名词从句。
分析：介词 of 后只能接名词宾语或名词性宾语从句。what 引导的从句为名词从句，而 that 引导的从句则不可，接在介词后面，故在(A)(C)中选择。但(A)中 what 与 it 重复，故选(C)。且 be conceived to be 是固定结构。

12. All of the plants now raised on farms have been developed from plants _____wild.

(A) once they grew
(B) they grew once
(C) that once grew
(D) once grew

答案：C
测试点：定语从句。
分析：plants 后的成份应是其定语从句，应在答案中选择完整、适当的从句，即(C)。此从句中 that 作主语，不可省略，故(D)错。(A)与句意不合；(B)不通。

13. _____relatively costly, the diesel engine is highly efficient and needs servicing infrequently.

(A) Even

答案：C
测试点：连词。
分析：逗号前后两部分意思相反，需表转折关系的连词，即(C)。解题要点；连词 even though 如引导主系表结构的从句，则常常省去主语和系词 be，此句即省掉了 the diesel engine is．在结构题中的四个答案中如有 even though，应当首考虑这个选择。

14. _____images out of clay, stone, and metal.

(A) The shaping of sculpture
(B) Sculpting the shapes
(C) To shape sculpture
(D) Sculptors shape

答案：D
测试点：主谓结构。
分析：本句主、谓语俱缺，应在答案中选择主谓结构的形式，即(D)。

15. _____dates from the end of the eighteenth century.

(A) The modern circus
(B) That the modern circus
(C) While the modern circus
(D) The modern circus that

答案：A
测试点：主语。
分析：dates 是谓语动词，前面缺少主语。应在答案中选择名词或名词组作主语，即(A)。

16. The boiled point of any liquid is determined by the pressure of the surrounding gases.

答案：A
测试点：词形。
分析：“沸点”的固定说法是 boiling point，不用 boiled。现在分词和过去分词有时会被故意用错，应记住现在分词有“正在进行”的意义，而过去分词则给人“已经完成”的感觉。试比较 boiled water(煮开过的水)。

17. The Ranger spacecraft it provided more than 17,000 pictures of the moon.

答案：A
测试点：多词。
分析：名词 space craft 做主语，it 多余。

18. Many people who live in New York City thinks that life in a large city offers special advantages.

答案：B

测试点：主谓数的一致。
Many people，因此谓语动词也要用复数形式 think.

revolution of the early 1900's affected education by change the nature of technology.

答案：C
测试点：词形。
分析：介词 by 后面不能加动词原形，应改用其动名词形式 changing。

20. Meadowlarks are about the same size than robins, but they have heavier bodies, shorter tails, and longer bills.

答案：B
测试点：习语。
分析：看到 the same…应注意其后是否有 as。same…as…结构是 TOEFL 考题中常出现的一种同级比较结构。

21. On May 20,1932, Amelia Earhart became the first woman fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean.

答案：C
测试点：后置定语。
分析：the first woman 后面是定语而不是谓语，不能用动词原形 fly，而应用 flying，或 to fly。解题要点: the first…to do…是 TOEFL 常考习语。

22. Translated into terms of psychological theory, association has been thought of as the basis of to learn, conditioning, and creative thinking.

答案：C
测试点：词形 / 并列结构.
分析：介词 of 后不能加不定式(to learn),而应加动名词。此外，后文 and 要求两边同词性、同性质，因此，应当用 learning 与 conditioning 和 thinking 并列。

23. The Statue of Liberty was originally proposed in 1865 to commemoration the alliance of France with the American colonies during the American Revolution.

答案：C
测试点：词性
分析：(C)前面的 to 是动词不定式的符号，而 commemoration 是名词，此处应用动词 commemorate。
解题要点：名词后缀-tion 形式出现在 TOEFL 改错题中，应首先考虑其词性的对错。

24. Reptiles are widely distributed all over the world, but are much abundant in warm regions and are virtually absent beyond the treeline in the Arctic.

答案：B

常被错用。

十形容词原级构成比较级。根据句意，此处应以 more abundant 与后文 absent 比

25. Alike light waves, microwaves may be reflected and concentrated.

答案：A
测试点：like 和 alike 的用法。
分析：这两个词经常相互用错。alike 的词性是形容词或副词，而 like 可以是介词。此处需用介词 like。
解题要点: like 或 alike 出现在 TOEFL 考题中，应当予以首先考虑。

26. Industrial buyers are responsible for supplying the goods and services that an organization required for its operations.

答案：D
测试点：时态一致。
分析：以不划线的 are 做线索，看出本句的基本时态是现在时，讲述的是一般性的事实。故此处不应用过去时，required 应为 require.

27. The most easiest process for mining gold is panning, which involves using a circular dish with a small pocket at the bottom.

答案：A
测试点：最高级。
分析：遇到含有形容词最高级的题时，既要注意 the 和-est 或 most 是否缺失，也要注意-est 和 most 是否重复使用。此处 most 多余。

28. Farm animals have been regardless by nearly all societies as a valuable economic resource.

答案：B
测试点：词性/被动语态。
分析：看到系动词 be 和 by 同时出现，应注意二者之间划线的词是否过去分词。此处 regardless(形容词)应为 regarded.

29. Although it is any longer the big business that it was in the forties, radio continues to be a medium of essential communication, especially at the local level.

答案：A
测试点：习语 / no 和 any 的用法。
分析：no longer 是固定说法，用在肯定句中。any longer 则用在否定句和疑问句中。(A)前是肯定的 it is，故此处用 no longer。

30. The field of dynamics in physics is concerned with a particle's motion in relation to the forces acting it.

为及物动词时意为“扮演(角色)”，而此处意为“起作”，应为不及物动词，不能直接加宾语。应为 acting on / upon it。

31. In the United States, both the federal and state governments have laws designed to guard consumers against deceptive advertise.

答案：D
测试点：词性。
分析：形容词 deceptive 后应接名词，而 advertise 是动词。此处应用 advertisement.

32. Gore Vidal has steadily pursue a literary career remarkable for its productivity, versatility, and unpredictability.

答案：A
测试点：词形。
分析：has 或 have 后的动词应是过去分词形式，不能用原形。此处要用 pursued。
解题要点： 特别要注意完成式 has / have+ed 与后接过去分词之间加入副词的情况。

33. When overall exports exceed imports, a country said to have a trade surplus.

答案：C
测试点： 习语/被动语态。
分析：看到 said to+动词，应想到用的是 be said 十不定式的结构，表示“被说成是……”。此处缺系动词 is。

34. Instructors at the school of American Ballet first examine a young applicant’s instep to see whether it is pliant and shows promising of a good arch.

答案：D
测试点：词性。
分析：动词 shows 后需要名词作宾语，而 promising 是形容词或分词。此处应当用名词 promise。

35. Anthropologists agree that our primitive ancestors who inhabited the tropics probably have natural protection against the sun.

答案：C
测试点：时态。
分析：that 从句的主语是 our primitive ancestors (我们远古的祖先)，其谓语动词只能用过去时态，不能用现在时。此处 have 应为 had。

36. Behavior modification techniques work best with problems that manifest itself in overt actions.

代词的人称和数要与它所指代的名词一致。此处指代的是复数名词 problems，代词也要用复数的 themselves。
解题要点: 代词的单、复数形式也是 TOEFL 常考的要点，一定要找到它所指代的名词以确定它们的数是否一致。

37. Because they are generally taken simply to obtain a recognizable and relatively clear image, most nonprofessional photographs demand few equipment.

答案：D
测试点：little 和 few 的用法。
分析：这两个词常见相互错用。equipment 是个集合名词，不可数，只能用 little 修饰，不能用 few(few 修饰可数名词)。

38. At birth, an infant exhibits a remarkable number of motor response.

答案：D
测试点：数的一致。
分析：A number of 后加复数名词。此处 response 应为 responses。

39. Common to North America, those cinnamon fern is found in wet places.

答案：B
测试点：数的一致。
分析：修饰词，限定词的数要与其中心词一致。fern 是单数，前面不能用复数代词 those．应为 the。

40. The origins of the Democratic party is often traced to the coalition formed behind Thomas Jefferson in the 1790's to resist the policies of George Washington's administration.

答案：A
测试点: 主谓数的一致。
分析：主语是复数的 origins，系动词不能用单数的 is,要用 are。

1989 年 08 月语法题

1. The Cubists were concerned with how_____a given subject from different points of view simultaneously.

(A) represented
(B) do the represent
(C) to represent
(D) representing

答案：C
测试点：不定式。
分析：how 后加从句或不定式，而 4 个答案中无相应从句，故选不定式 to represent。

2. Sometimes_____to place physics and chemistry into separate categories.

(A) difficult
(B) is difficult
(C) it is difficult
(D) that it is difficult

答案：C
测试点：主谓结构。
分析：本句主、谓语俱缺，应在答案中选择完整的主谓或主系表结构，即(C)。(A)主语、动词均缺；(B)缺主语；(D)多了 that，是从句。

3. Martha Graham, _____, has run her own dance company for half a century.

(A) is the great modern choreographer
(B) one of the great modern choreographers
(C) that the great modern choreographers
(D) the modern choreographers were great

答案：B
测试点：同位语。
分析：接在主语后面、两边由逗号隔开的成份，可能是主语的同位语，即一说明身份的名词性结构。答案中只有(B)是名词性的。(A)、(D)都有系动词；(C)以 that 开头，是从句的一部分。
解题要点：同位语结构是中国学生不甚熟悉而 TOEFL 考题中常出现的结构。见到主语和谓语动词 / 系动词之间的，两边用逗号隔开的形式，应首先考虑同位语的可能性，选择名词性结构。

4. Long before children are able to speak or understand a language, _____communicate through facial expressions and by making noises.

(A) however
(B) they
(C) furthermore
(D) who

答案：B

是谓语动词，前面缺主语。应在答案中选择名词或代词作主语。(B)代词 they 可作既非代词也非名词，不能作主语；(D)用在疑问句或从句中。

5. The seating of musicians in an orchestra is arranged _____to produce the desired blend of sounds from the various musical sections .

(A) the conductor of
(B) from the conductor
(C) the conductor and
(D) by the conductor

答案：D
测试点：介词短语/被动语态。
分析：看到被动语态的 is arranged，应想到后面可能接 by…的结构。在 4 个答案中选择以 by 开头的介词短语，即(D)。

6. The worldwide race to develop an affordable synthetic fuel has so far consumed billions of dollars and _____ few results.

(A) yielded
(B) yielding
(C) yield ha
(D) has a yield of

答案：A
测试点：并列结构。
分析：and 前后两部分，应同形式、同性质。此处 and 连接两个谓语部分，前面是 consumed…，后面应也是一过去式的动词，即(A)yielded。

7. Experiments in the photography of moving objects _____ in both the United States and Europe well before 1900.

(A) have been conducting
(B) were conducting
(C) had been conducted
(D) being conducted

答案：C
测试点：时态。
分析：本句有主语而缺谓语动词，应选择时态正确的动词作谓语。句中 well before l900 说明时间是“过去的过去”，时态应用过去完成时，故选(C)。(A)是现在完成时；(B)是过去进行时；(D)不能作谓语动词。

8. The University of Georgia, _____ in 1785, was the first state supported university in the United States.

(A) chartered
(B) was chartered
(C) it was chartered
(D) to be chartered

常考句式。分词短语作定语放在它所修饰的名词后面(A)，相当于被动式的定语从句省掉关系代词 which/that 及系动词 be。(B)若改为 which was chartered，(C)用 which 代替 it，(D)去掉 to be，亦可。

9. Thanks to modern irrigation, crops now grow abundantly in areas where once _____ cacti and sagebrush could live.

(A) nor
(B) not the
(C) none other
(D) nothing but

答案：D
测试点：短语。
分析：Nothing but 是固定的短语。(A)nor 通常不单独使用，应与 neither 连用；(B)not 用于否定动词或形容词；(C)是错误说法。

10. _____, in the late 1800's, some libraries had to keep as many as twenty to thirty copies of each of Mary Jane Holmes's books on hand.

(A) Inventories showing
(B) That show inventories
(C) Inventories show that
(D) Showing the inventories

答案：C
测试点：复合句。
分析：本句中 some 后的部分为从句，前面缺少主句，及连接词。应在答案中选择完整的主谓结构，即(C)。

11. The scholarly interest in perception stems largely from questions about the sources and validity of what _____.

(A) it is known as human knowledge
(B) is known as human knowledge
(C) known human knowledge
(D) is human knowledge known

答案：B
测试点：what 引导的名词从句。
分析：介词 of 应后接名词性成份作介词宾语。What…结构的作用相当于一个名词，它要么是 what+不定式，要么是 what 从句，即名词性从句。答案中无不定式形式，只有(B)能与 what 组成完整的从句，故选 (B)。(A)it 与 what 重复。

12. Because of the Aleuts' constant exposure to cold weather, they have long recognized _____ .

(A) and body needs to be fat
(B) body needs the fat

(C) how fat the body needs

测试点：宾语。
分析：recognize 是及物动词，其后应接名词性的成份作宾语。(D)是名词词组，故选(D)。(B)看似省掉 that 的宾语从句，但 fat 前的定冠词 the 是错误的。(C)如改为 how much fat 则在句子结构上亦是正确的。

13. Almost all economists agree _____ by trading with one another.

(A) nations that are gained
(B) nations they gain
(C) gaining nations
(D) that nations gain

答案：D
测试点：宾语从句。
分析：请注意动词 agree 的几种句型结构：(1)agree 十宾语从句； (2)agree with / to 十名词结构。

14. The development of mechanical timepieces spurred the search for _____ with which to regulate them.

(A) more accurate than sundials
(B) more accurate sundials
(C) sundials more accurately
(D) more accurately than sundials

答案：B
测试点：介词宾语。
分析：介词 for 后面应接名词性的成份作其宾语。4 个答案中只有(B)是以名词 sundials 作中心词的词组，可作介词宾语。

15. Anthropology is a science _____anthropologists use a rigorous set of methods and techniques to document observations that can be checked by others.

(A) in that
(B) that in
(C) that
(D) in

答案：A
测试点：习语。
分析：空格后面的部分说明 Anthropology is a science 的原因，而并非修饰它。答案中只有(A)in that 表示“因为”，故选(A)。(C)that 是错误的。从句子结构上分析这个 that 无法引导出定语从句，因句中既有主语(anthropologists)又有宾语(asetof…)； 从句意上分析，that 后面的部分并不是前面 Science 的同位语从句。
解题要点：当 4 个答案中有 in that 这个短语时，首先要考虑选择它。

16.A liquid is <u>similar</u> to a gas because <u>has</u> molecules are not fixed to <u>each other</u> in any specific <u>way</u>.

答案：B

测试点：代词。

从句中，主语 molecules 前应当是代词，不能用动词 has。正确的词是 its。

17.The Conestoga wagon, used for to carry heavy loads over long distances, originated around 1725 in a region of Pennsylvania occupied by the Conestoga Indians.

答案：A
测试点：词形/介词宾语。
分析：介词 for 后面要接名词性的成份作宾语。如动名词，不能接动词不定式。此处 tocarry 应为 carrying。

18.Providence, Rhode Island, is a busy manufacturing city and seaport, as well the state capital.

答案：C
测试点：习语。
分析：As well as 是固定短语，此处缺一 as。

19.The young of most bird species are totally dependence on parental care after hatching.

答案：B
测试点：词性。
分析：dependence 是名词，此处要用形容词 dependent 作表语。be dependent on 是固定用法。

20.During most of this century, A. Philip Randolph struggled for Black rights in the United States and becomes an important figure in the labor movement.

答案：C
测试点：并列结构 / 时态一致。
分析：看到连词 and，应想到它所连接的两部分关系对等、性质相同。句中 and 连接两个谓语部分，其时态应一致。becomes 应为 became，用过去式与 straggled 并列。

21.It has been calculated that the Earth's circumference around the equator is over forty longer miles than the circumference around the two poles.

答案：D
测试点：词序。
分析：表示数量、程度的形容词(或副词)比较级的正确语序为：数词十量词+比较词+than，即 forty miles longer(than…)。

22. A fish must constantly to gulp water in order to keep a current flowing through its delicate gills.

答案：A
测试点：词形。
分析：看到 must 或 call，may 这几个情态动词，要注意其后应接原形的动词。此处 to gulp 是不定式，

应去掉 to。

23. Maria Martinez, a Pueblo Indian, rediscovered the ancient art of Pueblo black pottery A and, by teaching the process to family and friends, develop a lucrative business.

答案：D
测试点：并列结构 / 时态一致。
分析：主谓数的一致本句比第 20 题多了两个插入语，但仍可看出其基本结构也是 and 连接并列的谓语部分(A)和(D)。主语是第三人称单数的 Maria Martincz，谓语动词不能用原形的 develop。故(D)错，应用 developed 与 rediscovered 并列。

24. Muscular motion is caused by the stimulate of specific nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord.

答案：B
测试点：词性。
分析：定冠词 the 后要接名词而 stimulate 是动词，应用名词 stimulation 或 stimulus。
解题要点：注意 the…of 之间的划线词是否为名词。

25. The first libraries in the North American colonies was established in Massachusetts in the year 1638.

答案：A
测试点：主谓数的一致。
分析：后文助动词 was 为单数，说明其主语也应是单数。应为 library。注意此处 library 的单、复数与前面的 first 无关。

26. When does a neutron from one atom collides with the nucleus of another atom, a chain reaction can occur.

答案：A
测试点：多词。
分析：此句的 when 引导时间状语从句，when 后应直接加主语，does 是多余的。

27. Alike other academic disciplines, sociology has several major sub-disciplines.

答案：A
测试点： like 和 alike 的用法。
分析：这两个词常见相互错用。alike 是形容词或副词，而 like 可以是介词或动词。在句首位置、后接宾语的，应是介词 like。
解题要点；见到划线的 alike，应首先考虑它是否用错。

28. An enormous variety of information may be obtained from a largest daily newspaper.

答案：C

测试点：词形。
后的形容词不能用最高级。此处的 largest 应为 large。

the invention of the clock, people had to reliable on the celestial bodies to tell time.

答案：C
测试点：词性。
分析：Had to 后要接动词原形，而 reliable 是形容词。应为动词 rely。

30. How many people remember listening to Orson Welles'1938 radio broadcast. "The War of the Worlds," Which convince thousands that space aliens had invaded the Earth?

答案：D
测试点：时态。
分析：从句主语 which 代指的是 1938 radio broadcast，谓语动词不能用现在时。convince 应为过去时的 convinced。(A)(B)remember+动词-ing 形式，指"记得曾做过某事"，无误。

31. Pewter, a metal with an ancient heritage, is still practical medium for the nonprofessional metalworker.

答案：C
测试点：冠词。
分析：可数名词前应有冠词或代词。(C)后的 medium 是可数名词，其前虽有形容词 practical，但缺少冠词。应为 still a practical…。

32. According to cognitive theories of emotion, anger occurs when individuals believe that A they have been harmed and that the harm was either avoidable and undeserved.

答案：D
测试点：either…or 和 both…and 的用法。
分析： 这两个连词词组在 TOEFL 考题中经常错误搭配。后文有 and 而无 or，以此为线索，分析此处 either 错用，应当是 both…and 的结构。

33. Jackie Mclean's recordings have shown that he is one of the few jazz musicians who style A B of playing has kept pace with the evolution of modern jazz.

答案：B
测试点：代词。
分析：名词前面应当用形容词性的代词修饰、限制。此处，名词 style 前应当用所有格的 whose，而不用主格的 who。

34. How Native Americans developed corn is a puzzling, for no wild corn has ever been discovered, and it grows only where people plant and tend it.

答案：B

应想到其后的 a…是表语，此表语由 a+名词构成。puzzling 是形容词，应

35. A principle of manager is to ensure that every action or decision achieves a carefully planned goal.

答案：A
测试点：近义词。
分析：manager 用以指“人”，前面应有冠词。a 或 the。此处应用指“事”的名词 management

36. A good exercise program helps teach people to avoid the habits that might shorten the lives.

答案：D
测试点：冠词 / 代词。
分析：复数名词在泛指时前面不加任何冠词。lives 是复数名词，其意义又并非特指哪些人的生命，故 the 为多余。或者亦可以用 their 代替 the，与前面的 people 相呼应。

37. Classicism as a doctrine seeks what is universally truth and good.

答案：C
测试点：词性 / 并列结构。
分析：连词 and 两边的成份应同词性、同性质。这里 and 一边是形容词 good，另一边 truth 却是名词。应为形容词 true。

38. Researchers at the University of Colorado are investigating a series of indicators that A B could help themselves to predict earthquakes.

答案：D
测试点：反身代词。
分析：只有当主语和宾语为同一人物或事物时，宾语成分才可用反身代词。此句为复合句，定语从句的主语为 indicators，而 themselves 指的是主句的主语 Researchers，故应为 them。解题要点； 反身代词为 TOEFL 考题中常考的题型。见到划线的-self 或-selves 结尾的词，应注意它在句意上主语(动作施行者)是否一致。

39.Fungi are important in the process of decay, which returns ingredients to the soil, enhances soil fertility, and decompose animal debris.

答案：D
测试点：并列结构。
分析：与第 37 题类似，本题中的 and 连接了并列的谓语部分。and 前用了 returns 和 enhances,它后面也应与之一致，用第三人称单数的 decomposes。另请注意 fungi 是 fungus 的复数形式，(A)正确。

40. A common use with gold in the nineteenth century was as a standard for the value of money.

分析：根据句意，(B)with 应为 of. use of gold 指黄金的用途。注意 TOEFL 的改错题中介词时常用错，需根据句意确定介词，是否正确。

1989 年 10 月语法题

1. Quasars _____ emitting extremely intense radio waves and visible radiation.

(A) Star-like objects are
(B) Star-like, they are objects
(C) are star-like objects
(D) are they star-like objects

答案：C
测试点：主谓结构.
分析：Quasar 是主语，后面缺少动词及动词后所带成份，应在答案中选择动词十宾语或系动词斗表语的结构．(C)是系表结构.
解题要点：在 4 个答案中首先寻找以动词开头的形式.

2. Mary Cassatt specialized _____ mothers with their children.

(A) painted
(B) who painted
(C) paintings
(D) in painting

答案：D
测试点：习语。
分析：specialize 是不及物动词，后面不能直接加宾语，而要用介词。答案中只有(D)有介词，故选(D)．specialize in+名词 / 动名词是固定短语.

3. Gorillas are quiet animals, _____ they are able to make about twenty different sounds.

(A) how
(B) in spite of
(C) because of
(D) even though

答案：D
测试点：连词.
分析：逗号前后为两个主谓完整的句子，且是转折的关系，要用表示转折的连词连接．答案中只有(D)even though 是表示转折的连词。(A)可以是连词，但无转折的意思；(B)(C)都是介词，不能连接句子.
解题要点：TOEFL 结构题中的 even though 常常是首先要考虑的选择.

4. From 1946 to 1949, _____ William Henry Hastie served as governor of the Virgin Islands.

(A) the lawyer
(B) he was the lawyer
(C) the lawyer who

(D) was the lawyer

分析：空格后是一完整的句子，主语前所缺的是主语的同位语。应在答案中选择说明主语身份的名词，即(A)．(B)是句子(C)后加从句(D)是系表结构，都不能作同位语.

5. _____ struck, a tuning fork produces an almost pure tone, retaining its pitch over a long period of time.

(A) When is it
(B) One is
(C) When it is
(D) Is one

答案：C
测试点：状语从句.
分析：本句逗号后是一完整的句子，逗号前的部分为状语从句．应在答案中选择带有连接词的从句形式，即(C)．其实(C)省去 it is，只保留 when struck 亦是正确的.

6. _____ one time, Manchester, New Hampshire, was the home of the most productive cotton mills in the world.

(A) On
(B) At
(C) By
(D) To

答案：B
测试点：介词/习语.
分析：at…time 是固定搭配，one time 前的介词应当用 at.

7. The edible tube mushroom _____ a cushion-like, moist cap that is light brown or darkish red.

(A) which has
(B) to have
(C) having
(D) has

答案：D
测试点：谓语。
分析：空格两边都是名词成份，所缺为谓语，应在答案中选择能作谓语的动词，即(D)。(A)多了主语(B)(C)都是非谓语动词.

8. In 1961 the entertainer Chubby Checker introduced a _____ to New York's rock'n ' roll fans.

(A) new dance, the twist
(B) twist, was the new dance
(C) twist, the new dance that
(D) new dance is the twist

答案：A
测试点：宾语侷位语.

分析：冠词 a 后面应是名词性成份，作 introduce 的宾语，故选择(A)．答案(D) (C)中有动词出现；(B)

9. In sculpture _____"modeling" denotes a way of shaping clay, wax, or other pliable materials.

(A) to the term
(B) is termed
(C) the term
(D) to term

答案：C
测试点：主语/同位语.
分析：denotes 是谓语动词，它前面是主语部分．所缺为主语，则应在答案中选择名词，即(C)the term。modeling 为主语的同位语。

10. The capacity for flight _____insects from the other invertebrates.

(A) to distinguish
(B) distinguishes
(C) which distinguishes
(D) distinguishing

答案：B
测试点：谓语.
分析：本题与第 7 题属同一题型．空格前后都是名词性结构．所缺为谓语．应在答案中选择能作谓语的动词，即(B)．(A)(D)都是非谓语动词不能单独作谓语；(C)多了主语.

11. Although pecans are most plentiful in the southeastern part of the United States, they are found _____ Ohio and Illinois.

(A) far north
(B) north as far
(C) farthest north
(D) as far north as

答案：D
测试点：as…as 的用法.
分析：此结构表示程度．答案(A)如改为 far north in 亦可．(B)(C)结构错误．此句意为"朝北方一直远至 Ohio 和 nlinois"．
解题要点：表示程度的 as…as"结构出现在答案中，应首先考虑。

12. _____ of caffeine can result in restlessness, insomnia, and even delirium.

(A) Consuming in excess
(B) Excessive consumption
(C) To consume excessively
(D) The consumption excessive

答案：B
测试点：主语 / 词序.
分析：介词 of 前面应当是名词或名词词组．作本句的主语．答案中，(B)是正确的名词词组．(A)、(C)错，因 consume 作"消费、吃喝"讲时应是及物动词，不能后接介词 of；(D)词序错误。

13. Considered one of the leading poets in America today,_____.

(A) a number of books and plays have also been written by Sonia Sanchez
itten a number of books and plays
(C) A number of Sonia Sanchez books and plays have been written
(D) There have been a number of books and plays written by Sonia Sanchez

答案：B
测试点：主语一致.
分析：分词短语作状语置于句首时，其逻辑上的主语应当与句子的主语一致．本句 considered…的逻辑主语是人，句子主语也应是人。应在答案中选择以人名等作主语的形式，即(B)。(A) (C)主语均为 books，(D)用了表“存在”的 there be 句型，均与前面部分主语不一致.

14. Variables such as individual and corporate behavior _____ nearly impossible for economists to forecast economic trends with precision.

(A) make
(B) make it
(C) it makes
(D) makes it

答案：B
测试点：习语动词 make 及其相关习语为 TOEFL 常考.
分析：本句用的是短语“make it…for sb．to do sth．*．不定式 to 及其后成分为实际宾形，代词 it 为形式宾语.

15. _____ by transferring the blame to others is often called scapegoating.

(A) Eliminate problems
(B) The eliminated problems
(C) Eliminating problems
(D) Problems are eliminated

答案：C
测试点：主语 / 动名词.
分析：本句所缺为句子主语，其后的 by…短语表示方式，说明这个主语是一个动作，应考虑其可能是动名词或动名词短语。答案中(C)是动名词短语。(A)是动宾结构；(B)中心词是 problems 而非动作;(D)是句子.

16. Sea turtles date back 100 million year and are the only ancient sea reptiles to survive the present Day.

答案：A
测试点：数的一致.
分析：有阿拉伯数字出现时，应特别注意其后紧接的名词是否应为复数．这里 year 应为复数。

17. At a first, the scientific method may appear to be a narrow and restrictive way of gaining understanding.

答案：A

测试点：习语。

多余.

times, artists have portrayed subjects that representative their culture.

答案：D
测试点：词性。
分析：that 是从句主语，后面接谓语动词。此处应当用动词 represent 而不用形容词 representative.

19. How many people realize that agriculture is a source of raw materials for clothing and to shelter?
答案：D
测试点：词性 / 并列结构.
分析：看到…and…，应想到它前后两部分同词性、同形式．此处要用名词 shelter 与 clothing 并列.

20. Mammals lose body heat to them environment in cold weather more quickly than in hot weather.

答案：B
测试点：代词.
分析：environment 为名词，前面要用形容词性的代词 their 作定语，不能用 them.

21. Mahogany is often considered the finest cabinet wood because they has most of the qualities desired for furniture making.

答案：C
测试点：代词数的一致。
分析：谓语 has 为单数形式，主语应为相应的单数代词 it。
解题要点：代词数的错用是 TOEFL 常考题型．注意划线代词是否与它所指代的名词单复数一致.

22. The situation comedy has proved to a remarkably durable commercial television format.

答案：B
测试点：习语.
分析：prove+to be+名词是固定结构，此处缺 be.

23. Calcium, the most abundantly mineral in the body works with phosphorus in maintaining bones and teeth.

答案：A
测试点：词性.
分析：副词 abundantly 不能修饰名词，此处要用形容词 abundant。
解题要点：见到划线的-ly 结尾的副词，要留意是否是形容词的误用.

24. Soil science begun with the formulation of the theory of humus in1808.

答案：A

测试点：不规则动词的词形变化
是过去分词，不能单独作谓语。应用过去式 began。解题要点；划线的不规则动词，要注
TOEFL 中常见的有，begin-began-begun，stand-stood-stood，set-set-set 等.

25. Scholars tend to cite 1831 as the started of the United States abolitionist movement.

答案：C 测试点：词性。
分析：started 是动词形式，而冠词 the 后须用名词．应为 start.

26. Mary McDowell shared Jane Addam's interest in social work also was a loyal supprter of the League of Nations.

答案：B
测试点：连词.
分析：also 是副词，而此处要用连词 and 连接两个并列的分句.

27. In adolescence, a young person may experience some stress emotional due to conflicting and confusing social demands.

答案：B
测试点：词序.
分析：单个的形容词 emotional 应放在它所修饰的名词 stress 前.
解题要点： 形容词定语与其修饰的名词前后词序颠倒是常考题型。注意划线的名词+形容词的错误形式。

28. Situated in the heart of a grain-farming and livestock-raising region, Abilene, Kansas, is a prosperous trading and distribute center.

答案：D
测试点：词性/并列结构.
分析：以 and 作线索，确定此处应用 distributing 与 trading 并列，不能用 distribute.

29. A hologram is a pattern usually made on film in that can create a three-dimensional image of a scene.

答案：B
测试点：多词.
分析：此处 that 在定语从句中作主语，前面无须加 in.

30. The general sales tax has been a major source of income for state governments, much of which derive more than half of their budgets from it.

答案：B
测试点：many 和 much 的用法.

分析：这两个词常被故意混淆．利用后文 derive 和 their 作线索，可确定 which 代指复数的
，所以这里要用修饰可数名词的 many 来修饰 which，不能用修饰不可数名词的 much.
或 much 是否用错.

31. Principal known for his dictionary, Noah Webster was also the first epidimiologist in the United States.

答案：A
测试点：词性.
分析：修饰动词的过去分词 known 要用副词 principally，而不能用形容词 principal.

32. Liquid lubricants contrast widely in weighing, thickness, and boiling point.

答案：C
测试点：词性 / 并列结构.
分析：关键词是 and，它要求其前后成份同词性、同性质．此处当用名词 weight 与 thickness 和 point 并列.

33. Interest with major social events led to a period of growth in journalism after 1945.

答案：A
测试点：习语/介词。
分析：interest in 是固定短语，不用 with。

34. Saint Elmo's fire is a luminous blue discharge of electricity sometimes seen when a thunderstorm.

答案：D
测试点：介词.
分析：表示时间概念的连词和介词经常错用．连词 when 后只能接从句或分词而这里后接名词，不能用 when，只能用介词 in 或 during.

35. Almanacs in simple form have been known from the invention of writing.

答案：B 测试点：since 和 from 的用法.
分析：since 和 from 常被相互错用．由 have been known 知道此句是现在完成时态，应想到时间状语该用 since，不能用 from.

36. If laid out in straight line, the human digestive tract would measure approximately thirty foot in length.

答案：D
测试点：数的一致 / 名词的数。
分析：题中遇有 foot 或 feet 出现时，应注意其单、复数是否用错。因前文有 thirty，故此处应用复数 feet.
解题要点；改错题中划线的 foot 或 feet 应予以首先考虑.

of Latin American music to Black music in the United States is clearly evident in the unaccented beats that are common to either.

答案：D
测试点：either 和 both 的用法.
分析：“两者的共同特点”应是 common to both，不用 either．(B)clearly evident 正确并非同意重复.

38. Today it is generally recognized as the primary function of the Federal Reserve System is to foster the flow of credit and money that will eventually facilitate a balance in international payments.

答案：B
测试点：形式主语.
分析：看到 it is…的句式，应立即注意其是否用了“形式主语+that 从句(或十不定式)”结构。这样，才不会被 recognized as 所迷惑。as 应为 that，引导真正的主语。

39. Pure flint is too hard and even-grained that it chips in smooth curved flakes.

答案：B
测试点：so that 和 too…to 的用法
分析：TOEFL 考试中常见把这两个结构错误搭配的题型．后文有 that,说明(B)应当用 so.

40. The typical Georgian-style house is rectangular in shape, at less two stories high, and designed around a central stairway.

答案：B
测试点：习语.
分析：At least 是固定短语，表示”至少”，不用 less.

1990 年 01 月语法题

1. ---ratchet is a wheel or bar that can move in only one direction.
(A) A
(B) It is a
(C) Although a
(D) There is a

答案：A
测试点：冠词.
分析：ratchet (棘轮机构)是名词，名词前应加冠词，故选(A).

2. Thomas Jefferson's achievements as an architect rival his contributions ---a politician.
(A) such
(B) more
(C) as
(D) than

答案：C
测试点：介词.
分析：”作为政治家“要说 as a politician，故选(C). 前文 as an architect 可作为线索. 动词 rival (比得上，相比)在词意上也决定了前后两部分应相同结构.

3. The chief foods eaten in any country depend largely on ---best in its climate and soil.
(A) it grows
(B) what grows
(C) does it grow
(D) what does it grow

答案：B
测试点：what 引导的名词从句。
分析：depend on 后接名词性的成份。答案中(B)是名词从句，做介词 on 的宾语. (A)是主谓结构但并非名词从句，不能作宾语，(C)是问句形式，(D)结构错误.

4. Possibly the greatest advance in ---materials came with the invention of a cheap way to make steel.
(A) bridge-building
(B) building of bridges
(C) building a bridge
(D) bridges are built

答案：A
测试点：定语.
分析：materials 是名词，前面要用形容词性的词来修饰它. (A)是分词，可作定语. (B)是动名词短语；(C)是动宾结构；(D)是句子；均不可作定语.

5. ---, snakes frequently subdue their prey without injecting poison.
(A) Contrary to general belief
(B) General belief contrary to
(C) Belief contrary to general
(D) Contrary belief general to

答案：A
测试点：习语.

分析：contrary to+名词是．固定短语，表示“与……相反”，故选(A).

6. Two years after she was chosen president of the Texas State Senate, ---successfully for a seat in

(A) Barbara Jordan’s campaign being
(B) Barbara Jordan campaigned
(C) Campaigning for Barbara Jordan
(D) Barbara Jordan campaigning

答案：B
测试点：复合句。
分析：Two years after 引导的是时间状语从句，故逗号之后应是主谓完整的主句，即(B)。其余三句均不是主谓结构.

7. The values of a people, their customs, and their perceptions of the world ---their language.
(A) are influenced
(B) be influenced
(C) influencing
(D) influence

答案：D
测试点：谓语.
分析：本句有主语但缺谓语，应在答案中选择能充当谓语的动词形式，即(D)．(A)是被动语态，与句意不合；(B)(C)不能单独作谓语.

8. Over a very large number of trials, the probability of an event’s ---is equal to the probability that it will not occur.
(A) occurs
(B) will occur
(C) can occur
(D) occurring

答案：D
测试点：动名词.
分析：’s 是名词的所有格形式，后接名词性成份．答案(D)是动名词，可接在’s 后，其余均不可。

9. ---fashioned from a wick floating in a bowl of oil functioned according to the principle of capillary action.
(A) All lamps early
(B) Lamps all early
(C) All early lamps
(D) Early all lamps

答案：C
测试点：主语 / 词序.
分析：本句缺主语，应从答案中选择名词或名词组作主语．除(C)外，其余语序均错.
解题要点：指示性形容词 all,many,some 及 any 均应放在一般修饰性形容词前面.

10. Annie Jump Cannon, ---discovered so many stars that she was called “the census taker of the sky.”
(A) a leading astronomer who
(B) who, as a leading astronomer,
(C) was a leading astronomer
(D) a leading astronomer,

答案：D

测试点：同位语.
主语后面用逗号隔开的部分，常常是主语的同位语．应在答案中选择说明主语身份的名词性成(C)多了动词.

11. The less the surface of the ground yields to the weight of the body of a runner, ---to the body.
(A) the stress it is greater
(B) greater is the stress
(C) greater stress is
(D) the greater the stress

答案：D
测试点：“the+比较级 the+比较级”结构。
分析：看到 the less…，应想到这是 the+加比较级的句式。应在答案中选择相同的结构，即(D)the greater….
解题要点；此平列比较级句型是 TOEFL 常考题型，应注意两个比较的部分要结构相同.

12. And ideal is a standard ---people judge real phenomena.
(A) how
(B) of
(C) by which
(D) for it

答案：C
测试点：介词+which 结构.
分析：空格前后均为主谓完整的句子，说明这是复合句．主、从句中间应填入接两句的连词．(C) by which 意为 by the standard．(A)虽为连词，但意思不通．(B)为介词，(D)多主语 it。

13. Maine has ---weather than most of the other states in the continental United States.
(A) coolest
(B) the coolest
(C) cooler
(D) the cooler

答案：C
测试点：比较级.
分析：以 than 为线索，推知句中用了比较级，句词 weather 前所缺为比较级形式的形容词．答案(C)是形容词比较级的正确形式．(A)(B)为最高级；(D)多了 the.

14. Amoebas are ---small to be seen without a microscope.
(A) far too
(B) far and
(C) so far
(D) as far as

答案：A
测试点：too…to…结构.
分析：这一结构也是 TOEFL 常考的题型．注意副词 too 前面可以用表示程度的词来修饰，如：far，much 等.

15. Graphite conducts electricity ---does not burn.
(A) because
(B) if
(C) when
(D) and

答案：D

测试点：连词。

burns…是并列的谓语，应在答案中选择表示并列关系的连词。即(D)(A)表示表示时间，句意均不通，而且这些连词引导的状语从句都缺了主语.

连接的并列句中，如果主语为同一人或事物，第二句可省去此主语，直接连谓语动词.

16. The methods of spectrum analysis vary according to the wavelength region were studied.

答案：D
测试点：多词.
分析：过去分词 studied 作后置定语修饰 region，其作用相当于定语从句省去 which/that 及系词 be。这里的 were 应删掉。

17. Hurricanes are severe cyclones with winds over seventy-five miles an hour who originate over tropical ocean waters.

答案：C
测试点：从句连接词.
分析：who 和 which 的用法．句中，定语从句修饰的是物而不是人，连接词不能用 who，应用 that 或 which.
解题要点：定语从句连接词 who(人)和 which(物)的错用也是 TOEFL 常考题型之一.

18. A great proportion of the seeds of desert flora they possess germination-inhibiting substances.

答案：C
测试点：多词.
分析：possess 为谓语动词，主语为前面的 A great porportion，此处无需重复主语，they 多余。

19. Window treatment, furniture arrangement and color combine all contribute to the overall impression of a room.

答案：B
测试点：词性 / 并列结构.
分析：看到 and，要注意其两边成份是否同词性，同性质．and 前是名词词组，而此处 combine 为动词，应为名词 combination，与 treatment 和 arrangement 并列.
解题要点：当连接词 and 连接两项或更多项目时，应特别注意相连各成分的结构，词性相同.

20. Harvesting of grains is affected by annual changes in temperature or in the amount of moisture, but both.

答案：D
测试点：连词.
分析：此处不是转折的关系，而是选择，不能用 but,应当用 or．or both 是固定说法.

21. Due to its excellent tensile strength, acetate rayon is an important material for products so as hoses, and webbing.

答案：C
测试点：习语。
分析：看到紧接其后的耶，应想到这里要用 such。Such as 是固定短语。
解题要点；such as 是 TOEFL 考题中常见的短语.

22. It has not been determined how years sea turtles can live in their natural environment, but they will reach a very old age if left undisturbed by humans.

答案：A
测试点：缺词.
分析：how 是副词，后面不能直接加名词．应为 how many years.

23. A footnote is characteristically employed to give information that is too long or too detailed be included in the body of a text.

答案：D
测试点：too…to…的用法.
分析：看到前文的两个 too,应立即注意后面是否有 to…的部分．此处动词 be 前缺 to.

24. Watercolors dry more faster than other paints.

答案：C
测试点：比较级形式重复。
分析：遇到形容词或副词的比较级，应注意其比较形式是否重复。此处应去掉 more.

25. In mathematical terms, modern algebra is set of objects with rules for connecting or relating those objects.

答案：B
测试点：冠词.
分析：set 是可数名词，它前面一定要有冠词．应为…a set(of)….
解题要点：TOEFL 同类考题还有 a group of，a series of, a blend of.

26. Alike most fruit trees, the quince is normally propagated from shoots or cuttings.

答案：A
测试点：like 和 alike 的用法.
分析：alike 是副词或形容词，like 才是介词，这里要用 like.
解题要点：alike 和 like 的用法是 TOEFL 常考题型。见到划线的 alike，应立即注意是否用错。

27. A patent gives inventors exclusive rights to their inventions for a fix period of time.

是动词，这里要用形容词 fixed 修饰名词 period.

28. In 1981 the fossil jaw of a previously unknown small mammal was found onto a Navaho reservation in Arizona.

答案：D
测试点：介词.
分析：onto 表示动作，而表示地点要用 on．on the reservation 是固定搭配.

29. The wild carrot, knew as Queen Anne's lace, gave rise to the cultivated carrot in its domesticated form.

答案：B
测试点：习语 / 分词.
分析：固定说法， known as 是分词短语在句中作后置定语.

30. A statue, a monumental, a building, or a park may be dedicated to commemorate a distinguished individual.

答案：A
测试点：词性.
分析：冠词 a 后接名词，而 monumental 是形容词，应为 monument.
解题要点：这里是由 or 连接的 4 个并列结构。or 和 and 一样，要求所连接的部分同词性、同性质。

31. The Earth's magnetic poles are not stationary, but slowly shift its position.

答案：D 测试点：代词数的一致.
分析：此处代词指的是复数的 poles，不能用单数的 its，应为 their，portion 亦应相应改为复数.

32. A emotion is not necessarily aroused by something in the outside world.

答案：A
测试点：冠词.
分析：a 和 an 的用法以元音开头的名词前要用冠词 an，不用 a.
解题要点：注意划线的冠词 a 或 an 是否用错.

33. The elbows are joints that connected people's up arms with their forearms.

答案：D
测试点：词性.
分析：up 是副词，此处应用形容词 upper.

34. Ants have an elaborate structure social, and enjoy a longevity far greater than that of most

答案：B
测试点：词序。
分析：单个的形容词修饰名词时，应放在名词前。此处应为 social structure。
解题要点；形容词定语及其修饰的名词前后词序颠倒是 TOEFL 常考题型．应注意划线的名词+形容词的错误形式.

35. Municipal planners deal chiefly for the physical layout of communities.

答案：B
测试点：习语.
分析：Deal with 是固定短语.

36. A musician with multiply talents, Aretha Franklin is able to write songs that are unusually consistent in style and content.

答案：A
测试点：词性.
分析：multiply 是动词，此处需用形容词修饰名词 talents．应为 multiple.

37. Whether a healthy adult tends to feel hungry two, three, or four times a daily is a question of physiology and of culture.

答案：D
测试点：词性.
分析：冠词 a 后应接名词，而 daily 为形容词或副词．应为 day.

38. One of the most distinction dialects of North American English, Gullah is spoken by many people in the South Carolina area.

答案：A
测试点：词性。
分析：distinction 是名词，此处应用形容词 distinctive。
解题要点；看到 most，应想到其后可能是形容词或副词.

39. The novels of John Cheever belongs to a literary tradition that is concerned primarily with manners.

答案：A
测试点：主谓数的一致.
分析：主语是复数的 novels,谓语动词不能用第三人称单数形式．应为 belong.

40. Pennsylvania has the most institutions of higher learning than any other state has.

分析：后文有关键词 than，可知此处应是比较级而非最高级．应为 more.
解题要点：形容词或副词的比较级和最高级错用是 TOEFL 常考题型.

1990 年 05 月语法题

1. When ---in arctic regions, the Aleuts construct igloos as temporary winter shelters.
(A) travel
(B) to travel
(C) traveling them
(D) traveling

答案：D
测试点：省略句。
分析：引导状语成分的连词 when 可后接从句或亦可接分词。When+分词短语相当于从句省掉了主语和系词，即 when(the Aleuts are)traveling in arctic legions．(A)动词原形和(B)不定式均不可与 when 连用作状语；(C)多了 them.
解题要点：时间状语从句的连词(when,while)后可直接加分词短语。条件是这一从句的主语应与主句的主语同一人 / 物。

2. Most substances contract when they freeze so that the density of a substance's solid is ---of its liquid.
(A) than the higher density
(B) higher than the density
(C) the density is higher than that
(D) the higher the density

答案：B
测试点：比较级 / 词序.
分析：比较级的句式要求动词+形容词或副词比较级+than+被比较的成份，4 个答案中只有(B)符合此结构.

3. The mechanism by which brain cells store memories is ---clearly understood.
(A) none
(B) no
(C) not
(D) nor

答案：C
测试点：否定词.
分析：否定动词要用副词 not.

4. Desert animals ---a means of retaining moisture in such a hot, dry climate if they are to survive.
(A) need
(B) needing
(C) to need
(D) was needed

答案：A
测试点：谓语.
分析：空格两边都是名词性成份，说明所缺为谓语动词．答案中(A)可作谓语．(B)(C)不能单独作谓语；(D)用了被动式，与句意不合。

5. ---state of Wyoming is also known as the "Equality State" because Wyoming women were the first

in the nation to vote.

(D) As the

答案：A
测试点：冠词.
分析：空格后是一完整的复合句，空格内不可能填入带有连词或动词成分的(B)、(C)或(D)．这里缺少的是限定 state of Wyoming 的定冠词 the.

6. Fructose is a monosaccharide sugar that is much sweeter ---.
(A) than cane sugar does
(B) does cane sugar
(C) cane sugar
(D) than cane sugar

答案：D
测试点：比较句式.
分析：看到比较级的 sweeter 一词，就应在答案中寻找以 than 开头的形式，即(A)和(D)．(A)中动词 does 与比较级前半部分系词不一致，而答案(D)是省略了系词 is．的正确形式.
解题要点；比较级结构要求前后比较的两部分句子结构一样，应然，助动词(do，does，did)及系词(be)在后半部分可以省略.

7. Ground plans and contour maps of the Earth ---from aerial photographs.
(A) can be drawn
(B) can draw
(C) to draw
(D) drawn

答案：A
测试点：谓语 / 被动语态.
分析：空格前是名词性成份，所缺为谓语动词．空格后有 from 短语，说明谓语动词应为被动态，故选(A)．(B)为主动态；(C)(D)都是动词的非谓语形式分词，前缺助动词.
解题要点：空格后出现 from 或 by 的短语，动词常常是被动态.

8. By the middle of the twentieth century, painters and sculptors in the United States had begun to exert ---over art.
(A) influence worldwide a great
(B) a great worldwide influence
(C) influence a great worldwide
(D) a worldwide influence

答案：B
测试点：词序。
分析：exert 的宾语应是名词 influence，应在答案中分辨哪个是以 influence 为中心词的词，即(B).
解题要点；多个形容词修饰名词时词序排列是有规律的．其中心词名词位置一般在最后，冠词在最前面．其间的多个形容词则依与中心名词的修饰关系的强弱而从后往前排列．此句首先强调的是一个全球性的影响(world wide influence)然后再说明这个“全球性影响”是巨大的(agreat worldwide influencc).

9. ---millions of galaxies exist in the vast space outside the Milky Way.
(A) It is estimated that
(B) An estimate that
(C) That is estimated
(D) That the estimated

答案：A

空格后为完整的句子，空格前可能是短语或句子。(B)(D)都是不完整的结构；(C)与后文之间无连 that 后的从句才是真正的主语.

10. The extent of the harmful effect of locoweeds on animals depends on the soil ---the plants grow.
(A) which
(B) which in
(C) in which
(D) in

答案：C
测试点：介词+which 结构.
分析：空格后为主谓完整的定语从句．In which=where(介词+关系代词=关系副词)，用来修饰先行词 soil，表示地点.
解题要点：关系代词 which 在宾语从句中，应承担其主语或宾语的身份．如从句中主语、宾语俱全(或如此句 grow 为不及物动词，无需有宾语)，则应考虑用关系副词，或其变形介词+which。此形式为 TOEFL 常考题型。

11. The operetta first ---as a popular form of musical theater in the nineteenth century.
(A) to emerge
(B) emerging
(C) has emerged
(D) emerged

答案：D
测试点：谓语.
分析：句中缺谓语动词，而(A)(B)都是动词的非谓语形式，不可单独作谓语．(C)是完成时，不能与副词 first 搭配，故选(D).

12. ---complex organic catalysts originating in living cells.
(A) Enzymes
(B) Enzymes are
(C) Enzymes which are
(D) Enzymes while they

答案：B
测试点：主谓结构.
分析：句子主、谓均缺，应在答案中选择主语+动词的形式，即(B)．(A)无动词；(C)(D)含有从句.

13. In the eastern part of New Jersey ---, a major shipping and manufacturing center.
(A) lies the city of Elizabeth
(B) the city of Elizabeth lies there
(C) around the city of Elizabeth lies
(D) there lies the city of Elizabeth around

答案：A
测试点：倒装句。
分析：表示地点的介词短语放在句首，通常后面的句子要倒装。应在答案中选择动词+名词的形式，即(A).
解题要点；遇到倒装句，在 4 个答案中寻找以动词开头的形式.

14. Work in parapsychology, ---, has attracted a relatively small number of scientists.
(A) is a very controversial field
(B) which a very controversial field is

(C) a very controversial field
(D) a field very controversial which

测试点：同位语.
分析：主语后面的空格，两边用逗号隔开，常常要么是分词短语作定语，要么是同位语．应在答案中选择说明主语性质的名词性结构作其同位语，即(C)．(A)多了动词；(B)(D)与从句有关.

15. ---, the constitution of the Cherokee Nation provided for a chief executive, a senate, and a house of representatives.
(A) In 1827 they drafted
(B) The draft in 1827
(C) In 1827 was drafted
(D) Drafted in 1827

答案：D
测试点：分词短语/状语。
分析：空格位于句首，后面用逗号与完整的句子隔开，所缺常常是状语。(D)为分词短语，作时间状语。
解题要点；过去分词+in+年份是 TOEFL 常考短语.

16. Sociological studies have found that deeply hold values and principles are highly resistant to change.

答案：B
测试点：词形.
分析：修饰名词 values 应当用动词的过去分词，而 hold 是动词原形．应为 held.
解题要点：分词的作用相当于形容词.

17. For centuries large communities of people have living on houseboats in parts of the world where the climate is warm and the waters are calm.

答案：A
测试点：时态.
分析：Have living 是错误用法，应为 have been living、

18. Benjamin Franklin made the first bifocal spectacles for self by sawing the lenses of his eyeglasses in half.

答案：B
测试点：反身代词 / 近义词。
分析：self 为名词，意为“自我，本性”；此处应用反身代词 himself 指代主语 Benjamin Franklin.

19. Not only do artificial reefs provide fish with food and shelter, they also serve as importantly underwater landmarks.

答案：D

测试点：词性.

应用形容词，而 importantly 是副词．应为 important.
结尾的副词时，应注意其是否错用，是否应为形容词.

20. The United States Department of Agriculture supervises the quality, clean, and purity of meat.

答案：A
测试点：并列结构.
分析：关键词是 and，它所连接的部分应同词性、同形式．此处应用名词 cleanness 与 quality 和 purity 并列。

21. All birds, alike most reptiles and a few primitive mammals, develop from embryos in eggs outside the mother's body.

答案：B
测试点：like 和 alike 的用法。
分析：TOEFL 题中，这两个词常见错用．alike 是形容词或副词，like 才是介词，可后接名词．此处应为 like.
解题要点：题目中遇有划线的 alike，应首先考虑它是否用错.

22. The expansion of adult training programs has resulted partially from the feminist movement, which encouraging women to improve their skills for the job market.

答案：C
测试点：词形.
分析：which 是从句主语，其后接谓语动词．encouraging 不能单独作谓语．应为 encourages.

23. The most significant cosmological characteristic of the galaxies are the red shift in their optical spectra.

答案：B
测试点：主谓数的一致.
分析：主语是单数的 characteristic，系动词也要用单数的 is 不用 are.

24. James Whistler was indifferent to the titles of his painted and even changed the names of some works years after their completion.

答案：C
测试点：词性。
分析：代词 his 后接名词性成份，而 painted 是动词的形式。应为 paintings。

25. Duke Ellington's orchestra, playing his original compositions and arrangements, achieving a fine unity of style and made numerous innovations in modern jazz.

答案：B

连接两个并列的谓语部分，此处应用 achieved 与 made 并列.

26. Moles are almost completely blind, although its tiny eyes can distinguish light from dark.

答案：B
测试点：代词数的一致.
分析：此处代词所代为复数的 Moles,因此也应用复数的 their.
解题要点：代词与其所指代的名词数的不一致是 TOEFL 常考题型，改错题中有划线的代词则应首先考虑其单复数是否正确.

27. Noise is a psychological term referring toward unpleasant, unwanted, or intolerable sound.

答案：B
测试点：习语。
分析：Refer to 是固定的短语，不用 toward。

28. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman medical doctor in the United States, founded the New York Infirmary, an institution that have always had a completely female medical staff.

答案：C
测试点：主谓数的一致.
分析：that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 an institution，从句主语 that 指代单数的 Institution，故其谓语也应用动词的单数形式．have 应为 has.

29. Criminal contempt, committed in the presence of the court, may consist of disorderly behavior, disrespectful, or disobedience of a judge's orders.

答案：D
测试点：词性 / 并列结构.
分析：连词 or 所连接的成份应同词性、同形式．句中 or 前后均是名词，固此，(D)disrespectful 应为 disrespect.
解题要点：or 与 and 一样，当连接两项或两项以上并列成分时，应注意相连各项是否相等。

30. The Cubist movement in art was a reaction against traditional methods of portray reality.

答案：C
测试点：词形.
分析：of 要求后接名词性的成份作其宾语，而 portray 是动词．应用动名词 portraying.

31. During the 1600's skilled shoemakers scarce were in what is now the United States.

答案：C
测试点：词序.

分析：形容词 scarce 应置于系词 were 的后面，作表语.

of its electrons, it becomes positively charged and can combine chemically with other atoms.

答案：A
测试点：冠词.
分析：a 和 an 的用法 atom 是以元音开头的名词，前面冠词要用 an 而不用 a.
解题要点：注意划线的冠词 a 或 an 是否用错.

33. The National Education Association conduct extensive research on a great many aspects of education.

答案：A
测试点：主谓数的一致。
分析：主语 Association 为单数，谓语动词也要用单数形式。应为 conducts。

34. The pain-killing agent most commonly administered in dentistry is the local anesthetic, who produces loss of feeling only in a specific area.

答案：C
测试点：从句连接词 who 和 which 的用法.
分析：定语从句修饰说明 anesthetic(麻醉剂)，作主语的关系代词，指代的是物不是人，不能用 who．应为 which.
解题要点：who/which 混淆用错的题型在 TOEFL 考题中很常见．遇到这两个关系代词划线时，应务必认清它所限定的先行词是人还是物.

35. Certain types of computers work properly only in environments with controlled precisely temperatures.

答案：D
测试点：词序.
分析：分词作定语时，与其所修饰的名词之间不要加入副词．应为 precisely controlled(temperature)。

36. The gorilla, while not as curious than the chimpanzee, shows more persistence and memory retention in solving a problem.

答案：B
测试点：as…as…的用法.
分析：看到句中的 as，应立即注意后面的即是否缺失．than 应为 as.
解题要点：连词 as 与 than 本毫无关系，词意也不相同，但 TOEFL 考题中竟有几次把二者混淆错用．应注意划线的 as 或 than.

37. The belief in fairies have existed from earliest times, and the literature of many countries includes and their relationship to humans.

答案：A
测试点：主谓数的一致.
分析：主语为单数的 belief，谓语也要用单数的动词形式．have 应为 has.

38. Acrylic paint enables artists to experiment with many colors effects.

答案：D
测试点：名词的数.
分析：名词作定语时，应用其单数形式，不加 s．此处应用 color 修饰 effects.

39. Salt Lake City, Utah's capital and largest city, is industrial and banking center.

答案：C 测试点：冠词。
分析：名词 center 前缺冠词。应为 is an industrial(…center)。

40. A rat's sharp teeth can gnaw through wood, plaster, or soft metallic such as lead.

答案：D
测试点：词性 / 并列结构.
分析：连词旧两边的成份应同词性，同形式．此处应用名词与 wood 和 plaster 并列．metallic 是形容词；应为 metal．另外，短语 such as 应紧接在名词后面，亦可推知它前面的应当是名词.

1990 年 08 月语法题

1. Resin is a substance that ---in water.
(A) does not dissolve
(B) do not dissolve
(C) not dissolving
(D) not dissolved

答案：A
测试点：谓语.
分析：that 从句有主语而缺谓语．应在答案中选择可作谓语的动词形式，即(A)．(B)动词的数与主语不一致；(C)、(D)是分词，不可作谓语.

2. ---hardiness, daylilies can be cultivated particularly easily.
(A) Their
(B) Since their
(C) It is their
(D) Because of their

答案：D
测试点：介词短语。
分析：逗号后是一完整的句子，逗号前常常是状语，由分词短语或介词短语充当．答案中无分词，只有(B)(D)是介词结构．since 作介词时不表示原因，而是“自从…”的意思．(D)是正确答案。Because of 是介词短语。

3.A biologist does not merely describe organisms, but tries to learn ---act as they do.
(A) what cause them to
(B) causes them to what
(C) what to cause them
(D) what does to them

答案：A
测试点：宾语从句.
分析：1earn 后的宾语从句主谓语均缺，应选择主语+动词+…的形式．(B)缺主语；(C)to cause 不能作谓语动词；(D)what 为单数意义，动词应当用第三人称单数形式．(A)正确.

4.Vaporization in connection with general --- has a marked effect on long – term climate.
(A) atmospheric conditions that
(B) conditions are atmospheric
(C) are atmospheric conditions
(D) atmospheric conditions

答案：D
测试点：介词宾语.
分析：介词 with 要求名词性的成份作宾语，而 4 个答案中只有(D)是名词词组．(A)后接从句；(B)(C)均含有动词.

5. The oldest city in the state, --- .
(A) the Hudson’s Bay Company founded Vancouver, Washington, in the early nineteenth century
(B) the founding of Vancouver, Washington, by the Hudson’s Bay Company in the early nineteenth century
(C) Vancouver, Washington, was founded by the Hudson’s Bay Company in the early nineteenth century
(D) In the early nineteenth century with the founding of Vancouver, Washington, by the Hudson’s Bay

Company

分析：逗号前是名词性短语，为同位语，逗号后应是完整的句子。句首的同位语说明的是句子的主语，故主语应与 city 同义．答案中(C)是完整的句子，且以城市名为主语．(A)虽是句子，但主语是 company，与同位语不一致；(B)(C)不是句子.
解题要点：这类含有同位语的考题，通常有冗长复杂的 4 个答案．简捷的方法是快速浏览各答案的第一个单词，寻找与同位语相同含义的词语，如此句中的 Vancouver(温哥华)即是 city.

6. --- raw materials into useful products is called manufacturing.
(A) Transform
(B) Transforming
(C) Being transformed
(D) When transforming

答案：B
测试点；主语 / 动名词。
分析：由单数系动词 is 可以推知 materials 不是主语，主语缺，而 into 又提示了此主语应具有动作性，故选(B)动名词 transforming．动名词短语作主语要求其谓语为单数形式.

7. Alexander Graham Bell once told his family that he would rather be remembered as a teacher of the deaf ---of the telephone.
(A) than inventing
(B) than as the inventor
(C) the invention
(D) as the inventor

答案：B
测试点：would rather…than,．.
分析：结构．看到 would rather，就应在答案中寻找以 than 开头的形式，即(A)(B)．这个结构要求相比较的两项结构相等，但重复的部分可省略．故 would rather be remembered as…后，应为(be remembered)as…．即(B).

8. Because its leaves remain green long after being picked, rosemary --- associated with the idea of remembrance.
(A) and becomes
(B) became
(C) becoming
(D) to become

答案：B
测试点；被动语态 / 谓语。
分析：空格前为主语，所缺为动词。答案中只有(B)可作谓语动词。(A)多了 and；(C)(D)是动词的非谓语形式.

9. --- that of iron construction, the technology for constructing buildings with reinforced concrete developed rather rapidly.
(A) Dissimilar
(B) Different
(C) Not likely
(D) Unlike

答案：D
测试点：介词.

分析：此句需要介词短语作状语，四个答案中只有(D)unlike 是介词，正确用法．(A)应为 Dissimilar Different from (C)Not likely 是形容词.

10. Although adult education in the United States began in colonial times, --- chief growth has taken place since the 1920's.
(A) its
(B) so it
(C) but its
(D) it is

答案：A
测试点：代词.
分析：空格后为一完整句子，但作主语的名词 gowth 前既无冠词也无代词．(A)为代词，可修饰 growth。(B)、(C)前有连词，均不可与句首的 Although 同时使用。(D)是主语+动词的结构，不可用于此处.

11. Hot objects emit --- do cold objects.
(A) rays more than infrared
(B) rays are more infrared than
(C) more than infrared rays
(D) more infrared rays than

答案：D
测试点：词序 / 比较句式.
分析：(D)是正确的比较级句型．空格后的助动词 do 原应放在句尾，即 Hot objects emit more infrared rays than cold objects do．但朗读起来为了避免头重脚轻的语感，单独一个 do(does,did)通常都前移至较长的主语前.

12. An Olympic marathon is 26 miles and 385 yards, approximately --- from Marathon to Athens.
(A) the distance is
(B) that the distance is
(C) is that the distance
(D) the distance

答案：D
测试点：省略句。
分析：Approximately the distance from Marathon to Athens 为名词短语，补充说明整个句子，相当于省略了 which is 的定语从句．(A)缺少连词，(B)连接词 that 在此句中无所指代，且位置不对，(C)结构错误.

13. Although --- rigid, bones exhibit a degree of elasticity that enables the skeleton to withstand considerable impact.
(A) apparently
(B) are apparently
(C) apparently their
(D) are they apparently

答案：A
测试点：省略句.
分析：although 引导的让步状语从句如果是主系表结构，可省略主语及系词．即：Although(they are)apparently rigid.

14. One of the oldest types of aesthetic theory is that of formism, --- .
(A) reference to the imitation theory is popular
(B) the imitation theory is popularly referred to
(C) is the reference to the popular imitation theory

(D) popularly referred to as the imitation theory

分析：空格前为完整的句子，句尾为名词，所缺可能是同位语或后置定语．应在答案中选择名词词组或分词短语．(D)是分词短语.

15. A panda's primary activity is sleep, --- its waking hours looking for food.
(A) that it spends
(B) for spending
(C) and it spends
(D) will spend

答案：C
测试点：连词 / 主谓结构.
分析：逗号前为一完整句子，逗号后为另一句子，中间应用 and 连接(C)为 and+主谓结构.

16. The unit of measurement known as a "foot" has originally based on the average size of the human foot.

答案：B
测试点：习语.
分析：Be based on 是固定短语。此处应为 was．这个短语在 TOEFL 考题中以不同形式出现过多次。

17. Social reformer Florence Kelly played a role in the 1893 decision of the Illinois legislature to prohibition child labor.

答案：D
测试点；词性.
分析：prohibition 为名词此处应用动词 prohibit.
解题要点；划线的是以-tion 结尾的名词，而前面是 to，应考虑它是否错用，是否应为动词.

18. The term "technology" refers to the discoveries and inventions that help people improve its way of life.

答案：D
测试点：代词数的一致.
分析：此处代词指代 people，是复数意义，应用复数的 their.

19. Brooklyn, New York, had a population of about 23,000 when it becomes a city in 1834.

答案：C
测试点：时态.
分析：由时间状语 1834 推知，谓语动词不能用现在时，而应用过去时，即 became.
解题要点；考题中有具体数字表示的时间状语时，要留意句子的谓语动词是否应为一般过去时。

20. People can remember more information for higher periods of time when they use more than one of learning.

答案：B
测试点；词意.
分析：higher 指高度，而修饰表示时间阶段的 periods 应用 longer.

21. Jazz first flourished in New Orleans, Louisiana, and then spread at cities all across the country.

答案：C
测试点：介词.
分析：cities 前不用介词 at，而用 in.

22. Flower have long been cultivated and bred for their beauty and their fragrance.

答案：A 测试点：主谓数的一致.
分析：动词是复数的 have，推知主语应也是复数的．应为 Flowers.

23. When a spinning ball bounces, some of the energy contained in its rotation can transferred to its energy of forward motion.

答案：C 测试点：被动语态.
分析：can 后接动词原形，不能接分词．(C)can transferred 是错误形式．根据句意，应为被动语态 can be transferred。

24. One values product of a musk deer is musk, which comes from a gland near the male's abdomen and is used in medicines and perfumes.

答案：A
测试点；词性.
分析：(A)应用形容词 valuable 修饰主语名词 product.

25. The economy of Little Rock, Arkansas, is basis primarily on manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and government functions.

答案：B
测试点：习语.
分析：Be based on 是固定的短语，不用名词形式 basis.

26. The first United States citizen to become a professional sculptor was Patience Lovell Wright, which works were executed in wax.

答案：C

测试点：从句连接词.
分析：此处的连接词在定语从句中作 works 的定语，应用 whose.

current can consist of charges that are positive, negative, or both.

答案：A
测试点：冠词 a 和 an 的用法.
分析：electric 以元音开头，前面冠词要用 an.

28. Progress in the field of optically and new kinds of glass have made it possible to construct photographic lenses with a minimum number of materials.

答案：A
测试点；词性。
分析：In the field of 后接名词，而 optically 是副词。应为 optics。

29. In nature, the distributive of plants is obviously related to climate.

答案：B 测试点；词性.
分析：在冠词 the 与介词 of 之间的，不可能是单个的形容词，而应是名词．此处应用 distribution 作句子主语.
解题要点：见到 the / a…of 之间的划线词，应注意它是否为名词.

30. The United States Constitution requires that the President be a natural-born citizen, thirty-five years of age or be older, who has lived in the United States for a minimum of fourteen years.

答案：C
测试点：并列结构.
分析：连词旧两边的成份应同性质．or 前为表示年龄的短语 thirty-five years of age 后也应是说明年龄的 older，动词 be 多余．(A)系词 be 是正确用法，因为前面的动词 require 要求其宾语从句用原形动词。

31. How many people realize that Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings The yearling is a minor literary classic and an important contribute to regional literature?

答案：D
测试点；词性.
分析：冠词后应有名词出现，而 contribute 是动词．应为 contribution．(C)classic(名著，经典作品)是名词.

32. Ensuring an adequate water supply have been a concern ever since people began to live in towns and cities.

答案：B

测试点：主谓数的一致.
主语为动名词短语时，谓语动词应为单数形式．have 应为 has.
作主语，谓语动词要求用单数形式.

33. The most substances expand in volume when they are heated.

答案：A
测试点；冠词。
分析：most 单独作名词的定语，意为“大多数”，不是最高级的形式。此时 most 前不加冠词 the.
解题要点；应区别最高比较级 the most+形 / 副的形式与 most+名词的结构.

34. Due to sophisticated transportation networks, people can now buy the same types of perishable goods in Toronto like in New York City.

答案：D
测试点：习语.
分析：same…as…是固定短语，不用 like．as 是连词，而 like 是介词.

35. Glaciers that develop nearly the North and South Poles advance into the sea, break into pieces, and become icebergs.

答案：B
测试点：词性.
分析：nearly(几乎)是副词，此处应用介词州(接近).
解题要点：应区分 nearly 与 near 的词意和词性.

36. As inevitably as human culture has changed with the passing of time, so does the environment.

答案：D
测试点；as…as 结构。
分析：根据句子前半部分的谓语动词形式(has changed)， (D)应为 has。 此句的正常结构应为 The environment has changed with the passing of time as inevltably as human culture.

37. For some purposes it is convenient to think of a surface as the locus generated when a line straight or a curve moves through space in a prescribed manner.

答案：B
测试点：词序.
分析：单个形容词修饰名词时，一般放在名词前面．应为 straight line。
解题要点：单个形容词作定语，应置于名词前面．而在 TOEFL 考题中这个词序常常被颠倒．应留心划线的名词+形容词的错误形式.

38. A significant proportions of the plants and animals of Hawaii exists nowhere else in the World

答案：A

测试点；数的一致。
后接单数名词，不能用复数的 proportions。应去掉 s。

39. Mass advertising is employed when person – to – person selling is impractical, impossible, or simply inefficiency.

答案：D
测试点；词性 / 并列结构.
分析：or 所连接的部分应同词性、同形式．此处名词 inefficiency 应为形容词 inefficient,与 impractical 和 impossible 并列.

40. Mexican jumping beans are actually seeds in which contain moth larvae whose activity causes the seeds to “jump.”

答案：C
测试点：主语.
分析：此处定语从句中的连接代词 which 兼作从句主语，前面不用介词.

1990 年 10 月语法题

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

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

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“已知的最……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

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.

17. Doctor are discovering that there is a strong psychological component to chronic pain.

答案：A
测试点：主谓数的一致.
分析：动词是复数的 are discovering，主语应也是复数的．应为 Doctors.

18. With her talent for business promotion, Kate Gleason expansion her family's small machine-tool company into a major manufacturer of gear – cutting machinery.

答案：B
测试点；词性。
分析：此处需要动词作谓语，而 expansion 是名词。应为 expanded。
解题要点；与-tion 相同，名词后缀-sion 划线的部分以-sion 结尾的划线名词出现时，应首先检查此词词性是否用错.

19. Using their bills as needles, tailorbirds sew large leaves together with plant fiber to forming their nests.

答案：D
测试点；词形.
分析：此处需用不定式短语作状语表示目的，如后接动词原形．应为 to form.

20. Columns may be circular or polygonal in cross section, and are generally at least four times more taller than they are wide.

答案：D
测试点；比较级形式重复.
分析：遇有划线的比较级形式，应注意其 more 和-er 是否被重复使用．此处应去掉 more.

21. The poetry of Gwendolyn Brooks demonstrates a major characteristically of twentieth –century writing: the conflict between commitment to a social ideal and commitment to art.

答案：C

a 后应有名词，而 characteristically 为副词。应为 characteristic。

22. Montessori preschools differ than public elementary schools in that the activities focus on the child's individual abilities and interests rather than academic ones.

答案：A
测试点；习语.
分析：Differ from 为固定的短语，不用 than．(B)连词短语 in that 表示原因，引导状语从句.

23. Josh Billings roamed the country as a laborer when he was a young man, but settled down in his later life to become a humorist and lecturing.

答案：D
分析：(D)测试点：并列结构／词性．连词 and 两边应同词性、同形式．此处 and 前为说明身份的名词 humorist，and 后也应用一类似的名词，即 lecturer.

24. Data received from two spacecraft indicate that there is many evidence that huge thunderstorms are now occurring around the equator of the planet Saturn.

答案：B
测试点：many 和 much 的用法.
分析：这两个词常被错用．evidence 为不可数名词，应用 much 修饰，不能用 many。

25. Every individual cell, whether its exists as an independent microorganism or is part of a complex creature, has its own life cycle.

答案：A
测试点：代词.
分析：crests 为谓语动词，它前面的代词为主语．不能用所有格形式的 its,应为 it.

26. Because aluminum is nonmagnetic, it is value for protecting electrical equipment from magnetic interference.

答案：B
测试点：词性.
分析：value 这个词，以及与之有关的各种形式，常常出现在考题中．此处应用其形容词 valuable 作表语.

27. Nitrogen and oxygen are too important that most living organisms cannot survive without these elements.

答案：B

测试点：so…that 与 too…to…的用法.
分析：这两个结构常被错误搭配．看到后文无 to 而有 that，应知此处 too 应为 so。

and petroleum resulted when plants become buried in swamps and decayed.

答案：C
测试点；时态／并列结构.
分析：主句为过去时(resulted)，时间状语从句不能用现在时．and 连接两个并列的谓语部分，其一边为过去时的 decayed,另一边也应是过去时的动词．应为 became．亦可从句意方面分析；煤和石油的成因是远古时期的事情，不应用现在时.

29. Percapita income is a nation's entire income dividing by the number of people in the nation.

答案：B
测试点：过去分词表示被动.
分析：接在名词后面作定语时，divided by 是固定的短语，相当于省略的从句(that／which is)divided by"：这里应用过去分词表示被动的意思。

30. Jim Thorpe, a football, track, and baseball stars from Pennsylvania, is considered by many to be the greatest all-around athlete of modern times.

答案：B
测试点；数的一致.
分析：冠词 a 后应是单数名词．另外，此处的成分为主语的同位语 t 主语为单数，其同位语也应是单数的 star.

31. For centuries waterwheels were the only sources of power aside from human and animal strong .

答案：D
测试点：词性.
分析：形容词 human 与 animal 修饰的应是名词，而 strong 是形容词．应为 strength.
解题要点：应记牢 strong 及其名词 strength 两个词形.

32. Proteins form the most of the structure of the body and also act as enzymes.

答案：A
测试点；冠词。
分析：most 后接名词或介词，意为“大多数”，不是最高级形式，前面不加冠词。
解题要点，；most+名词(大多数的)和 the most+形／副(最高级)在 TOEFL 考题中常见混淆用错.

33. The attorney general of the United States advises the President on any questions of law who may arise in the conduct of administrative affairs.

答案：B
测试点：who 和 which 的用法.

分析：定语从句中，作主语的关系代词指代先行词 law，是物而不是人，不能用 who．应为 which 或 which 混淆错用是 TOEFL 常考题型.

34. Many of the science fiction publications by Ray Bradbury display a desire to rebel against society's depend on machines.

答案：D
测试点：词性.
分析：名词所有格's 后应接名词，(D)depend 应为 dependence.

35. The age of a geological sample can be estimated from the ratio of radioactive to nonradioactive carbon present in the object is examined.

答案：D
测试点：缺词 / 多词。
分析：名词后可接从句或作用相当于从句的分词作定语。此处可看作是定语从句缺主语 that/which，或是分词作定语，多了动词 is．(C) present (现存的)在此是形容词.

36. Dams vary in size from small rock barriers to concrete structures many feet height.

答案：D
测试点：词性/习语.
分析：表示长度、重量等单位的名词后接形容词，数词+feet long / high 是固定短语，不用名词 height.
解题要点：表示长、宽、高概念的形容词与其名词形式混淆是 TOEFL 常考题型．记住下面题型 wide-width，long-length，high-height.

37. Even before the human organism developed into their present stage of home sapiens, the beginnings of culture were already evident.

答案：B
测试点：代词数的一致。
分析：此处代词指代单数的 organism，不能用复数的 their，应用 its。
解题要点：代词与其所指代的名词单复数不统一是 TOEFL 常考题型．应特别注意划线的代词.

38. In the United States, sleds for recreation were first produced commercial in the 1870's or thereabouts.

答案：C
测试点：词性.
分析：修饰动词 produced 应用副词，而 commercial 是形容词．应为 commercially.

39. Employments agencies bring together persons qualified for specific jobs and employers who have those jobs available.

分析：名词作定语修饰另一个名词，用其单数形式，不加 s．(A)应为 Employment.

40. Salmon spend most of their adult lives in salt water, despite they return to their freshwater birthplaces to spawn and die.

答案：C
测试点：词性 / 连词.
分析：连接两个句子要用连词，而 despite 是介词，应为 while 或 but．(A)是正确的动词形式，因为主语 salmon 单、复数同形，而且后文 their 表明它是复数。

1991 年 01 月语法题

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

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.

(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…结构倒序.
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.

(C) around
(D) throughout

答案：D
介词/习语。
分析：Throughout one's life / existence 是固定短语。

16. Porcelain is not a single clay, and a compound of kaolin, ball clay, feldspar, and silica.

答案：C
测试点；not…but…用法.
分析：看到 not…，应想到后文有表示转折关系的 but 与之连用，不能用表示并列关系的 and 连接.

17. The bison, know for the hump over its shoulders, is usually called a buffalo in North America.

答案：A
测试点：词形
分析：分词短语作后置定语．know 是动词原形，而修饰主语应当用分词应为 known.

18. Perspiration, the body's built-in cooling mechanism occurs as a natural reaction to nervousness, intense heat, or vigorously exercise.

答案：D
测试点：词性 / 并列结构.
分析：连词 or 两边的成份应同词性、同性质，故 exercise 应与 nervousness 和 heat 一样，是名词而非动词。修饰名词应当用形容词 vigorous，不用副词 vigorously。
解题要点；遇到划线的-ly 结尾的副词时，应首先考虑它是否与其形容词形式错用.

19. Because of the rising cost of fuel, scientists are building automobile engines who will conserve gasoline but still run smoothly.

答案：D
测试点：who 和 which 的用法.
分析：定语从句修饰的 engines 是物而不是人，作为从句主语的关系词不能用 who,而应为 that 或 which.

20. The primary function of a sonometer is to calculate and demonstrate the relations mathematical of melodious tones.

答案：C
测试点：词序.
分析：单个的形容词修饰名词时，应放在名词前面．应为 mathematical relations.

解题要点；形容词(定语) +名词这一结构的词序颠倒是 TOEFL 常考题型。

way of looking at a map is not as a piece of papers, but as a record of geographically organized information.

答案：C
分析：a piece of 后面不可能是复数名词，改为 paper

22. The most useful way of looking at a map is not as a piece of papers, but as a record of geographically organized information.

答案：C
测试点；数的一致 / 名词的数
分析：A piece of 后应接单数名词，且 paper 作“纸张”讲时，为不可数，不能加 s.

23. Vitamin A is essential to bone grow and to the healthiness of the skin and mucous membranes.

答案：B
测试点：并列结构 / 词性.
分析：and 两边应同结构、同词性．and 后为 to+名词词组，and 前也应是 to+名词词组．grow 为动词，应为 growth.

24. The Moon, being much more nearer to the Earth than the Sun, is the principal cause of the tides.

答案：B
测试点；比较级形式重复。
分析：遇到划线的是比较级形式时，应注意其 more 和-er 的形式是否被重复。此处 more 多余.
解题要点；比较级形式重复使用是 TOEFL 常考题型.

25. One of the wildest and most inaccessible parts of the United States are the Everglades where wildlife is abundant and largely protected.

答案：C
测试点：主谓数的一致.
分析：主语是 one of…时，谓语动词或系动词要用单数．one 应为 is.
解题要点：句中出现 one of…结构时，应特别留意其谓语动词是否单数形式.

26. The dromedary camel is raised especially to racing.

答案：D
测试点：不定式 / 词形.
分析：此处 to 为不定式的符号，其后应接动词形式，不定式作目的状语．应为 race.

27. The founding of the Boston Library in 1653 demonstrate the early North American colonists in books and libraries.

答案：A
测试点；主谓数的一致/时态。
分析：动名词作主语(The founding)，谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式，而 demonstrate 为复数．或者，根据时间状语 in l653，谓语亦可用一般过去时 demonstrated.

28. Public recognition of Ben Shahn as a major American artistic began with a retrospective show of his work in 1948.

答案：B
测试点：词性.
分析：冠词 a 后应有名词，而 artistic 是形容词．应为 artist.

29. The texture of soil is determined by the size of the grains or particles that make up.

答案：D
测试点：习语 / 缺词.
分析：Make up 表示“组成”时，要带宾语．此处应为 make it up.
解题要点：与 make 有关的各种短语为 TOEFL 常考题.

29. To produce one pound of honey, a colony of bees must fly a distance equals to twice around the world.

答案：C
测试点：词性.
分析：equals 是谓语动词单数第三人称的形式，但此处不应是谓语，而应是修饰前面的名词 distance 的定语。应用形容词短语 equal to。

30. The domestic dog, considered to be the first tamed animal, is coexisting with human beings since the days of the cave dwellers.

答案：B
测试点；时态.
分析：时间状语是 since the days of the caved wellers (自从穴居时代起)，时态不应用现在进行时，而应用完成时或完成进行时 has been coedsting.

31. Nature not only gave the Middle Atlantic region fine harbors, however endowed it with a first-class system of inland waterways.

答案：C
测试点：not only…but also…的用法.
分析：这个结构常常出现在考题中．看到前面出现的 not only,就应注意后面是否有 but also 部分．however 应为 but also．解题要点：however 虽与 but also 词意相同，但前者是副词，后者为连

词。

change in their condition of rest or of motion.

答案：B
测试点；代词数的一致.
分析：matter 表示“物质”，为不可数名词，主语 All matter 视为单数，且谓语动词 resists 也说明了这一点．此处代词也要用单数的 its.

33. Swans, noted for graceful movements in the water, have been the subject of many poetry, fairy tales, legends, and musical compositions.

答案：D
测试点；近义词.
分析：poetry 表示“诗歌”，为总称，不可数．前有修饰可数名词的 many，此处应用可数的 poems 表示“诗”.

34. Since peach trees bloom very early in the season, they are in danger for spring frosts.

答案：C
测试点；介词/习语。
分析：Be in danger of 是固定短语，此处介词不能用 for。

35. Like some other running birds, the sanderling lacks a back toe and has a three-toed feet.

答案：D
测试点；名词的数的一致.
分析：冠词 a 后应接单数名词．应为 foot
解题要点；当划线的词中有 foot 或 feet 时，应首先考虑其单复数形式是否错用。

36. Lucretia Mott’s influence was too significant that she has been credited by some authorities as the originator of feminism in the United States.

答案：A
测试点：so…that 和 too…to…的用法.
分析：这两个结构常见被错误搭配．后文的 that 是关键词，说明此处应用 so.
解题要点；看到划线的部分有 too 出现，应首先考虑它是否用错.

37. Large bodies of water and the prevalence of moisture-bearing winds often produce a condition of tall humidity, affecting the local weather.

答案：D
测试点；近义词。
分析：tall 只可用来表示具体事物的高度，如身高、树高等，而 high 则可表示程度的高低，如；温度、

湿度，速度等．此处应为 high humidity.

38. Manganese does not exist naturally in a pure state because it reacts so easily with other element.

答案：D
测试点：数的一致.
分析：other 后面的可数名词要用复数形式．应为 elements.

39. Scientists estimate that as many as hundred millions visible meteors enter the Earth's atmosphere every day.

答案：B
测试点：数词.
分析：接在具体的数字后面时，million，hundred, thousand 这些词是数词，只有单数形式．应为 million.

40. Although not abundant in nature, zinc is important for both the galvanization of iron and the preparation of alloys as such brass and German silver.

答案：D
测试点；词序/习语。
分析：短语 as such 表示“照此”或“本身”，而此处后面举例，是“例如”的意思，应为 such as.

1991 年 05 月语法题

1. ---a bicameral, or two-chamber parliament.
(A) Canada has
(B) Having Canada
(C) Because Canada has
(D) That Canada is having

答案：A
测试点：主谓结构.
分析：本句主谓俱缺，应在答案中选择主语+动词的结构，即(A)．(B)不是主谓结构；(C)(D)均为从句形式。

2. ---time and labor, cartoonists generally draw the hands of their characters with only three fingers and a thumb.
(A) Saved
(B) Saves
(C) To save
(D) The saving

答案：C
测试点；不定式.
分析：逗号前的部分为表示目的的状语，可由不定式短语或从句承担．答案中无从句，故选不定式(C).

3. The recent discovery of a novel by Harriet Wilson, published in 1859, ---a landmark in Black American literature.
(A) has brought to light
(B) light to brought has
(C) brought to light has
(D) has light to brought

答案：A
测试点：词序/习语.
分析：本句有主语而缺谓语，bring sth to light 是固定短语，如宾语较长可放在 to light 之后，即 bring to light+宾语．故选(A).

4. ---telescopes of the 1600's magnified objects thirty-three times their original size.
(A) That the
(B) The
(C) This is the
(D) Being where the

答案：B
测试点；冠词。
分析：空格后句子完整，句首的名词前缺限定词，故选冠词(B)。

5. Thyme, ---, yields a medicinal oil containing thymol.
(A) a fragrant garden herb
(B) garden herb which is fragrant
(C) fragrant garden herb
(D) is an herb in a fragrant garden

答案：A
测试点；同位语.

分析：本句主谓语俱全，主谓之间两边逗号隔开的成份要么是分词短语作后置定语，要么是名词性同位是名词词组，作 Thyme 的同位语.
___谓语……．空格部分为标准的同位语结构.

6. Until the ninth century, written words were not actually separated, ---in some literary writing, dots or points were used to indicate divisions.
(A) in spite of
(B) contrary
(C) contrast to
(D) but

答案：D
测试点：连词.
分析：空格两边都是完整的句子，中间应有连词将其连接．答案(D)为表示转折的连词．(A)，(C)为介词性质，(B)为形容词，均不可连接句子。

7. Nutritionists ---goat milk to be rich, nourishing, and readily digested.
(A) consider
(B) is considered
(C) are considered
(D) considering

答案：A
测试点：谓语.
分析：本句有主语而缺谓语，应在答案中选择可作谓语的动词，即(A)．(B)(C)为被动态，与句意不符．(D)为非谓语形式.

8. ---conventional black ink costs newspapers about thirty cents a pound, most rub-resistant inks add at least ten cents more per pound to the bill.
(A) Furthermore
(B) Meanwhile
(C) Moreover
(D) While

答案：D
测试点：连词.
分析：本题为两个完整的句子，其意义相互对比，应用连词 while 连接．(A)、(B)、(C)均是副词.
解题要点：4 个答案中如有 while，应首先考虑它。

9. John Lone’s physical grace and ---age, sex, and culture make him an extraordinary performer.
(A) his ability to transcend
(B) is able to transcend the
(C) the transcending ability
(D) with his ability transcending

答案：A
测试点；并列结构。
分析：and 要求它所连接的成份性质相同。and 前是名词 grace，故应在答案中选择名词性的结构．排除系动词开头的(B)和介词开头的(D)．空格后另有三个名词 age，sex and culture，它们与前面的词的关系要么是并列，要么是其宾语．(C)无动词，不能带宾语．只有(A)既是名词词组，又可后带宾语.

10. Before ---of synthetic dyes, yarns were often colored by dyes obtained from natural vegetable and mineral matter.
(A) introducing
(B) introduction
(C) the introduction

(D) introducing that

分析：of 前应为名词，而名词前应有冠词，故选(C).

11. Ducks have been domesticated for many centuries ---commercially for their meat and eggs.
(A) raised
(B) and are raised
(C) raised as
(D) are raised

答案：B
测试点：并列结构 / 连词。
分析：本句只有一个主语，但却有两个谓语部分。这两个谓语应用连词 and 连接，故选(B).

12. Maggie Lena Walker, an insurance and banking executive, ---and spent her entire life in Richmond, Virginia.
(A) and was brought up
(B) brought up with
(C) who was brought up
(D) was brought up

答案：D
测试点：谓语 / 并列结构.
分析：连词 and 要求它所连接的两边同词性、同性质．and 后为动词，and 前应是另一动词，故选(D)．(A)重复 and；(B)多了介词；(C)为从句.

13. The activities of the international marketing researcher are frequently much broader than ---.
(A) the domestic marketer has
(B) the domestic marketer does
(C) those of the domestic marketer
(D) that which has the domestic marketer

答案：C
测试点：比较级.
分析：than 后应加被比较的对象．本句被比较的是主语 activities,可用 those 指代“以免重复，故选(C)。(A)(B)被比较的部分与原句不一致；(D)句子结构错误。
解题要点：答案中如有 that of / those of 出现，应首先考虑.

14. Mercury differs from other industrial metals ---it is a liquid.
(A) whereas
(B) in that
(C) because of
(D) consequently

答案：B
测试点：短语.
分析：空格后为表示原因的状语从句，故选(B)．(A)(D)不能表示原因；(C)为介词，不能连接句子.
解题要点：当 4 个答案中有 in that 时，应首先考虑它．In that 引导状语从句，表示原因.

15. In black verse ---of ten syllables, five of which are accented.
(A) line consists of each
(B) consists of each line
(C) each line consists
(D) it consists of each line

说明逗号后为从句，则逗号前必然是主句。In 引导的短语作状语，主句的主，谓语均缺，应在答案中选择主语+谓语动词的形式，即(C)．(A)(B)不是主谓结构，(D)用了形式主语，与句意不合.

16. Some art historians have say that too many artists have tried only to imitate previous painting styles.

答案：A
测试点：词形/时态.
分析：助动词 have 后接过去分词，表示完成时态．应为 said.

17. Inventor Granville Woods received him first patent on January 3, 1984, for a steam boiler furnace.

答案：A
测试点：词性.
分析：修饰名词 patent 应当用形容词性的代词 his，him 不能作定语.

18. Throughout history, shoes have been worn not only for protection and also for decoration.

答案：D
测试点；not only…but also…的用法。
分析：这是考题中常见的结构。看到前面的 not only，应立即注意后面是否有 but also 部分．and 应为 but.

19. Worker bees labor for the good of the hive by collecting food, caring for the young, and to expand the nest.

答案：D
测试点：并列结构.
分析：and 两边应同词性、同形式．句中 and 前为动名词短语 collecting…和 caning for…，此处也应用 expanding 与之并列.

20. Pathologists use their knowing of body tissues and body fluids to aid other physicians.

答案：B
测试点：词性.
分析：表示“知识”应当用名词 knowledge,不用 knowing.

21. Objects falling freely n a vacuum have the same rate of speed is regardless of differences in size and weight.

答案：C

测试点：多词。
为止是一完整的句子，regardless of…为状语，is 多余。

of sundials was considered to be an acceptable part of a student's educator as late as the seventeenth century.

答案：D
测试点：近义词.
分析：educator 意为“教育者”，而此处应用表示“教育”的 education.

23. Historians have never reached some general agreement about the precise causes of the Civil War in the United States.

答案：B
测试点：some 与 any 的用法
分析：some 用于肯定句中，any 用于否定句和疑问句中．此句是含有 never 的否定句，some 应为 any.

24. Of all the Native Americans in the United States, the Navajos from largest group.

答案：D
测试点：最高级 / 冠词.
分析：形容词最高级前应有定冠词．应为 form the largest (group).

25.A neutron star forms when a star much more massive than the Sun dies and exploded.

答案：D
测试点：时态 / 并列结构。
分析：and 所连接的两个动词应同形式、同时态。and 前为一般现在时的 dies，and 后也应用现在时 explodes.

26.A thorough study of mythology requires familiarity for the properties of properties of plants and trees, and the habits of wild birds and beasts.

答案：B
测试点：习语 / 介词.
分析：familiarity / familiar with 是固定短语，不用 for.

27.Quartz may be transparency, translucent, or opaque, and it may be colorless or colored.

答案：A
测试点：并列结构 / 词性.
分析：or 与 and 一样，要求它所连接的部分同词性、同形式．translucent 和 opaque 都是形容词，此处也应用形容词 transparent.

28.In an adult human, the skin weighs about seven pounds and covers it about thirty-six square feet.

测试点：多词。
分析：covers 的宾语是 about thirty-six square feet，it 多余。

29.A leading Canadian feminist and author, Nellie McClung, struggled relentlessly in the early twentieth century to win politically and legal rights for Canadian women.

答案：C
测试点：并列结构 / 词性.
分析：and 所连接的成份应同词性，同形式．此处 and 连接两个定语，一个是形容词 legal，另一个也要用形容词 political，不用副词.
解题要点：遇有-1y 结尾的副词下划线时，应注意其是否错用，是否应为形容词.

30.Metabolism consists of a complicated series of chemicals reactions carried out by living cells.

答案：B
测试点：词性.
分析：chemical 为名词时意为“化学制品、化学药品”，常用其复数形式；为形容词时，表示“化学的”。此处作 reaction 的定语，应为形容词，词尾不加 s。

31.Duke Ellington was the first person to compose extended jazz works and gives regular jazz concerts.

答案：D
测试点：并列结构 / 不定式.
分析：连词 and 两边的成份应结构相同．其一边为不定式短语 to compose…，另一边也应用不定式 to give.

32.Seismology has not reached yet the stage where earthquakes can be foretold with a great deal of accuracy.

答案：A
测试点：词序.
分析：not yet 常在一起连用．而且，动词与其宾语之间通常不加入副词．此处词序颠倒.

33.The design of the University of Virginia came at the end of Thomas Jefferson’s long career as theoretician, statesman, and architecture.

答案：D
测试点：并列结构 / 近义词。
分析：and 两边应同词性、同形式，其一边为表示职业的名词 theoretician，statesman 另一边也要用 architect.

34.At night the desert floor radiates heat back into the atmosphere and the temperature may be drop

答案：C
测试点：多词.
分析：动词 drop 前不应加系动词 be.

35.Although they are in different countries, Windsor, Ontario and Detroit, Michigan are close neighbors and cooperate on numerous matters of mutually interest.

答案：D
测试点：词性.
分析：修饰名词 interest 要用形容词 mutual，不用副词 matually.

36.First incorporated in 1871, Dallas, Texas, had become the seventh largest cities in the United States by 1976.

答案：D
测试点：数的一致．]
分析：主语是 Dallas，Texas(城市名+州名)，为单数其表语也应用单数 city.
解题要点：表示“第几”的序数词后应接单数名词.

37.Will Rogers was widely recognized for his daily newspaper column, in which he humorously criticized and commented in the politics of his time.

答案：D
测试点；习语
分析：to comment on 是固定短语，不用其他介词。

38.The free silver movement, promoting unlimited silver coinage, gained prominent, in the late 1800's.

答案：C
测试点；词性.
分析：动词 gained 后接名词作宾语，而 prominent 是形容词．应为 prominence.

39.The continental divide refers to an imaginary line in the North American Rockies that divides the waters flowing into the Atlantic Ocean from it flowing into the Pacific.

答案：D
测试点：代词/数的一致.
分析：此处代词指代复数的 waters，不能用 it,应用复数 those．另外，(A)the waters 表示“水域、水体，江河”等意义，用复数正确.

40.The Petrified Forest of eastern Arizona are made up of tree trunks that were buried in mud,sand, and have turned to stone.

答案：A
测试点：主谓数的一致.
分析：主语为 Forest，单数，系动词也要用单数的 is,不能用 are.

1991 年 05 月语法题

1. ---a bicameral, or two-chamber parliament.
(A) Canada has
(B) Having Canada
(C) Because Canada has
(D) That Canada is having

答案：A
测试点：主谓结构.
分析：本句主谓俱缺，应在答案中选择主语+动词的结构，即(A)．(B)不是主谓结构；(C)(D)均为从句形式。

2. ---time and labor, cartoonists generally draw the hands of their characters with only three fingers and a thumb.
(A) Saved
(B) Saves
(C) To save
(D) The saving

答案：C
测试点；不定式.
分析：逗号前的部分为表示目的的状语，可由不定式短语或从句承担．答案中无从句，故选不定式(C).

3. The recent discovery of a novel by Harriet Wilson, published in 1859, ---a landmark in Black American literature.
(A) has brought to light
(B) light to brought has
(C) brought to light has
(D) has light to brought

答案：A
测试点：词序/习语.
分析：本句有主语而缺谓语，bring sth to light 是固定短语，如宾语较长可放在 to light 之后，即 bring to light+宾语．故选(A).

4. ---telescopes of the 1600's magnified objects thirty-three times their original size.
(A) That the
(B) The
(C) This is the
(D) Being where the

答案：B
测试点；冠词。
分析：空格后句子完整，句首的名词前缺限定词，故选冠词(B)。

5. Thyme, ---, yields a medicinal oil containing thymol.
(A) a fragrant garden herb
(B) garden herb which is fragrant
(C) fragrant garden herb
(D) is an herb in a fragrant garden

答案：A
测试点；同位语.

分析：本句主谓语俱全，主谓之间两边逗号隔开的成份要么是分词短语作后置定语，要么是名词性同位是名词词组，作 Thyme 的同位语.
___谓语……．空格部分为标准的同位语结构.

6. Until the ninth century, written words were not actually separated, ---in some literary writing, dots or points were used to indicate divisions.
(A) in spite of
(B) contrary
(C) contrast to
(D) but

答案：D
测试点：连词.
分析：空格两边都是完整的句子，中间应有连词将其连接．答案(D)为表示转折的连词．(A)，(C)为介词性质，(B)为形容词，均不可连接句子。

7. Nutritionists ---goat milk to be rich, nourishing, and readily digested.
(A) consider
(B) is considered
(C) are considered
(D) considering

答案：A
测试点：谓语.
分析：本句有主语而缺谓语，应在答案中选择可作谓语的动词，即(A)．(B)(C)为被动态，与句意不符．(D)为非谓语形式.

8. ---conventional black ink costs newspapers about thirty cents a pound, most rub-resistant inks add at least ten cents more per pound to the bill.
(A) Furthermore
(B) Meanwhile
(C) Moreover
(D) While

答案：D
测试点：连词.
分析：本题为两个完整的句子，其意义相互对比，应用连词 while 连接．(A)、(B)、(C)均是副词.
解题要点：4 个答案中如有 while，应首先考虑它。

9. John Lone’s physical grace and ---age, sex, and culture make him an extraordinary performer.
(A) his ability to transcend
(B) is able to transcend the
(C) the transcending ability
(D) with his ability transcending

答案：A
测试点；并列结构。
分析：and 要求它所连接的成份性质相同。and 前是名词 grace，故应在答案中选择名词性的结构．排除系动词开头的(B)和介词开头的(D)．空格后另有三个名词 age，sex and culture，它们与前面的词的关系要么是并列，要么是其宾语．(C)无动词，不能带宾语．只有(A)既是名词词组，又可后带宾语.

10. Before ---of synthetic dyes, yarns were often colored by dyes obtained from natural vegetable and mineral matter.
(A) introducing
(B) introduction
(C) the introduction

(D) introducing that

分析：of 前应为名词，而名词前应有冠词，故选(C).

11. Ducks have been domesticated for many centuries ---commercially for their meat and eggs.
(A) raised
(B) and are raised
(C) raised as
(D) are raised

答案：B
测试点：并列结构 / 连词。
分析：本句只有一个主语，但却有两个谓语部分。这两个谓语应用连词 and 连接，故选(B).

12. Maggie Lena Walker, an insurance and banking executive, ---and spent her entire life in Richmond, Virginia.
(A) and was brought up
(B) brought up with
(C) who was brought up
(D) was brought up

答案：D
测试点：谓语 / 并列结构.
分析：连词 and 要求它所连接的两边同词性、同性质．and 后为动词，and 前应是另一动词，故选(D)．(A)重复 and；(B)多了介词；(C)为从句.

13. The activities of the international marketing researcher are frequently much broader than ---.
(A) the domestic marketer has
(B) the domestic marketer does
(C) those of the domestic marketer
(D) that which has the domestic marketer

答案：C
测试点：比较级.
分析：than 后应加被比较的对象．本句被比较的是主语 activities,可用 those 指代“以免重复，故选(C)。(A)(B)被比较的部分与原句不一致；(D)句子结构错误。
解题要点：答案中如有 that of / those of 出现，应首先考虑.

14. Mercury differs from other industrial metals ---it is a liquid.
(A) whereas
(B) in that
(C) because of
(D) consequently

答案：B
测试点：短语.
分析：空格后为表示原因的状语从句，故选(B)．(A)(D)不能表示原因；(C)为介词，不能连接句子.
解题要点：当 4 个答案中有 in that 时，应首先考虑它．In that 引导状语从句，表示原因.

15. In black verse ---of ten syllables, five of which are accented.
(A) line consists of each
(B) consists of each line
(C) each line consists
(D) it consists of each line

说明逗号后为从句，则逗号前必然是主句。In 引导的短语作状语，主句的主，谓语均缺，应在答案中选择主语+谓语动词的形式，即(C)．(A)(B)不是主谓结构，(D)用了形式主语，与句意不合.

16. Some art historians have say that too many artists have tried only to imitate previous painting styles.

答案：A
测试点：词形/时态.
分析：助动词 have 后接过去分词，表示完成时态．应为 said.

17. Inventor Granville Woods received him first patent on January 3, 1984, for a steam boiler furnace.

答案：A
测试点：词性.
分析：修饰名词 patent 应当用形容词性的代词 his，him 不能作定语.

18. Throughout history, shoes have been worn not only for protection and also for decoration.

答案：D
测试点；not only…but also…的用法。
分析：这是考题中常见的结构。看到前面的 not only，应立即注意后面是否有 but also 部分．and 应为 but.

19. Worker bees labor for the good of the hive by collecting food, caring for the young, and to expand the nest.

答案：D
测试点：并列结构.
分析：and 两边应同词性、同形式．句中 and 前为动名词短语 collecting…和 caning for…，此处也应用 expanding 与之并列.

20. Pathologists use their knowing of body tissues and body fluids to aid other physicians.

答案：B
测试点：词性.
分析：表示“知识”应当用名词 knowledge,不用 knowing.

21. Objects falling freely n a vacuum have the same rate of speed is regardless of differences in size and weight.

答案：C

测试点：多词。
为止是一完整的句子，regardless of…为状语，is 多余。

of sundials was considered to be an acceptable part of a student's educator as late as the seventeenth century.

答案：D
测试点：近义词.
分析：educator 意为“教育者”，而此处应用表示“教育”的 education.

23. Historians have never reached some general agreement about the precise causes of the Civil War in the United States.

答案：B
测试点：some 与 any 的用法
分析：some 用于肯定句中，any 用于否定句和疑问句中．此句是含有 never 的否定句，some 应为 any.

24. Of all the Native Americans in the United States, the Navajos from largest group.

答案：D
测试点：最高级 / 冠词.
分析：形容词最高级前应有定冠词．应为 form the largest (group).

25.A neutron star forms when a star much more massive than the Sun dies and exploded.

答案：D
测试点：时态 / 并列结构。
分析：and 所连接的两个动词应同形式、同时态。and 前为一般现在时的 dies，and 后也应用现在时 explodes.

26.A thorough study of mythology requires familiarity for the properties of properties of plants and trees, and the habits of wild birds and beasts.

答案：B
测试点：习语 / 介词.
分析：familiarity / familiar with 是固定短语，不用 for.

27.Quartz may be transparency, translucent, or opaque, and it may be colorless or colored.

答案：A
测试点：并列结构 / 词性.
分析：or 与 and 一样，要求它所连接的部分同词性、同形式．translucent 和 opaque 都是形容词，此处也应用形容词 transparent.

28.In an adult human, the skin weighs about seven pounds and covers it about thirty-six square feet.

测试点：多词。
分析：covers 的宾语是 about thirty-six square feet，it 多余。

29.A leading Canadian feminist and author, Nellie McClung, struggled relentlessly in the early twentieth century to win politically and legal rights for Canadian women.

答案：C
测试点：并列结构 / 词性.
分析：and 所连接的成份应同词性，同形式．此处 and 连接两个定语，一个是形容词 legal，另一个也要用形容词 political，不用副词.
解题要点：遇有-1y 结尾的副词下划线时，应注意其是否错用，是否应为形容词.

30.Metabolism consists of a complicated series of chemicals reactions carried out by living cells.

答案：B
测试点：词性.
分析：chemical 为名词时意为“化学制品、化学药品”，常用其复数形式；为形容词时，表示“化学的”。此处作 reaction 的定语，应为形容词，词尾不加 s。

31.Duke Ellington was the first person to compose extended jazz works and gives regular jazz concerts.

答案：D
测试点：并列结构 / 不定式.
分析：连词 and 两边的成份应结构相同．其一边为不定式短语 to compose…，另一边也应用不定式 to give.

32.Seismology has not reached yet the stage where earthquakes can be foretold with a great deal of accuracy.

答案：A
测试点：词序.
分析：not yet 常在一起连用．而且，动词与其宾语之间通常不加入副词．此处词序颠倒.

33.The design of the University of Virginia came at the end of Thomas Jefferson’s long career as theoretician, statesman, and architecture.

答案：D
测试点：并列结构 / 近义词。
分析：and 两边应同词性、同形式，其一边为表示职业的名词 theoretician，statesman 另一边也要用 architect.

34.At night the desert floor radiates heat back into the atmosphere and the temperature may be drop

答案：C
测试点：多词.
分析：动词 drop 前不应加系动词 be.

35.Although they are in different countries, Windsor, Ontario and Detroit, Michigan are close neighbors and cooperate on numerous matters of mutually interest.

答案：D
测试点：词性.
分析：修饰名词 interest 要用形容词 mutual，不用副词 matually.

36.First incorporated in 1871, Dallas, Texas, had become the seventh largest cities in the United States by 1976.

答案：D
测试点：数的一致．]
分析：主语是 Dallas，Texas(城市名+州名)，为单数其表语也应用单数 city.
解题要点：表示“第几”的序数词后应接单数名词.

37.Will Rogers was widely recognized for his daily newspaper column, in which he humorously criticized and commented in the politics of his time.

答案：D
测试点；习语
分析：to comment on 是固定短语，不用其他介词。

38.The free silver movement, promoting unlimited silver coinage, gained prominent, in the late 1800's.

答案：C
测试点；词性.
分析：动词 gained 后接名词作宾语，而 prominent 是形容词．应为 prominence.

39.The continental divide refers to an imaginary line in the North American Rockies that divides the waters flowing into the Atlantic Ocean from it flowing into the Pacific.

答案：D
测试点：代词/数的一致.
分析：此处代词指代复数的 waters，不能用 it,应用复数 those．另外，(A)the waters 表示“水域、水体，江河”等意义，用复数正确.

40.The Petrified Forest of eastern Arizona are made up of tree trunks that were buried in mud,sand, and have turned to stone.

答案：A
测试点：主谓数的一致.
分析：主语为 Forest，单数，系动词也要用单数的 is,不能用 are.

1991 年 10 月语法题

1. --- a lonely and rugged life, far from home and family.
(A) Wherever the early prospector lived
(B) The early prospector lived
(C) Not only did the early prospector live
(D) The early prospector living

答案：B
测试点：主谓结构.
分析：逗号后为一短语，逗号前应是句子．句子主谓语均缺，应在答中选择主语牛动词的形式，即阗)．(A)(C)为从句；(D)无谓语动词.

2. Helium is --- all gases to liquefy and is impossible to solidify at normal air pressure.
(A) more than difficult
(B) the most difficult of
(C) more difficult of
(D) most difficult

答案：B
测试点：最高级.
分析：形容词的最高级由 the+most+原级构成，故选(B)．解题要点：见到空格后有 all 或 of all 这类词出现，应想到要用最高级。可在答案中首先排除含有 more 或 more than 等词的比较级形式，如(A)(C).

3. Every year Canadian --- about 75 percent of their exports to the United States.
(A) businesses that sell
(B) selling businesses
(C) businesses sell
(D) that sell to businesses

答案：C
测试点：主谓结构.
分析：本句空格前有定语而主语、谓语均缺，应在答案中选择主语+动词的形式，即 (C)．(A)(D)含 that 从句；(B)无可作谓语的动词.

4. An innovator, ballerina Augusta Maywood was --- a traveling company.
(A) to form the first
(B) the first to form
(C) who formed the first
(D) forming the first

答案：B
测试点：习语 / 词序.
分析：The first…to do…是固定结构，表示顺序、名次，属 TOEFL 常考题型.

5. When water freezes in the cracks of rocks, --- expands, causing the rocks to break apart.
(A) it
(B) but
(C) then
(D) and

答案：A
测试点：主语。
分析：空格前为 when 引导的从句，从句后应是主句。主句有谓语 expands 而缺主语，应在答案中选择

名词或代词充当主语．(A)是代词，其作 3 个均是连词或副词.

6. With x – ray microscopes scientists can see through live insects --- even through solid pieces of

(A) however
(B) nevertheless
(C) or
(D) yet

答案：C
测试点：连词 / 并列结构.
分析：句中有两个 through 引导的介词短语相并列，应当用 and 或 or 一类的连词将其连接，故选(C).

7. As resident of New Mexico, Dennis Chavez --- to the House of Representatives in 1930 and to the Senate in1938.
(A) when elected
(B) elected
(C) who was elected
(D) was elected

答案：D
测试点：谓语/习语.
分析：elect 是考题中常出现的词．本句有主语而缺谓语，应在答案中选择可作谓语的动词．即(B)或(D)。“be elected to+职务”是固定短语，故选被动语态的(D)。

8. --- are not leached out of soil, reclamation procedures are needed to restore the land's productivity.
(A) For concentrations of salt
(B) Salt concentrations that
(C) If salt concentrations
(D) With concentrations of salt

答案：C
测试点；状语从句.
分析：逗号后为完整的句子，逗号前可能是短语或从句．空格后有 are not leached 的谓语部分，可见这里是从句而非短语．从句缺主语及连接词，应在答案中选择连接词+主语的形式，即(C).

9. --- social crusade aroused Elizabeth Williams'enthusiasm more than the expansion of educational facilities for immigrants to the United States.
(A) No
(B) Nothing
(C) Not
(D) None

答案：A
测试点：否定词.
分析：空格处为定语，修饰名词 crusade，应当选择形容词，4 答案中只有(A)No 是形容词。(B)是名词或副词：(C)是副词：(D)是代词。解题要点；否定词应用 no。of 是副词，no 与 not 混淆是 TOEFL 常考题型.

10. --- as 2500 B.C., the Egyptians used mirrors made of highly polished metal.
(A) In early
(B) As early
(C) Early
(D) Was as early

答案：B

测试点：as…as…结构.
…的连用，有时可以表示强调．看到空格后出现 as，就应在答案中寻找含有另一个 as 的．逗号后为完整的句子，逗号前为其状语，故排除含有动词的(D)，选(B)．此句意为

11. The quantum theory states ---, such as light, is given off and absorbed in tiny definite units called quanta or photons.
(A) energy that
(B) that it is energy
(C) it is energy
(D) that energy

答案：D
测试点；宾语从句。
分析：states 后为宾语从句，从句有谓语 is given 而缺主语和连接词，应在答案中选择连接词+主语的形式，即(D)．解题要点：遇到宾语从句，在答案中可先看以 that 开头的形式.

12. Quails typically have short rounded wings that enable --- spring into full flight instatly when disturbed in their hiding places.
(A) they
(B) to their
(C) its
(D) them to

答案：D
测试点：习语.
分析：Enable sb．to do…是固定短语，故选(D).

13. Geysers are found near rivers and lakes, where water drains through the soil ---.
(A) surface below the deep
(B) deep below the surface
(C) the deep below surface
(D) the deep surface below

答案：B
测试点：词序。
分析：deep 为副词，修饰后面的介词短语 below the surface．(A)(C)语序错误；(D)中心词是 surface，为名词词组，与句意不合.

14. Algebra generalizes certain basic laws ---the addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of all numbers.
(A) govern
(B) that govern
(C) have governed
(D) which they govern

答案：B
测试点：主谓结构。
分析：空格前为主句，空格及其后部分为修饰 laws 的定语从句。从句主语，谓语均缺．应在答案中选择主语+动词的形式．即(B).

15. Even at low levels, ---.
(A) the nervous system has produced detrimental effects by lead
(B) lead's detrimental effects are producing the nervous system
(C) lead produces detrimental effects on the nervous system
(D) the detrimental effects produced by lead on the nervous system

空格前只有短语作状语，缺整个句子．短语的逻辑主语应与句子主语一致；短语说的是 lead,故选以 lead 作主语的(C).

16. The culinary expert Fannie Farmer taught dietetics, kitchen management, and to cook at her famous Boston school.

答案：C
测试点：词形 / 并列结构。
分析：连词 and 要求它所连接的部分同词性、同形式。and 一边为名词 dietetics 和 management，另一边也要用动名词 cooking，不能用动词不定式 to cook。

17. The elephant relies more on its sense of smell than for any other sense.

答案：B
测试点；并列结构.
分析：more…than 结构要求前后比较的两部分同词性、同形式．(B)应为介词 on，与比较的第一部分 on its sense of smell 并列.

18. A few naturally elements exist in such small amounts that they are known mainly from laboratory-made samples.

答案：A
测试点：词性.
分析：naturally 是副词，而修饰名词 elements 应用形容词，即 natural.
解题要点：看到划线的以-ly 结尾的副词时，应注意其是否错用，是否应用形容词.

19. Some insects hear ultrasonic sounds more than two octaves than higher humans can.

答案：D
测试点：词序。
分析：than 应接在形容词或副词比较级的后面，而不能放在它前面。应为 higher than。

20. To stay warm in cold weather, cold-blooded animals must expose itself to a source of warmth such as direct sunlight.

答案：B
测试点：代词数的一致.
分析：代词在人称和数上应与其所指代的名词一致．此处代词指代的 animals 为复数，代词也要用复数的 themselves.

21. A severe illness where she was just nineteen months old deprived Helen Keller of both her sight and hearing.

表示地点，而此处从句说明的是时间，应当用表示时间的 when.

22. Like all ecological systems, a forest is made up of a living environment and a nonliving environment, the latter composed of air, rocks, soiled, and water.

答案：D
测试点：词性 / 并列结构。
分析：and 要求所连接的部分同词性、同形式。soiled 应为名词形式 soil，用以与其前后的 air rocks 和 water 并列.

23. The purposeful of the elementary school is to introduce children to the skills, information, and attitudes necessary for a smooth adjustment to society.

答案：A
测试点：词性.
分析：句子主语应为名词性质，而 purposeful 是形容词．应为名词 purpose.
解题要点：看到划线的词位置在 the…of 之间，应想到要用名词形式.

24. Notorious as a host for wheat rust, the barberry bush has been banned from many area.
答案：D 测试点：名词的数.
分析：area 为单数，而 many 后应接复数名词．应为 areas.

25. Christopher Plummer is a Canadian actor who has starred in stage, television, and film productions on both sides the Atlantic Ocean.

答案：D
测试点；习语。
分析：On both sides of 是固定短语，此处漏了介词 of。

26. A microphone enables a soft tone to be amplified, thus making it possible the gentle renditions of romantic love songs in a large hall.

答案：C
测试点；多词 / 形式宾语.
分析：it 看似形式宾语，但后文并无 to…或 that…的真正宾语部分，故 it 为多余．make+宾语十形容词 / 名词是固定搭配，此句宾语过长，故放在形容词后面.
解题要点：应区别两个相似但截然不同的句子结构：
(1)make it(possible)to do…(形式宾语)；
(2)make (possible) +宾语(冗长的宾语通常放在后面)。

27. Atrophy is a decrease in size of a cell, organ, tissues, or other part of the body such as a limb.

答案：C

要求它所连接的部分同词性、同形式。此处 or 所连接的其他成份如 cell，organ 均为单 tissue．这三个共同一个冠词 a.

28. The poetry of e.e. cummings illustrates the way in which some poets bend grammatical rules as they strive to expression their insights.

答案：D
测试点：词性/习语.
分析：Strive to do sth 是固定短语．strive 如后接动词．而 expression 是名词，应为 express.
解题要点：看到划线的为-ion 或-tion 结尾的名词，而其前面紧接 to，应考虑这个词是否错用，是否应为动词.

29. In the wild, tea plants become trees of approximately thirty feet in high.
答案：D
测试点；词性。
分析：high 是形容词，而介词 in 后应接名词性成份。应为 height。

30. Accounting is described as art of classifying, recording, and reporting significant financial events.

答案：A
测试点；冠词.
分析：名词 art 前应有冠词．应为 as an art.

31. The development of the watch depended upon the invent of the mainspring.

答案：C
测试点：词性.
分析：invent 是动词，而冠词 the 后应为名词．应为 invention.
解题要点：看到 the…of 的结构，应注意其中间划线的词应为名词.

32. The ordeal of the Cherokee Indians, who were forcible moved from their homeland in the 1830's, is remembered as the "Trail of Tears."
答案：B
测试点：词性.
分析：forcible 是形容词，但修饰谓语动词 moved 应用副词．应为 forcibly.

33. Physical fitness activities can lead to an alarming variety of injuries if participants push themselves greatly hard.

答案：D
测试点；近义词。
分析：greatly 只能修饰动词，不能修饰单一普通副词或形容词。此处应用 very。

34. The structure or behavior of many protozoans are amazingly complex for single-celled animals.

，说明主语应为复数，而 structure 和 behavior 是两个单数名词，用 or 连接仍是单数的意义，应用 and 使其成为复数.

35. Alaska's rough climate and terrain divide the state into isolated regions and the difficult of highway maintenance is a troublesome problem.

答案：C
测试点：词性.
分析：冠词 the 后应接名词．difficult 是形容词，应用 difficulty．解题要点：看到 the…of 的结构，应注意其中间划线的应为名词.

36. For hundreds of years, sailors relied on echoes to warn them of another ships, icebergs, or cliffs in foggy weather.

答案：C
测试点；other 和 another 的用法。
分析：another 后接单数名词，而 ships 为复数，应当用 other。
解题要点：这是 TOEFL 改错题中常考题型．应注意划线的 other 或 another 是否用错.

37. Although he is employed in the scientific and technical fields, the metric system is not generally utilized in the United States.

答案：A
测试点：代词.
分析：此处代词指代的是 the metric system,是物而不是人．he 应为 it.

38. Prototypical oboes did a loud, harsh tone, but the modern oboe is appreciated for its smooth and beautiful tone.

答案：A
测试点：近义词.
分析：To make / have a…tone 是固定的搭配 did 应为 had 或 made.
解题要点：动词 do 和 make 混淆错用是 TOEFL 改错题中常考题型．应注意划线的 do，does，did 等.

39. Beneath the deep oceans that cover two-thirds of the Earth, tantalizing secret of the planet are concealed.

答案：C
测试点；主谓数的一致。
分析：系动词为复数的 are，说明主语也应是复数的。应为 secrets。

40. The pioneer John Chapman received the nickname “Johnny Appleseed” because he planted apple seedlings during him travels in what are now Ohio, Indiana, and Elinois.

答案：C
测试点；代词.
分析：修饰名词 travels 应用形容词性的代词 his，不能用 him.

1992 年 01 月语法题

1. In the textile industry, the term “gunny” refers to ---burlap that is not of the best quality.
(A) not expensive a
(B) expensive, not
(C) not an expensive
(D) an inexpensive

答案：D
测试点：定语间序.
分析：短语 refer to 后面应接名词宾语(burlap，麻布)，此名词前缺冠词及形容词． (A)及(C)否定词序是错误的。(B)expensive 为形容词，不能作宾语。

2. The skyscraper, ---,is an architectural form that originated in the United States.
(A) is a tall commercial structure
(B) a tall commercial structure
(C) a tall commercial structure which
(D) of which a tall commercial structure

答案：B
测试点：同位语.
分析：位于主语和系动词之间，两边用逗号隔开的成份，一般是后置定语或同位语．答案中(B)是名词性结构，可作同位语，故选(B)．(A)多了动词；(C)(D)含从句成份.
解题要点：这是典型的同位语考题．当主语与谓语之间有空格，且有逗号分隔，应首先考虑名词同位语结构.

3. --- were stones piled at intervals.
(A) The earliest road markers
(B) The earliest road markers, which
(C) Road markers were the earliest
(D) Until the earliest road markers

答案：A
测试点：主语.
分析：本句有系动词而缺主语，应在答案中选名词性的词组，即(A).

4. Some procedures used for laboratory analysis of archaeological specimens are --- procedures conducted in crime laboratories.
(A) resemble
(B) similar to
(C) same as
(D) alike

答案：B
测试点；习语 / 表语。
分析：空格前为系动词 are，所缺为表语。应在答案中选择形容词或名词性的成份。 (B)similar to 是形容词短语，可作表语；其后可带 procedures 作介词宾语，故选(B)．(A)是动词；(C)前缺冠词 the；(D)alike 是形容词，只能作表语，不能带宾语.

5. The windmill, which has been used for hundreds of years to pump water and grind grains, --- redesigned to produce electricity.
(A) it is now being
(B) it now can
(C) is now being

(D) now being

分析：本句有主语但谓语不完全，应选择能与 redesigned 组成完整谓语的答案．(C)可与 redesigned 构成被动语态，故选(C)．(A)重复主语；(B)重复主语且 can 后应接动词原形；(D)不是谓语形式。
解题要点；此句含有一冗长的非限定性定语从句，可忽略不读。

6. In 1938, when Benny Goodman's orchestra presented a concert at the prestigious Carnegie Hall, --- was clear that jazz had at last been fully accepted.
(A) There
(B) Which
(C) And
(D) It

答案：D
测试点：形式主语.
分析：句子所缺为主语，空格后为系动词+形容词+that 从句，说明 that 从句不是宾语或定语从句，而是句子真正的主语，所缺为形式主语．故选(D)it.

7. --- a continuous mass of water on the Earth's surface, all continents are islands in the strictest sense of the word.
(A) The form of the oceans
(B) Since the oceans form
(C) To form the oceans
(D) That the oceans form

答案：B
测试点：状语从句。
分析：逗号后为主句，逗号前为状语从句。从句连接词、主谓语均缺，应在答案中选择连接词+主语+动词的形式，即(B)、(D)．(D)That 在句首为主语从句的形式，而句中所缺为状语从句，故选(B)。

8. The spiral threads of a spider's web have a sticky substance on them --- insects.
(A) traps
(B) trap its
(C) which traps
(D) which it traps

答案：C
测试点：主谓结构.
分析：空格前为完整的句子，后接为定语从句修饰 substance．从句主、谓语均缺，应在答案中选择主语+动词的形式，即(C)．(A)(B)缺主语；(D)重复主语.

9. --- in 1635, the Boston Latin School is the oldest public school in the United States.
(A) Founded
(B) Founding
(C) To found
(D) Having founded

答案：A
测试点：分词短语.
分析：逗号后为句子，逗号前应为短语或从句．答案中无从句．根据句意，应选择(A)过去分词短语，其逻辑上的主语仍是后面句子的主语.

10. According to anthropologists, the earliest ancestors of humans that stood upright resembled chimpanzees ---, with sloping foreheads and protruding brows.

(A) facially

答案：A
测试点；状语。
分析：修饰动词 resembled 需用副词作状语，(A)是副词。

11. The kettledrum produces different tones depending on whether --- with sticks that have felt or sponge heads.
(A) to strike
(B) when struck
(C) It is struck
(D) striking it

答案：C
测试点；主谓结构.
分析：whether 引导的从句中主，谓语均缺，应在答案中选择主语+动词的形式，即(C).

12. --- in the latter part of the fifteenth century as a substitute for richly embroidered tapestries.
(A) Wallpaper that originated
(B) The origination of wallpaper
(C) Originated the wallpaper
(D) Wallpaper originated

答案：D
测试点：主谓结构.
分析：本名主、谓均缺，应在答案中选择主语+动词的形式，即(D)．(A)含从句成份；(B)无动词；(C)主谓颠倒.

13. --- was the first fully successful transatlantic cable finally laid.
(A) Not until 1866
(B) Until 1866, just
(C) Until 1866
(D) In 1866, not until

答案：A
测试点；倒装句。
分析：本句主语位于助动词 was 与过去分词 laid 之间，句子用了倒装。应在答案中选择用于倒装句句首的副词，即(A)Not until.
解题要点；四个答案中如有 Not until，应首先考虑．Not until+倒装句是 TOEFL 常考题型.

14. Many of the Zuni people in the southwestern United States earn their livelihoods and achieve --- as professional artists.
(A) considered them popular
(B) considerably popular
(C) considering their popularity
(D) considerable popularity

答案：D
测试点：宾语.
分析：及物动词 achieve 后应接宾语．应在答案中选择名词性的成分作宾语，即(D).

15. The flatter a hair appears under a microscope, --- wavier it is.
(A) although

(B) which

答案：D
测试点：：冠词 / “the+比较级，the+比较级”的结构.
分析：这是 TOEFL 题中常见的结构．看到句首的 The flatter…，就应想到句中应存在另外一个 the+形容词比较级的对称形式。空格后为比较级的 waver，缺定冠词 the,故选(D).

16. The word “shore” can be used rather of “coast”to mean the land bordering the sea
答案：B
测试点：习语.
分析：In stead of 是固定短语，不用 rather.

17. A radio telescope is an instrument that collects and measured faint radio waves given off by objects in space.

答案：C
测试点：并列结构/时态一致.
分析：连词 and 连接两个动词时，其时态应一致．and 前为现在时的 collects，and 后也应用现在时 measures，不用过去时.

18. The private satellite industry sprang up in the mid-1960’s to relay not only television broadcasts but too phone calls and computer data.

答案：D
测试点；近义词 not only．．．but also 的用法。
分析：考题中常见此结构被错用。看到 not only，就应注意后文是否漏掉 but also．too 应为 also，二词不能替换.

19. Yosemite National Park it has many spectacular natural attractions, including Yosemite Falls,One of the world’s highest waterfalls.

答案：A
测试点：多词.
分析：本句主语为 Yosemite National Park，无需重复主语．it 多余．解题要点：在 TOEFL 改错题中名词主语后面有时会现重复的代词.

20. During the Colonial days, the Iroquois had an agricultural economy basing mainly on corn with supplementary crops of pumpkins, beans, and tobacco.

答案：B
测试点：词形/习语.
分析：分词短语作定语修饰 economy，其作用相当于从句 that is based mainly on…，故应用过去分词 based 而不用 basing。
解题要点；base 的用法为 TOEFL 考。

21. Before the retina of the eye can be examined, the pupil must to be artificially dilated.

测试点：情态动词.
分析：To be 是不定式，而 must 后应接动词原形．to 多余.

22. The most widely writer praised of the 1960's in the United States was probably Joyce Carol Oates, who published many novels and short stories.

答案：A
测试点：词序.
分析：单个的分词修饰名词时，其作用相当于一个形容词，应放在名词前．应为…praised writer.

23. Unlike animals such as cows or horses, human beings are neither able to digest cellulose, the fibrous carbohydrate found in grass.

答案：C
测试点：否定词.
分析：neither…nor…应连用，但后文无 nor 的部分，可知 neither 用错，应为 not．not 否定系动词 are。

24. At the age of 94, composer, conductor, arranger, and acting Eva Jessye led her choral group in the first production of the opera Porgy and Bess, written in 1935.

答案：A
测试点：近义词 / 并列结构.
分析：and 要求两边连接的成份同词性，同形式．and 一边为三个表示身份的名词，另一边也应是名词．acting 应为 actress.

25. In 1987 the states of ice cream in the United States amounted to fifteen quarts per year for every persons in the country.

答案：D
测试点：数的一致.
分析：every 要求它所修饰的名词是单数，persons 应为 person.

26. The type of precipitation is affected by electrical conditions, air temperature and the percentage of humid in the air.

答案：C
测试点：词性.
分析：of 后应接名词性成分，而 humid 是形容词．应为 humidity.

27. Almost destroy by fire in 1814, the White House was rebuilt and enlarged over the next three

答案：A
测试点：词形.
分析：destroy 是动词原形，而此处应当用过去分词 destroyed.
解题要点：如果划线的动词后接 by+名词/代词，应考虑这个动词是否应为过去分词。

28. A flight recorder shows how aircraft systems behave by giving information such as a plane's high, direction, and rate of descent.

答案：C
测试点：词性 / 并列结构.
分析：名词的所有格's 后应接名词性的成份，而 high 为形容词．从后文看，and 要求它所连接的成份同词性，同形式，direction 和 rate 都是名词，故 high 也应为 height.
解题要点：记住以下单词的名词及其形容词形式：high-height、deep-depth、long-length.

29. It is not unusual for ballet dancers wear out more than one pair of toe shoes during an evening's performance.

答案：A
测试点：形式主语 / 缺词.
分析：看到句首的形式主语 it，应注意后文是否出现真正的主语 to…或 that….此处删前漏掉 to。

30. A fable is usually a short tale featuring animals or inanimate objects that can talk and think alike humans.

答案：D
测试点：like 和 alike 的用法.
分析：这两个词常在考题中错用．alike 是形容词或副词，后面不能接名词，like 才是介词．解题要点：改错题中如出现划线的 alike，应首先考虑它.

31. The "ashcan"school in American art being a rebellion against traditional subjects and favored the painting of back-street scenes.

答案：B
测试点：词形.
分析：动词的-ing 形式是非谓语形式，不能单独作谓语或接表语．being 应为 was.

32. When a magnet is free suspended it becomes a compass.

答案：B
测试点：词性.
分析：free 是形容词，而修饰动词 suspended 应当用副词．应为 freely.

33. Susan Sontag's aversion to the traditional critical practice of extracting morals meaning from art is

答案：B
测试点：词性 / 名词的数。
分析：moral 既是形容词又是名词。形容词不可加 s，而名词作定语修饰另一个名词时，也不用复数而用单数形式.

34. Best known for his research in statistical mechanics and meson physics, Chen Ning Yang shared the Nobel Prize in 1957 to another physicist from the United States, Tsung-dao Lee.

答案：C
测试点：习语 / 介词.
分析：Share sth with sb，是固定短语，不用 to.

35. Those electrons most closely to the nucleus are held there by electromagnetic force.

答案：B
测试点：习语 / 词性.
分析：表示“靠近”的固定短语是 close to，不用 closely.

36. Its tremendous output of dairy products have earned the state of Wisconsin the title of America's Dairyland.

答案：C
测试点：主谓数的一致.
分析：主语是单数的 output，助动词也要与其一致，用单数形式 has.

37. The early use of a complete steel frame for towering buildings appeared in the first skyscraper, built on Chicago in 1883.

答案：D
测试点：介词。
分析：城市名 Chicago 前应当用介词 in，不用 on。

38. Some cities have a fire regulations that requires people to put smoke detectors in their houses.

答案：A
测试点：数的一致.
分析：冠词 a 后面应接单数名词，应为 regulation.

39. Since flounders have markings that blend with their surroundings, it can lie camouflaged on the bottom of the ocean.

分析：代词的数应与所代名词一致．此处代词指代复数的 flounders，不能用单数的 it．应为 they.
解题要点：注意划线代词的数与所代名词是否一致.

40. The determination of the path of Mars's orbit in1609 became the unifying link among the two formerly separate realms of physics and astronomy.

答案：C
测试点：among 和 between 的用法.
分析：考题中有时会出现这两个词相互用错．“两者之间”要用 between，“三者(或三者以上)之间”才用 among。后文是 the two…，不能用 among。应为 between。

1992 年 05 月语法题

1. --- principal types of acceleration: linear and angular.
(A) There are tow
(B) Two of them
(C) The two
(D) Two

答案：A
测试点：there be 句型.
分析：空格后只剩下名词性的成份，应在答案中选择主谓结构或 there+be 结构，即(A).

2. East Liverpool, Ohio, ---the pottery capital of the United States.
(A) and called
(B) is called
(C) calling
(D) to call

答案：B
测试点；谓语。
分析：本句有主语而缺谓语，应在答案中选择可作谓语的动词，即(B)。(A)多了连词 and；(C)(D)均是非谓语形式，不可作谓语.

3. True hibernation takes place only among ---animals.
(A) whose blood is warm
(B) blood warm
(C) warm-blooded
(D) they have warm blood

答案：C
测试点：定语.
分析：本句主谓宾俱全，animals 前缺定语，应在答案中选择形容词性的成份，4 个答案中只有(C)是形容词.
解题要点：分词的作用相当于形容词.

4. Like other women ---in the field of medicine, Sara Mayo found the beginning years difficult.
(A) who they pioneered
(B) they pioneered
(C) who pioneered
(D) pioneered

答案：C
测试点：定语从句 / 主谓结构.
分析：women 后接定语从句，从句连接词，主、谓语均缺，应在答案中选择连接词兼主语牛动词的形式．即(C)。(A)重复主语：(B)不是从句形式；(D)无主语。

5. In his writing, John Crowe Ransom describes what ---the spiritual barrenness of society brought about by science and technology.
(A) he considers
(B) does he consider
(C) considers
(D) considers it

答案：A

测试点：主谓结构 / 词序.

what 引导的宾语从句，从句主、谓语均缺，应在答案中选择主语+动词的形是问句语序，而宾语从句应用正常语序；(C)(D)均无主语.

6. Green ---have the power to make food from substances found in the air and soil.
(A) only plants
(B) plants alone
(C) the only plants
(D) plants are alone

答案：B
测试点：词序.
分析：注意副词 only 与 alone 的区别．alone 应位于名词之后，如 green plants alone 而 only 则应放在前面，即 only green plants 故选(B).

7. Children with parents whose guidance is firm, consistent, and rational are inclined ---high levels of self-confidence.
(A) possess
(B) have possessed
(C) to possess
(D) possessing

答案：C
测试点；习语。
分析：Be inclined to do…是固定短语。

8. Writing pens are made in ---of shapes, sizes, and colors.
(A) endless variety an almost
(B) variety an almost endless
(C) an almost endless variety
(D) almost variety an endless

答案：C
测试点；习语/词序.
分析：a(…)variety of 是固定短语，词序不可颠倒．另外应注意，一个名词前面可以有数个形容词修饰，但冠词 a / an 或 the 须置于最前面.

9. Under the guidance of choreographers, Martha Graham and Jerome Robbins, American dance --- new levels of artistic achievement.
(A) reaching
(B) has reached
(C) reach
(D) have reached

答案：B
测试点：谓语 / 主谓数的一致.
分析：本句有主语而缺谓语，应在答案中选择可作谓语的动词．主语是第三人称单数的 dance，故选(B)．(A)是非谓语形式，不可单独作谓语；(C)(D)不可与第三人称单数的主语搭配。

10. Angiosperms inhabit relatively diverse environments and may be found --- higher plants can survive.
(A) there
(B) wherever
(C) somewhere
(D) then

答案：B

后为表示地点的从句，从句主、谓俱全，所缺为连接词．答案中只有(B)可作状语从句的连

11. Magnesium has a specific gravity of 1.74, which means that --- 1.74 times as much as an equal volume of water.
(A) it is weighed
(B) weighing it
(C) its weight
(D) it weighs

答案：D
测试点：主谓结构.
分析：动词 means 后为 that 引导的宾语从句，从句主、谓语均缺，应在答案中选择主语+动词的形式，即(A)或(D)．weigh 表示“重多少”时，为不及物动词，不用被动语态，故排除(A)，选(D)。

12. Perhaps the primary --- of adult education was industrialization, which accelerated the pace of socioeconomic change.
(A) causes growth
(B) cause of the growth
(C) cause was growing
(D) caused the growing

答案：B
测试点；主语.
分析：本句所缺为主语，应在答案中选择名词性的形式，即(B)．(A)(C)(D)均含有动词.
解题要点：看到空格两边是 the / a…of 的结构，应在答案中选择名词或名词词组.

13. --- “as the census taker of the sky”Annie Jump Cannon contributed considerably to the field of astronomy.
(A) Known
(B) Knowing
(C) To know
(D) Knowledge

答案：A
测试点：分词/短语.
分析：Known as…．是固定短语，不用其他形式.

14. During adolescence many young people begin to question --- held by their families.
(A) values
(B) of the values
(C) the values are
(D) are the values

答案：A
测试点：宾语.
分析：及物动词 question 后应接宾语，故应在答案中选择名词作其宾语，即(A)．(B)多介词；(C)(D)多动词 are；(C)如改为 the values that / which are，成为接定语从句的形式，亦可。

15. Coral reefs are --- that teem with an abundance of exotic sea life.
(A) when underwater landscapes
(B) landscapes being underwater
(C) underwater the landscapes
(D) underwater landscapes

后接表语，应在答案中选择形容词或名词性的成份作表语．答案中无形容词，只有(D)为名词词组，故选(D).

16. Abraham Lincoln delivery his most famous address at the dedication of the soldiers cemetery in Gettysburg.

答案：A
测试点：词性.
分析：delivery 是名词，但此处需一动词作谓语．应为 delivered.

17. Stalagmites are produced when water to drop directly to the floor of a cave.

答案：C
测试点：词形.
分析：to drop 为不定式，不能作从句的谓语．应为 drops.

18. Regulation of public utilities in the United States is carried out by locally, state, and federal governments.

答案：D
测试点：并列结构 / 词性。
分析：and 要求所连接的部分同词性、同形式。由 and 连接的 state 和 federal 均为形容词，故(D)locally 应为 local．解题要点；看到划线的以-1y 结尾的副词，应注意其是否错用，是否应为形容词.

19. The poet Marianne Moore was initially associated with the imagist movement, but later develops her own rhyme patterns and verse forms.

答案：B
测试点：时态一致 / 并列结构.
分析：并列连词 but 相联的前后两个句子通常要求动词时态一致．故(B)应为一股过去时 developed.

20. The most worst economic reversal of the twentieth century, the Great Depression of the 1930's, began in the United states and spread abroad.

答案：A
测试点：最高级。
分析：worst 是 bad 的最高级形式，前面无需加 most。
解题要点；最高级形式重复．与比较级形式重复的题型性质相同.

21. Many narcotic plants and its products, such as nicotine, are effective in controlling insects.

答案：B

代词的数应与其所代名词一致．此处 its 为单数，指代的却是复数的 plants，故应为 their.
解题要点：注意划线代词的数与其所代名词是否一致.

22. In some occupations, the computer has already replaced the motor vehicle as the principal conserve of time and laboring.

答案：D
测试点：并列结构。
分析：and 要求两边连接的成份同词性、同性质．and 前为名词 time，and 后也应用名词。应为 labor。

23. Farming becomes more expensive when farmers are forced to apply greater quantities of costly fertilizers for to sustain yields.

答案：C
测试点；多词.
分析：to sustain 是动词不定式，前面不能加介词．for 多余.

24. The metaphors we use routinely are the means which by we describe our everyday experiences.

答案：B
测试点：词序 / 介词+which 结构.
分析：介词 by 应放在它的宾语前，不能接在宾语后，应为 by which.

25. Scientists finding out that the universe is even larger and more complex than anyone has ever imagined.

答案：A
测试点：词形/谓语.
分析：动词的-ing 形式属非谓语形式，不能单独作谓语．应为 find.

26. Because their properties differ from those of their constituents, proper alloys can great increase the corrosion resistance of a metal.

答案：C
测试点：词性.
分析：great 是形容词，但修饰动词 increase 要用副词．应为 greatly.

27. The ability to retain a mental record of earlier experiences are referred to as “memory”.

答案：D
测试点；主谓数的一致。

分析：主语是单数的 ability，助动词不能用复数的 are。应为 is.
解题要点；当名词主语后面带有较长的修饰成分时，应特别留意主语与谓语的数是否一致.

process is not entirely determined by heredity, but is influenced by different environmental and social circumstances as good.

答案：D
测试点：习语/词性.
分析：and…as well 是固定短语，不用 good.

29. The waterwheel is a mechanism designed to harness energy from a source instead than animals.

答案：D
测试点：习语.
分析：other than 是固定短语，不用 instead.

30. If they are prepared skillfully, soybeans they can be appetizing as well as nutritious.

答案：B
测式点：多词 / 主语.
分析：主语是 soybeans，they 多余.

31. Studies of either vision and physical optics began almost as early as civilization itself.

答案：A
测试点；either…or…和 both…aud…的用法。
分析：考题中这两个结构常见被错误搭配。后文是 and 而不是 or,故 either 应为 both.

32. James Whitcomb Riley, the “Hoosier Poet,” wrote many of his work in standard English,but he wrote his most popular poems in the dialect of his home state, Indiana.

答案：A
测试点：many 和 much 的用法.
分析：考题中常见这两个词被相互错用．many 修饰可数名词，后接名词的复数形式；much 则修饰不可数名词，后接单数名词．句中 work 为不可数不能用 many 修饰，应用 much.

33. The city of Green Bay, established in 1745, was the first permanent settler in Wisconsin.

答案：C
测试点：近义词.
分析：settler 指人，意为“定居者”；而主语是 city，表语应当用指地方的 settlement.

34. Whichever they may differ widely in function, all cells have a surrounding membrane and an internal, water-rich substance called cytoplasm.

是代词，而此处修饰整个从句应用副词 However，不能用代词。

35. Booker T. Washington, an educational leader, worked throughout the lifetime to improve economic conditions for Black people in the United States.

答案：C
测试点：代词.
分析：根据句意，(C)Lifetime- time 特指主语 Booker T.Washington 的一生，所以应用具有特指限定作用的代词 his.

36. In the Middle Ages, books called bestiaries were prepared in an attempt to describe animals, real or imagine, that exemplified human traits.

答案：B 测试点：词性 / 并列结构.
分析：连词 or 要求它所连接的成份同词性、同形式．or 前为形容词 real，or 后也应是形容词 imaginary，不用动词 imagine.

37. Pumps can operate under pressures ranging between a fraction of a pound to more than 10,000 pounds per square inch.

答案：C
测试点：介词/习语 between…and…和 from…to…。
分析：这两个结构有时会被错误搭配。由于后文是 to…，故此处不能用 between，应当用 from.

38. Approximately fifty percent of the package utilized in the United States are for foods and beverages.

答案：A
测试点：主谓数的一致 / 名词的数.
分析：系动词是复数的 are，主语也应与其一致，应用复数的 paychecks．(package 是可数名词，baggage 和 luggage 才是不可数的.
解题要点：有百分比概念的名词主语由其中的名词来决定其单复数，并决定其后面的谓语动词的单复数.

39. Whether as statesman, scientist, and philosopher, Benjamin Franklin was destined to gain lasting honor throughout much of the world.

答案：A
测试点：whether…or…的用法.
分析：这两个连词固定搭配使用．前有 whether，此处不能用 and，应用 or.

40. A traditional Halloween decoration is a jack-o-lantern, which is a hollowed-out pumpkin with a

答案：D
测试点：代词数的一致.
分析：代词在数上应与其所代的名词一致．此处代词指代单数的 pumpkin，不能用复数的 them．应用 it.

1992 年 08 月语法题

1. With affection and humor, poet Phyllis McGinley ---of ordinary life.
(A) the virtues were praised
(B) praised the virtues
(C) she praised the virtues
(D) her praise of the virtues

答案：B
测试点：动宾结构。
分析：本句有主语而谓语，宾语均缺，应在答案中选择动词+宾语的形式，即(B)。
解题要点：4 个答案中，先看以动词开头的那一个.

2. Scientists think ---helps some tree to conserve water in the winter.
(A) when losing leaves
(B) leaves are lost
(C) that losing leaves
(D) the leaves losing

答案：C
测试点：宾语从句.
分析：动词 think 后接宾语从句，从句有谓语而主语、连接词均缺，应在答案中选择连接词+主语的形式，即(C). (A)when+ing 现在分词短语为状语，不能作宾语.
解题要点：遇到宾语从句的情况，在 4 个答案中先看 that 开头的那一个.

3. The ancient Hopewell people of North America probably cultivated corn and ---crops, but hunting and gathering were still of critical importance in their economy.
(A) another
(B) the other's
(C) other
(D) other than

答案：C
测试点：other 和 another 的用法。
分析：本题为 TOEFL 常考题型。空格后为复数名词 crops， 应选择(C)other. (A)another 后接单数名词;(B)短语 the others 单独使用，后面不能接其他成份; (D)意为“除了”，与句意不合.

4. Lunar eclipses occur each time the Earth blocks the Sun's light from the Moon --- the Moon's full phase.
(A) during
(B) whether
(C) in which
(D) whenever

答案：A
测试点：介词.
分析：空格两边均为名词性成份，所缺为介词. 答案中只有(A)是介词.

5. --- all data into electronic pulses.
(A) The computer input unit changes
(B) Changing input, the computer unit
(C) Which changes the computer input unit
(D) Changes in the computer input units

答案：A

本句主谓语均缺，应在答案中选择主语+动词的结构，即(A)或(C)．(C)为从句．故选(A)。

6. Robert S. Duncanson was considered a painter of the Hudson River school, ---on scenes of America's untamed wilderness.
(A) which concentrated
(B) which concentrated it
(C) which it concentrated
(D) and which concentrated

答案：A
测试点：主谓结构.
分析：逗号后的从句主、谓语均缺，应在答案中选择连接词兼主语+动词的形式，即(A)．(B)宾语 it 多余，concentrateon 是固定短语; (C)重复主语；(D)多连词 and.

7. --- their senses, many-celled animals perceive what is happening in their environment.
(A) Means of
(B) By means of
(C) Of the means by
(D) By means

答案：B
测试点：习语.
分析：By means of 是固定短语，故选(B)．其余均是错误形式.

8. In central Georgia, archaeological evidence indicates that Native Americans first inhabited the area ---.
(A) since thirteen centuries
(B) thirteen centuries ago
(C) the previous thirteen centuries
(D) thirteen centuries were before

答案：B
测试点：状语.
分析：空格前为完整的句子，所缺为状语．(A)(B)均可作时间状语，但(A)用于完成时。故选(B)。

9. The large compound eyes of the dragonfly --- to see moving objects almost eighteen feet away.
(A) to enable it
(B) enabling it
(C) it enables
(D) enable it

答案：D
测试点；动宾结构。
分析：本句有主语而无谓语、宾语，应在答案中选择谓语动词+宾语的形式，即(D)．(A)(B)动词为非谓语形式；(C)多了主语，且与句子主语不一致.

10. Using many symbols makes --- to put a large amount of information on a single map.
(A) possible
(B) it possible
(C) it is possible
(D) that possible

答案：B
测试点：形式宾语/习语.

分析：动词 makes 缺宾语，且 to make it+形容词+to do…为固定短语，故选(B)it+形容词.
及其相关习语为 TOEFL 常考.

11. Anarchism is a term describing a cluster of doctrines an attitudes --- principal uniting feature is the belief that government is both harmful and unnecessary.
(A) and
(B) whose
(C) since
(D) for

答案：B
测试点；从句连接词。
分析：空格前为主句，空格后为定语从句。从句主，谓语俱全，所缺为连接词及定语．答案中只有(B)whose 可引导定语从句并在其中作定语.

12. After the great blizzard of 1888 in the northeastern United States, it took some --- the snow away from their homes.
(A) days to shovel people several
(B) people several days to shovel
(C) several days people to shovel
(D) people to shovel several days

答案：B
测试点：习语.
分析：看到 it took,. ,应想到 it+take+sb+时间+to do…的固定短语，故选(B).
解题要点：记住两个表示“某人花…时间做某事”的句型：(1)It takes sb+时间+to do sth．(2)It takes 时间+for sb. to do sth..

13. Probably no man had more effect on the daily lives of most people in the United States --- Henry Ford a pioneer in automobile production.
(A) as was
(B) than was
(C) than did
(D) as did

答案：C
测试点；比较句式。
分析：看到关键词 more，应在答案中寻找含有 than 的形式，即(B)，(C)。than 从句的助动词应与主句一致；主句谓语动词是 had，从句应用 did 代替它，不能用 was，故排除(B)而选(C).

14. In copper engravings and etchings --- caused by the edges of the plate is clearly visible on the paper.
(A) the impression is
(B) if the impression
(C) impressions
(D) the impression

答案：D
测试点：主语.
分析：本句有系动词 is 而缺主语，应在答案中选择名词，即(C)、(D)．系动词为单数的 is,主语也应是单数的，故排除复数的(C)而选(D).

15. Cora reefs have always been --- hazards to ships sailing in tropical seas.
(A) one of the greatest
(B) the greatest ones
(C) ones greatest

(D) the greatest were.

分析：One of the 十最高级…是固定短语。

16. For a long time cotton ranked first between Alabama's crops, but today it accounts for only a fraction of the agricultural production.

答案：A
测试点：among 和 between 的用法.
分析：考题中常见这两个词被错用．between 指“两者之间”，指三者或三者以上之间应用 among．句中只有复数的 crops，未指明是两者之间，不可用 between．应为 among 或 is.

17. Margaret Fuller was not active in the women's-rights movement, but she asking for a fair chance for women in her book, Woman in the Nineteenth Century.

答案：C
测试点：词形。
分析：-ing 是动词的非谓语形式，不可单独作谓语。应为 asked for.

18. Most cities major in the United States have at least one daily newspaper.

答案：A
测试点：词序。
分析：单个的形容词作定语，修饰名词时，应放在名词前。应为 major cities。

19. The survival of a forest depends not only on the amount of annual rainfall it receives, and also on the seasonal distribution of the rain.

答案：C
测试点：not only…but also 的用法.
分析：考题中常见这个结构的错误形式，看到句中出现 not only，就应立即注意后面 but also 是否丢失．and 应为 but.

20. James Farmer, an American civil rights leader, he helped establish the Congress of Racial Equality, an organization that is dedicated to the principle of nonviolence.

答案：B
测试点：多词.
分析：主语为 James Farmer，此处无需重复主语．he 多余.

21. A merger is a combination of two or more businesses down below a single management.

答案：C

management，应用 under．below 表示在具体的位置下．试比较：under one's below sea level：below the floor。

22. In its simplest form, a transformer is composed of two coils of wire place together without no wires actually in contact.

答案：D
测试点：介词 / no 和 any 的用法.
分析：考题中常见这两个被相互错用．no 本身是否定词，此处与含有否定意义的介词 without 连用，形成双重否定，是错误形式．应为 without any．或用肯定意义的介词 with，即 with no…，避免双重否定形式.

23. The greatest natural resource of the state of North Dakota is their fertile farmland.

答案：C
测试点：代词数的一致.
分析：代词的数应与所代名词一致．此处代词所代为 the state of North Dakota，单数，不能用 their。应为 its。

24. The doctrine of eminent domain is based the legal tradition that all real property is subject to the control of the state.

答案：A
测试点：习语.
分析：Be based on,．．是固定短语．此处缺介词 on.

25. In a controversial eating guide entitled Are You Hungry? Jane Hirschmann and Lela Zaphiropolous argue that children instinctively know what foods are good for selves.

答案：D
测试点：反身代词 / 近义词．]
分析：名词 selves(serf 的复数)意为“自我、私利”，而此处表示“他们自己”，应用代词 themselves.
解题要点：题中出现划线的 self 或 selves 时，应首先考虑它是否用错.

26. Bats rely to their hearing to navigate and to find food at night.

答案：A
测试点：习语/介词.
分析：Rely on…是固定短语，不用 to.

27. Once an important port of entry for immigrants to the United States, Ellis Island recent reopened its great hall as a museum of immigration.

是形容词，而修饰动词 reopened 应当用副词。应为 recently。

28. Every year Colorado is visited by millions of tourists who come for a variety of reason.

答案：D 测试点；数的一致.
分析：A variety of 应后接复数的可数名词，而 reason 是单数．应为 reasons.

29. The energy needed for animal grow is derived primarily from carbohydrates and fats.

答案：B
测试点：词性.
分析：grow 是动词，而介词 for 后应加名词性成份．应为 growth．解题要点：题中有划线的 grow 出现时应注意其是否错用，是否应为名词 growth.

30. Countries tend to specialize in the production and export of those goods and services that it can produce relatively cheaply.

答案：C
测试点：代词数的一致.
分析：代词的数应与其所代名词一致．此处代词指代的是复数的 Countries，不能用单数的 Uo 应为 they。

31. Antique auctions have become popular in the United States because a steadily increasing awareness of the investment value of antiques.

答案：B
测试点：because 与 because of 的用法.
分析：考题中常见这两个词被相互错用．because 是连词，后接从句；而此处后接的是短语，应用介词 because of.

32. Alike an insect, the crustacean is an arthropod, an animal with jointed legs and an exoskeleton, a supportive covering for its body.

答案：A
测试点：like 和 alike 的用法.
分析：这两个词常见相互用错．Alike 是副词或形容词，不能后接宾语；like 才是介词．应为 like.
解题要点：见到题中出现划线的 alike，应注意是否为 like 的误用.

33. Bricks are made from clay that is processed into a workable consistency, form to standard sizes, and then fired in a kiln.

要求它所连接的成份同结构、同形式。句中 and 连接 3 个并列的从句谓语部分，processed 和 fired 均为过去分词，与 is 构成被动语态；form 也应为过去分词 formed.

34. Her speech at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 brought Fannie Barrier Williams local and nation recognition.

答案：D
测试点：并列结构 / 词性.
分析：and 两边的成份应同词性、同性质．and 一边为形容词 local，另一边也应为形容词 national,作并列的定语，不用名词 nation.
解题要点：注意划线的以-tion 线尾的名词.

35. A paragraph is a portion of a text consists of one or more sentences related to the same idea.

答案：B
测试点：词形 / 缺词.
分析：consists 是谓语动词的形式．但此处需要分词作后置定语修饰 text．应为 consisting of。或加连接词使成从句；which / that consists of。

36. A deficient of folic acid is rarely found in humans because the vitamin is contained in a wide variety of foods.

答案：A
测试点；词性.
分析：冠词 A 用于限定后接的名词，但 deficient 是形容词．应为 deficiency.
解题要点；划线的词处于 the / a…of 之间时，应注意其是否为名词.

37. Industry utilize the gaseous element xenon when developing specialized flashlights and other powerful lamps.

答案：A
测试点：主谓数的一致.
分析：主语 industry 为第三人称单数，谓语动词不能用 utilize，应为 utilizes.

38. Some types of ferns resemble trees and some are too small that they look like moss.

答案：C
测试点：so…that 与 too…to 的用法.
分析：考题中常见这两个结构被错误搭配．后文有 that 而无 to，说明此处不应用 too，而应用 so。
解题要点；见到划线的 too，应立即注意后文是否有 to。

39. Made of sealskin stretched over a framework of whalebone or driftwood, an Eskimo kayak is enclosed except for the opening in which the paddler sits.

答案：B
测试点：词性.
分析：completed 是动词，而此处应用到副词修饰谓语动词 is enclosed．应为 completely.

40. Our urge to classify different life forms and give us names seems to be as old as the human race.

答案：B
测试点：代词.
分析：代词的人称应与其所代的内容一致．此处代词指代的是 life forms， 属第三人称，不能用 us．应为 them.

1992 年 10 月语法题

1. Duke Ellington was a composer, conductor, and pianist --- ranked as one of the greatest of all jazz figures.
(A) him
(B) although
(C) or
(D) who

答案：D
测试点：从句连接词 / 主语.
分析：空格前为主句．其后为定语从句．从句有谓语而缺主语．且缺连接词．应在答案中选择可引导定语从句且兼作其主语的(D).

2. --- became a state in 1876.
(A) When Colorado
(B) Colorado
(C) It was Colorado
(D) Colorado, which

答案：B
测试点：主语.
分析：本句有谓语而缺主语，应在答案中选名词或名词词组作主语．只有（B)是(专有)名词，其余均是句子或从句形式.

3. The fragrances of many natural substances come from oils, --- these oils may be used in manufacturing perfumes.
(A) of
(B) from
(C) whether
(D) and

答案：D
测试点；连词 / 并列结构。
分析：空格两边都是完整的句子，应在答案中选连词将其衔接．即(D)and 连接两个并列句．(C)whether 应与 or not 构成连词短语.

4. Because the saxophone is an excellent solo instrument, --- in some important orchestral works.
(A) it is featured
(B) while featured
(C) if featured
(D) feature it

答案：A
测试点：主谓结构.
分析：空格前为 Because 引导的从句，后接主句，主句主、谓语均缺，应在答案中选择主语+动词的形式，即(A).

5. Before Geraldine Ferraro was selected as the Democratic Party's vice presidential candidate in 1984, no woman --- run for national office in the United States on a major party ticket.
(A) ever has
(B) never had
(C) had ever
(D) having never

逗号前为从句，逗号后的主句有主语但谓语不完整，应在答案中选择可与 run 构成谓语的形式，即(A)、(B)或(C)，排除非谓语形式的(D)。从句显示时态应为过去，故排除现在时的(A)．主语含有否定词 no，而(B)中 never 也是否定词，不可与否定词连用(不可用双重否定)，故选(C).

6. --- reaches the cells of the body, it is oxidized, or slowly burned.
(A) As digested food
(B) Digested food that
(C) Food is digested
(D) Why does digested food

答案：A
测试点：从句连接词 / 主语.
分析：逗号后为主句，逗号前为状语从句．从句有谓语但缺主语、连接词．应在答案中选择词+主语的形式，即(A).

7. The position of the larynx, or voice box, in the neck determines ---, swallows, and vocalizes.
(A) an animal, how does one breathe
(B) how an animal breathes
(C) an anima breathes, how one
(D) how does an anima breathe

答案：B
测试点：宾语从句 / 并列结构.
分析：动词 determines 后接宾语从句，从句中已有两个并列的谓语动词，所缺为连接词、主语和另一谓语动词，应在答案中选择相应的成份，即(B)。
解题要点；看到 and 应想到它所连接的成份应同性质、同形式．swallows 和 vocalizes 都是第三人称单数形式的动词，可先看每个答案的末尾，寻找同样形式的词，即(B)breathes.

8. The slide rule uses sliding scales with marks --- numbers and their logarithms.
(A) representing
(B) represented
(C) are represented
(D) they are representing

答案：A
测试点：分词短语作后置定语.
分析：名词 marks 后应为其定语，可能是从句、形容词短语或分词短语．答案中无从句、形容词，故选分词(A)或(B)．空格后为分词的宾语，过去分词不可带宾语而现在分词可带，故去(B)而选(A)。

9. --- executive and administrative authority in the United States government rests with a President who is elected for a four-year term.
(A) That the
(B) The
(C) It is the
(D) There is the

答案：B
测试点；冠词.
分析：空格后句子成份完整，但作主语的名词 authority 前有形容词而缺冠词，故只在答案中选择冠词 The.
解题要点：当 4 个答案中有一个是单独的冠词时，应首先考虑.

10.--- stereophonic phonograph records, two recordings are made of the same musical performance.

(D) To create

答案：D
测试点：不定式 / 状语.
分析：逗号后为完整句子，逗号前是其状语，说明目的．不定式可作目的状语，故选(D).

11.Genes determine --- the shape of a leaf and the sex, height, and hair color of a child.
(A) such as features
(B) such features as
(C) as such features
(D) features as such

答案：B
测试点：词序 / such…as 的用法。
分析：such…as 是表示例举概念的短语。它有两种形式；(1)such 十名词+as，即(B)；(2)such as…今如(D)改为 features such as．亦可.

12.California's agricultural supremacy dates from 1947, when its farm output first --- any other state.
(A) that exceeded
(B) exceeded that
(C) exceeded that of
(D) that exceeded of

答案：C
测试点：动宾结构.
分析：when 引导的从句有主语而缺谓语、宾语，应在答案中选择动词+宾语的形式，即(B)或(C)．that 指 output，空格后名词为其定语，二者间应有介词，故排除(B)而选(C).
解题要点；见到答案中出现 of 或 those of 的形式，先考虑它.

13.The use of well-chosen nonsense words makes --- the testing of many basic hypotheses in the field of language learning.
(A) it is possibly
(B) its possibility
(C) them possible
(D) possible

答案：D
测试点；短语.
分析：make sth. possible 是固定短语，当 make 的宾语过长时，可将 possible 提前而宾语后置，故选(D).
解题要点；应区别两个易混淆而截然不同的句型；
(1)make it possible (for sb.)to do sth.(形式宾语)；
(2)make sth．possible(宾语可后置).

14. Not until 1931 --- the official anthem of the United States.
(A) "The Star-spangled Banner"did become
(B) when "The Star-spangled Banner"became
(C) did "The Star-spangled Banner"become
(D) became "The Star-spangled Banner"

答案：C
测试点：倒装句.

分析：以 Not until 开头的句子为倒装句，它后面主、谓语位置颠倒，即助动词位于主语前．应在答案中…的形式，即(C).
倒装句，先看以助动词或系动词开头的那个答案。

15.In general, the simpler plants appeared on the Earth before those ---.
(A) are structurally complicated
(B) more complicated structure
(C) have a complicated structure
(D) their structure is complicated

答案：B
测试点；比较句式.
分析：句中 simpler 为比较级，后文应出现与之相比较的内容，即另一个比较级的形式，故选(B).

16. Rebecca Latimer, a political commentator and the author of several book, was the first woman to become a United States senator.

答案：C
测试点：数的一致.
分析：several 后应接复数可数名词，而 book 为单数．应为 books.

17. Surrealist artists painted in such a manner that their pictures seem if as they came from the realm of dreams.

答案：C
测试点：习语／词序.
分析：as if 是固定短语．此处词序颠倒。

18. Manure can be converted into methane gas by means the activated-sludge process of sewage disposal.

答案：B
测试点；习语。
分析：By means of 是固定短语。此处缺 of，应为 by means of the…。
解题要点；这是 TOEFL 常考习语之一.

19. Navajo National Monument in northern Arizona incorporates three of the most large of all known cliff dwellings.

答案：B
测试点：最高级.
分析：1arge 为单音节的形容词，其最高级由词尾+(e)st 构成，不用 most．应为 largest.

20. By studying geometry, students can learn what to develop logical arguments through dedective reasoning.

答案：C

(1earn) how to(develop logical arguments)向中 develop 后已有宾语，不可

21. The word “saga” is often application to any narration of events of the past, whether mythical or historical in character.

答案：A
测试点；词性。
分析：application 是名词，而此处需要动词与 is 构成被动语态。应为 applied。
解题要点；当划线的词为-tion 或-sion 结尾的名词时，应注意其是否错用，是否应为动词.

22. The success of a naval ship is determined by its seaworthiness, speedy, and maneuverability.

答案：D
测试点：词性 / 并列结构.
分析：and 要求它所连接的成份同词性、同形式．此处 and 所连接的 seaworthiness 和 maneuverability 都是名词，而 speedy 却是形容词．应为 speed.

23. Administrative assistants are often expected to make decisions, supervision staff, delegate responsibility, and work harmoniously with managers and fellow employees.

答案：B
测试点：词性 / 并列结构.
分析：and 两边应同结构、同性质．此处 and 连接几个动宾语结构的词组，make、delegate 和 work 都是动词，而 supervision 却是名词。应为动词 supervise。

24. Few theories are originality enough to be called unique.
答案：C
测试点；词性.
分析：originality 是名词，而此处作表语需形容词．应为 original.

25. Many critics believe that Amy Lowell’s most important work is not her poetry, but his biography, John Keats, published the year of her death.

答案：C
测试点：代词.
分析：代词的性应与其所代一致．句中再个 her 是关键词，由此推知 AmyLowell 是女性，代词不能用 his．应为 her.

26. Research on pain has been neglected, although the mainly reason people take medicine is to relieve pain.

答案：B

测试点：词性.
是副词，而修饰名词 reason，应当用形容．应为 main.
结尾的副词，应注意它是否用错．是否应为形容词.

27. Sidney Poitier, he is famous for his character portrayals, won an Oscar for his 1963 performance in Lilies of the Field.

答案：A
测试点：多词 / 从句连接词。
分析：本句主语为 Sidney Poitier，谓语为 won，主谓之间两边用逗号隔开的部分为后置定语。此处后置定语由形容词 famous 所带短语构成，he is 多余。或改为 he 为 who，成为从句形式亦可。

28. The Carlsbad caverns, located in New Mexico, rank between the largest underground labyrinths in the world.

答案：B
测试点：between 和 among 的用法。
分析：考题中常见这两个词被相互错用。
解题要点：见到划线的 between，特别是它接在 rank 后时，应考虑它是否错用，是否应为 among。此处应为 among。

29. Commercial rock wool is made by blowing steam through molten rock such as limestone to create fine, flexibility, glasslike fibers.

答案：D
测试点；并列结构。
分析：及物动词 to create 后接宾语名词 fibers，前面带有三个形容词定语。(D)flexibility 应为形容词 flexible，与 fine 和 glasslike 并列。

30. William Taft begins his many years of service for the United States when President Benjamin Harrison appointed him solicitor general in 1890.

答案：A
测试点；时态一致。
分析：主句与从句的时态应一致。从句的谓语动词 appointed 为过去时，主句不能用现在时的 begins。应为 began。
解题要点；当句中出现阿拉伯数字表示的时间状语，如 in 1890，应留意句中谓语动词的时态是否为一般过去时。

31. A time zone is a slightly irregular north-south belts that extends from pole to pole.

答案：C
测试点：数的一致。
分析：冠词 a 后应是单数名词，不能接复数的 belts。应为 belt。
解题要点：当冠词 a/an 其中心名词之间有冗长的定语修饰成分时，应特别留意此名词的单复数。

32. Harriet Monroe's verse survive today as evidence of her undiscouraged zeal for the advancement

答案：A
测试点：主谓数的一致。
分析：谓语动词的数应与主语一致。主语 verse 为第三人称单数，谓语动词不能用 survive，而要用第三人称单数形式 survives。

33. "How does the human brain work?" remains one of the most profound questions confront modern science.

答案：D
测试点：词形 / 后置定语。
分析：questions 后为定语，这种后置定语由形容词短语或分词短语构成。confront 是动词原形，应为 confronting。

34. Cadence may be considered the rise and fall in intensified of sounds.

答案：D
测试点：缺词。
分析：of 前应是名词，而 intensified 为动词的形式，应为 the intension。

35. One out of every ten persons in the 1978 United States labor force was a teenager, compared by one out of fifteen in 1960.

答案：D
测试点：习语/介词。
分析："与……相比较"的固定短语是 compare with，不用 by。

36. Gypsum is too soft that it is easy to scratch it with a fingernail.

答案：A
测试点：so…that 和 too…to 的用法。
分析：考题中常见这两个结构被要互错误搭配。后文有 that，说明此处 too 错误，应为 so。解题要点：见到划线的 too，应立即注意后文是 to 还是 that。

37. A goose's neck is a tiny longer than that of a duck and not so gracefully curved as a swan's.

答案：A
测试点：习语/近义词。
分析：a little longer (1ittle 十比较级)是固定短语，不用 tiny。

38. Like squirrels, tree shrews are bearing well-developed claws on their digits and are generally active during daylight hours.

答案：B
测试点：并列结构 / 时态一致。
分析：and 所连接的成分应同形式、同性质。句中 and 连接两个谓语部分，这两个动词时态应一致。and 后为一般过去时的 are，and 前不能用现在进行式的 are bearing。应为 bear。另外，此句讲述一事实，无需使用进行时。

39. Even many early leaders of the United States have provided names for towns, only George Washington is remembered in the name of a state.

答案：A
测试点；近义词。
分析：两个分句应当用连词连接，而 Even 是副词或形容词，不能用来连接句子。应为 Even though.

40. Numerous insects, special the butterfly, have weak powers of flight.

答案：B
测试点；近义词。
分析：special 意为“特殊的”，此处表示“特别是……”，应用 especially。

1993 年 01 月语法题

1. --- that as both birds and mammals become larger, their metabolic rates er unit of tissue decrease, and they generally live longer.
(A) The truth
(B) If true
(C) It is true
(D) To be true

答案：C
测试点：复合句 / 形式主语。
分析：空格后只剩下 that 从句，缺主句，应在答案中选择完整的句子，即(C)。

2. Asteroids are small and therefore very difficult to identify, even when --- to Earth.
(A) quite closely
(B) are being quite close
(C) are they quite closely
(D) they are quite close

答案：D
测试点：习语 / 主谓结构。分析：close to 是固定短语，不用 closely。(B)和(D)都是以 close 结束的，但 when 引导的从句中主谓均缺，故选主语+动词+…的(D)。另外，若无主语的(B)连动词一并省略，(when)quite close(to…)也是正确的。

3. A number of modern sculptors have rejected --- of minimal and environmental art and developed a style of extreme realism.
(A) which abstract qualities
(B) there are abstract qualities
(C) the abstract qualities
(D) the qualities are abstract

答案：C
测试点：宾语。
分析：动词 have rejected 缺宾语，应在答案中选择名词或名词词组作其宾语，即(C)。

4. --- tributaries of the Mississippi River system were navigated by steamboats during the period before the outbreak of the Civil War.
(A) More than forty
(B) More than forty were
(C) Forty more than
(D) There were more than forty

答案：A
测试点：定语 / 词序。
分析：空格后的句子主、谓语俱全，所缺为主语的定语。应在答案中选择可作定语的数词，即(A)或(C)。more than+数词是固定短语，故选(A)。(B)(D)均有动词。

5. Mary Eliza McDowell's introduction to social service came ---, when she assisted victims of the great Chicago Fire of 1871.
(A) was sixteen years old
(B) had sixteen years
(C) at age sixteen
(D) sixteen

答案：C

数词是固定短语，故选(C)。(A)如前面加上 when she,变为从句，亦可。

6. Young herons are helpless for a few weeks --- they learn to fly.
(A) how
(B) before
(C) despite
(D) since

答案：B
测试点：从句连接词。
分析：空格前为完整的全句，空格后为其状语主句，所缺为从句连接词。答案中(B)(D)可引导状语从句，但(D)since 用于完成时，与句意不符，故选(B)。(A)how 与句意不符：(C)是介词，不能连接从句。

7. The history of painting is a fascinating chain of events that probably began with ---.
(A) ever made the very first pictures
(B) the ever made very first pictures
(C) the very first ever made pictures
(D) the very first pictures ever made

答案：D
测试点：词序。
分析：当名词由数个形容词修饰时，应注意这些修饰词的前后顺序。通常数词(the very)放 在最前面，而分词短语(ever made)则放在中心词后面作后置定语。

8. The center of gravity of the human body --- behind the hip joint.
(A) locates
(B) locating
(C) to locate
(D) is located

答案：D
测试点：习语。
分析：be located 十地点是固定短语，故选(D)。解题要点：locate 的用法为 TOEFL 常考。

9. The leaves and stems of the alfalfa plant are the only parts of the plant ---.
(A) the uses for livestock fees
(B) for using livestock feed
(C) used for livestock feed
(D) they are used for livestock feed

答案：C
测试点：分词短词作后置定语。
分析：the only parts 后缺定语，应在答案中选择可做后置定语的从句或分词短语。答案中无从句，只有(C)是过去分词短语，故选(C)。(D)中代词如改为 which 亦是正确的。

10. --- choose to live in or near metropolitan areas simply because they like the rapid pace of city life.
(A) So large numbers of people to
(B) There are large numbers of people
(C) Large numbers of people
(D) Large numbers of people who

答案：C
测试点：主语。
分析：空格后 choose 为谓语动词，所缺为主语。应在答案中选择名词或名词词组作主语。即(C)。

11. --- to space travelers is high acceleration or deceleration forces.

(C) What can be dangerous
(D) While danger

答案：C
测试点：主语从句。
分析：本句有系动词 is 而缺主语。应在答案中选择名词性的形式。(C)是名词性从句。

12. Organic chemistry has made many new products---.
(A) possible
(B) as possible
(C) are possible
(D) they are possible

答案：A
测试点：习语。
分析：make sth．possible 是 TOEFL 常考固定短语。

13. Perfectly matched pearls, strung into a necklace, --- a far higher price than the same pearls sold individually.
(A) in order to bring
(B) their bringing
(C) bringing
(D) bring

答案：D
测试点：谓语。
分析：本句有主语而缺谓语，应在答案中选择可作谓语的动词形式，即(D)。

14. Some metropolitan newspapers would make sizable volumes --- in book form.
(A) than the print
(B) print them
(C) if printed
(D) they are printed

答案：C
分析：空格前为完整的句子，空格处缺辅助成分。句中无比较级，故先排除(A)。(B)是动宾结构，无法与主句连接，(D)中无从句引导词．故(B)、(D)也可排除。正确答案(C)为省略状语从句，可理解成 if they are printed，从句主语和谓语助动词同时被省略。

15. Pennsylvania ranks high among the states population --- many areas are sparsely settled.
(A) and yet
(B) so even
(C) if not
(D) except for

答案：A
分析：空格前后都是句子，空格处缺从句引导问或并列连词，由此排除副词(B)和复合介词(D)。(C)一般表示让步关系，后面不能接句子，如果接句子则 not 应出现在从句中，故(C)也可排除。(A)为并列连词引导并列句表转折，故选(A)。

16. Since the beginning of this century, the United States government has played an role in the of the nation's natural resources.

答案：A
分析：应改为 a role。role 发音以辅音开头，不定冠词只能用 a。

17. Between 1906 and 1917, political activist Emma Goldma devoted most of her efforts to writing, traveling and lectured.

答案：D
分析：应改为 lecturing。由信号词 and 可知(D)应该与前面的动名词保持一致。

18. Height, powerful and speed are attributes that coaches often look for in basketball players.

答案：A
分析：应改为 power。powerful 为形容词，不能与前后的名词并列，故改为名词 power。

19. Many of society's wealth is controlled by large corporations and government agencies.

答案：A
分析：应改为 Much。wealth 为不可数名词，不能用 many 修饰，

20. Pieces of eighteenth-century porcelain they are frequently dug up in excavations at williamsburg Virginia.

答案：B
测试点：多词
分析：应改为 are。they 为多余主语，应去掉。

21. A major purpose of scientific analysis is to identify and examine causal connections between independent and dependence variables.

答案：D
分析：应改为 dependent。dependence 为名词，不能与形容词 in--dependent 并列，故改为形容词 dependent。

22. Vaccines for some rare diseases are given only to persons which risk exposure to the disease.

答案：B
分析：应改为 who。which 在定语从句中指物，指人要用 who。

23. Recause it is a healthful way to exercise aerobic dancing is considered an excellent method for release tension.

there lease of. release 既可作动词．也可作名词。在本题中如果作动词，则的宾语，如果作名词，则与后面的名词连接不上，故改为非谓语动词形式或名词短语。

24. Doppler radar can be used to determine the direction which in the particles of a cloud are moving.

答案：B
分析：应改为 in which：介词应该放在关系代词 which 之前引导定语从句。

25. Applied research aims at some specific objective, such as the development of a new produce, process, or material.

答案：C
分析：应改为 product。produce 一般作动词，作名词时意为“农产品(总称)”，显然不合题意，故改为可数名词 product。

26. Most of the food what elephants eat is brought to their mouths by their trunks.

答案：B
分析：应改为 that 或 which。what 为复合关系代词，本身含先行词，不能引导定语从句，而题中已有先行词，显然不能用 what，故改为引导定语从句的关系代词 that 或 which。

27. The highly respect zoologist Ernest Just joined the ruling board of the Marine Biological Laboratory in the 1930's.

答案：B
分析：应改为 respected。respect 为谓语动岗，不能修饰名词，根据属意改为过去分词 respected。

28. Clementine Hunter's primitive paintings have been exhibited at various galleries, included one at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington D.C.

答案：D
分析：应改为 including。included 为过去分词，含有被动意义，后面不能接宾语 one，故改为现在分词形式。

29. Alike a chicken, the grouse has four toes, with the hind one raised above the ground.

答案：A
分析：应改为 Like。alike 为表语形容词．不能接名词作宾浯，故改为介词 like。

30. Membership in labor unions in the United States reached its peak of 17 millions members in 1960.

答案：D

分析：应改为 million。million 在句中作形容问，不能用复数形式。

of seeds produce corn it has much greater food value than older kinds.

答案：B
分析：应改为 which。(B)之前为主句，从(B)开始为定语从句，故改代词 it 为引导定语从句的关系代词 which。

32. In meteorology, either the formation of clouds and the precipitation of dew, rain, and snow are known as condensation.

答案：A
分析：应改为 both。从没有划线的信号词 and 可知句中用的是 both…and 结构，并非 either…or 结构。

33. Varieties of yellow grapes that have tender skin, rich flavor and high sugar content are especially suited with making raisins.

答案：D
分析：应改为 suited for 或 suitable for。suited to / for…，意为“适合…”，而 suited with+n. 则表示“相称、相当”，根据题意改为 suited for 或 suitable for。

34. Despite resistance in some parts of Canada, the conversion to metric measurement have been said to be largely successful.

答案：C
分析：错，应改为 has been said。主语 conversion 为抽象名词，谓语动词应用单数形式。

35. The most safest way to watch a solar eclipse is for one to look at it in a mirror while wearing dark glasses.

答案：A
分析：应改为 safest。safest 已经是最高级．不需要再加表示最高级的 most。

36. Chied Joseph La Flesche, a vigorous Omaha leader, worked hardly to make his nation a proud and progressive one.

答案：B
分析：应改为 hard。hardly 为否定副词，意为“几乎不”，表示“努力”要用副词 hard。

37. The diamond is the only gemstone composed with just one chemical element, carbon.

答案：C

分析：应改为 composed of。be composed of 为惯用法。

38. In 1941 Orson Welles produced Citizen Kane a film noted for its technical brilliant, structural complexity, and Literate treatment of a controversial biographical subject.

答案：B
分析：应改为 brilliance。brilliant 为形容词，不能作介词宾语，故改为名词 brilliance。

39. Wildlife conservationists say the cover that foliage provides for animals is equal in importance to the food supplying.

答案：D
分析：应改为 supplied。supply 为及物动词，现在分词 supplying 后面应该有宾语，没有宾语说明是表被动，故改为过去分词 sup-plied。

40. The Leyden jar was one of the earliest form of condensers invented to store an electrical charge.

答案：B
分析：应改为 forms。one of 后面要接复数名词。

1993 年 05 月语法题

1. Before 8000 B. C. wheat did not grow as prolifically --- it does today.
(A) like
(B) as
(C) for
(D) than

答案：B
测试点：as…as…结构。
分析：看到句中的关键词 as，应立即在答案中寻找另一个 as，即(B)。

2. Both nickel and iron are whitish metals ---.
(A) that are attracted by magnets
(B) that magnets are attracted by them
(C) are attracted by magnets
(D) magnets that attract them

答案：A
测试点：定语从句。
分析：空格前是完整的句子，所缺为修饰 metals 的定语从句。应在答案中选择从句的形式，即(A)。(B)是错误的从句形式。

3. The bark of some species of oak trees yields a substance used in --- leather.
(A) treating
(B) to treat
(C) its treatment
(D) it treats

答案：A
测试点：介词宾词。
分析：介词 in 后缺宾语，应在答案中选择名词性的形式作其宾语，即动名词(A)。(C)用 its 与句意不符，且名词 treatment 后不能直接接名词 leather。

4. Although phosphorus is an essential constituent of all living creatures, ---is among the least abundant of the mineral nutrients.
(A) what
(B) it
(C) still
(D) however

答案：B
测试点：主语。
分析：逗号前为从句，逗号后主句有系动 is 而缺主语。应在答案中选择名或代词作主语。(A)、(B)均为代词，但(A)what 只可能做疑问句或从句主语；故选(B)。

5. ---- angles of any triangle always add up to 180 degrees.
(A) If three
(B) The three
(C) Three of
(D) Three are

答案：B
测试点：定语。

分析：空格后句子结构完整；所缺为名词 angles 的修饰限定成分任何三角形的三个内角，故选择有定

6. The gibbon ranges over ---- other apes do.
(A) than an area wider
(B) wider than the area
(C) a wider area than
(D) an area wider than are

答案：C
测试点：词序 / 比较句式。
分析：形容词比较级 wider 应放在所修饰的名词 area 前，其后+than+被比较的对象。(C)是正确的比较级结构。

7. Sarah Frances Whiting opened the --- of physics in the United States in 1878.
(A) undergraduate teaching was in a second laboratory
(B) second teaching laboratory of undergraduate
(C) undergraduate teaching laboratory was second
(D) second undergraduate teaching laboratory

答案：D
测试点：宾语。
分析：动词 open 后缺宾语，应在答案中选择名词性的形式，即(B)或(D)。(D)是正确答案。
解题要点：看到空格两边出现 the…of 的结构，应在答案中选择名词或名词词组。

8. ---, some of the Earth's interior heat escapes to the surface.
(A) A volcano erupts
(B) A volcano whether erupts
(C) A volcano erupts it
(D) If a volcano erupts

答案：D
测试点：状语从句。
分析：逗号后为完整的句子，所缺为短语或从句。答案中无短语，只有(D)是完整的状语从句形式。

9. Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman member of the United States Supreme Court, believed that the courts should interpret the laws --- legislate.
(A) than attempt to rather
(B) rather than attempt to
(C) to attempt rather than
(D) attempt rather than to

答案：B
测试点：习语/词序。
分析：rather than 是固定短语，表示取舍对比关系，它要求前后两部分结构相同。此句 interpret the laws 与 attempt to legislate 相对比。

10. --- of minerals, which are chemical elements or compounds of varying purity.
(A) The consistency of rocks
(B) Rocks, consisting
(C) Rocks consist
(D) Whereas rocks consist

答案：C
测试点：主谓结构。
分析：逗号后为 which 引导的从句，逗号前应为主句。主句主、谓语俱全，应在答案中选择主语+动词

的形式，即(C)。(A)是名词词组；(B)不是主谓关系；(D)是从句形式。

11. Booker T. Washington, acclaimed as a leading educator at the turn of the century, --- of a school that later became the Tuskegee Institute.
(A) taking charge
(B) took charge
(C) charges was taken
(D) taken charge

答案：B
测试点：谓语。
分析：本句有主语而缺谓语，应在答案中选择可能做谓语的动词形式，即(B)took(charge)。(A)(D)用了非谓语形式；(C)用被动语态，与句意不符，且另加主语。

12. --- white ginger, one scrapes and washes the roots before drying them.
(A) If makes
(B) When making
(C) Made
(D) The making of

答案：B
测试点：省略句。
分析：逗号后为句子，逗号前应为从句或短语作状语。答案中无从句，只有(B)可与空格后的成份组成分词短语作状语，故选(B)。(D)虽可构成短语，但不能作状语。
解题要点：时间状语连接词 when / while 后可直接加分词(短语)，相当于省略了主语和助动词的从句。

13. By the time ---, Norman Rockwell had decided that he wanted to be an artist.
(A) in his early teens
(B) his early teens were
(C) was his early teens
(D) he was in his early teens

答案：D
测试点：习语 / 定语从句。
分析：短语 by the time 后接定语从句或 of+名词词组。答案中无 of 结构，只有(D)是省略了 when 的从句形式。中心词为 time 时，when 常常省略。

14. During the eighteenth century, Little Turtle was chief of the Miami tribe whose territory became --- is now Indiana and Ohio.
(A) there
(B) where
(C) that
(D) what

答案：D
测试点：从句连接词 / what--名从。
分析：动词 became 后接宾语从句，从句无连接词且缺主语。应在答案中选择可引导宾语从句又可兼作其主语的词，即(D)。

15. Pansies can be cultivated easily in home gardens, but --- plenty of water and not too much sun.
(A) to require
(B) they require
(C) required
(D) requiring

答案：B

测试点：主谓结构。
两边为两个分句，其后面的分句主、谓语俱缺。应在答案中选择主语+谓语动词的形

16. For make adobe bricks, workers mix sand and clay or mud with water and small quantities of straw, grass, or a similar material.

答案：A
测试点：介词 / 不定式。
分析：make 是动词，前面不能用介词 for。应为 To make。动词不定式常常用来表示目的。

17. A dictionary allows quick access to the meaning of a word only if one knows how spell the word.

答案：D
测试点：不定式短语。
分析：动词 knows 后可接 how 引导的宾语从句，或 how+to do 的不定式短语。此句丢掉了 to，正确用法应为…knows how to spelt the word。

18. To simulate natural sounds in music, composers often use the orchestral instrument that they feel most near approximates the sound in question.

答案：C
测试点：词性。
分析：near 是形容词，而修饰动词 approximates 应用副词。应为 nearly。

19. Sodium is of one the few metals that will burn when heated in air.

答案：A
测试点：习语/词序。
分析：one of the…是固定短语，词序不可颠倒。
解题要点：这是 TOEFL 常考习语之一。

20. Alike traditional harmony, jazz progressions are based on triads, but the special jazz sound is created by the piling up of thirds above a basic triad.

答案：A
分析：like 和 alike 的用法。
测试点：考题中常见这两个词被相互错用。Alike 是副词或形容词，而此处应用介词 like。
解题要点：遇见划线的 alike，应立即注意它是否为 like 的误用。

21. Maine's abundant forests and rivers has made it a haven for many kinds of wildlife.

答案：B

测试点：主谓数的一致。
forests and rivers，助动词亦应用复数的 have。

times, the rank of knighthood carried no social distinction, neither any man could be a knight.

答案：C
测试点：否定词 / 倒装句 / 连词。
分析：除了与 nor 连用的情况外，neither 位于句首时，后面要接倒装句。此处后接正常语序的句子，neither 用错。应为 and。

23. Ethel Harvey's career illustrates some of the challenges encountered by women scientists of her generation as they sought support for they work.

答案：D
测试点：代词。
分析：此句应用代词的所有格形式 their 修饰名词 work。

24. Before the plains were settled, prairie dog towns in many places stretch as far as the eye could see.

答案：B
测试点：时态一致。
分析：逗号前时间状语从句为过去时，主句不可能用现在时。应为(had)stretched。

25. Direct mail advertising serves to acquaint customers with products, alert them to new opportunities, and paving the way for other sales activities.

答案：C
测试点：并列结构。
分析：看到 and，应想到它连接的成份应是同形式、同性质的。and 前为 alert，and 后也应用原形的 pave。

26. Animal life on Prince Edward Island is confined large to ducks, pheasants, and rabbits.

答案：C 测试点：词性。
分析：修饰动词 confined 不能用形容词 large。应为副词 largely。

27. Andrew Wyeth is famous for his realistic and thoughtful paintings of person and places in rural Pennsylvania and Maine.

答案：C
测试点：并列结构 / 近义词。
分析：person 和 people 的用法为 TOEFL 考题中常见。and 两边应同词性、同性质，and 后为复数名

词 places，and 前不能用单数的 person，应为复数意义的 people。

that a flash of lightning is seen before a clap of thunder heard.

答案：D
测试点：缺词。
分析：before 引导状语从句，从句谓语不全。应为 thunder is heard。

29. Wild elephants are almost continuously waving their trunks, both up in the air and down aside the ground.

答案：D
测试点：介词。
分析：名词 ground 不能用 aside 来修饰，根据句意，应为 down to / on the ground。

30. Oriental rugs are considered valuable and because their designs are intricate and the weaving process is time-consuming.

答案：A
测试点：多词。
分析：and 前为主句，后接 because 引导的从句，主、从句之间不需用 and 连接。and 多余。

31. The Montreal International Exposition, “Expo 67,” was applauded for displaying an degree of taste superior to that of similar expositions.

答案：B
测试点：冠词 a 和 an 的用法。
分析：an 用在以元音开头的词前，而 degree 是以辅音[d)开头，不能用 an。应为 a degree。
解题要点：注意划线的冠词 a / an 是否用错。

32. A motion picture director for over twenty years, Lois Weber stamped her films with herself style and personal conviction.

答案：C
测试点：反身代词。
分析：herself 是反身代词，不可作 style 的定语。应为 her own。
解题要点：注意划线的反身代词。

33. According to astronomers, the type cloud found most frequently in outer space consist of diffuse particles of dust and gas.

答案：A
测试点：词性。
分析：根据句意，type 应为形容词 typical。应为形容词 typical cloud，而非 the type cloud。

34. Among almost seven hundred species of bamboo, some are fully grown at less than a foot high, can grow three feet in twenty-four hours.

答案：C
测试点：习语 / 数的一致。
分析：前面有关键词 some，some…others…为固定搭配，两边均为复数或复数意义。此处应为 others。
解题要点：other 的用法为 TOEFL 常考。表示多数的概念“其余的”，other 通常用复数形式：否则，表示单数意义“另一个”，则用 the other。

35. A foreign exchange rate is a price that reflects the relative supply and demand of difference currencies.

答案：D
测试点：词性。
分析：difference 是名词，此处修饰 currencies 应用形容词 different。

36. Recent studies have shown that air into a house often has higher concentrations of contaminants than heavily polluted air outside.

答案：A
测试点：介词。
分析：into 表示动作的方向，此处表示所处位置应当用 in。

37. Rock decay or weathering is the results of reactions between elements in the atmosphere and the rock's constituents.

答案：B
测试点：数的一致。
分析：主语是单数的 decay of weathering，表语应与其一致，不用复数。应为 result。

38. The phases of the Moon have served as primary divisions of time for thousands of years ago.

答案：D
测试点：习语。
分析：for thousands of years 是固定短语，ago 多余。

39. The introduction of the power loom enabled weavers to produce yard goods faster more efficiently, and less expensive.

答案：D
测试点：并列结构伺性。
分析：and 两边所连接的成份应同词性、同性质。and 前为副词 faster 和 more efficiently，and 后亦用副词 less expensively。

George Eastman first offered the Kodak camera and film, photography a popular and individualized art.

答案：D
测试点：词形。
分析：-ing 结尾的动词为非谓语形式，becoming 不能单独作谓语。应为 became。

1993 年 08 月语法题

1. There is evidence that prehistoric humans used fire --- 400,000 B. C.
(A) so early
(B) the earliest
(C) as early as
(D) so early that

答案：C
测试点：习语 / as…as…结构。
分析：as…as 是表示强调的固定短语。此句意为“早在公元前 400 万年时”。

2. In the late 1800's Ellen Richards, began work in the new field of “sanitary science” which was concerned with waste removal, water purification and ---.
(A) to ventilate adequately
(B) adequate ventilation
(C) adequate ventilate
(D) ventilation adequately

答案：B
测试点：并列结构。
分析：连词 and 要求它所连接的成份同词性、同性质。and 前为名词词组 waste removal 和 water purification，and 后面也应是名词性成份。4 个答案中只有(B)是名词词组。

3. --- red clover, high in protein content, is an extremely important leguminous hay and pasture plant of the eastern United States.
(A) The
(B) There us the
(C) It is the
(D) That the

答案：A
测试点：冠词。
分析：本句主谓俱全。作主语的名词 clove 前缺冠词。故在答案中选择冠词(A)。

4. The topology of Mars is more --- than that of any other planet.
(A) like that of the Earth
(B) the Earth's like that of
(C) like the Earth of that
(D) that of the Earth's like

答案：A
测试点：词序比较句式。
分析：more…than 比较句式要求比较的内容、范围对等：more like that of…than(like) that of…。代词 that 指代比较的内容 the topology。

5. Ostriches are --- of living birds, attaining a height from crown to foot of about 2.4 meters and a weight of up to 136 kilograms.
(A) large, strong
(B) large and strong
(C) larger and strong
(D) the largest and strongest

答案：D

测试点：最高级。
说明所缺为最高级的形式，即(D)。(A)、(B)为形容词原级，后接名词；(C)为比较

6. The glaciers that reached the Pacific Coast were valley glaciers, and between those tongues of ice --- that allowed the original forests to survive.
(A) that many sanctuaries were
(B) were many sanctuaries
(C) were there many sanctuaries
(D) there the many sanctuaries

答案：B
测试点：倒装句。
分析：and 两边为两个分句，后一分句中表示地点的介词短语 between…位于句首，说明这是倒装句。应在答案中选择动词+主语的形式，即(B)。
解题要点：遇倒装句在 4 个答案中先看以系动词(be)开头的那一个。

7. --- orbits the Sun, Uranus rotates on its axis, an imaginary line through its center.
(A) For it
(B) It
(C) As it
(D) There is

答案：C
测试点：状语从句。
分析：逗号后为主句，逗号前的从句有谓语动词而缺主语、连接词。应在答案中选择连接词十主语的形式，即(A)或(C)。(A)中 For 引导的从句一般放在主句后面，故选(C)。

8. --- duties are placed on commodities according to their value.
(A) Ordinarily, tariff
(B) Ordinary tariffs are
(C) On ordinary tariff
(D) Tariffs are ordinarily

答案：A
测试点：定语。
分析：空格后面句子主；谓语俱全，所缺为定语。应在答案中选择可作定语的形容词或名词，即(A)。

9. --- about individuals who really existed and things that actually happened.
(A) Folktales which sometimes tell stories
(B) The stories of folktales sometimes telling
(C) Stories sometimes told are when folktales
(D) Folktales sometimes tell stories

答案：D
测试点：主谓结构。
分析：空格后，主句只剩下 about individuals，主、谓语均缺。应在答案中选择主语+谓语动词的形式。即(D)。(A)(C)均含从句形式；(B)中 telling 是非谓语形式，不能作谓语。

10. --- matter in one form is transmuted to another form, a phase change is said to have taken place.
(A) Such
(B) Then
(C) Whenever
(D) Seldom

答案：C

测试点：从句连接词。

，逗号前即为从句。从句主谓俱全，缺连接词。应在答案中选择可引导从句的连接均不可连接从句：(B)可连接分句，但一般不放在句首。

11. Noise, in the technical sense, implies a random chaotic disturbance ---.
(A) usually does not want
(B) usually is unwanted
(C) that one does not usually want it
(D) that is usually unwanted

答案：D
测试点：定语从句。
分析：空格前句子结构完整，所缺为定语或定语从句。答案中无可作后置定语的分词短语，只有(C)、(D)是从句。(C)重复从句宾语，it 多余；(D)是正确答案。

12. During the late 1850's the question of the best route for the overland mail to California was --- in the West.
(A) interest of a serious topic
(B) a serious interest of topic
(C) a topic of serious interest
(D) serious interest of a topic

答案：C
测试点：习语 / 词序。
分析：a topic of(…)是固定短语, a topic of interest=an interesting topic。其余均错。

13. In his book, Social Theory and Social Structure, sociologist Robert Merton explored --- in ways that society considers abnormal.
(A) those individuals whose behavior
(B) why do individuals whose behavior
(C) why individuals behave
(D) the behavior of those individual who

答案：C
测试点：宾语从句。]
分析：动词 explored 后接宾语从句，从句主、谓语及连接词均缺。应在答案中选择连接词+主语+动词的形式，即(C)。

14. --- wooden buildings helps to protect them from damage due to weather.
(A) Painting
(B) Painted
(C) The paint
(D) By painting

答案：A
测试点：主语。
分析：谓语动词 helps 为第三人称单数形式，说明复数的 wooden buildings 不是主语。应在答案中选择可作主语的名词性形式，即(A)或(C)。(C)不能后接名词词组 wooden buildings；(A)为正确答案。解动名词作主语要求用单数谓语动词。

15. Carbohydrates are the most abundant and --- food sources of energy.
(A) least cost
(B) least costly
(C) less cost
(D) fewer costs

答案：B

两边的成份应同词性、同性质。and 前为形容词最高级 most abundant，and 后也应是同样是形容词，cost 是动词或名词。

16. The Wright brother's Flyer, who they built and flew in 1903, became world's first successful airplane.

答案：A
测试点：who 和 which 的用法。
分析：此处代词指代的是 Flyer(飞行器)，是物而不是人，不能用 who。应为 which。
解题要点：注意划线的 who / which 是否用错。

17. Astronauts circling the Earth may get to seen sixteen sunrises and sixteen sunsets every "day".

答案：C
测试点：词形。
分析：seen 是过去分词，而 t。后应接动词原形。应为 see。

18. The clasmosaur, a giant prehistoric sea reptile with Uerce-looking jaws and flippers, had a muscular neck that accounted for much than half its length.

答案：D
测试点：比较级。
分析：much 是原级。而 than 前面应当是比较级的形容词或副词。应为 morethan。

19. The sonometer is instrument used to study the mathematical relations of harmonic tones.

答案：A
测试点：冠词。
分析：可数名词 instrument 前应有冠词。应为 is an Instrumnent。

20. In the 1800's daguerreotypes were used a greatest deal, especially for portraits.

答案：B
测试点：习语。
分析：a great deal 是固定短语，不用 greatest。

21. Vervet mons have a well-developed systems vocal communication.

答案：B
测试点：数的一致。
分析：前面有关键词 a，此处不能用复数名词。应为 system(for)。

22. The invention of a cotton gin by Eit Whitney in 1793 made cotton yarn more economy than linen

答案：D
测试点：词性。
分析：economy 是名词，而在 more…than 结构中，more 后应接形容词或副词。应为 economic，

23. Scientists has found that the saliva of the octopus contains a substance that functions as a powerful heart stimulant.

答案：A
测试点：主谓数的一致。
分析：主语是复数的 scientists，助动词不能用单数的 has。应为 have found。

24. The katydid, a type of grasshopper, is actively at night and rests motionless amid foliage during the day.

答案：B
测试点：词性。
分析：actively 是副词，而 is 后应接形容词作表语。应为 active。
解题要点：见到划线的-1y 结尾的副词时，应注意其是否错用，是否应为形容词。

25. Soap is used as a lubricant in making tiny wires for electrical appliances such television sets and telephones.

答案：C
测试点：短语。
分析：such as 是固定短语，此处 as。

26. Although the art of sand painting originated with neighboring Pueblo Indians, the Navajo Indians have refined and richly reinterpreted they symbology and execution.

答案：D
测试点：代词。
分析：代词 they 用来作主语，而此处名词 symbology and execution 前需要形容词性的代词作定语。应为 their。

27. In 1967, Canada's year centennial, one and a quarter million people from all over the world visited Parliament Hill in Ottawa.

答案：A
测试点：词序。
分析：形容词 centennial 应放在它所修饰的名词 year 之前。

28. The General Sherman tree, a giant sequoia in California, has grown to be the world's largest plant 272 feet tall.

答案：D
测试点：词性。
分析：approximate 是形容词或动词，而修饰数词 272 应用副词。应为 approximately。

29. Since the turn of the century, the number of Native Americans living in Canada is increased.

答案：D
测试点：时态。
分析：从关键词 Since 看出，本句应用完成时。应为 has increased。
解题要点：since 引导的时间状语(从句)用于完成时的句子中。见到 since，应注意动词时态是否正确。

30. Eleanor Roosevelt played a leading part in women's organizations, and she was active in encouraging youth movements, in promoting consumer welfare, and to work for civil rights.

答案：D
分析：测试点：并列结构 / 词形。and 所连接的成份应同形式、同性质。and 前为两个 in+动名词的短语，and 后不能用不定式 to work，而应也是 in working。

31. Nutrients are substances, neither occurring naturally or in synthetic form, that are necessary for maintenance of the normal functioning of organisms.

答案：A
测试点：neither…nor 和 either…or 的用法。
分析：这两个结构常见被相互错误搭配。后文是 or 而不是 nor，此处不能用 neither。应为 either。

32. Even in an age of experimentation and departures from convention, the sonata form remain among the most vital means of musical expression.

答案：C
测试点：主谓数的一致。
分析：主语是第三人称单数的 form，谓语动词应与其一致，为 remains。

33. Researchers have found many ways of treating paper so that it will be strong, fireproof, and resistance to liquids and acids.

答案：D
测试点：并列结构/词性。
分析：and 所连接的成分应同词性、同形式。and 前为形容词 strong 和 fireproof，and 后也应用形容词 resistant，不用名词 resistance。

34. Because its body is supported by water, the blue whale can grow to a size considerable large than today.

答案：B
测试点：词性。
分析：considerable 是形容词，而修饰形容词 larger 应当用副词。应为 considerably。

35. Langston Hughes, a prolific writer of the 1920's was concerned with the depicting the experience of urban Black people in the United States.

答案：C
测试点：冠词。
分析：动名词 depicting 后接宾语 the experience…，具有很强的动词性，前面不能用冠词。故应删除定冠词 the。

36. During eclipses of the Sun, the Ojibwa Indians of North America shot flaming arrows inside the sky to rekindle the light.

答案：C
测试点；介词。
分析：inside 表示所处的位置。而此处表示动作的方向应用 into。

37. From 1892 to 1895, Alice Elvira Frecman was Dean of Women at the newly foundation University of Chicago.

答案：D
测试点：词性。
分析：副词 newly 应后接它所修饰的动词，而 foundation 是名词。应为 founded。
解题要点：见到划线的以-tion 结尾的名词，注意其是否错用，是否应为动词。

38. Historical geology deals about data on the development of the Earth gathered from the study of rocks, which are analyzed to determine their age and composition.

答案：A
测试点：习语 / 介词。
分析：deal with 是固定短语，不用 about。

39. Human being have thirty-thirty or thirty-four vertebrae, but a snake may have as many as three hundred.

答案：A
测试点：主谓数的一致。
分析：谓语动词为 have，说明主语不是第三人称单数而是复数。应为 beings。

40. Parrots have heavily bodies and exceedingly strong legs.

测试点：词性。
分析：heavily 是副词，而修饰名词 bodies 应当用形容词。应为 heavy。

1993 年 10 月语法题

1. A fuel is a substance used --- light, heat, or energy.
(A) generating
(B) generates
(C) to generate
(D) it is generating

答案：C
测试点：不定式。
分析：根据句意，这里应选择动词不定式表示目的。

2. The state of Maine generally has cooler temperatures than ---.
(A) there are most other states
(B) most other state which have
(C) most other states have
(D) having most other states

答案：C
测试点：比较句式。
分析：more…than 比较句要求相对比的两部分结构一致。前面为主语+has…，比较的后一部分亦应用相同的句式，即(C)。

3. Fruit is one of the most abundant, nutritious, and --- foods a person can eat.
(A) delicious
(B) too delicious
(C) is it delicious
(D) tastes delicious

答案：A
测试点：并列结构。
分析：and 两边的成份应同词性、同性质。and 前为形容词 abundant 和 nutritious，and 后也应是形容词，即(A)。(B)(C)(D)均含多余成份。

4. Prescriptions for corrective lenses that are provided by an optometrist are often brought to an optician who --- the lenses.
(A) grinding
(B) grinds
(C) they grind
(D) are ground

答案：B
测试点：谓语。
分析：who 引导的从句有主语而缺谓语。应在答案中选择可作谓语的动词形式，即(B)。(A)是非谓语动词的形式，不能作谓语。(c)重复主语，且主语错误；(D)用被动语态，与句意不符。

5. Loganberries can be used in jams --- their juice.
(A) and for
(B) while
(C) too
(D) in which

答案：A
测试点：连词 / 并列结构。

分析：谓语 can be used 后接两个作状语的介词短语：injams 和 for their juice，它们之间用连词 and 连名词的并列形式。(B)(D)均引导从句：(C)为副词，不能用于两个名词之间。解常考动词，be used+不定式，或 be used+介词短语为常见题型。

6. From her early teens ---.
(A) Blanche Willis Howard's determination to be an author
(B) Was determined to be an author, Blanche Willis Howard
(C) Blanche Willis Howard was determined to be an author
(D) An author, Blanche Willis Howard was determined to be

答案：C
测试点：主谓结构。
分析：空格前只有时间状语，后面缺整个句子。应在答案中选择主语十谓语动词+…的完整句子形式，即(C)。(A)不是句子：(B)(D)用了不恰当的倒装句，而 From…短语在句首时句子并不需要倒装。

7. Adhesive, such as glue, tape, and gum, vary with the purpose --- intended.
(A) they were for
(B) for they were
(C) which were they
(D) for which they were

答案：D
测试点：介词+which 结构 / 词序。
分析：purpose 后接定语从句，从句缺连接词、主语及谓语的一部分，应在答案中选择连接词+主语+助动词的形式：intend for 是固定短语，句尾无 for，则 for 应在连接词前，故选(D)。

8. Alaskan forests --- five or six miles inland from the Pacific coast.
(A) penetrate more rarely than
(B) more rarely than penetrate
(C) more penetrate than rarely
(D) rarely penetrate more than

答案：D
测试点：词序。
分析：根据句意，more than 不是用于比较，而是修饰数词 five or six，应紧接在数词前，且 more than 不能分开。副词 rarely 修饰动词 penetrate，应与它接在一起(D)是正确语序。

9. The colors of a rainbow --- arranged in the same order.
(A) which are always
(B) and they are always
(C) always
(D) are always

答案：D
测试点：被动语态。
分析：本句有主语也有动词，但句意却不通，说明谓语部分不完整。当主语是物而不是人时，arrange 常用被动形式。故选(D)。

10. ---, The Yearling, won a Pulitzer Prize.
(A) Marjorie Rawlings' best work was
(B) Marjorie Rawlings' best work
(C) Her best work was Marjorie Rawlings'
(D) That Marjorie Rawlings' best work

答案：B
测试点：主语。

分析：本句有谓语而缺主语，两边用逗号隔开的部分为主语的同位语。应在答案中选择名词性的成份作(D)含从句形式，与后文不符。

11. Jimmy Connors, well-known tennis champion, is supposed --- that he did not want to participate in all the tournaments once he had reached forty.
(A) has said
(B) he says
(C) saying
(D) to have said

答案：D
测试点：习语。
分析：Be supposed to…是固定短语。

12. The month is not a suitable unit of measure for determining the seasons --- the seasons are a solar, not a lunar phenomenon.
(A) in order that
(B) while
(C) since
(D) in view of

答案：C
测试点：从句连接词。
分析：空格前为主句，空格后应为从句。从句缺连接词，应在答案中选择可引导从句的连词。即(A)、(B)或(C)。(A)说明动作的目的；(B)表示对比关系，均与句意不合。只有(C)表示原因，与句意一致。

13. The human skeleton consists of more than two hundred bones --- together by tough and relatively inelastic connective tissues called ligaments.
(A) are bound
(B) to bind
(C) bind them
(D) bound

答案：D
测试点：分词作后置定语。
分析：空格前为完整的句子。所缺为定语或定语从句的一部分；答案中无从句形式，故选可作后置定语的过去分词(D)。

14. Not until about 20,000B. C. --- executed.
(A) were known of the oldest paintings
(B) the oldest of known paintings were
(C) the oldest known were paintings
(D) were the oldest known paintings

答案：D
测试点：倒装句。
分析：Not until--位于句首，句子要用倒装结构。应在答选择助动词+主语的形式，即(D)。 the oldest known+名词是固定短语。
解题要点。遇到 Not until 在句首的倒装句，在 4 个答案中先看以助动词或系动词开头的形式。

15. In 1727 Benjamin Franklin founded one of the first adult-education organizations --- the Junto.
(A) has been called
(B) which group called
(C) to call
(D) a group called

答案：D

分析：逗号前为完整句子，逗号后应为从句，后置定语或同位语。答案中(A)(C) 三者都不是：(B)虽是从句形式但主语重复用未用被动语态：只有(D)可作同位语。

16. At the future, banks will be offering an increasingly broad spectrum of financial services.

答案：A
测试点：习语 / 介词。
分析：In the future 是固定短语，不用 At.

17. Considered one of America's greatest playwrights, Eugene O'Neill win the Novel Prize for literature in 1936.

答案：C
测试点：主谓数的一致 / 时态。
分析：主语是第三人称单数，谓语动词不能用 win。句中有时间状语 in l936，可知本句谓语应用过去时，即 won。

18. The density of a substance is calculus by dividing its mass by its volume.

答案：B
测试点：词性。
分析：calculus 是名词，而此处应用动词词 is 构成被动语态。应为 calculated。

19. The grouper is an ocean fish that lives in warm and temperate seas, most around rocky shores and coral reefs.

答案：C
测试点：近义词。
分析：most 为副词时，意为“很，十分”；而此处表示“主要地”，应用 mostly。

20. In the 1950's, aircraft were developed that flew high they could hardly be seen from the ground.

答案：A
测试点：从句连接词。
分析：两个句子相联，中间必须有连接词。根据句意，应改为 flew so high that。

21. Paper is strong under tension instead crumples easily under the stress of compression.

答案：C
测试点；连词。
分析：instead 是副词，而此处连接两个谓语部分应当用连词。应为 but。

22. Tariffs are the taxes or customs duties levied against goods that are import from another country.

是动词原形，而此处应用过去分词与 are 构成被动语态。应为 imported。

23. Each person in the United States consumes an average of 560 pounds of dairy productivity every year.

答案：D
测试点：近义词。
分析：productivity 意为“生产力：生产率”，而此处应当用表示“产品”的 products。

24. The vascular system consist of the heart, arteries, veins, capillaries, and lymphatics.

答案：B
测试点：主谓数的一致。
分析：主语是第三人称单数的 system，谓语动词不能用原形 consist，应为 consists。

25. The Hopi community of Oraibi in northeastern Arizona is one of the oldest, not if the oldest, continuously occupied settlements north of Mexico.

答案：A
测试点：习语 / 词序。
分析：not if 后接从句，意为“如果…，就不…”。后接词或词组、表示“即使不…”，应当用 if not。

26. When a corporation needs to raise large amounts of capital, common stock can be issued and sell in part to outside investors.

答案：C
测试点：并列结构伺形。
分析：and 两边所连接的成份应同词性、同形式。and 前为过去分词 issued，and 后不能用动词原形 sell，应为 sold。

27. The development of stratus clouds is extremely common over the cold seawater away the northwestern United States coast.

答案：D
测试点：介词。
分析：away 是副词，而此处需要介词连接两个名词词组。应为 along。

28. Contemporary management practice have been influenced by investigations in the behavioral sciences.

答案：A

测试点：主谓数的一致。
practice，助动词不能用 have。应为 has been。

29. The Yukon River, which flows into the Bering Sea, gives its name to a region of Alaska and a territory of the Canada.

答案：D
测试点：冠词。
分析：国名 Canada 为专有名词，前面不能加冠词。the 多余。亦可由并列结构看出此处错误：and 前为 a region of Alaska，Alaska 前无冠词：and 后应为同样结构。

30. Although the United States experienced rapidly growth in the first half of the nineteenth century, it was still predominately concerned with agriculture and forestry.

答案：A
测试点：词性。
分析：rapidly 为副词，而修饰名词 growth 应用形容词。应为 rapid。
解题要点：见到划线的以-ly 结尾的副词，应注意其是否错用，是否应为形容词。

31. Porgy and Bess by George Gershwin has called the first truly successful North American opera.

答案：B
测试点：被动语态。
分析：根据句意，此处应用被动语态，即 has been called。

32. Over the past two decades, the popularity of the bicycle as a mean of transportation and recreation has increased tremendously in the United States.

答案：B
分析：(B)测试点：近义词 / 习语。表示“方法，手段，工具”的名词是以一 s 结尾的 means。不用 mean。A means of 是固定搭配，也是 TOEFL 常考习语之一。

33. Having resided in New Mexico for many years, painter Georgia O'Keefe employs such as Southwestern motifs as bleached bones, rolling hills, and desert blooms.

答案：C
测试点：such as…与 such…as 的用法。
分析：是两个不同的短语，有时会被故意混淆。此句后文有 as，可知应是 such…as 用法，此处的 as 多余。

34. Louisa My Alcott's most famous novels, Little Women and one of the sequels, Little Men are considered classics for childrens.

答案：D

测试点：名词的数。
分析：考题中有时会出现名词变复数的不规则形式问题。children 本身是 child 的复数，不能再加 s。

was a function household in the first settlements in colonial America.

答案：B
测试点：词序。
分析：单个的形容词修饰名词时应放在名词前，不应后置。应为 house hold function。

36. Fascination by the promise of the internal combustion engine and its application to a self-propelled vehicle, Henry Ford constructed a one-cylinder gasoline motor in1892.

答案：A
测试点：词性。
分析：Fascination 是名词，而此处应用动词的过去分词形式，与后面的 by…组成分词短语。应为 Fascinated。
解题要点：(1)见到划线的-tlon 结尾的名词，应注意其是否错用，是否应为动词。
(2)划线的词后紧接介词 by，应注意此划线词是否应为过去分词。

37. Marble has long been highly valued for its beautiful, strength, and resistance to fire and erosion.

答案：C
测试点：并列结构/词性。
分析：and 所连接的成份应同词性、同性质。and 连接的 strength 和 resistance 都是名词，而 beautiful 却是形容词。应为 beauty。

38. A majority of the reports received from people claiming to have seen the legendary Loch Ness Monster have proven to be mistakes, misconceptions, or they were being tricked.

答案：D
测试点：并列结构。
分析：连词 or 与 and 一样，要求所连接的成分同词性、同性质。or 前边是名词 mistakes 和 misconceptions，后面也应是名词，不能是句子。应为 tricks。

39. For convenience it is common to speak of plants as “herbs,” “shrubs,” and “trees,” but it is really no sharp distinctions among them.

答案：C
测试点：there be 句型。
分析：此处“不代指句中任何成份，而且也不是形式主语，因后文并无真正的主语部分。it 应为 there。

40. The labor movement developed differently in the United States from the way did it in other countries.

是倒装句的形式，但此处无需用倒装。应为 it did。

1994 年 05 月语法题

1. _____ limit to the extent which human beings may benefit from their own inventive genius.
(A) Not any
(B) Has no
(C) There is no
(D) It not

答案：C
测试点：there be 句型.
分析：句中有 which 引导的从句，说明 which 之前应为主句．在答案中选择主谓结构或 there be 结构，即(C).

2. The light from a laser differs _____ produced by other sources, such as electric bulbs, fluorescent lamps, and the sun.
(A) from the light
(B) and the light
(C) the light that is
(D) the light can be

答案：A
测试点：习语.
分析：Differ from 是固定短语．答案中只有(A)含有 from．．．部分.

3. In addition to pleasure, _____ excitement, challenge, and relaxation.
(A) the providing of games
(B) games if providing
(C) the games which provide
(D) games provide

答案：D
测试点；主谓结构。
分析：本句主，谓语均缺，应在答案中选择主语+谓语动词的形式，即(D)。(A)是名词词组；(B)(C)均含从句成份.

4. Not only can walking fish live out of water, _____ they can also travel short distances over land.
(A) neither
(B) and
(C) but
(D) if

答案：C
测试点：not only…but also 结构.
分析：关键词是句首的 Not only,它说明后文应当有 but(…)also 的部分．空格后出现 also，所缺为 but，故选(C).
解题要点：句中出现 Not only,应首先在答案中寻找 but(also).

5. _____ Eijah McCoy's invention of the lubricating cup in the early 1870's, machinery had to be stopped in order to be lubricated.
(A) Before
(B) When
(C) While
(D) Lately

答案：A

表示时间概念的介词和连词是 TOEFL 考试中常见的题目．空格后至逗号前的部分不是从句而是名词性短语，故所缺为不是连词而是介词。即答案(A)。

6. As Mercury moves in its solar orbit, _____ its axis, an imaginary line that runs through its center.
(A) rotates it on
(B) it rotates on
(C) on rotates it
(D) rotates on it

答案：B
测试点：词序主谓结构.
分析：关键词 As 说明空格前为从句，其后为主句．主句主、谓语均缺，应在答案中选择主语十谓语动词的形式，即(B)．其余词序均错.

7. The Hawthrone studies, _____ the monotonous working conditions of factory personnel, were a major contribution to industrial psychology.
(A) in which the investigation of
(B) were they investigated
(C) which were investigation
(D) an investigation of

答案：D
测试点：同位语.
分析：本句主、谓语俱全，主、谓语间两边以逗号隔开的部分为同位语．主语 The Hawthrone studies 的内容.

8. In 1914 a bronze tablet _____ Harriet Tubman was placed at the entrance of the Cayuga Country Courthouse in Aubum, New York.
(A) honored
(B) for honor
(C) in honor of
(D) was honoring

答案：C
测试点：习语。
分析：In honor of…是固定短语。

9. It is unlikely that a nation would choose war if its goals _____ peacefully.
(A) meet
(B) could be met
(C) having been met
(D) would have met

答案：B
测试点：被动语态.
分析：To meet one's goals 是固定短语，此处 goals 作 if 从句的主语，谓语应在答案中选择名词性的形式(D)说明动词应当用被动形式(B)．答案(C)是错误形式.

10. Their keen senses of hearing and smell have made some types of dogs _____ in hunting and tracking and as security guards.
(A) as valuable
(B) of the value
(C) are valued
(D) valuable

形容词是固定短语，是 TOEFL 考试中常见的题型．空格前已有 made 十宾语，所缺为形容词补语，故选(D).

11. Used only for wall surfaces that are exposed to view or require a decorative effect, _____.
(A) the exactness in shape, size, and color of face brick
(B) face brick must be exact in shape, size, and color
(C) must be face brick which is exact in shape, size and color
(D) the shape, size, and color must be exact of face brick

答案：B
测试点；主谓结构 / 主词一致。
分析：空格前只有短语，所缺为句子。应在答案中选择完整的主谓结构，(B)或(D)．分词短语的逻辑主语与句子主语应是一致的 used…的逻辑主语应为 face brick 而不是 shape．Size and color，故选(B).

12. _____ were first used in electrical power production, it was necessary to add super-heaters, because turbines work best with high-pressure steam.
(A) Steam turbines
(B) When steam turbines
(C) For steam turbines
(D) The steam turbines which

答案：B
测试点：状语从句.
分析：两边用逗号隔开的部分是主句，逗号前则是从句．从句有谓语而缺主语、连接词，应在答案中选择连接词十主语的形式，即(B)或(C)．For 引导从句时一般不放在主句前，故(C)错，选(B)。

13. Sherwood Anderson's novel windy McPlerson's Son, _____, first appeared in 1916.
(A) a restless young man who strives for better things is concerned
(B) is a concerned with a restless young man who strives for better things
(C) concerned with a restless young man who strive for better things
(D) why is concerned with a restless young man who strives for better things

答案：C
测试点；分词作后置定语.
分析：句主谓完整，主谓间逗号隔开的部分为同位语或后置定语．(C)是分词短语，可作后置定语．(A)虽是名词性结构，但主语 Windy Mc Pherson's Son 不是人名，而是书名，不可用(A)作同位语.
解题要点：注意斜体字为书名.

14. The redhead duck builds a deep nest of reeds _____ up to a dozen egg are laid.
(A) containing
(B) which contains
(C) in which
(D) in it

答案：C
测试点：介词+which 结构.
分析：空格前为主句，空格后即从句．从句主．谓俱全，所缺为连接词．应在答案中选择相应的形式，即(C)。in which 等于 where，表示地点、位置，在从句中作状语。

15. The dominant philosophy of the Age of Enlightenment _____ in the universe in terms of forces that could be detected by the human senses.
(A) an explanation for everything
(B) attempted to explain everything

(C) everything was an attempt

测试点；谓语.
分析：本句有主语但缺谓语，应在答案中选择谓语动词开头的形式，即(B)或(D)．(D)中 attempted 是及物动词，应后接宾语(名词或不定式)，而空格后无相应形式，故(D)错，选(B).

16. American sign language has its own distinct grammatical structure, which must be mastered in the same way as that of another languages.

答案：D
测试点：other 和 another 的用法.
分析：考题中常见这两个词被相互错用．another 应后接单数名词，而此处后接复数的 languages，应用 other.

17. Alasks is the larger and most sparsely populated state of the United States.

答案：A
测试点；并列结构 / 最高级。
分析：and 所连接的成份应同形式、同性质。and 后为最高级的 most，and 前不能用比较级的 larger．应为 largest.

18. Fossil remains indicate that squidlike creatures called betemnites swam in the sea who covered the North American continent 70 million years ago.

答案：C
测试点：who 和 which 的用法.
分析：who 是指人的代词，而此处指代的是 the sea，是物而不是人．应为 that 或 which.

19. In 1991 singer Kathleen Battle is receiving the annual American Black Achievement Award for excellence in vocal performance.

答案：B
测试点：时态.
分析：Is receiving 是现在进行时，而句中具体的时间状语 In 1991 说明本句应当用过去时。应为 received。

20. Scientists do not know why did dinosaurs became extinct, but some theories postulate that changes in geography, climate, and sea levels were responsible.

答案：A
分析：why 引导宾语从句，其语序应是陈述句的语序而不是疑问句的．故应删除 did.

21. Anthropologists investigate the customs of different groups of people, particularly that in isolated

答案：C
测试点：代词数的一致.
分析：that 为单数，而此处指代的是 people，为复数意义．应为 those.

22. Hydraulic machines lift heavy load, exertion large forces, drive vehicles and machine tools, and control many kinds of motion.

答案：B
测试点：并列结构 / 词性.
分析：and 所连接的成份应同词性、同性质．本句中 and 所连接的其他项均为动词十宾语结构，因此 exertion 应为动词 exert.
解题要点：当出现划线的以-tion 结尾的名词时，应首先考虑它的词性是否正确。

23. Although Shirley Jackson's fiction often dealt with frightening experiences, she also wrote autobiographical, descriptions humorous of her life in a small Vemork town.

答案：C
测试点；词序.
分析：单个的形容词修饰名词时应放在句词前，不应后置．应为 humorous descriptions.

24. When a nucleus is not dividing, it consisting of a nuclear membrane, a nucleolus, and evenly distributed genetic material.

答案：C
测试点：词形 / 谓语.
分析：consisting 是动词的非谓语形式，而此处需要谓语动词．应为 consists of.

25. Most aquatic animals breathe by means external respiratory organs called gills.

答案：C
测试点：习语 / 介词.
分析：By means of 是固定短语，而此处缺 of。

26. It is not known why only four of all the occurring naturally elements in the periodic table are ferromagnetic.

答案：B
分析：测试点：词序。副词 natturally 应放在分词 occurring 前面修饰它，分词修饰后面的名词.

27. Rice has been a basically food for millions of people for hundreds of years.

是副词，而修饰名词 food 应当用形容词。应为 basic。

28. Some linguists believe that the earliest language were no less complex as modern language.

答案：D
测试点：习语 / 比较句式.
分析：No less… than…固定短语，不用 as.
解题要点；看到比较级的形容词或副词，应注意后面是否有 than.

29. The American artistic James Abbort McNeill Whistler promoted the idea of art for art's sake, insisting that painting had no mission to fulfill.

答案：A
测试点：词性.
分析：artistic 是形容词，而此处应当用名词 artist 作句子主语.

30. Once a teacher of French and Spanish, the writer Maya Angeiou remaining strongly committed to the goals of foreign language education.

答案：B
测试点：词形 / 谓语.
分析： remaining 为非谓语形式，而此处需要谓语动词．应为 remained.

31. Exploitation of the powers of computers depend on one's ability to load information into them.

答案：B
测试点；主谓数的一致。
分析：主语 Exploitation 是第三人称单数，谓语动词不能用 depend。应为 depends。

32. Animals usually prepare for hibernation by eating large amounts of food to build out stored fat in their bodies.

答案：C
测试点；习语.
分析：Build up 是固定短语，不用 out.

33. William Jenriings Bryan was a Democratic nominee for the United States presidency third times, but he never won.

答案：C
分析：测试点： 数词 / 近义词．third 表示数的顺序后接单数名词；此处后接复数 times， 根据句意，

应当用表示数量的 three.

architecture of the Western world has responded to a number of cultural, geography and, social needs.

答案：C
测试点：并列结构 / 词性.
分析：and 两边应同词性、同性质．and 后为形容词 social, and 前不能用名词 geography。应为形容词 geographic。

35. People have always fascinated by the parrot's colorful feathers and its ability to mimic human speech.

答案：A
分析：由信号词 by 可知，位于用被动语态，因此将 always fascinated 改为 always been fascinated

36. The American astronomer Gerard Kuiper discovered a satellite of Uranus, found Titan to have an atmosphere, and advanced theoretical of planetary formation.

答案：D
测试点：词性 / 近义词.
分析：theoretical 是形容词，此处应用名词 theories.

37. Some metal vary in resilience at different temperatures, becoming very brittle when cold.

答案：A
测试点：主谓数的一致.
分析：谓语动词 vary 是关键词，说明主语不应是第三人称单数的 metal．应为 metals.

38. The fritillaries, one of the largest group of butterflies, are found not only in this country but in many other parts of the world as well.

答案：A
测试点：习语.
分析：One of the+最高级+复数名词是固定短语(TOEFL 常考)，此处不能用单数的 group。应为 groups。

39. Preceding the United Stated Naval Academy was founded in 1845, sailors were trained at sea.

答案：A
测试点：连词 / 近义词.
分析：preceding 是形容词或动词，不能引导从句．应为 Before.

40. During her lifetime, Margaret Mead was internationally known as an authority on various literate

答案：D
测试点：数的一致.
分析：culture 为单数，而 various 后接复数名词．应为 cultures.

1994 年 08 月语法题

1. Groups of muscles in the head direct the actions necessary for _____.
(A) chew and swallow
(B) to chew and to swallow
(C) being chewed and swallowing
(D) chewing and swallowing

答案：D
测试点：介词宾语动名词。
分析：介词 for 要求后接名词性成份，故选动名词(D)。

2. In the Osage tribe of Oklahoma, beaded belts _____ who held a high social status.
(A) only by women were fashioned
(B) by women were fashioned only
(C) were fashioned only by women
(D) were by women fashioned only

答案：C
测试点：谓语动词。
分析：空格前为句子主语，所缺为谓语部分。空格后为 who 引导的定语从句，说明从句前紧接名词。正确答案(C)既有谓语动词，其中的名词 women 又可作 who 引导的定语从句的先行词。

3. _____ commonly chosen as the first step to a career in public office.
(A) Why legal training is
(B) Legal training is
(C) Legal training that is
(D) It is legal training

答案：B
测试点：主谓结构。
分析：空格后只有谓语的一部分(过去分词 chosen)，所缺为主语、助动词。应在答案中选择主语+助动词的形式，即(B)。

4. In 1852 _____ one hundred piano-makers in New York alone.
(A) were
(B) had been
(C) there were
(D) being that there

答案：C
测试点：there be 结构。
分析：句中既无主语，亦无谓语。应在答案(选择主谓结构或 there+be 结构，即(C)

5. Mammals have a larger, more well-developed brain _____ other animals.
(A) than do
(B) that are having
(C) which have
(D) that do

答案：A
测试点：比较句式。
分析：关键词是比较级的 larger 和 more，说明后面应当有被比较的部分。应在答案中选择含有 than…的形式，即(A)。

6. Astronomy developed from the observation _____ through regular cycles of motion.

(C) heavenly bodies that go
(D) that the heavenly bodies go

答案：D
测试点：同位语从句。
分析：正确答案(D)that 引导同位语从句，说明前面的中心词 observation 的内容。

7. _____ the arctic regions receive little sunlight, the air there is too cold to hold much moisture.
(A) Because
(B) The reason that
(C) Therefore
(D) In consequence of

答案：A
测试点：从句连接词。
分析：逗号后为主句，逗号前则为状语从句。从句缺连接词，选(A)Because 引导原因状语从句。(B)后接定语 / 同位语从句：(C)为副词：(D)为介词短语。

8. The wood of the holly tree, close-grained and very hard, _____ for musical instruments, furniture, and interior design.
(A) is used
(B) uses
(C) used
(D) is using

答案：A
测试点：谓语。
分析：此句缺谓语动词。主语是 wood，根据句意。此动词应为被动的概念。故选择(A)。
解题要点：动词 use 及 beused+介词短语 / 不完式都是 TOEFL 常考题型。

9. Many English _____ were opposed to the American Revolution of 1776 moved to Canada, where they were known as United Empire Loyalists.
(A) settling there
(B) they settled
(C) who were settlers
(D) settlers who

答案：D
测试点：主语 / 从句连接词。
分析：谓语动词为 moved，而句子缺主语，且主语后接从句是有谓语而缺主语及连接词。应在答案中选择名词+从句连接词的形式，即(D)。

10. The working conditions of railroad employees were _____ hazardous in the early days that private insurance companies refused to insure the works.
(A) so
(B) very
(C) quite
(D) much

答案：A
测试点：so… that 结构。
分析：关键词是后文的 that,说明前面应当有 so，故选(A)。

11. Elisha G. Otis invented a safety device designed to stop the fall of an elevator _____ supporting

(B) if its
(C) might the
(D) were its

答案：B
测试点：虚拟语气。
分析：关键词是 should，说明这是非真实条件句。应在答案中选择 if…的形式。即(B)。

12. In areas away from the poles, the size of glaciers decreases in summer because the rising temperatures cause the lower parts _____.
(A) melt
(B) are melting
(C) melted
(D) to melt

答案：D
测试点：习语。
分析：cause sth./sb. to do…是固定短语。应在答案中选择不定式，即(D)。

13. The final step in manufacturing cloth is ironing it between heavy rollers, _____ calendering.
(A) which process called
(B) process is being called
(C) is calling that process
(D) a process called

答案：D
测试点：省略句。
分析：逗号前句子完整，选名词(A)短语(A)作补语，相当于省略了 which is 的定语从句。which 代指前文提到的一个制衣程序：ironing it between heavy rollers。

14. The science of horticulture, _____ the primary concerns are maximum yield and superior quality, utilizes information derived from other sciences.
(A) and which
(B) in which
(C) which is
(D) which

答案：B
测试点：介词+which 从句连接词。
分析：空格后的从句主谓语俱全，所缺连接词并不兼作从句主语、宾语或定语，应是作状语或与介词构成短语作状语。应在答案中选择副词或介词+代词的形式。答案中无副词，而(B)为介词+which，故选(B)。
解题要点：当空格后的从句主、谓、宾俱全时，选择连接词时应首先考虑介词+which 词的形式。

15. While holding no official or elected position, _____ as a statesman of great wisdom and acumen.
(A) the respect of Booker T. Washington
(B) Booker T. Washington being respected
(C) Booker T. Washington was respected by many
(D) Many people respected Booker T. Washington

答案：C
测试点：主谓结构 / 主语一致。

分析：空格前为分词短语，其后的句子主、谓语均缺。应在答案中选择主语+谓语动词…的形式，即(C)。分词短语的逻辑主语与句子的主语应一致：holding…的逻辑主语不可能是 many people 而是一无动词。(B)being respected 不是谓语动词的形式。
解题要点：遇到这类含有逻辑主训的考题时，答案中会出现两个(或两个以上)貌似正确的答案。要根据已有线索细心分辨。记住主语一致的原则。

16. A symphony orchestra conductor selects the repertoire, interprets the music, and directed the musicians during rehearsals.

答案：C
测试点：并列结构 / 时态。
分析：and 所连接的成份应同形式、同性质。and 前为 selects…和 mterprets…，动词均为现在时，and 后的动词也应是同样时态，不能用过去时。应为 directs。

17. The rhinoceros is known for its distinctive horns, which continue to growing throughout the Animal's lifetime.

答案：C
测试点：习语 / 词形
分析：continue to do 是固定短语。to 后应为动词原形 grow，不用 growing。

18. Before 1800 only a few small portable lamps had been making.

答案：D
测试点：词形 / 被动语态。
分析：make 是及物动词，应后接宾语：此处后面无宾语，说明应当用被动语态。正确形式应是(had been)made。

19. Dreaming is a distinct and necessary part of sleeping, usually it characterized by the occurrence of rapid eye movement (REM).

答案：C
测试点：被动语态。
分析：后文 by 说明前面的动词应当用被动语态。应为 usually it is characterized…。
解题要点：见到划线的动词后面紧接 by,应注意此处是否应为被动语态。

20. Sea turtle hatchlings sleep afloat at the surface of the water not adults tend to sleep far below the surface.

答案：B
分析：(B)测试点：连词。本句由两个分句构成，相互之间为对比关系。not 是副词，不能用来连接句子。应 为连词 while(然而)。

21. Nearly all qualities in the physical world can be expressed in terms of four fundamentally measurements: length, mass, time, and electrical charge.

是副词，不能用来修饰名词 measurements。应为形容词 fundamental。
解题要点：见到划线以-ly 结尾的副词，应注意它是否用错，是否应为形容词。

22. Musical chords generally consist of three or four notes, which played at the same time.

答案：C
测试点：被动语态 / 时态一致。
分析：首先发现定语从句的时态(过去时)与主句(现在时)不一致，确定 played 用错。根据句意此处应用被动语态，即 which are played。

23. The novel or short story are the literary forms most typically called fiction.

答案：A
测试点：主谓数的一致 / 连词。
分析：系动词为 are,说明主语应是复数的。而两个单数的名词用 or 连接时。仍为单数，只有用 and 连接才成为复数。应为 and。
解题要点：and / but / or 划线时，应首先考虑它是否被错用。

24. Eclecticism is the practice of mixing elements dissimilar in style in single work of art.

答案：C
测试点：冠词。
分析：后面的名词 work 前缺冠词。应为 in a single…。

25. Speed refers only toward the rate of motion without specifying any direction of motion.

答案：A
测试点：习语。
分析：refer to 是固定短语，不用 toward。

26. Turbines provide power for a various of machines including electric generators and water pumps.

答案：B
测试点：习语/词性。
分析：various 是形容词。而冠词 a 应后接名词。avariety of 是固定短语。
解题要点：(1)见到 a / the…or 的结构，应注其中间划线的词是否为名词。
(2)variety 及 various 的用法，为 TOEFL 语法常考。

27. Deciduous trees are those that shed all or nearly all of its leaves each year.

答案：C
测试点：代词 / 数的一致。
分析：its 为单数，但此处代词指代的是复数的 trees。应为 their。

molecular orderliness that makes crystals so easy to analyze mathematically makes in the laboratory or the factory.

答案：D
测试点：习语。
分析：make+宾语+形容词+to do 是固定短语，using 应为 to use。

29. The Pacific Ocean constitutes about half of the Earth's water surface and cover about one-third of the total area of the globe.

答案：C
测试点：并列结构 / 主谓数的一致。
分析：and 所连接的成份应同形式、同性质。此处 and 连接的两个并列的谓语部分，and 前为 constitutes…，and 后的谓语动词也应用第三人称单数形式。cover 应为 covers。

30. The Tennessee Valley Authority has chartered by the United States Congress in 1933 to construct dams, power structures, and flood-control works along the Tennessee River and its tributary streams.

答案：A 测试点：被动语态。
分析：谓语动词后紧接 by+名词的短语，说明谓语应当用被动语态。应为 was chartered。
解题要点：见到划线的词后接 by+名词，应注意此处是否应当用被动语态。

31. The cost of preparing and harvesting an acre of field corn is extremely high even though in the best of weather.

答案：D
测试点：even 和 even though 的用法。
分析：even though 为连词后接从句，此处后接介词短语，应当用副词 even。

32. John Audubon's firsthand acquaintance with birds and his impressionistic artistic give his drawings their high value and wide popularity.

答案：C
测试点：词性。
分析：artistic 是形容词，而代词 his 后应有名词性成份。应为 artistry / art。
解题要点：与 an 有关的词为 TOEFL 常考。

33. One of Phillis Wheatley's earliest verses, composed in her teens, celebrates learning, redemption, and virtue, three principal themes of her work subsequent.

是形容词。单个的形容词修饰名词时，应放在名词前，不能后置。应为 subsequent work。
解题要点：注意名词+形容词的错误词序。

34. The Florida town of Seaside is laid out on its 80 acres so no point is more than a 10-or 15 minute walks from another.

答案：D
测试点：数的一致。
分析：walks 为复数，而冠词 a 应后接单数名词。应为 walk

35. Statistics show that there are only slightly fewer males than females in the teaching profession, yet it is popularly believed that the vast majority of teacher are women.

答案：D
测试点：数的一致。
分析：majority of 后应接复数名词。teacher 应为 teachers。

36. Canadian scarlet-clad guards and mounties with horseback are part of the summer scene in Ottawa.

答案：B
测试点：习语 / 介词。
分析：on horseback 是固定短语，不用 with。

37. Bernese mountain dogs are hardy and loyalty, and they make excellent pets.

答案：B
测试点：并列结构伺性。
分析：and 两边应同词性、同性质。and 前为形容词 hardy,and 后也应是形容词。loyalty 是名词，应为 loyal。

38. The basis concepts of systems engineering have been in use for centuries.

答案：A
测试点：词性。
分析：basis 是名词，而此处修饰 concepts 应当用形容词 basic。
解题要点：base，basic，basis 均是 TOEFL 常考的词。

39. Some of the most celebrated publicity stunts while the history of radio were associated with Gracie Allen.

分析：表示时间的介词常与连词混淆，while 应为 in，组成介词短语 in the history of radio，作主语 stunts 的定语。

40. Aluminum is the most abundant metal in the crust of the Earth, but the nonmetals oxygen and silicon are more still abundant.

答案：D
测试点：习语 / 词序。
分析：still more 是固定短语，不能颠倒。

1994 年 10 月语法题

1. Snow aids farmers by keeping heat in the lower ground levels, thereby _____ from freezing.
(A) to save the seeds
(B) saving the seeds
(C) which saves the seeds
(D) the seeds saved

答案：B
测试点：分词短语。
分析：逗号前为句子，逗号后应为从句或分词短语，即选(B)或(C)。但空格前的 thereby 一词不能后接从句，故选分词短语(B)。

2. _____ mineral content in the bones of very young children is low compared to that of adults.
(A) If the
(B) That is
(C) The
(D) It is the

答案：C
测试点：冠词。
分析：空格后句子结构完整，句首名词 content 前缺冠词。应在答案中选择冠词。即(C)。

3. _____, the silvery-checked hornbill chooses a hollow tree for a nest and seals herself in until her chicks are grown.
(A) Protection for predators against
(B) Against protection predators for
(C) For protection against predators
(D) Predators against protection for

答案：C
测试点：状语 / 词语；
分析：逗号后为完整的句子，其前可用介词短语作状语，即(C)。For 表示目的。其余答案词序均错。

4. A floodplain is an extension of a river channel, _____ not inundated except during a flood.
(A) where is it
(B) but it is
(C) or is
(D) in case it

答案：B
测试点：连词 / 主谓结构
分析：根据句意，空格前后是转折关系，故选 but 引导的转折并列句

5. Even though John F. Kennedy failed to receive the Democratic Party's vice presidential nomination in 1956, _____ won their nomination for President in 1960.
(A) he
(B) who
(C) and
(D) but

答案：A
测试点：主语。
分析：逗号前为 Even though 引导的从句，逗号后为主句。主句有谓语而缺主语，应选(A)。 (B)用于疑

问句或从句。

6. Since Tampa has a mild winter climate, _____ as a tourist resort.

(B) that as popular
(C) popular
(D) it is popular

答案：D
测试点：主谓结构。
分析：逗号前为 Since 引导的从句，逗号后应为主句。主句主、谓语俱缺，应在答案中选择主语+动词+…的形式，即(D)。

7. Cosmetics, rarely noted today for any dangerous properties, have been _____ for serious health problems in the past.
(A) responsibility
(B) responsible
(C) its responsibility
(D) the responsible

答案：B
测试点：习语。
分析：be responsible for 是固定短语，不用其他形式。

8. The United States Congress made Washington, D.C., _____ in 1800.
(A) after the government center
(B) of the government center
(C) the center of government
(D) then the center of government

答案：C
测试点：习语。
分析：make+宾语+宾语补足语的结构是 TOEFL 语法试题常考题型。空格前有 made+宾 语，所缺为宾语补足语，应在答案中选择形容词或名词(词组)。答案中只有(C)为名词词组。(A)(B)均为介词短语：(D)多了 then。

9. Astronomer Maria Mitchell was the first woman _____ to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
(A) to be elected
(B) was elected
(C) which she was elected
(D) for her to be elected

答案：A
测试点：习语 / 不定式。
分析：the first+名词+从句或 to do…是固定用法。答案中无正确的从句形式，故选不定式(A)。

10. _____ of staging a play that help the audience understand its structure and meaning.
(A) Specific aspects
(B) When specific aspects
(C) Specific aspects are
(D) There are specific aspects

答案：D
测试点：there be 结构。
分析：句中有 that 引导的从句，说明前面应为主句。主句只剩介词短语，应在答案中选择主谓结构或

There be 结构可以组成句子。(c)系词 are 与后面的介词短语相联，语意不通。

11. Illustrator Norman Rockwell specialized in finely drawn, richly anecdotal scenes _____.

(B) of which everyday life in a small town
(C) were in a small town every day
(D) small-town life every day

答案：A
测试点：后置定语。
分析：正确答案(A)是介词短语，作定语修饰前面的名词 scenes。

12. _____ depends on the density of both the object and the water.
(A) An object floats whether or not
(B) Whether or not an object floats
(C) Floating an object whether or not
(D) Whether or not a floating object

答案：B
测试点：名词主语从句 / 主语。
分析：空格后 depends 为谓语动词，所缺为主语或主语从句。应在答案中选择名词性的形式。(B)是名词从句，可作主语。

13. Sturgeons are prized for their blackish roe, _____ when salted and served as an appetizer is called caviar.
(A) which
(B) such
(C) therefore
(D) while

答案：A
测试点：从句连接词。
分析：空格前为句子，空格后为从句。从句系动词 is 前是 when 引导的时间状语从句，所缺为主语从句连接词。应在答案中选择可兼作从句主语的连接词，即(A)。

14. In Navajo society, not only _____ for food and for woo, but also as a means of payment or exchange.
(A) sheep were valuable
(B) to value the sheep
(C) the sheep's value
(D) were sheep valued

答案：D
测试点：倒装句。
分析：Not only 位于句首时，句子要用倒装。句子主谓语均缺，应在答案中选择动词+主语的形式，即(D)。
解题要点：遇到 Not only 开头的句子，在 4 个答案中先看以动词 be 开头的那一个.

15. The repertory of a concert band _____ traditionally included flourishes, marches, and music transcribed from other media.
(A) is
(B) which
(C) of
(D) has

答案：D

测试点：谓语。
分析：空格前为主语，空格后有动词 included，所缺为助动词。答案(A)和(D)均为助动词，但为被动式，与句意不符。故选(D)。

16. Educated at home and requiring to work to support her family, Louisa May Alcott recorded many of her life's events in her autobiographical novels.

答案：B
测试点：并列结构/词形。
分析：and 连接的成份应同词性、同性质。and 前为过去分词短语 Educated…，and 后应是同样的形式，不能用现在分词 requiring。应为 required。

17. It was not until the latter part of the nineteenth century that the Adirondack region of New York State was proper mapped.

答案：D
测试点：词性。
分析：proper 是形容词，而此处修饰动词 mapped 应当用副词 properly。

18. Such special adaptations as lightweight bodies, widely wings, and unusually soft feathers allow owls to fly silently.

答案：B
测试点：词性。
分析：widely 是副词，而修饰名词 wings 应当用形容词。应为 wide。
解题要点：见到划线的以-ly 结尾的副词，应注意它是否用错，是否应为形容词。

19. Research shows that employees whose obtain satisfaction from their jobs are more productive.

答案：B
测试点：从句连接词 / 代词。
分析：employees 后接定语从句，从句中连接词兼作主语。whose 不能作主语，应当用 who。

20. As glaciers reach the sea, huge chunks of ice break away of them.

答案：D
测试点：习语 / 介词。
分析：away from 或 break away from 都是固定短语，不用 of

21. With environmental regulations tightening, many of California's top wine makers are starting grow grapes organically, using no herbicides or pesticides.

答案：C
测试点：词形语 / 缺词。

分析：start to do…是固定短语。grow 前缺 to。

an endangered species because humans have encroached on the wilderness that is essential to the animal's survival.

答案：A
测试点：谓语。
分析：becoming 是非谓语形式，不能作谓语。应为 becomes。

23. Advocates of the art form Abstract Expressionism emphasize free, spontaneous, and personality emotional expression.

答案：C
测试点：并列结构伺性。
分析：and 两边应同词性、同性质。and 前为形容词 free 和 spontaneous，and 后不能用名词 personality。应为形容词 personal。

24. Pollen grains contains half as many chromosomes as the parent plant.

答案：A
测试点：主谓数的一致。
分析：主语是复数的 grains，谓语动词不能用第三人称单数的 contains。应为 contain。

25. In August 1774 John Adams left Boston and went to Philadelphia in a representative to the First Continental Congress.

答案：C
测试点：介词。
分析：表示身份应用介词 as，不用 in。

26. Mary McLeod Bethune was begun to teach in 1895 and by 1923 had become president of Bethune-Cookman College in Florida.

答案：A
测试点：词形。
分析：was begun 是被动语态，但不及物动词 t。begin 通常不能用于被动语态。应为 began。

27. The artist Frederic Remington created a large numbers of paintings of the western United States.

答案：C
测试点：数的一致 / 习语。
分析：numbers 是复数，而冠词 a 应后接单数名词，且 a(…) numnber of 是固定短语。

28. Worldwide there are approximately 270 species of carnivorous birds that make up the order Falconiformes, the scientifically name for hawks.

答案：C
测试点：词性。
分析：scientifically 是副词，而修饰名词 name 应当用形容词。应为 scientific。
解题要点：见到划线的以-ly 结尾的副词，应注意其是否用错，是否应为形容词。

29. From its innermost core to its corona, the Sun has a structure typical of most star of its kind.

答案：C
测试点：数的一致。
分析：star 为单数，而 most 后面的可数名词应用复数形式。

30. Although frequent melodramatic, Lillian Hellman's plays are marked by insight and finesse.

答案：A
测试点：词性。
分析：frequent 是形容词，而修饰形容词 melodramatic 应当用副词。应为 frequently。

31. Rubbing a glass rod with silk will cause small pieces of dries paper to jump to the rod and cling to it.

答案：B
测试点：词形 / 词性。
分析：dries 要么是动词的形式，要么是个错字。dry 是形容词，不能变复数，应为 dry。

32. Tattooing is one of the oldest forms of creative expression, dating it back to at least 8000 B.C.

答案：C
测试点：习语。
分析：to date back 是固定短语，it 多余。

33. Besides providing clues to the nature of atoms, mineral analysis allows to speculate geologists about the ancient Earth.

答案：C
测试点：词序 / 习语。
分析：allow sb to do sth 是固定短语。应为 geologists to speculate。

34. The first antibiotics were made from alive matter such as molds.

答案：C
测试点：近义词。

分析：形容词 alive 只能用作表语，不能作定语，此处应用可作定语的形容词 live 或分词 living。

richest diamond deposits, tons of rock must be mined and crushed to produce one small diamond.

答案：A
测试点：介词。
分析：even 是副词，而根据句意，此处缺介词。应为 Even in。

36. Several ancient cultures presented math in sentences form with little or no abbreviation or symbolism.

答案：C
测试点：名词的数。
分析：名词作定语修饰后面的名词时，用单数而不用复数。应为 sentence。

37. Secretion by the pancreas into the bloodstream, insulin affects metabolism by allowing cells throughout the body to use glucose as fuel.

答案：A
测试点：词性。
分析：secretion 是名词，而此处应当用动词过去分词 secreted 引导的短语作状语。
解题要点：见到划线的词后紧接 by，应注意此词是否应为过去分词。另外要注意-tion 结尾的划线名词是否应为动词。

38. Most Algonquin Indian tribes except those of the north were sedentary and carried on agriculture with varying degrees of intense.

答案：D
测试点：介词宾语 / 词性。
分析：intense 是形容词，介词 of 应后接名词性成份作其宾语。应为 intension。

39. Although cultivated in the new world for hundreds of years, only within the last century the tomato has become recognized as a valuable food.

答案：C
测试点：倒装句。
分析：逗号前为状语从句，逗号后为主句，only 位于主句句首，说明要用倒装，助动词放在主语前。应为 has the tomato。

40. Though the different between any two languages in the world may appear to be great, they seem to function equally well as means of communication.

答案：A

是形容词，而冠词 the 应后接名词。应为 difference。

1995 年 01 月语法题

1. An underlying assumption of most market research is that people are continually _____ financial decisions based on their desire for goods that give them the most satisfaction.
(A) making
(B) and make
(C) being made
(D) having made

答案：A
测试点：谓语。
分析：that 从句中有主语但谓语不全，选择(A)making 与系词 and 组成进行时。
解题要点：continully 和 always 等词常与进行时连用，表示“一贯如此”。

2. _____ tempera paint, the artist mixes dry pigments with water until the mixture resembles a stiff paste.
(A) In preparation
(B) The preparing of
(C) To prepare
(D) Prepared

答案：C
测试点：状语 / 不定式。
分析：逗号后为句子，逗号前为状语。动词不定式(C)作目的状语。

3. When two straight lines meet, _____ an angle.
(A) it is formed
(B) formed
(C) they form
(D) to form

答案：C
测试点：主谓结构。
分析：逗号前为 when 引导的从句，逗号后应是主句。主句主、谓语俱缺，应在答案中选择主语+动词的形式，即(A)或(C)。(A)用了形式主语 n，但空格后并无真正的主语部分。故选(C)

4. Madge Macklin promoted the expansion of medical training to include genetics _____ supported the founding of genetics departments in North American medical schools.
(A) nor
(B) and
(C) while
(D) if

答案：B
测试点：连词。
分析：空格前为主谓语完整的句子，空格后又出现一谓语动词，即全句有一个主语，两个谓语。这两个谓语动词之间应用 and 连接，故选(B)。(A)用于否定句;(C)后接句子或现在分词短语;(D)接从句。

5. _____ mammals have hair at some time in their lives, though in certain whales it is present only before birth.
(A) Most
(B) The most
(C) Most of which

(D) In most of the

分析：空格后主语、谓语俱全，所缺为定语。应在答案中选择形容词，即(A)。most 表示“大多数”时，不是最高级的符号，前面不用 the，且 mammals 为泛指的复数名词，前面不用冠词，故(B)the 多余。

6. The digestive enzyme pepsin breaks down proteins into components _____ readily absorbed by the human body.
(A) that can be
(B) and are
(C) which they
(D) are to be

答案：A
测试点：主谓结构 / 被动语态。
分析：空格前为完整的句子，其后为从句。从句连接词兼主语、谓语俱缺, 应在答案中选择主语+动词的形式，即(A)或(C)。空格后动后面出现 by+名词词组，说明谓语应是被动式的。故选(A)。

7. _____ the precise qualities of the hero in literary works may vary over time, the basic exemplary function of the hero seems to remain constant.
(A) Whatever
(B) Even though
(C) In spite of
(D) Regardless

答案：B
测试点：从句连接词。
分析：逗号后为主句，逗号前从句主谓完整，缺连接词。(A)或(B)都可后接从句，但(A)whoever 应在从句中兼作主语或宾语，但空格后从句有主语 qualities，且谓语动词 way vary 不需要带宾语，故(A)错，选(B)。
解题要点：4 个答案中如有 Even though 出现，应首先以予考虑。

8. Not until the dedication of Yellowstone Park in the late nineteenth century _____ a national park.
(A) the United States had
(B) did the United States have
(C) when the United States had
(D) the United States having

答案：B
测试点：倒装句。
分析：Not until 在句首，要求主谓倒装。应在答案中寻找动词+主语的形式，即(B)。
解题要点：遇到 Notuntil 在句首的句子，在 4 个答案中先看以动词开头的那一个。

9. Daniel Ken Inouye, Hawaii’s first Congressman, was elected to the United States Senate in 1963, where _____ known for his unbiased views on civil issues.
(A) being
(B) it is he
(C) he became
(D) having become

答案：C
分析：主谓结构。
测试点：where 后接从句，从句缺主语，且 known 不能单独作谓语，说明谓语缺失一部分。应在答案

中选择主语+动词的形式，即(C)。

10. Because caricature tends to emphasize the peculiarities of a subject, _____ an effective vehicle

(A) which is often
(B) and often seen as
(C) it is often
(D) many of which are

答案：C
分析：主谓结构。
测试点:逗号前为 Because 引导的从句，逗号后应为主句。主句主、谓语俱缺，应在答案中选择主语+动词的形式，即(C)(A)(D)均为从句形式.

11. In the nineteenth century, Samuel Gridley Howe founded the Pekins School for the Blind, _____ for children in Boston, Massachusetts.
(A) that institutes
(B) while instituted
(C) was an institution
(D) an institute

答案：D
测试点：同位语。
分析：逗号前为句子，逗号后应是从句或短语。(A)(B)(C)均不能与空格后的成份构成完整的从句，故选(D)构成名词短语，说明宾语 the Perkins School for the Blind 是什么。

12. Early forms of life on Earth, _____ in the absence of oxygen, required elements such as sulfur instead.
(A) which lived
(B) whose life
(C) lived
(D) were living

答案：A
测试点：定语从句。
分析：句子主、谓语完整，主谓之间用逗号隔开的部分应为定语或同位语。(A)为定语从句。

13. People in prehistoric times created paints by grinding materials such as plants and clay into powder _____.
(A) water to be added
(B) for adding water then
(C) and water added
(D) and then adding water

答案：D
测试点：并列结构连词。
分析：前后两个动作 grinding…和 adding…用 and(血 en)连接。

14. Often very annoying weeds, _____ and act as hosts to many insect pests.
(A) that crowd out less hardy plants than goldenrods
(B) crowding out less hardy plants by goldenrods
(C) the goldenrod’s crowding out of less hardy plants
(D) goldenrods crowd out less hardy plants

答案：D
测试点：主谓结构 / 并列结构。

分析：逗号前为短语，逗号后为句子。空格后只剩下 and+谓语动词+…，说明句子缺主语和另一个谓语动词+…的形式，即(D)。

15. Starting around 7000 B. C., and for the next four thousand years, much of the Northern Hemisphere _____ temperatures warmer than at present.
(A) with experience of
(B) experienced
(C) experiencing
(D) experience

答案：B
测试点：谓语。
分析：句子有主语 much of…而缺谓语，应在答案中选择谓语动词的形式，即(B)。(A) 不是动词；(c)是非谓语形式；(D)动词原形，而 much 作主语，谓语应用为第三人称单数，不能用原 形动词。

16. The chief goal of biochemistry is for to understand the structure and behavior of the carbon-containing compounds that make up various components of a living cell.

答案：A
测试点：名词。
分析：不定式 to understand 作表语，for 多余。

17. According to entomologists, pollinating insects are attracted to flowers by scent else by color.

答案：C
测试点：连词。
分析：else 是形容词或副词，不能用来连接两上介词短语 by…by…。应为 rather than。

18. The American writer Alex Haley traveled more than a half million mile to authenticate his novel Roots.

答案：C
测试点：数的一致。
分析：前面的定语 more than a half million 是复数意义，mile 应为 miles。

19. Research by physician Alice Hamilton on industrially ailments and poisons led to greatly improved health conditions for workers in the early 1900's.

答案：B
测试点：词性。
分析：industrially 是副词，但修饰名词 ailments and poisons 应当用形容词。应为 industrial。
解题要点：见到划线的以-1y 结尾的副词，应注意其是否错用，是否应为名词。

20. It was in the late 1930's where Dixieland jazz was appreciated by the general public for the first time.

答案：B

作形式主语的强调句式，从句为真正的主语。被强调的是时间，故从句不能用说明地 when。

21. Since 1920 women have been able to participate actively in the government the United States.

答案：D
测试点：缺词 / 介词。
分析：名词 government 与专有名词 the united States 之间缺介词。应为 government of the…

22. The architectural floor plan for a building is primarily a diagram of the location and function of area each of the building.

答案：D
测试点：词序。
分析：each 在此为形容词。单个的形容词修饰名词时应放在名词前，不应后置；应为 each area.

23. Clocks not only measure and tell time but also serve as decorated in homes and other buildings.

答案：C
测试点：词性。
分析：decorated 是动词的形式，而短语 serveas 后应接名词，故应为 decoration。

24. Commercial prices for gems are based in several factors including beauty, durability, rarity,and the current fashion.

答案：B
测试点：习语。
分析：be based in 是固定短语，不用 in。解题要点：与 base 有关的短语为 TOEFL 常考。

25. Candle are made by dipping a wick into wax, to pour wax into a mold containing a suspended Wick, or rolling wax around a wick.

答案：C
测试点：并列结构。
分析：连词 or 所连接的成份应同词性、同性质。or 后为现在分词短语 rolling…，or 前不能用不定式 to pour。应为 pouring。

26. Avalanches occur why particles of sand, rock, or snow are dragged down a slope by gravity.

答案：B
测试点：从句连接词。
分析：why 引导的从句是名词性从句，可作句子主语或宾语；但 OCCur 是不及物动词，后面不接宾语

而接状语。why 应为 when 或 if 根据句意，连接词 why 词意错误，应改为 when，表示时间。

solar radiation received by the atmosphere varies strongly with latitude it is four times great at the equator than at the poles.

答案：B
分析：(D)测试点：比较级。后文关键词 than 说明句中应用比较级。另外，数词+as+原级(+as…)，或数词+times+比较级是固定短语。应为 fou rtimes greater。

28. Peggy Guggenheim was none so much attracted to contemporary art itself as she was to the bohemian art world.

答案：A
测试点：否定词。
分析：not / neverso…as…是固定短语。此外，否定系动词 was 应当用副词 not。

29. Radon-invisible, tasteless, and has no odor-is released into the atmosphere from soil and rocks.

答案：A
测试点：并列结构。
分析：and 所连接的成份应同形式、同词性。and 前为形容词，and 后不能用动词+宾语的形式。应为形容词 odorless。

30. Sparrows, small birds of the finch family, have stout beaks adapted seed eating and are useful to farmers in destroying weed seeds.

答案：C
测试点：习语。
分析：(be)adapted to 是固定短语。应为 adapted to seed(eating)。

31. The poems of Sara Teasdale are noting for their simplicity and purity of form.

答案：B
测试点：习语 / 词形。
分析：be noted for 是固定短语，不用 noting。

32. Charlotte Pekins Gilman was a leading intellectual in the women's movement while its early decades in the United States.

答案：C
测试点：介词。
分析：while 是连词，应后接从句或分句。而此处后接词组，应当用介词。应为 in 或 during。
解题要点：表示时间的连词和介词混淆误用是 TOEFL 常考题型。

33. The Canadian province of Newfoundland has a rocky coast, a moisture climate, and probably the in the world.

答案：B
测试点：词性。
分析：moisture 是名词；而此处修饰名词 climate 应当用形容词 moist。解题要点：moist(形容词)和 moisture(名词)是 TOEFL 常考的词。

34. Among the favorite attractions at the National Air and Space Museum in Wahington D. C. Are the film presented on the five-story-tall screen.

答案：D
测试点：主谓数的一致。
分析：Among 位于句首，说明这是一个倒装句，主语位于系动词之后。系动词 are 为复数，主语不能用单数的 film。应为 films

35. Alchemists had the idea which by applying chemical vapors to base metals they could create gold.

答案：A
测试点；从句连接词。
分析：此处 idea 后接从句为同位语从句，不是定语从句，which 不能用来引导同位语。应为 that。

36. The most often flour is made from wheat, but it may also be made from the seeds of other cereal plants.

答案：A
分析：此处 most 修饰 often，二者均为副词，作状语，冠词 the 多余。

37. Lacrosse, the oldest organized sport in North America, originally played by the Iroquois Indians throughout upper New York and lower Ontario.

答案：B
测试点：被动语态。
分析：关键词 by 说明此处动词应当用被动态。应为 was originally played。
解题要点：见到划线的动词后出现 by…，应注意划线词是否应为被动语态。

38. Although most house plants are acquired already potted, they also can be grown from seeds or leaf cuttings from mature plant.

答案：C
测试点：冠词名词的数。
分析：plant 为可数名词，前面无冠词，说明此处应用复数形式 plants 表示泛指。
解题要点：单数的可数名词前应有冠词，否则应考虑它是否错用，应为复数。

39. The unique ability of the horseshoe crab detected bacterial endotoxins was a chance discovery in the 1970's at the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

答案：B
测试点：习语 / 词形。
分析：the ability(of…)to do…是固定短语。detected 应为 to detect。解题要点：able 和 ability 的用法是 TOEFL 语法常考题型。

40. Although experimental television had been available since the 1920's, many people in United States did not see a broadcast until was the New York World's Fair of 1939.

答案：D
测试点；until 与 not until 的用法。
分析：not until 放在句首时，句子要用倒装，until 则不要求倒装。此处 until 可用作介词，后接名词词组，was 多余。

1995 年 05 月语法题

1. _____ Henry Ford first sought financial backing for making cars, the very notion of farmers and clerks owning automobiles was considered ridiculous.
(A) How
(B) Even
(C) When
(D) Despite

答案：C
测试点：从句连接词。
分析：逗号后为主句，逗号前状语从句缺连接词。(C)when 可引导时间状语从句。(B)Even 为副词，(D)Despite 为介词，均不可引出从句。(A)How 虽为连词但与句意不符。

2. The first president of Cornell University, Andrew White _____ the concept of a university unaffiliated with any religious sect or political party.
(A) develop
(B) developing
(C) develops
(D) developed

答案：D
测试点：谓语 / 时态。
分析：本句有主语 Andrew White 而缺谓语，应在答案中选择谓语动词的形式，即(A)(C)或(D)。主语是第三人称单数，谓语不能用动词原形，故排除(A)。Cornell 是著名的大学，历史悠久，其 first president 自然是历史人物，故排除现在时的(C)而选过去时(D)。

3. In order for information to be easily communicated, _____ must be organized in an understandable way.
(A) there
(B) and
(C) it
(D) how

答案：C
测试点：主语。
分析：空格后有谓语动词 must be organized 而缺主语，应在答案中选择名词或代词。(C)是代词，可做主语。句中 be 后应是动词而不是名词，不可用 there be 句型，故(A)错。

4. Because of record snowfalls in the mountains surrounding Utah's Great Salt Lake, there is more water in the lake and its salt content is _____ it once was.
(A) least as
(B) much less than
(C) the least what
(D) less

答案：B
测试点：比较句式。
分析：句中关键词 more 表明这是 mole…than 比较句型。在 4 个答案中首先寻找含 than 的形式，即(B)。此句含有两个比较项目：more water 和 less salt content。
解题要点：句中出现比较词 mole，应首先寻找含 than 的答案。

5. Home movies began to become popular as a hobby in the United States during the 1920's, _____ of low-cost film.

(A) the invention followed

答案：C
测试点：分词短语。
分析：逗号前为句子，逗号后应为从句或短语。空格后紧接 of，说明所缺部分最后一词为名词。答案中无从句，只有(C)是分词短语，且最后一词为名词 invention，可后接。of…，故选(C)。

6. Mary Edmonia Lewis, a sculptor who studied at Oberlin College, was _____ by Hrriet ffosmer.
(A) tutored in the neoclassical aesthetic
(B) the neoclassical aesthetic tutored in
(C) aesthetic in the neoclassical tutored
(D) the aesthetic neoclassical tutored in

答案：A
测试点：词序 / 被动语态。
分析：助动词 was 后应紧接过去分词，其后接介词短语(介词+冠词+形容词+名词)，(A)是正确语序。

7. Even though rhubarb is a vegetable, _____ as a dessert.
(A) popular also
(B) it is popular
(C) but it is popular
(D) which is popular

答案：B
测试点：主谓结构。
分析：逗号前为 Even though 引导的从句，逗号后应为主句。空格后只有短语，主、谓语均缺，应在答案中选择主语+动词…的形式，即(B)。(A)不是主谓结构，(C)but 不与 Even though 连用；(D)为从句。

8. Elizabeth Cabot Agassiz, _____ of Radeliffe College, had worked as both an educator and a naturalist.
(A) the first president
(B) was the first president
(C) she was the first president
(D) which she was the first president

答案：A
测试点：同位语。
分析：本句主、语俱全，主、谓之间有一逗号隔开的部分，这是典型的同位语试题。故选名词词组(A)作同位语。

9. _____ ever developed was celluloid, a combination of natural camphor and cellulose nitrate.
(A) The first plastic and
(B) Being the first plastic
(C) The first plastic
(D) It was the first plastic

答案：C
测试点：主语。
分析：句子有系动词 was 而缺主语，应在答案中选择名词或名词词组。(C)为名词词组，可作主语。

10. Often the design of a scholarly investigation _____ by the question it is addressing.
(A) to affect

(B) affects

答案：D
测试点：被动语态。
分析：空格前有主语，空格后出现 by，说明句子缺谓语动词，且为被动语态。答案中(D)是被动语态的谓语动词。(A)不能作谓语；(B)(C)不是被动式。

11. Though once quite large, _____ population of the bald eagle across North America has drastically declined in the past forty years.
(A) it is the
(B) there is the
(C) as the
(D) the

答案：D
测试点：冠词。
分析：空格后句子主、谓语完整，句首名词 population 前缺冠词。应在答案中选择冠词，即(D)。
解题要点：几个答案均含冠词，其中有一个是单独的冠词形式，应首先考虑选择它。

12. Plywood was originally manufactured from logs _____ for other purposes.
(A) were not suitable
(B) that were not suitable
(C) which they were not suitable
(D) and suitable were not

答案：B
分析：定语从句。
测试点：空格前句子主、谓完整，名词 logs 后接修饰成分，(B)为语从句。

13. Aerobic exercises create a _____ oxygen in the body without seriously disrupting normal body functions.
(A) demand
(B) demanding
(C) demanding of
(D) demand for

答案：D
分析：A demand for 是固定短语，不用其他形式。

14. A protagonist of a play is _____ in tragedy as the suffering main character.
(A) what known
(B) known as
(C) what it is known
(D) what is know

答案：D
测试点：what 引导的名词从句。
分析：系动词后缺表语。what 引导的从句是名词性从句，可作表语，故选(D)。

15. The beaver chews down trees to get food and material _____ its home.
(A) builds
(B) it can builds
(C) that it builds
(D) with which to build

结构 / 不定式。
后面可接从句，亦可接不定式结构，即介词+which+to do。

16. The architect rural style of Mannerism used unbalanced proportions nor arbitrary arrangements of decoration.

答案：B
测试点：连词。
分析：nor 用于否定句中，与 neither 或 not 连用，而句中无 neither 或 not。应为 and。

17. The theater is perhaps the most complex of the arts, requiring a number large of people for a play's performance.

答案：C
分析：number large 改为 large number

18. Some comets are visibly to the unaided eye, but only for several months, when they pass closest to the Sun.

答案：B
测试点：词性。
分析：visibly 是副词，但此处作表语需要用形容词。应为 visible。
解题要点：见到以-ly 结尾的副词，应注意它是否错用，是否应为形容词。

19. Singer, comedienne, and creating of the radio character Baby Snooks, Fanny Buice had an engaging personality that delighted audiences for nearly half a century.

答案：A
测试点：并列结构。
分析：and 两边应同词性、同性质。and 前为说明身份的名词 Singer 和 comedienne，and 后也应用表示身份的 creator。

20. Saccharin is about 300 times as sweeter as table sugar but has no carbohydrates and no food value.

答案：B
测试点：as…as 的用法。
分析：as…as 表示同级的比较，两个 as 之间用原级的形容词或副词，不能用比较级的 sweeter。应为 (as) sweet as。

21. One of the s to the survival of any animal is its ability adapts to changes in the environment.

答案：D

…是固定短语。应为不定式 to adapt。

22. The element bromine is not found in nature in the free state because of their strong tendency to take up electrons and form compounds.

答案：C
测试点：代词 / 数的一致。
分析：代词的数应与其所代名词一致。此处代词指代的是单数的 The element bromine,不能用复数的 their。应为 its。

23. During dives that may reach depths of almost 5,000 feet, an elephant seal can holds its breath for an hour or more.

答案：D
测试点：词形。
分析：情态动词 can 应后接动词原形。holds 应为 hold。

24. The development of the boiler is closely related to those of the steam engine, to which it is a necessary adjunct.

答案：C
测试点：代词数的一致。
分析：代词的数应与其所代名词一致。此处代词指代的是单数的 development，不能用复数的 those。应为 that。

25. The Rodeo Association of America, formed in 1929, set up a system points for determining the national rodeo champions.

答案：B
测试点：数的一致。
分析：points 为复数，而冠词 a 应后接单数名词。应为 system point。

26. As the late 1940's, Jackson Pollock's art has been considered the pivotal manifestation of Abstract Expressionism, as his form of it is known.

答案：A
测试点：介词。
分析：表示年代，应用介词 in 或 during。这是 TOEFL 常考介词问题。

27. Stars differ fundamental from planets in that they are self-luminous whereas planets shine by reflected light.

是形容词，而此处修饰动词 differ 应当用副词，应为 fundamentally。

28. In 1973 and 1974 Dr. Sylvia Mead was selected chief scientist and aquanaut for diving projects involved the underwater laboratory Hydrolab.

答案：C
测试点：分词 / 词形。
分析：分词的主动与被动的区别是 TOEFL 常考题型。projects 后接分词短语作后置定语，意义上是主动的，应用现在分词 involving。

29. An electromagnet is a device which magnetism is produced by an electric magnet.

答案：B
测试点：介词+which 结构。
分析：介词+which 结构中后接定语从句，从句主语为 magnetism，而且此句为被动式，不需要宾语。因而 which 在从句中无法作主语和宾语，故应改为 with which 作状语。

30. Almost all human activity alters water quality somewhat, but not necessity as a result of pollution by human materials.

答案：D
测试点：习语/词性。
分析：not necessarily 是固定短语，不用 necessity。

31. During periods of heavy rains, a swamp can become a naturally flood controlling device if excess runoff can be temporarily stored in its basin.

答案：B
测试点：词性。
分析：naturally 是副词，而此处修饰名词词组 controlling device 应当用形容词 natural。

32. With the advent of power-driven machinery, home industry began toward give way to production in mills and factories.

答案：C
测试点：习语 / 不定式。
分析：begin to do…是固定短语。此处 began 后接不定式，不用 toward，应当用 to。

33. Liquefied natural gas is the most volatile chemistry explosive in common use today.

答案：C

测试点：词性。
是名词，而此处修饰名词 explosive 需要形容词。应为 chemical。

have been able to calculate the dates of events from long ago by tracing references to eclipses that took place at the same time.

答案：A
测试点：主谓数的一致。
分析：助动词为复数的 have，说明主语不应是单数，而应为复数 Historians。

35. In a small community, behavioral norms are more universally understood and accepted, and are therefore more likely being homogeneous than in a large city.

答案：C
测试点：习语 / 词形。
分析：be likely to do…是固定短语。being 应为不定式 to be。

36. Anthropologists face complex problems of analysis and synthesis when they go about the task of description the culture of a group of people.

答案：C
测试点：词性
分析：description 是名词，不能后接 the culture 作其宾语。应当用动名词 describing。
解题要点：见到划线的以-tion 结尾的名词，应注意其是否应为动词的形式。

37. The guilds of the Middle Ages began as associations in merchants established for the purpose of regulating the rules of commerce.

答案：A
测试点：习语 / 介词。
分析：association with 是固定短语，不用 in。

38. Booker T. Washington viewed as one of the ablest public speakers of his time.

答案：A
测试点：被动语态。
分析：view 是及物动词，此处后面无宾语，应用被动语态 view 应为 was / is viewed。

39. The Alaskan wilderness is filled of wildlife, including wolves, foxes,and such waterfowl as wild geese.

答案：A
测试点：习语 / 介词。
分析：be filled with 是固定短语，不用 of.

40. Historically, no artists have presented clearer or the more complete records of the development of human culture than sculptors have.

答案：B
测试点：冠词/比较级.
分析：more complete 是形容词的比较级，不用 the。同时，后文 records 是复数名词，而且是泛指，前面不用冠词。the 多余。

1995 年 08 月语法题

1 According to the third law of thermodynamics, _____ possible is –273.16 degrees centigrade.
(A) that temperature is lowest
(B) the temperature is lower
(C) lowest temperature
(D) the lowest temperature.

答案：D.
分析：缺主语。且考点还有最高级前要有定冠词 the。
A、B 两个选项欲构成主语从句，但均不成立！
参考译文：按照热动力学第三定律，最低温度可能是零下-273.16 摄氏度。
难度：1

2 After the First World War, the author Anais Nin became interested in the art movement known as Surrealism and in psychoanalysis, both _____ her novels and shorts stories.
(A) in which the influence
(B) of which influenced
(C) to have influence
(D) its influence in

答案：B.
分析：非限制性定语从句，主句完整，both 开始为从句，从句缺主谓，排除 ACD。
参考译文：一战后，作家 A 开始对众所周知的超现实主义和心里分析方面的艺术运动产生了兴趣，此二者都影响到了她的长篇故事和短篇小说。
难度：2

3 Muskrats generally _____ close to the edge of a bog, where their favorite plant foods grow plentifully.
(A) staying
(B) they are staying
(C) stay
(D) to stay there

答案：C.
分析：缺谓语，后面为地点状语从句。且也可以由副词 generally 得出提示，后面该接一动词。
参考译文：麝香蔷薇逐渐的接近沼泽边缘，在那他们最喜欢的植物食物长得茂盛。
难度：1

4 Oliver Ellsworth, _____ of the United States Supreme Court, was the author of the bill that established the federal court system.
(A) he was the third chief justice
(B) the third chief justice was
(C) who the third chief justice
(D) the third chief justice

答案：D.
分析：逗号前后主谓完整构成主句，中间只能是从句或同位语。
A 选项中的 he 改成 who 则也为正确答案。
参考译文：OE，米国最高法院的第三任主法官，是建立联邦法院系统的作者。
难度：1

5 _____ Colonial period the great majority of Connecticut's settlers came from England.
(A) Since

(B) The time

答案：C.
分析：主谓完整构成句子，前面是时间状语。
A 选项中的 since 表点时间，用法为跟从句或具体点时间，如 1952 年，不跟段时间。C 正确，during 跟短语或时间段的时间表示法中。
D 选项若欲构成强调句，该更正为“It was during the Colonial period that the great majority of Connecticut's settlers came from England.”
参考译文：在殖民时期，大量 C 州的定居者来自英格兰。
难度：2

6 A politician can make a legislative proposal more _____ by giving specific examples of what its effect will be.
(A) to understanding
(B) understandably
(C) understandable
(D) when understood

答案：C.
分析：make 用法：“make sth. adj.”或固定短语。也可以从比较级的角度考虑，前有 more，后选一多音节形容词
参考译文：一个政治家能够通过给出它的具体效应使得一个立法建议更易被理解。
难度：2

7 Playing the trumpet with dazzling originality, _____ dominated jazz for 20 years.
(A) Louis Armstrong
(B) The influence of Louis Armstrong
(C) The music of Louis Armstrong
(D) Louis Armstrong’s talent

答案：A.
分析：空格前面是 playing 引导的非谓语动词中的现在分词，作状语。空格后 dominated 是谓语动词，故空格初填充主语。且主语要为 play 这个动作的发出者！
A 选项因此正确。
B、C、D 选项中的主体词 influence、music、talent 都不能作为 play 这个动作的发出者！故不正确。
参考译文：路易斯.阿姆斯特朗由于演奏小号有令人眼花缭乱的新异，故而他统治了爵士乐 20 年之久。
难度：2

8 Before every presidential election in the United States, the statisticians try to guess the proportion of the population that _____ for each candidate.
(A) are voted
(B) voting
(C) to be voted
(D) will vote

答案：D.
分析：定语从句缺谓语，排除 B、C。又 population 为人，正好是 vote 动作的发出者，应用主动语态，排除 A。
参考译文：在米国，每一届总统选举前，统计家们总是试着去预测各有多大比例的人口会投给每一个候选人。
难度：2

9 _____ at a river ford on the Donner Pass route to California, the city of Reno grew as bridges and

railroad were built.

(D) Having been settled

答案：D.
分析：逗号后面为中心句，故逗号前面为从句或非谓语动词充当的状语。且主语 city 与动词 settle 为被动关系，故 A、B、C 都可被排除。
参考译文：由于位于通往加利福尼亚路线上 D 的一个河滩，R 城市随着桥和铁路的建立发展起来。
难度：2

10 The air inside a house or office building often has higher concentrations of contaminants _____ heavily polluted outside air.
(A) than does
(B) more
(C) as some that are
(D) like of

答案：A.
分析：有 higher 比较级必有 than，故直接可以选出 A 选项。Than 后面引导倒装句，句尾省略动词 have，即“…than does……have。”
C 选项中的 as 在表示作比较的时候通常是成对出现的。
参考译文：在房屋或办公楼里的空气比起外面严重污染的空气有更高的污染浓度。
难度：2

11 The decimal numeral system is one of the _____ ways of expressing numbers.
(A) useful most world's
(B) world's most useful
(C) useful world's most
(D) most world's useful

答案：B.
分析：多重定语词序问题。另一解题点是最高级，most 必须和形容词 useful 挨着。
在多重定语排序时，最重要的一点应该牢记：描述性词汇要与中心词紧挨着！如此题，就是 useful 这个描述性词汇要与中心词 ways 紧挨着。
参考译文：十进制是世界上最有用的表达数字 的一个方法
难度：2

12 Emily Dickinson's garden was a place _____ great inspiration for her poems.
(A) that she drew
(B) by drawing her
(C) from which she drew
(D) drawn from which

答案：C
分析：前面主句完整，后面从句，介词加 which 结构，place 作状语
Aa place 不是宾语
B 结构有问题
C 正确
D 不能这样作后置定语。
参考译文：ED 的花园是她写诗激发灵感的地方。
难度：2

13. The mountains surrounding Los Angeles effectively shield the city from the hot, dry winds of the

Mojave Desert, _____ the circulation of air.

(B) also prevented by them

(D) and also preventing

答案：A
分析：与 shield 并列排除 CD,also 是副词，排除
A 正确
B 无连词
C 动词与前不平行
D 同上
参考译文：环绕 Los Angeles 的山脉虽然有效的为城市避开了 M 沙漠的热干风，但是也阻止了空气的循环。
难度：2

14. Not only _____ to determine the depth of the ocean floor, but it is also used to locate oil.
(A) to use seismology
(B) is seismology used
(C) seismology is used
(D) using seismology

答案：B
分析：Not only 倒装，be 动词打头为选项。，
A 无主语
B 正确
C 无倒装
D 无谓语
参考译文：地震学不仅用来决定海底的深度，还用来定位土壤。
难度：2

15. Nebraska has floods in some years, _____.
(A) in others drought
(B) droughts are others
(C) while other droughts
(D) others in drought

答案：A
分析：some 对应 others，in some years 对应 in others＝in other years，后面 drought 为 it has drought 的省略。此题可用排除法 BC 明显不对，考虑前面 in 的搭配，排除 D，实在不行，AD 蒙一个吧，50％命中。
A 正确
B 两动词
Cwhile 一般接从句，如果此句为省略，无介词
D 词序不对
参考译文：N 这个地十年九旱，还有一年涝了。
难度: 4

16. Pop Art was a movement of the 1950's and 1960's whom imagery was based on readily recognized American products and people.

答案：B
分析：改为 whose，形容词性代词，whom 只能当宾语

参考译文：流行艺术是一种五六十年的运动，它象征着容易被接受的米国产品和人。

y is a parasite of harmful insects, much species have been imported into the United States to combat insect pests.

答案：B
分析：改为 many，修饰可数名词
参考译文：由于 T 蝇是害虫的寄生虫，因此许多物种被输入米国用来消灭害虫。
难度：1

18. All almost the electricity for industrial use comes from large generators driven by steam turbines.

答案：A
分析：改为 Almost all，固定搭配没说的，多读。
参考译文：几乎所有工业用电来自蒸汽涡轮的巨型发电机。
难度：2

19. The Egyptians first discovered that drying fruit preserved it, made it sweeter, and improvement its flavor.

答案：D
分析：改为 improved，and 前后并列结构。常考注意。
参考译文：埃及人首先发现干燥的水果易于保存，甜味更浓，味道更佳。
难度：2

20. During his twelve year there, Ellsi Marsalis turned the New Orleans Center for the Creative Arts into a rich training place for future jazz stars.

答案：A
分析：改为 years，12 年为复数
参考译文：在那里的 12 年间，EM 把创新艺术的新泽西中心变成了一个明日之星的富家训练营。
难度：2

21. Algebra is the branch of mathematics concerned with operations on sets of numbers or other elements that are often represented at symbols.

答案：D
分析：改为 by，见到 v+ed，就要想被动，想到 by，介词也是常考项目，注意。
参考译文：代数是数学的一个分支，是关于操作数和符号代表的其他元素的集合。
难度：3

22. As her focus changed, the love poetry that Edna St. Vincent Millay produced in the 1920's increasing gave way to poetry dealing with social injustice.

答案：D

分析：改为 increasingly，找不到错时关注画线两边，副词修饰动词。
参考译文：随着她的焦点改变，由 E 于 19 世纪 20 年代创作的爱的诗集，大量的让位于处理社会不公

23. When a pearl is cut in half and examined under a microscope, but its layers can be seen.

答案：C
分析：改为去掉 but，多余，but 连接两个分句，when 引导从句。
参考译文：当一个珍珠被劈成两半，放在显微镜下检查，它的层状结构可被看到.
难度：3

24. A conductor uses signals and gesture to let the musicians to know when to play various parts of a composition.

答案：C
分析：改为去 to，let 后无 to
参考译文：指挥用信号和姿势让乐师们知道什么时候演奏不同的乐曲。
难度：1

25. If a glass lizard loses its tails, a new one grows to replace it.

答案：B
分析：改为 tail，由后面的 it 知道这里是单数。
参考译文：如果眼睛蜥蜴失去了它的尾巴，一条新的会长出来代替它。
难度：2

26. Many of the recording instruments used in vary branches of science are kymographs.

答案：B
分析：改为 various，此处应为形容词修饰名词。注意 vary 动词，various 形容词，variety 名词，常考。
参考译文：许多记录仪器用在各分支科学领域，如波动曲线记录仪。
难度：2

27. It was near end of prehistoric times that the first wheeled vehicles appeared.

答案：A
分析：改为 near the end。固定用法加冠词
参考译文：就是在史前时代末期，第一辆有轮车出现了。
难度：2

28. Martin Luther King Jr.’s magnificent speaking ability enabling him to effectively express the demands for social justice for Black Americans.

答案：B
，全句无谓语，不能庸用分词。
参考译文：马丁路德金高超的演说能力使得他能有效的表达出为米国黑人争取社会的公平的要求。

29. Designers of athletic footwear finely tune each category of shoe to its particularly activity by studying human motion and physiology.

答案：C
分析：改为 particular，后面接的是名词，用形容词。注意不要误改 shoe，一定要看完四个选项，选错的最明显的。Shoe 这里是集合名词。
参考译文：运动鞋的设计者精美的调整每一种鞋的种类按照它特殊的活动，通过研究人类的运动和生理。
难度：3

30. Gothic Revival architecture has several basis characteristics that distinguish it from other nineteenth-century architectural styles.

答案：B
分析：改为 basic，形容词修饰。Basis 名词，base 动词，三者注意区分。
参考译文：哥特式复兴建筑有几个基本特征区分与十九时间其他的建筑形式。
难度：3

31. Since rats are destructive and may carry disease, therefore many cities try to exterminate them.

答案：C
分析：改为去掉 therefore，since 与 therefore 不连用，同 though，but。
参考译文：因为鼠类具有破坏性而且可以传输疾病，许多城市都努力灭之。
难度：3

32. In the United States among 60 percent of the space on the pages of newspapers is reserved for advertising.

答案：A
分析：改为 about 或去掉 among。Among 引导介词短语，此句就缺少主语。在其他试题中，among 与 during 互换，出现 among 应多注意。
参考译文：在米国，约 60%的报纸空间保留给广告。
难度：3

33. Recently in the automobile industry, multinational companies have developed to the point where such few cars can be described as having been made entirely in one country.

答案：B
分析：改为 very。Such 不与形容词连用。

参考译文：最近在汽车工业，跨国公司发展迅猛，现在很少汽车能完全在一个国家里制造。

34. Scientists believe that by altering the genetic composition of plants it is possible to develop specimens that are resisting to disease and have increased food value.

答案：B
分析：改为 resistant。Be resistant to 固定用法。
参考译文：科学家认为通过改变植物的基因组成，可以改进物种，可以抵抗疾病和增加产量。
难度：2

35. The purpose of traveler's checks is to protect travelers from theft and accidental lost of money.

答案：D
分析：改为 loss，of 前永远是名词，lost 是动词。
参考译文：检查旅客的目的是保护旅客免于盗窃和意外失财。
难度：2

36. The early periods of aviation in the United States was marked by exhibition flights made by individual fliers or by teams of performers at country fairs.

答案：A
分析：改为 period，后面动词为 was，前面为单数。
参考译文：米国早期航空领域具有明显的标志，由个人飞行者或执行国家事务的成队表演者组成的飞行展览会。
难度：2

37. The American anarchist Emma Goldman infused her spirited lectures, publishes, and demonstrations with a passionate belief in the freedom of the individual.

答案：A
分析：改为 publications，and 并列结构用名词，publish 为动词。
参考译文：米国无政府主义者 EG 鼓吹她的生机的演讲，出版物和展示，伴随着一种自由主义的激情信念。
难度：3

38. Being the biggest expanse of brackish water in the world, the Baltic Sea is of special interesting to scientists.

答案：D
分析：改为 interest，形容词后跟名词。
参考译文：作为世界上最大的盐水湖，波罗的海引起了科学家特殊的兴趣。
难度：2

39. The main advertising media include direct mail, radio, television, magazines, and newspaper.

并列，单数名词要注意是否加冠词或用复数。
参考译文：主要的广告媒介包扩直接邮件，广播电视，杂志报纸。
难度：2

40. While studying the chemistry of human body, Dr. Rosalyn Yalow won a Nobel Prize for the research she conducted on the role of hormones.

答案：B
分析：改为 of the human body，考点同上，单数名词加冠词。
参考译文：当研究人体化学时，R 博士由于她在研究激素作用获得了诺贝尔奖。
难度：2

1995 年 10 月语法题

1. _____ the demands of aerospace, medicine, and agriculture, engineers are creating exotic new metallic substances.
(A) Meet
(B) Being met are
(C) To meet
(D) They are meeting

答案：C
分析：engineers 后为主句，主谓宾齐全。前面 to do 作目的状语。
A 双谓语
B 两个句子
C 目的状语
D 同 B，可改为 meeting
参考译文：为了应对航天，医药，农业的需要，工程师们正在创造新奇的金属物质。
难度：1

2. _____ James A. Bland, “Carry Me Back to Old Virginny” was adapted as the state song of Virginia in 1940.
(A) Was written by
(B) His writing was
(C) He wrote the
(D) Written by

答案：D
分析：后为主句，前面为分词，因为被动，用过去分词。
A 两个 was
B 同上
C 两个动词连用
D 过去分词表被动
参考译文：由 JamesA.Bland 写的“把我带回过去的 Vriginny”改编自 1940 年 Virgina 的州歌。
难度：2

3. Mary Garden, _____ the early 1900’s, was considered one of the best singing actresses of her time.
(A) a soprano was popular
(B) in a popular soprano
(C) was a popular soprano
(D) a popular soprano in

答案：D
分析：句子成分完整，空格作同位语。
A 两个动词
B 介词应与时间词紧挨
C 两动词
D 同位语作解释
参考译文：Mary G,一个二十世纪早期通俗女高音，被认为一名她那个时期最好的歌唱演员之一。
难度：2

4. In the realm of psychological theory, Margaret F. Washburn was a dualist _____ that motor phenomena have an essential role in psychology.
(A) who she believed

(B) who believed

答案：B
分析： 主句完整，后面接定语从句（含有一个宾语从句）,who 在从句作主语。
Awho 与 she 重复
B 正确
C 主动关系应为现在分词
D 同 A
参考译文：在心理学术领域，M 是个二元论者，认为动机现象在心理学占有一个基本角色。
难度：2

5. _____ no real boundary to the part of the ocean referred to as a “deep” because of changing water levels and movement in the sea floor.
(A) It is
(B) To be
(C) Being
(D) There is

答案：D
分析： 缺主谓，排除 BC，句意表存在，it is 后面一般接 that，排除 A。注意 reffered 为后置定语，不要把它动词，如果是动词一定加 be ，要分析名词与动词的逻辑关系，这在托福语法关系非常重要，遇到 Ved 的词分析其成分。
参考译文：由于水面的改变和海底的运动，海洋的深度是没有一个真正的边界。
难度：4

6. Unlike moderate antislavery advocates, abolitionists _____ an immediate end to slavery.
(A) demanded
(B) they demand
(C) that they demanded
(D) in that they demand

答案：A
分析： 缺谓语
A 正确
B 两主语
C 主句无谓语
D 主句无谓宾
参考译文：不像温和的反对奴隶制度的鼓吹者，废奴主义者要求立刻结束奴隶制。
难度：1

7. A few animals sometimes fool their enemies _____ to be dead.
(A) appear
(B) to appear
(C) by appearing
(D) to be appearing

答案：C
分析： 方式状语，动名词
A 两谓语
B 逻辑不同，不是 enemies to be dead
C 正确
D to be appeared
参考译文：难度：3

8. _____ of the mourning dove is made only by the male.
(A) That the sad cooing call

(C) Is the sad cooing call
(D) The cooing call is sad.

答案：B
分析： 主谓宾全，of 前接名词
Athat 多余
B 正确
C 两动词
D 同 C
参考译文：那种斑鸠悲伤的咕咕声只有公的才发出
难度：1

9. The work of painters in the United States during the early twentieth century is noted for _____ as well as telling stories.
(A) it is representing of images
(B) which images representing
(C) the images representing
(D) representing images

答案：D
分析： 并列结构，for 接动名词
A 两动词
B which 无先行词
C 词序错误，动宾结构
D 正确
参考译文：二十世纪早期，在米国的画家作品以表达图象和讲故事闻名。
难度：2

10. Abraham Lincoln insisted that _____ not just on mere opinion but on moral purpose.
(A) to base democracy
(B) for democracy to be based
(C) democracy be based
(D) whenever democracy is based

答案：C
分析： issisted 后接宾语从句,动词用原形，题目从句少主谓宾
A 无谓语
B 同上
C 正确
D is 不对
参考译文：林肯坚信民主应该建立在道德目的上而不仅仅是意念。
难度：2

11. World trade patterns are indicative of the important economic issues _____ confront the world today.
(A) what
(B) that
(C) who
(D) they

答案：B

分析： 主谓宾全，后为定语从句，指物用 that
Awhat

D 两个主语
参考译文：世贸形式是重要经济问题的指示，那些问题是面向全世界的
难度：1

12. In the symphony orchestra, bass drums are not _____ kettle drums.
(A) as prevalent
(B) that prevalent
(C) so prevalent as
(D) prevalent than

答案：C
分析： 固定结构 as/so adj…as
A 后面少 as
B 少先行词
C 正确
D 加 more
参考译文：在交响乐团中，低音鼓不象架子鼓那么普遍。
难度：2

13. Most natural ports are located where the shoreline is irregular and _____.
(A) deep water
(B) is the water deep
(C) the water is deep
(D) there is the deep water

答案：C
分析： 并列结构接主谓宾
A 少成分
B 同上
C 正确
D 不对称
参考译文：许多自然港口位于海岸线不规则和水深的地方
难度：2

14. _____ to the reproductive rates of other small mammals, that of the bat is very low indeed.
(A) Compared
(B) It is compared
(C) To be comparing
(D) Have compared

答案：A
分析：分词状语，bat 被比较，用被动
A 正确
B 两句子
Cbe done
D 有 have 则两动词，至少是改为 having been compared
参考译文：与其他小哺乳动物的繁殖速度相比，蝙蝠的的确太低了。
难度：3

15. _____ native to Europe, the daisy has now spread throughout most of North America.

(D) That it is

答案：A
分析： 主句全，前面是从句省略 it is
A 省略 it is
B 主句未虚拟
C 后接名词
D that 无意义
参考译文：尽管菊花生长在欧洲，它很快传遍了整个北美。
难度 3

16. On Ellesmere Island in the Arctic one fossil forest consists of a nearly hundred large stumps scattered on an exposed coal bed.

答案：B
分析： 改为 nearly a，副词不能直接修饰名词，
参考译文：在北极的一个破岛上，一个化石森林包括了大约一百种大树桩，分散在一个暴露的煤床上。
难度：2

17. The surface conditions on the planet Mars are the more like the Earth's than are those of any other planet in the solar system.

答案：B
分析：去掉 the，比较级前不用冠词。
参考译文：火星的表面情况于地球更相似，于太阳系其他星球相比。
难度：2

18. The midnight sun is a phenomenon in which the Sun visible remains in the sky for twenty-four hours or longer.

答案：B
分析：改为 remains visible 系表结构。
参考译文：午夜的太阳是一种能 24 小时或更长时间在天上看见太阳的现象。
难度：2

19 The Humber River and its valley form a major salmon-fishing, lumbering, hunting, and farmer region in western Newfoundland, Canada.

答案：D
分析：改为 farming 并列结构，动名词
参考译文：H 河和的流域位于加拿大西 N，那里是主要的大马哈渔业，林业，猎业，农业。
难度：2

determine whether an environment is suitably for life as we know it are temperature, water availability, and oxygen content.

答案：B
分析：改为 suitable，be 加形容词
参考译文：我们知道，决定环境是否适合生命生存的因素是温度，适合的水和氧含量。
难度：2

21. When eggs of some species of insects hatch, the newly born insects look almost like its adult counterparts.

答案：D
分析：改为 theri，代词必错，指代前面的 insects
参考译文：当有些物种的昆虫蛋孵出时，新生的昆虫很像他们的成体。
难度：1

22. Although there are more than 2,000 different variety of candy, many of them are made from a basic boiled mixture of sugar, water, and corn syrup.

答案：B
分析：改为 varieties，名词复数。注意 C 正确是形容词。不用改成 basicly，boiled 相当于 adj，属于形容词并列修饰。
参考译文：尽管有 2000 多种糖果，其中很些都是由基本的糖水玉米浆煮开混合而成的。
难度：3

23. The capital of the United States, originally New York City, was moved to Philadelphia where stayed until 1800.

答案：D
分析：改为 where it stayed，定语从句缺主语，where 指代表 the place。
参考译文：米国的首都最初是纽约，后来搬到了费城，一直呆到 1800 年
难度：3

24 Migration of animals may be initiated by physiological stimuli such as reproductive changes, external pressures such as weather changes, or a combination

of either types of changes.

答案：D
分析：改为 both，根据句意和后面的复数名词
参考译文：动物的迁移或许开始于生理的刺激，比如生殖的改变，外部的压力如天气变化，或为两者变化的混合。
难度：4

25. Lawrence Robert Klein received the 1980 Nobel Prize in economics for pioneering the useful of computers to forecast economic activity.

答案：C
分析：改为 use。of 前为名词，托福常考点。
参考译文：L 得到了 1980 年的诺贝尔经济奖，由于首先利用计算机预测了经济活动。
难度：2

26. The strength, size, and surefootedness of the Hama make it as excellentcy beast of burden in mountainous regions today as it was in the past.

答案：C
分析：改为 excellent 修饰名词，如果有形容词形式，一般用形容词修饰名词
参考译文：H 的长度，大小和 s 使得现在它成为一个优秀的山中猛禽，就像过去一样。
难度：3

27. Nuclear energy, despite its early promise as a source of electrical power, is still insignificant in compared with older and safer energy sources.

答案：D
分析：固定搭配，改为 in comparison with 或去掉 in
参考译文：尽管核能早期只允诺作为电力来源，与其他更老的和更安全的能源来源相比，它还是意义的。
难度：3

28. Hawaii's eight major islands and numerous islets form the only state in the United States that is not lie on the mainland of North America.

答案：D
分析：改为 does not，lie 为动词
参考译文：夏威夷的八个大岛和许多小岛相成了米国唯一的一个不在北美大陆的州。
难度：2

29. Established about 1300, the Acoma pucblo in New Mexico is believed to be oldest continuously occupied settlement in the United States.

答案：C
分析：最高级加 the
参考译文：成立于大约 1300，一个破地被认为是米国最古老地，持续被占的殖民地。
难度：1

30. Nocturnal creatures, raccoons forage primarily at night and spend their days rest in their dens.

答案：D

分析：改为 resting，固定搭配，spend...doing，初中就学过。
参考译文：夜猫子晚上找食，其他时间呆窝里。

31. Marian Anderson, in addition to gaining fame as a concert soloist, also served as a United States delegates to the United Nations.

答案：D
分析：改为 delegate，典型错误，常考，a....复数名词
参考译文：M 除了作为一个音乐会独奏家赢得了名誉，也成了米国的一个委员。
难度：1

32. Good dental hygiene and a proper diet are necessary for the maintain of sound teeth.

答案：C
分析：改为 maintainance，of 前为名词
参考译文：好的口腔卫生和合适的饮食对保持牙齿健康是很必要的。
难度：2

33. Rice adapt better than other grain crops to areas with unfavorable saline, alkaline, or acid sulfate soils.

答案：A
分析：改为 adapts，第三人称，
参考译文：与其他粮食作物相比，水稻更能适应不好的土地，酸碱盐土壤。
难度：2

34. Jeanette Rankin, pacifist and lifetime crusader for social and electoral reform, was the first woman to be a membership of the United States Congress.

答案：D
分析：改为 member，指具体的一个人，membership 为抽象名词
参考译文：J，一个反战和为社会改革奋斗的终身的人，成为了米国国会的第一位女性。
难度：2

35. In the United States, Maryland ranks second only to Virginia as a oyster- producing state.

答案：D
分析：改为 an，元音打头
参考译文：在米国，M 作为第二大牡蛎生产州，仅次于 V。
难度：1

36. The social games of children help to prepare themselves for their adult roles.

答案：C
games，于人是直接关系，不用反身代词。注意此题常考，
一定看清主语，把握代词必错的原则。
参考译文：小孩的社交游戏帮助他们准备以后的成人角色。
难度：4

37. Algae have been an extremely important link in the food chain after the beginning of life on Earth as we know it.

答案：C
分析：改为 since
参考译文：地球人都知道，在地球一开始有生命时，A 在食物链就发挥这一个及其重要的作用。
难度：3

38. The chorus plays a large part in any oratorio, linking areas were sung by soloists with segments of choral music.

答案：D
分析：去掉 were，前面主句完整，不能再有动词，sung by..作后置定语。
参考译文：合唱在任何宗教剧中都占很大部分，独唱演员的演奏穿插在合唱片断中。
难度：2

39. Butte, Montana, had built above large deposits of silver, gold, and copper and became known as "the richest hill on Earth."

答案：A
分析：改为 was built，根据句意是被动
参考译文：B 建立在存储了大量金银铜，成为著名的地球上最富有的山
难度：3

40. Realistic novels, in trying to present life as it actually is, have written many works that are notable for their artistry of style.

答案：A
分析：改为 novelists，根据后面动词 written，知前面为人
参考译文：现实主义作家，为了表达出生活的原汁原味，写了许多著作，这些著作闻名于
它们的艺术形式。
难度：3

1996 年 01 月语法题

1. Sociologists have long recognized that social tension _____.
(A) elements from group living.
(B) elements of a normal group life
(C) living are a group of elements.
(D) are normal elements of group life

答案：D
分析：空格前有从句引导词和从句主语，空格处缺从句谓语，故首先排除(A)和(B)。(C)结构混乱，无法与从句连接，故也排除。
参考译文：社会学家很久以前已经意识到社会压力是群体生活中的正常因素。

2. _____ have a very keen sense of hearing, although most do not hear sounds audible to the human ear.
(A)While some insects do
(B) Some insects which
(C)Some insects
(D)That some insects.

答案：C
分析：逗号前为动宾结构，逗号后为从句，空格处缺主句主语，(A)、(B)、(D)均使主句变为从句，故选(C)。
参考译文： 一些昆虫有非常敏锐的听觉，尽管它们中的大多数听不到那些人类的耳朵可以听到的声响。

3. Although both political parties wanted Dwight D. Eisenhower as their presidential nominee in 1952, he became a Republican candidate and _____.
(A)President was electing
(B) was elected President
(C)to elect the President
(D)being elected president.

答案：B
分析：空格前是并列连词 and，空格处显然缺并列成分。(A)中及物动词 elect 后缺宾语，(C)、(D)找不到相应的并列成分，故选(B)。
参考译文：虽然两个政党在 1952 年都想要 Dwight D. Eisenhower 成为它们的总统候选人，他还是成为共和党候选人并被选举为总统。

4. If an act is rewarded many times, immediately and with strong reinforces, it will rapidly become _____.
(A)a habit
(B) into a habit
(C)that which a habit
(D)a habit can be

答案：A
分析：空格前是系动词,空格处缺表语。(B)中 into 为多余介词，(C)中多从句引导词；(D)中多谓语动词，故选(A)。
参考译文：如果一种行为被奖励多次，立即地并通过奖励刺激，它将很快成为一种习惯。

5. Giant pandas resemble bears in shape and in _____.
(A)it is a slow, clumsy way to walk
(B) the slow, clumsy way they walk

(C)they walk in a slow, clumsy way
(D)their slow walk is clumsy.

分析：空格前有并列连词 and 和介词 in，空格处缺名词作介词 in 的宾语。(A)、(C)、(D)均为句子，但都没有从句引导词．故选(B)
参考译文：大熊猫在外形以及缓慢、笨拙的行走方式上都类似于熊。

6. _____ temperature at which air holds as much water vapor as it can is called the dew point.
(A)It is the
(B) Is the
(C)As the
(D)The

答案：D
分析：空格后为结构完整的句子，空格处缺主语修饰语。(A)、(B)均含谓语动词，不能直接修饰名词，排除，(C)中 as 为从句引导词，使整个句子变为从句，故也排除。(D)为定冠词修饰名词，故选(D)。
参考译文：使空气含有饱和水汽量时的温度称为露点。

7. The earring is one of the oldest known ornaments and _____ pieces of stone, bone, or shell.
(A)was from originally from
(B) was made originally from
(C)originally made was from
(D)from originally made was

答案：B
分析：空格前为并列连词 and，四个选项用词相同，但词序不一样，根据平行原则，正确选项为(B)。
参考译文： 耳环是已知的最古老的饰品之一，最初由石块、骨头和贝壳制成。

8. No one knows exactly _____.
(A)how did speech begin
(B) how speech began
(C)how the beginning of speech
(D)of how beginning speech.

答案：B
分析：空格前为主句，四个选项中均有引导从句的词 how，可知空格处缺从句。(A)语序不对，(C)、(D)缺从句谓语动词，故排除。(B)为 how 引导宾语从句，结构完整，故选(B)。
参考译文：没有人确切地知道演讲该如何开始。

9. _____ mechanical device has ever been invented that can satisfactorily replace teasel flower heads for raising the nap on cloth.
(A)No
(B) Not the
(C)Never has a
(D)There is no

答案：A
分析：空格后为主谓完整的句子，空格处缺主语修饰语。(C)、(D)多谓语动词，可以先排除，(B)中 not 为副词，不能直接修饰名词，故选(A)。
参考译文：没有机器曾被发明用来令人满意地取代起绒刺果在织物上制作绒面。

10. Even as a girl, _____ to be her life, and theater audiences were to be her best teachers.
(A)performances by Fanny Brice were
(B) it was known that Fanny Brice’s performances were
(C)audiences knew that Fanny Brice’s performances were

(D)Fanny Brice knew that performing was

分析：从空格前的状语可判断出主句主语为指人的名词，故正确选项为(D)。
参考译文：在她还是一个小女孩的时候，Fanny Brice 已经知道表演将要成为她的生命，而观众将成为她最好的老师。

11. _____ the diffusion of heat upward to the Earth's surface, the temperature within the Earth remains constant.
(A)That
(B) Despite
(C)If
(D)When

答案：B
分析：逗号后为结构完整的句子，空格后为名词短语，空格处不可能是从句引导词，故排除(A)、(C)、(D)。
参考译文：尽管向地球表面有热传递，地球内部的温度一直保持恒定。

12. Noise in a room may be reduced by carpeting, draperies, and upholstered furniture, _____ absorb sound.
(A)which they all
(B) of them all
(C)all of which
(D)of all which

答案：C
分析：空格前为主句，空格后为动宾结构，空格处缺从句引导词和从句主语。(A)中多主语 they，因为 which 同时作主语，(B)没有从句引导词，(D)为介词短语，不能做主语，故选 C。
参考译文：房间中的噪音可能因为地毯、帷帐、布饰家具而减弱，这些都会吸收声音。

13. _____ devised to lessen the drudgery of washing clothes that origin of the washing machine is unclear.
(A)Were the inventions so numerous
(B) The inventions so numerous
(C)So numerous were the inventions
(D)The inventions that were so numerous

答案：C
分析：由信号词 that 可知空格处有 so 一词并构成主句。(A)缺主语．(B)缺谓语动词，因为 devised 是过去分词，不能单独作谓语，(D)中多从句引导词 that，故三个选项均可排除。(C)中 so 加形容词放在句首，后面有倒装的主谓结构配合，符合英语表达习惯，故选(C)。
参考译文：被设计用来减轻洗衣服这种苦差事的发明是如此众多以至于洗衣机的起因已经不明确了。

14. Of the thousands of varieties of bird species in North America, _____ bright red plumage, like the cardinal, are most often designated as state bird.
(A)those that have
(B) who have
(C)which have
(D)to have their

答案：A
分析：空格前为状语，空格处缺主语。(B)、(C)均不能作主语，(D)不定式作主语时谓语动词一般用单数形式，而句中谓语动词是复数形式 are，故正确答案为(A)。
参考译文：北美洲上千个品种的鸟类中，那些有鲜红色羽毛的品种，比如主红雀，通常被指定为州鸟。

15. _____ as a territory in 1854 and admitted as a state in 1861, Kansas is at the geographical center

(C)Organized
(D)He had organized

答案：C
分析：逗号后为结构完整的句子，逗号前应该是句子的状语。organize 为及物动词，后面没有宾语，故首先排除主动语态形式(A)、(D)。(B)缺从句主语和构成被动语态的助动词，故正确答案为(C)。此题还可以运用平行原则解答，and 后面是过去分词加介词短语，前面也应该是过去分词加介词短语。
参考译文：于 1854 年组成领地，并在 1861 年被承认为州，堪萨斯州是美国的地理中心。

16. Before pioneers cleared the land for farms, cities, and road, forests covered about 40 percent of what is now the state of Illinois.

答案：B
分析：road 为可数名词，根据平行原则，在句中应用复数形式。
改正：road → roads
参考译文： 在开辟者为农场，城市和道路清除土地之前, 森林覆盖着现在是伊利诺州的 40% 的土地。

17. The sea chantey, a type of folk music, not only described the pleasures of stations' lives ashore, also but the harsh conditions of life aboard ship.

答案：C
分析：not only…but(also)为固定用法，also 一词有时可以省略，但不能放在 but 前面。
改正： 去掉 also
参考译文：船歌，作为一种民间音乐，不仅描述了岸上快乐的生活，也描述了船上艰难的情况。

18. Mount Rushmore National Memorial in South Dakota has a heads of four presidents of the United States carved into its face.

答案：B
分析：不定冠词 a 后面一般跟单数名词，根据题意，此处应改为定冠词。
改正：a → the
参考译文： 南达科他州的罗斯摩尔山国家纪念公园有美国四大总统的雕像。

19. Nest building is much less commonly among mammals than among birds.

答案：B
分析：commonly 为副词，不能作表语，故改为形容词。
改正：commonly → common
参考译文：筑巢在哺乳动物中比在鸟类中要少见得多。

20. The Awakening, a novel by Kate Chopin, shocked readers and cause a storm of criticism.

答案：C

后面的动词与前面的动词应保持时态上的一致。

, Kate Chopin 的一本小说, 震动了读者并引起了一阵猛烈的抨击。

21. The Alaskan Highway was officially opened November 20, 1942, although much more work needed be done to complete it.

答案：D
分析：need 作实义动词时后面不能直接接动词，此题的 need 后面应接不定式。
改正：needed be → needed to be
参考译文： 阿拉斯加公路于 1942 年 11 月 20 日正式开通，尽管要全部完成还有很多工作要做。

22. Sagebrush flourishes in the dry soil of the western plains, where other many plants cannot grow.

答案：C
分析：修饰名词时，表示数量的词应放在表示性质的词前面。
改正：other many → many other
参考译文： 山艾树在西部平原干燥的土壤中生长得很繁茂，其他的许多植物都无法在那里生长。

23. Modern directions of Shakespeare are not longer inhibited by earlier traditions of realistic settings.

答案：B
分析：no longer 为固定搭配，意为“不再…”。
改正：not → no
参考译文： 莎士比亚的现代导演手法不再被早期传统的现实主义的舞台背景所限制。

24. Surveys show that the majority of passengers are pleasing that an agreement has been reached to forbid smoking on commercial flights within the continental United States.

答案：A
分析：please 作“使…高兴”解时为及物动词，句中名词 passengers 显然为动作的接受者，故把现在分词改为过去分词构成被动语态。
改正：are pleasing → are pleased
参考译文：调查显示多数乘客都很高兴关于商业飞机在美国大陆上空飞行时禁止吸烟的协议的达成。

25. Snakes are capable of graceful motion throughout the entire long of their rubbery bodies.

答案：C
分析：由形容词 entire 可知后面接名词，故把形容词 long 改为名词 length。
改正：entire long → entire length
参考译文：蛇可以优雅地移动它们整个长而富有弹性的躯体。

26. Tariffs preventing the most efficient use of the world's resources by restricting division of labor to

答案：A
分析：整个句子缺谓语动词，故将非谓语动词 preventing 还原成谓语动词。
改正：preventing → prevent
参考译文： 通过把劳动力限制在各国边界之内，关税阻止了世界资源的有效利用，

27. The Aleuts in western Alaska have always depended of the sea for food.

答案：C
分析：depend on 为固定搭配。
改正：of → on
参考译文： 阿拉斯加州西部的阿留申人总是靠海洋谋食。

28. Atoms that having different atomic numbers generally behave differently.

答案：A
分析：that 引导的从句中缺谓语动词，故把非谓语动词 having 还原成谓语动词。
改正：having → have
参考译文：拥有不同原子序数的原子表现也不同。

29. Over the past few year, many towns in the United States have been joining with neighboring communities to share the costs of government.

答案：A
分析：由信号词 few 可知后面的名词为复数形式。
改正：few year → few years
参考译文：在过去的几年中，美国的许多城市不断地与周围的社区合并从而分担政府费用。

30. What makes for human skeleton hard and strong is the presence of the metallic element calcium.

答案：A
分析：此题考 make+宾语+宾语补足语结构。Make for 为"弥补"的意思，不合题意，故去掉介词 for。
改正：for human → human
参考译文：正是金属元素钙使得人类的骨骼变得坚硬。

31. Many of Robert Bly's poems explore solitude, natural vigor, and silent in an immediate and modern idiom.

答案：B
分析：根据平行原则，(B)应该为名词而不是形容词。
改正：silent → silence
参考译文： Robert Bly 的许多诗歌在直接的现代的艺术特色中探寻孤独、天然的活力和沉默。

32. To convert an angle measured in radians for an equivalent angle measured in degrees, multiply 57.296.

答案：B
分析：convert..into 为固定搭配，意为“把…变成”。
改正：for → into
参考译文：要把一个用弧度测量的角转变成为相等的用角度测量的角，须将弧度数乘以 57.296。

33. Serving as chief of the United States Children’s Bureau from 1921 to 1934., Grace Abbott fought for the rights of women and children through the world.

答案：D
分析：介词 through 一般表示“通过…方式”。throughout the world 为固定搭配，也可说 all over the world，意指“全世界”。
改正：through → throughout
参考译文：从 1921 年到 1934 年，作为美国儿童办公署的首领，Grace Abbott 在世界各地为了妇女和儿童的权益而斗争。

34. To people from temperate climates, tropical butterflies may seem incredible big.

答案：D
分析：incredible 为形容词，不能修饰形容词 big，故改为副词。
改正：incredible → incredibly
参考译文：对于从温带气候中来的人们，热带的蝴蝶看起来大得难以置信。

35. The first railroad in the United States were short wooden tramways connecting mines also quarries with nearby streams.

答案：C
分析：also 为副词，不能连接并列的名词，故改为并列连词 and。
改正：also → and
参考译文：美国的第一条铁路是一条连接矿区和采石场、沿着溪流地短的木制轨道。

36. The league of Women Voters of the United States identifies certain local, state, and nation issues for study and action.

答案：B
分析：and 前面的 local 和 state 均为形容词，nation 为名词，不能构成并列关系，故改为形容词。
改正：nation → national
参考译文：美国妇女选民同盟鉴别一些地方的、州的以及国家问题用来研究和活动。

37. Fibers can come from plants, animals, or mineral ores, or they may be made from a variety chemical substances.

答案：D

variety of chemical
纤维可能来自植物，动物，矿石，或者也可以由多种化学物质制成。

38. Edwin Franko Goldman was the first bandmaster to encourage leading contemporary compositions to write original works for a band.

答案：B
分析：composition 为指物的名词，根据题意，应用指人的名词，故改为 composers。
改正：composition → composers
参考译文： Edwin Franko Goldman 是第一个鼓励当代一流作曲家为乐队制作原创作品的乐队指挥。

39. The tapir, an odd-toed, hoofed mammal, feed on plants, eating such things as grass, leaves, fallen fruit, and moss in large quantities.

答案：A
分析：主语为单数名词，谓语动词也应该用单数形式。
改正：feed → feeds
参考译文： 貘，一种具有奇数足趾的有蹄类哺乳动物，以植物为食，吃大量的草、树叶、落下的水果和苔藓等。

40. For thousands of years, people have used some kind of refrigeration cooling beverages and preserve edibles.

答案：C
分析：use 作动词时，后面的非谓语动词用不定式，从 and 后面的动词 preserve 也可知前面不是-ing 形式。
改正：cooling → to cool
参考译文：数千年来，人们利用一些冷藏方法冷却饮料并保存食品。

1996 年 05 月语法题

1. Wind motion can be observed in the mesosphere by _____ the trails of meteors passing through it.
(A) to watch
(B) watching
(C) watched
(D) watch

答案：B
分析：空格前是介词 by,由此判断空格处是非谓语动词-ing 形式，故选 B.
参考译文：通过观察大气中层的流星可以测定风的移动。

2. Thomas Edison's first patented invention was a device_____ in Congress.
(A) votes counted for
(B) had been counting votes
(C) for counting vote
(D) be a counted vote

答案：C
分析：空格前为结构完整的句子，(A),(B),(D),均含有谓语动词，但没有从句引导词，不符和谓语单一性原则，故选(C).
参考译文：Thomas Edison 第一个取得专利权的发明是一个为美国国会选票计数的装置。

3. Clara Bow, a popular actress in the 1920's, retired _____ she was unable to make the transition from silent films to sound films.
(A) nevertheless
(B) in spite of
(C) because
(D) and for

答案：C
分析：空格前后都是主谓结构，空格处明显缺少从句引导词，四个选项中只有 C 能引导从句，故选(C).
参考译文：十八世纪二十年代的著名女影星 Clara Bow，因为无法适应无声电影到有声电影的过度而退休。

4. Built in 1882, the Kinzua Viaduct in Mckean County, Pennsylvania, is open only to those visitors _____ are able to walk its 2,058 - foot length.
(A) who
(B) to whom
(C) which they
(D) that which

答案：A
分析：空格前为指人的先行词，空格后有谓语动词，空格处缺少指人的定语从句引导词，故选(A).
参考译文：建于 1882 年宾西法尼亚 Mckean 郡的 Kinzua Viaduct 只对能够步行 2058 米的游客开放。

5. A bridge must be strong enough to support its own weight _____ the weight of the people and vehicles that use it.
(A) as well
(B) so well
(C) as well as
(D) so well as

答案：C

分析：as well 和 as well as 都是固定搭配，as well as 一般放在句子中间，表示同级比较，as well 一般

参考译文：一座桥必须能承担自身的重量和通过它的人和车的重量。

6. The swallows of Capistrano are famous _____ to the same nests in California each spring.
(A) to return
(B) who returned
(C) they returned
(D) for returning

答案：D
分析：be famous for 为固定搭配，故 A 错。(B),(C)为句子，缺从句引导词，故排除。
参考译文：Capistrano 的燕子以在每年春天可以返回位于加利福尼亚的同一个巢而著称。

7. In the fourteenth century, _____ that glass coated with silver nitrate would turn yellow when fired in an oven.
(A) the discovery
(B) it was discovered
(C) with the discovery
(D) if it was discovered

答案：B
分析：空格前为时间状语，后面是由 that 引导的从句，空格处缺少主句。只有(B)为完整的主谓结构，故选(B).
参考译文：在十四世纪，人们发现涂有硝酸银的玻璃在炉中烧后会变黄。

8. _____ recurring fear is out of proportion to any real danger, it is called a phobia.
(A) When
(B) Whereas
(C) Which
(D) Whether

答案：A
分析：逗号后为主句，前面应该是状语从句。（B）明显不和题意。（C）,(D)不能引导状语从句，故选(A).
参考译文：恐惧是当没有真实危险时反复出现的害怕。

9. Many modern photographers attempt to manipulate elements of photography other _____ in their photographs.
(A) than light is
(B) than light
(C) being light
(D) light

答案：B
分析：other than 为固定搭配，后面一般不接句子，故选(B).
参考译文：许多现代摄影师都尝试着在他们的照片中熟练地运用光以外的摄影要素。

10. For any adhesive to make a really strong bond, _____ to be glued must be absolutely clean and free from moisture or grease.
(A) and surfaces
(B) when surfaces
(C) the surfaces
(D) surfaces that

答案：C

分析：空格前为状语，空格处缺句子主语。(A),(B),(D)均不能直接作主语，故选(C).
参考译文：对于任何强力的胶粘剂来说，需要粘和的表面都必须是干净的，而且不含水分和油脂。

11. Although still underwater, Loihi Seamount, the newest Hawaiian island, _____ closer to the surface by frequent volcanic eruptions that add layers of lava to the island.
(A) brought
(B) to be brought
(C) being brought
(D) is being brought

答案：D
分析：空格处确谓语动词，故先排除(B)和(C)。bring 为及物动词，空格后没有宾语，在句子中应用被动语态，故选(D).
参考译文：虽然仍在水下，但夏威胰最年轻的海底山 Loihi 被可以增加熔岩层的频繁的火山喷发推向水面。

12. _____ unstable and explodes as a supernova is not known.
(A) For a star to become
(B) How a star becomes
(C) A star becomes
(D) That a star is becoming

答案：B
分析：由并列连词 and 可知应选主语从句引导词，从句主语和 explodes 并列的谓语动词。(A),(C)均无引导词，可排除。(D)可以用做主语从句，但不和题意，故选(B).
参考译文：一个星球如何变得不稳定和爆炸成为超新星是未知的。

13. Not until linoleum was invented in 1860 _____ hard - wearing, easy - to - clean flooring.
(A) any house did have
(B) did any house have
(C) house had any
(D) any house had

答案：B
分析：从 not until 放在句首可知主句的主谓倒装。故选(B).
参考译文：直到 1860 年油毡被发明时，房屋才有了不易磨损和易清洁的地面。

14. Hiram Revels, the first Black member of the United States Senate, served as senator from Mississippi, an office _____ he was elected in 1870.
(A) which
(B) to which
(C) and which
(D) being which

答案：B
分析：空格前为名词，后面是句子，由此判断空格处缺定语从句引导词。(A)中 which 一般做定语从句的主语，从句中有主语是它一般做介词宾语，此时前面缺介词。(C)(D)中 which 前面都不是介词，故选(B).
参考译文：美国参议院的第一个黑人成员 Hiram Revels,作为来自密西西比的参议员，就职于他 1870 年时被任命的部门。

15. Oceans continually lose by evaporation much of the river water _____.
(A) to constantly flow into them
(B) is constantly flowing into them
(C) constantly flows into them
(D) constantly flowing into them

分析：空格前是完整的句子结构，(B)(C)均有谓语动词，但没有从句引导词，所以排除。(A)为不定式短
(D)为现在分词，修饰 river water，符合题意。
参考译文：海洋由于蒸发而持续损失流入其中的河水。

16. Because of it consists only of a relatively short strand of DNA protected by a shell of protein, a virus cannot eat or reproduce by itself.

答案：A
改正：because→because of
分析：Because of 后面应接名词或名词短语，because 后才可接从句。
参考译文：病毒不能自行进食和生殖，因为它只含有被蛋白质包着的 DNA 的一个相对较短的链。

17. The oxygen in the air we breathe has no tasted, smell, or color.

答案：C
改正：tasted→taste
分析：tasted 为过去分词，不能和后面的名词并列做宾语。
参考译文：我们所呼吸的空气中的氧没有味道，气味或颜色。

18. In 1977 Kathleen Battle was hired by the New York Metropolitan Opera, Where her became the star soprano.

答案：C
改正：her→she
分析：her 为宾格代词，不能在从句中做主语，故改为主格代词 she.
参考译文：1977 年 Kathleen Battle 被纽约歌剧院聘用，在那里她成为了女高音明星。

19. The aardvark is a mammal that burrows into the ground to catches ants and termites.

答案：D
改正：catches→catch
分析：动词不定式有时态和语态的变化，但没有数的变化。
参考译文：土豚是一种可以在地上打洞捉蚂蚁和白蚁的哺乳动物。

20. Because of the availability of trucks and easy access to modern highways, the locate of farms has become relatively unimportant with respect to their distance from markets.

答案：A
改正：locate→location
分析：locate 为动词，不能做主语，故改为名词。请大家切记 of 前后都要用名词形式的成分。
参考译文：由于利用卡车和便于进入高速公路，农场选址在距市场大距方面变得不那么重要了。

21. The homes created by the legendary architect Frank Lloyd Wright are still viewed as uniquely,

答案：C
改正：uniquely→unique
分析：此题考察的是平行原则，故将副词改为形容词。TOEFL 语法考试中，一般在这种平行结构出现时，就是正确选项出现的时候，请大家注意！
参考译文：传奇的建筑学家 Frank Lloyd Wright 创造的房屋一直被视为是独特的，创新的和价值的。

22. Geologists find it useful to identification fossils in a rock sample because certain assemblages of species are characteristic of specific geologic time periods.

答案：B
改正：to identification→to identify
分析：由形式宾语 it 可知后面有不定式短语，但 identification 是名词，故改为动词。
参考译文：地质学家发现坚定岩石样本中的化石十分有用，因为特别地质时期所含的特定集合物是不同的。

23. Many poets enhance their work by creating a contrast among realism and symbolism in a given poem.

答案：D
改正：among→between
分析：among 用指两个以上的“在……中”，两者之间要用 between。
参考译文：许多诗人通过对诗歌进行现实主义象征主义的对比来提高他们作品价值。

24. Most countries depend to few extent on cereal imports to augment their own crops.

答案：B
改正：few→some
分析：extent 是不可数名词，不能用 few 修饰，“to some extent”指“在某种程度上”。
参考译文： 大多数国家依靠一定程度的谷物进口来增加自己的粮食量。

25. The fragrant leaves of the laurel plant to sell commercially as bay leaves and are used for seasoning foods.

答案：B
改正：to sell→are sold
分析：根据平行原则，and 前面应该有与 are used 并列的谓语动词。
平行结构出题频繁，希望大家注意。
参考译文：月桂树香页被商业性出售，并且被用来作调味品。

26. When contented, and occasionally when hunger, cats frequently make a purring sound.

答案：B

后面的都是形容词。（本套题目中第三次考察平行结构）。
参考译文：猫在满意时饿的时候经常发出呜呜的叫声。

27. The evolution of fishes is a history of constant adaptation to new possibilities, and a refined of these adaptations.

答案：D
改正：refine→refinement
分析：不定冠词 a 后一般接名词，根据平行原则，此处也要用名词，对应 history.
参考译文：鱼类进化是一个持续适应新情况和改进适应能力的过程。

28. In 1991 Antonia Novello, the United States Surgeon General launched several programs to address particular problem that young people have.

答案：D
改正：problem→problems
分析：可数名词不能单独存在，要有冠词修饰或变为复数形式。
参考译文：1991 年美国卫生局医务官员 Antrona Novello 发起了几个活动来解决年轻人遇到的特殊问题。

29. Some psychologists believe that those who are encouraged to be independent, responsible,and competent in childhood are likely more than others to become motivated to achieve.

答案：D
改正：likely more→more likely
分析：语序错误，more 构成形容词比较级时放在形容词前面。
参考译文：一些心理学家认为那些在儿童时期被鼓励自由发展，有责任心和有竞争意识的人比其它人更有成功的欲望。

30. The central purpose of management is for making every action or decision help achieve a carefully chosen goal.

答案：A
改正：for making→to make
分析：表示目的一般用动词不定式。
参考译文：管理的核心目的是通过每个措施和决定来达到一个精心选择的目标。

31. As a poetry Nikki Giovanni makes effective use of jazz and blues rhythms.

答案：A
改正：poetry→poet
分析：poetry 是“诗歌”的总称，poet 是“诗人”。

参考译文：诗人 NG 有效的利用了爵士和蓝调韵律。

wood, paper, and fabric, which tendency to disintegrate after being buried for many years, ceramics and glassware although easily broken, survive well in the ground.

答案：B
改正：tendency→tend
分析：which 从句中缺少谓语动词，故改为 tend。tend to+动词不定式指“易于，往往会”。
参考译文：陶制品和玻璃制品虽然很易碎，但可以在地下很好的保存，不象木头，纸和纤维一样会分解。

33. Margaret Mead achieved world famous through her studies of child - rearing, personality, and culture.

答案：A
改正：famous→fame
分析：famous 是形容词，不能做宾语，故改为名词。
参考译文： MM 在对儿童的培养，人性和文化方面的研究局势闻名。

34. The discovery of the antibiotic penicillin in 1928 has not produced antibiotics useful for the treatment of infectious diseases until 1940.

答案：B
改正：has not produce→did not produce
分析：until 1904 表示时间是过去，所以谓语应该用一般过去时。
参考译文：1928 年发明的抗生素盘尼西林直到 1940 年才被用于对付传染病。

35. In the United State, the Cabinet consist of a group of advisers, each of whom is chosen by the President to head an executive department of the government.

答案：A
改正：consist→consists
分析：主语谓语单复数应一致。这是常考的考点。
参考译文：美国内阁由一些顾问组成，他们是由总统挑选的，用来组成一个执行政府部门。

36. Colleges in the newly formed United States, in recovering from the adverse effects of the American Revolution, inaugurated a broad curriculum in response of social demands.

答案：D
改正：response of → response to
分析：in response to 是习惯表达法。
参考译文：重新建立起的美国的大学应社会的要求做了广泛的学科设置，来回复美国解放战争带来的不利影响。

37. Humus is formed during soil microorganisms decompose animal and plant material into elements

答案：A
改正：during→when
分析：during 是介词，后面不能接从句，when 是连词，可以引导从句。
参考译文：当土壤中的微生物将动植物分解成对植物有用的物质时，腐殖质产生了。

38. Ozone is an unstable faintly bluish gas that is the most chemical active form of oxygen.

答案：D
改正：chemical→chemically
分析：active 是形容词，要用副词修饰。
参考译文：臭氧是一种不稳定，淡蓝色的，化学性质似氧的气体。

39. The development of professional sports in the United States dates back to nineteenth century.

答案：D
改正：to nineteenth century→ to the nineteenth
分析：序数词前应该加冠词 the。Century 可以省略。
参考译文：美国的职业运动的发展可以追溯到 19 世纪。

40. Long before his death, John Dewey saw his philosophy have a profound influences on education and thought in the United States and elsewhere.

答案：C
改正：influences→influence
分析：前面有不定冠词 a，可知后面用单数。
参考译文：John Dewey 在去世前很久发现他的哲学对教育产生了深刻的影响，而且被美国和全世界所研究。

1996 年 08 月语法题

1. A microscope can reveal vastly _____ detail than is visible to the naked eye.
(A) than
(B) than more
(C) more than
(D) more.

答案：D
分析：由信号词分析：由信号词 than 可知空各处应填 more.
参考译文：一台显微镜能展示远超过肉眼看见的非常多的细节。

2. Narcissus bulbs _____ at least three inches apart and covered with about four inches of well drained soil.
(A) should be planted
(B) to plant
(C) must planting
(D) should plant

答案：A
分析：空格前为主语，空格出缺谓语动词，故首先排除(B)。(C)中 must 后应该接动词原形，故也排除。Plant 是及物动词，在没有宾语的情况下应该用被动语态形式，故选(A).
参考译文：种植水仙花球时应该至少保持 3IN 的间距，并且要用大约 4IN 的有良好透水性的土壤覆盖。

3. Industrialization has been responsible for _____ most radical of the environmental changes caused by humans.
(A) a
(B) the
(C) some of which
(D) which are the

答案：B
分析：空格后为形容词最高级，空格处应填定冠词。
参考译文：由人类所造成的环境变化中，工业化导致了环境最根本的变化。

4. In many areas the slope and topography of the land _____ excess rainfall to run off into a natural outlet.
(A) neither permit
(B) without permitting
(C) nor permitting
(D) do not permit.

答案：D
分析：句子缺少谓语动词。(A)项没有与 neither 对应的 nor.（B）（C）不能做谓语，故选（D）.
参考译文：在许多地区，陆地的坡度和地形决定了过量的雨水是不能排到自然的出口的。

5. Color and light, taken together, _____ the aesthetic impact of the interior of a building.
(A) very powerfully influence
(B) very influence powerfully
(C) powerfully very influence
(D) influence powerfully very.

答案：A
分析：句子缺谓语动词。四个选项用词相同，语序不同。程度副词 very 修饰副词 powerfully，必须放在

powerfully 之前。故选(A).
参考译文：颜色和光混合一起，将对一座建筑物内部的审美效果产生非常强烈的影响。

6. _____ that Rachel Carson's 1962 book Silent Spring was one of the chief sources of inspiration for the development of nontoxic pesticides.
(A) There is likely
(B) Likely to be
(C) It is likely
(D) Likely

答案：C
分析：that 后是从句，空格应填主句。(B)(D)没有谓语动词，
参考译文：Rachel Carson 于 1962 年出版的《沉静的春天》一书可能是发展无毒杀虫这一灵感的主要源泉之一。

7. Total color blindness, _____, is the result of a defect in the retina.
(A) a rare condition that
(B) a rare condition
(C) that a rare condition
(D) is a rare condition.

答案：B
分析：逗号之外是完整的句子，空格在主语之后一般是同位语，定语，状语或非限定性定语从句。(A)(C)含从句引导词，但没有谓语动词，(D)有谓语动词，但没有从句引导词，均排除。(B)为名词短语做同位语，故选(B)。
参考译文：完全色盲，一种稀有的症状，是由视网膜缺陷所致。

8. _____ no conclusive evidence exists, many experts believe that the wheel was invented only once and then diffused to the rest of the world.
(A) Even
(B) But
(C) Although
(D) So.

答案：C
分析：逗号前应是从句，(A)(B)(D)都不能引导从句，故选(C).
参考译文：尽管没有令人信服的证据，许多专家们依然坚信，车轮一旦被发明接着就传遍全世界。

9. Wherever there is plenty of rain during the growing season, life is _____ in various forms.
(A) abundant
(B) the abundance
(C) an abundant
(D) it abundant

答案：A
分析：逗号后面是主句，is 是系动词，空格处应是表语。(C)缺名词做中心词，(D)多 it,排除。根据题意应选(A)
参考译文：无论何处，在生长季节期间，只要由大量雨水，就会有各种各样的生命存在。

10. In her time, Isadora Duncan was _____ today a liberated woman.
(A) calling what we would
(B) who would be calling
(C) what we would call
(D) she would call it.

答案：C

分析：was 是句子谓语，四个选项里都有动词，所以空格处应是从句的引导词和从句主谓语，排除。空格前没有指人的先行词，排除(B).
按照今天的说法，在 Isadora Duncan 时代，她应该视为是一位获得解放的女性。

11. _____ around stones that are sun-warmed, even the smallest of stones creates tiny currents of warm air.
(A) The cool air
(B) If the air is cool
(C) That the air cools
(D) The cooler the air.

答案：B
分析：逗号后是主句，前面是状语，或状语从句。（A）是名词短语，(C)是主语从句，(D)是 the more…the more 句型，后面没有与之对应的比较成分，故排除。(B)为状语从句，符合题意。
参考译文：如果被太阳照热的石头周围空气是凉的，那么即使是最小的石头也会产生微小的暖气流。

12. Despite its wide range of styles and instrumentation, country music has certain common features _____ its own special character.
(A) give it that
(B) that give it
(C) give that
(D) that gives it to

答案：B
分析：空格前为完整的句子，空格处应为名词 features 的修饰语。(A)(C)从句引导词的位置不对，(D)多介词 to，应为 give 有双宾语，故选(B)
参考译文：尽管乡村音乐在风格和乐器上各不相同，但是依然具有某种共同的特性，这就形成了其音乐上自身特有的特点。

13. Most of _____ archaeologists know about prehistoric cultures is based on studies of material remains.
(A) these
(B) what
(C) which
(D) their

答案：B
分析：句子有两个非并列的谓语，则判定前一个是从句的谓语动词。空格处应该填入可以作 of 宾语，又可以作从句引导词的词，只有 what 可以。
参考译文：考古学家所知道关于史前文化的绝大部分认识，都是基于对文物遗迹的研究。

14. According to some critics, the novels of William Burroughs demonstrate the major hazard of absurd literature, _____ tendency toward over-embellishment and incoherence.
(A) notwithstanding
(B) besides
(C) is a
(D) its

答案：D
分析：逗号后的名词成分与 the major hazard of absurd literature 是并列部分，所以只有 its 符合要求。
参考译文： 根据一些评论家的观点，William Burroughs 的小说论证了荒谬文学的主要危害，即是会导致矫揉造作和不连贯性。
15. Coinciding with the development of jazz in New Orleans in the 1920's _____ in blues music.
(A) was one of the greatest periods.
(B) one of the greatest periods
(C) was of the greatest periods

(D) the greatest periods.

(B)(D)不含谓语动词，可先排除。(C)结构错误，故排除。
句子可以理解成为“One of the greatest periods in blues music was coinciding with the development of jazz in New Orleans in the 1920’s.”为了加强语气，做表语的介词短语，形容词，副词，分词，可放在句首，引起倒装，构成“表语+be+主语”。
参考译文：20 世纪 20 年代在新奥尔良州，与爵士音乐协调发展的这一时期，达到了蓝调音乐发展的高峰。

16.Gone With the Wind, the epic novel about life in South during the Civil War period, took ten years write.

答案：D
改正：years write→years to write
分析：原句出现两个谓语动词，根据 take+时间+to do，将 write 改为非谓语动词。
参考译文：《飘》这部划时代反映内战时期南方生活的小说，耗时十年创作而成。

17. None two butterflies have exactly the same design on their wings.

答案：A
改正：none→no
分析：none 是代词，修饰名词用形容词 no.
参考译文：没有两只蝴蝶的翅膀上的斑纹恰好相同。

18. To save the California condor from extinction, a group of federal, local, and privately organizations initiated a rescue program.

答案：C
改正：privately→private
分析：平行结构考点。Privately 不能与前面的 federal, local 平行，故改为形容词。
参考译文：为了挽救加利福尼亚秃鹰避免灭绝，一支由联邦、地方和私人团体组成的团队发起了一个营救计划。

19. A coral reef, a intricate aquatic community of plants and animals, is found only in warm, shallow, sunlit seas.

答案：A
改正：a→an
分析：发音以元音开头的词用 an 修饰。
参考译文：一种珊瑚礁，类属于一种复杂水生动植物群体，发现仅存于温暖、有光照和浅的海域。

20. Carnegie hall was the first building in New York designed special for orchestral music.

答案：C
改正：special→specially 或 especially

分析：special 是形容词，不能修饰动词，故改为副词。
参考译文：卡内基大厅是纽约市第一座专门设计用于管弦音乐演奏的建筑物。

in the desert, the collared lizard depends from insects for water as well as for food.

答案：C
改正：depends from→depends on
分析：这种用法是固定搭配。
参考译文：由于它生活在沙漠，蜥蜴的水源和食物靠的是昆虫.

22. The Texas Panhandle region, in the northwestern part of the state, produces more wheat, cotton, and grain sorghum than any of other area of Texas.

答案：D
改正：any of→any
分析：any 在这里是副词，可以直接修饰 other.
参考译文：德州西北部的狭长地区，比德州其他的地方生产更多的小麦，棉花和高粱谷物。

23. Light rays what enter the eye must be focused onto a point on the retina in order for a clear visual image to form.

答案：A
改正：what→that
分析：what 不能引导定语从句。
参考译文：进入眼睛的光线必须聚焦在视网膜的一个点上以便形成一个清晰的实像。

24. The orangutan's hands and feet are designed for holding and grasping branches, and its powerful immensely arms enable it to climb and swing in trees without difficulty.

答案：C
改正：powerful immensely→immensely powerful
分析：副词修饰形容词时要放在形容词前面。
参考译文：猩猩的手脚被设计用来抓住树枝，并且它大而有力的胳膊使它能够轻松的在树上攀爬和摇摆。

25. The extraordinary beautiful of orchids makes them the basis of a multimillion dollar floral industry.

答案：B
改正：beautiful→beauty
分析：of 前后始终应用名词成分，而且 beautiful 不能被形容词 extraordinary 修饰。
参考译文：异常美丽的兰花使他们成为有数百万美金的花卉工业的基础。

26. The Vermont Elememary Science Project, according to its founders, are designed to challenge some of the most widely held beliefs about teaching.

is designed

参考译文：根据它的创始人，Vermont 基础科学工程被设计用来挑战一些教学方面的广泛信仰

27. The number 8.5 is an example of a “mixed number” because it is composing of an integer and a fraction.

答案：B
改正：composing→composed
分析：be composed of 是习惯用法。牢记即可。
参考译文：数字 8.5 是带分数的一个例子因为它是由一个整数和一个分数组成的。

28. If it is kept dry, a seed can still sprout up to forty years after their formation.

答案：D
改正：their→its
分析：代词应与前面主语 a seed 一致，故改为 its.
参考译文：如果它保持干燥，一粒种子仍可以在其成型 40 年后发芽.

29. In The Sociology of Science, now considered a classic, Robert Merton discusses cultural, economy and social forces that contributed to the development of modern science.

答案：B
改正：economy and social→economic and social
分析：平行结构问题。Cultural, social 是形容词，故将 economy 改为形容词形式。
参考译文：社会学，现在看成一门经典，Robert Merton 论述了文化，经济和社会力量对现代科学发展的贡献.

30.Bacteria lived in the soil play a vital role in recycling the carbon and nitrogen needed by plants.

答案：A
改正：lived→living
分析：living in the soil 是后置定语，play 是句子的谓语动词。因为 bacteria 是动作的发出者，故使用现在分词 living。
参考译文：生活在土壤中的细菌在职务所需的碳氮循环扮演了一个重要的角色.

31.Some snakes have hollow teeth are called fangs that they use to poison their victims.

答案：B
改正：are called→called 或 that are called
分析：have 是句子的谓语动词，原句不符和谓语单一性原则，所以改为后置定语或从句。
参考译文：某些蛇被称为毒牙的是中空的牙齿，因为他们用其来向他们的猎物下毒。

32.Stars derive their energy from thermonuclear reactions that take place in their heat interiors.

是名词，在这里不能修饰 interiors。
参考译文：星星的能量来源于发生在他们热核的高热原子核反应.

33.Carrie Chapman Call organized the League of Women Votes after successfully campaign for the constitutional amendment that gave women the right to vote.

答案：C
改正：campaign→campaigning
分析：campaign 是动词，不能做介词宾语，应改为非谓语动词形式。Campaign for 是“为争取……”的意思。
参考译文：Carrie Chapman Call 在成功的争取到了赋予妇女选举权的宪法修正案之后组织了女权联盟.

34.Any group that conducting its meeting using parliamentary rules will encounter situations where prescribed procedures cannot be applied.

答案：B
改正：conducting→conducts
分析：that 引导的定语从句缺少谓语动词，所以将 conducting 还原为谓语动词。
参考译文：任何用议会制规则管理会议的团体将遭遇规定过程不能被应用的情形.

35.The strongly patriotic character of Charles Sangster's poetry is credited about greatly furthering the cause of confederation in Canada.

答案：C
改正：about→with
分析：be credited with 表示“认为……有（某种优点）”。固定搭配。
参考译文：在 Charles Sangste 诗中所表现出来的他的强烈的爱国主义热情对极大的促进加拿大的联盟事业.

36.Jessamyn West's first and most famous novel, The friendly Persuasion describes the life of a Quaker farmed family in the mid-1800's.

答案：D
改正：farmed family→farmer family
分析：farmer family 表示“农民家庭”。
参考译文：Jessamyn West 的第一本也是最著名的一部小说，The friendly Persuasion，描述了在十八世纪中叶的一户 Quaker 农家的生活.

37. One inventor that Thomas Edison can take credit for is the light bulb.

答案：A

改正：inventor→invention
指人，与题意不符。
参考译文：能归于爱迪生的一项发明是电灯泡.

38.Electric motors range in size from the tiny mechanisms that operate sewing machine to the great engines in heavy locomotives.

答案：C
改正：sewing machine→sewing machines
分析：单数可数名词不能单独存在。由于后面的 engines，所以改为复数形式。
参考译文：电动马达的尺寸归类从操作缝纫机的微小的机械结构到用于重型机车的大引擎。

39.The nitrogen makes up over 78 percent of the Earth's atmosphere, the gaseous mass surrounding the planet.

答案：A
改正：the nitrogen→nitrogen
分析：nitrogen 是不可数名词，在句中不是特指，所以不要定冠词。
参考译文：氮气在大气层占超过 78%的环绕行星的气态质量.

40.The Mississippi, the longest river in the United States, begins as small clear stream in northwestern Minnesota.

答案：B
改正：as small→as a small
分析：单数可数名词不能单独存在，应是 a small clear stream.
参考译文：密西西比，美国最长的河流，发源于明尼苏达西北部的一条小而清澈的溪流.

1996 年 10 月语法题

1. Charlie Parker, _____ was one of the creators of the music style called “bop.”
(A) a great jazz improviser who
(B) to improvise great jazz
(C) a great jazz improviser
(D) improvised great jazz.

答案： C
分析:空格位于主语谓语之间，空格处可能是非限制性定语从句、定语、主语同位语或状语。
A.who 后面没有从句，排除
B.不定式短语，一般做目的状语，表示还没有发生的动作，不合题意，排除
D.有谓语动词，但缺少从句引导词和从句主语，故也排除。
C.为名词短语做主语同位语，故选 C
参考译文：C 帕克,一名伟大的爵士乐演奏者，是波普音乐形式创立者之一。

2. The world’s deepest cave, Pierre St. Martin in the Pyrenees Mountains, is almost three times as deep _____.
(A) as the Empire State Building is high.
(B) That the Empire State Building is higher.
(C) Is higher than the Empire State Building
(D) And the Empire State Building’s height.

答案：A
分析：空格前为 as+形容词，由此判断出此题为 as……as 结构，空格处应为 as+比较对象，四个选项只有 A 含有 as 故选 A.
参考译文：坐落于比利牛斯山脉的世界最深的洞穴——皮埃尔 圣马丁深度差不多是帝国大厦的 3 倍。

3. When Columbus reached the New World, corn was the _____ in the Americas.
(A) widely most grown plant.
(B) Most widely grown plant
(C) Most grown widely plant
(D) Plant widely grown most.

答案：B
分析：四个选项用词相同，但词序不同。由空格前有定冠词 the 可以判断出空格处的中心词为名词 plant，名次前面的应该是形容词，副词应该放在形容词前，most 构成副词最高级，应该放在副词前面，故选 B。
参考参考译文：在哥伦布抵达新大陆时，玉米是美洲种植范围最广泛的农作物。

4. Because kaolin shrinks in firing at a different rate than ordinary clay, _____ when creating pottery using both types of clay.
(A) special handling is required
(B) special handling required
(C) a requirement of special handling
(D) the required special handling

答案：A
分析：空格前后都是从句，空格处缺少主句，由此首先排除不构成句子的 C、D。require 为及物动词，后面没有宾语，应该是被动语态，故选 A
参考译文：由于瓷土在烧制中具有同普通粘土不同的收缩比，因此在采用不同粘土做瓷器时特殊的处理是必需的。

5. The ceremonial Chilcat blanket of the Northwest Tlingit Indians was generally _____ from cedar

bark, wool, and goats' hair.

(D) woven

答案：D
分析：被动语态 D 为唯一正确答案。
参考译文：西北的美洲特里吉特印第安人通常用雪松树皮，羊毛绒，山羊毛来编织宗教仪式用的地毯。

6. _____ composed traditionally has been a subject of debate among scholars.
(A) Were ballads how
(B) Ballads were how they
(C) How ballads that were
(D) How ballads were

答案：D
分析：空格位于句首，由整个句子判断空格处缺少主语从句引导词和从句主语。A、B 中从句引导词位置不对，C 中多 that。
参考译文：歌谣是如何被口传创作出的是学者们争论的话题。

7. Jupiter, the closest of the giant planets to Earth, has _____ solid surface and is surrounded by zones of intense radiation.
(A) not
(B) nor
(C) no
(D) neither.

答案：C
分析：空格前后构成完整的句子，空格处缺的是修饰宾语的词，四个选项中只有 no 符合这一条件，故选 C..
A 为副词，不能修饰名词，B、D 一般需要搭配使用。
参考译文：木星，这个离地球最近的大行星，没有固体表面，被强烈的辐射的区域包围。

8. The black-billed cuckoo has been known to steal eggs _____ to other birds.
(A) belong
(B) which belonging
(C) which they belong
(D) that belong

答案：D
分析：空格前为完整的句子，四个选项中都有动词 belong，由此判断空格处缺的是定语从句引导词和定语从句主谓语。
A 只有一个谓语动词，显然不对。
B 中 belonging 不能单独作谓语
C 中多主语 they
D 为 that 引导的定语从句，正确
参考译文：BB 杜鹃从其他鸟类那里偷蛋的行为已经被知晓。

9. The purpose of phonetics is _____ an inventory and a description of the sounds found in speech.
(A) to provide
(B) provided
(C) which provided
(D) providing that

答案：A

分析：空格前为谓语动词，后面是并列的名词短语，空格处缺少能带宾语的非谓语动词，由此排除 B

一般引导定语从句，前面应该有先行词，举重显然不是定语从句，故也排除
A 为非谓语动词，可接宾语，故选 A。
参考译文：语音学的用途是提供一个目录库和一段在讲话所发中声音的纪录。

10.Earthquakes can damage a tree _____ violently, and it can take several years for the tree to heal.
(A) to cause shaking
(B) when shaking it causes
(C) by causing it to shake
(D) to cause to shake it

答案：C
分析：空格前为完整的句子，根据四个选项判断空格处缺状语成分。
A 、D 为不定式短语，做状语时一般表目的或将要发生的动作，显然不合题意。
B 可做表事件的状语，但 cause 为多余的谓语动词
C 引导条件状语从句，符合题意，为正确选项
参考译文：地震可以伤害一棵树并导致它剧烈的摇动，而树治愈伤害需要很多年。

11._____ bacteria in foods are killed, as they are during baking or stewing, decay is slowed down.
(A) What
(B) The
(C) If
(D) So

答案：C
分析：第二个逗号后为主句，前面两个句子都应该是从句，空格处显然缺从句引导词，由此排除 B、D。
A 中 what 放在句首时一般引导主语从句，主句中已有主语，所需从句不是主语从句，故 A 也排除。
C 引导条件状语从句，符合题意，顾为正确答案。
参考译文：如果食物上的细菌通过蒸煮或者烘烤被杀死，腐坏就会减速。

12.The colors and patterns of the wings of butterflies and moths help _____ the organism against predators.
(A) protect
(B) being protected
(C) protecting
(D) protection of

答案：A
分析：空格前是谓语动词 help，根据习惯，后面接带 to 的或者不带 to 的动词不定式，故选 A。
参考译文：蝴蝶和蛾翅膀上的色彩与图案帮助抵御生物天敌的猎食。

13.In 1993 the Library of Congress appointed author Rita Dove _____ of the United States.
(A) as was poet laureate
(B) was poet laureate
(C) poet laureate
(D) and poet laureate

答案：C
分析：动词 appoint 后面接双宾语，故选 C。
参考译文：1993 年国会图书馆指定丽塔为国家桂冠诗人。

14.At the South Pole _____, the coldest and most desolate region on Earth.
(A) Antarctica lies where

(B) Where Antarctica lies

答案：D
分析：空格前方为表方位的介词短语放在聚首，逗号后为名词短语，空格处应为倒装得主谓结构，故选 D
参考译文：南极洲的极点是地球最冷的和最荒凉的区域。

15.Tornados, powerful, destructive wind storms, occur most often in the spring when hot winds _____ over flat land encounter heavy cold air.
(A) which to rise.
(B) that rising
(C) are rising
(D) rising

答案：D
分析：空格前有引导从句的词和从句主语，空格后为介词短语加动宾结构，空格处缺名词的后置修饰语。
A B 中含从句引导词，但无谓语动词配合，排除。
C 为谓语动词形式，不能修饰前面的名词，故也排除
D 构成现在分词短语，可作名词的后置修饰语，故选 D
参考译文：龙卷风，强有力的破坏性的风暴，通常发生在春天当热风在平坦的土地上升遭遇强劲的冷空气时。

16.Many exercises such as calisthenics, running, or to swim involve producing muscle tension through a range of movements that are called isotonics.

答案：B
分析：根据平行原则，并列连词 or 后面的非谓语动词为-ing 形式。
改正：to swim→swimming
参考译文：象体操、赛跑、游泳这样的体育锻炼通过一系列被称为等压运动的行为锻炼肌肉张力。

17.Intelligence, education, and experience all helps shape management style.

答案：C
分析：主语为三个不可数名词构成的复数概念,谓语动词应改为复数形式。
改正：helps → help
参考译文：才智、教育、经历都可以帮助管理风格的形成。

18. The basic elements of public-opinion research are interviewers, questionnaires, tabulating equipment, and to sample population.

答案：D
分析：根据平行原则,and 连接的应为-ing 形式。
改正: to sample→ sampling
参考译文：公众调查研究的基础组成元素是被访者、问卷、编表机以及取样人群。

19. Conservation organizations help for to preserve the ecology of an area by keeping track of

答案：B
分析：help to 为固定用法,。
改正：for to→ to
参考译文：保护组织帮助保护那些生态地区以跟踪濒危物种。

20. Gwendolyn Brooks, which won a Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 1950, had 75 poems published by the time she was twenty.

答案：A
分析：先行词为指人的名词,定语从句的引导词应用关系代词 who
改正：which → who
参考译文：1950 年普利策新闻奖得主格温多林· 布鲁克斯，在 20 岁时就已发表了 75 篇作品。

21. O Halifax is largest city and chief port of Nova Scotia and is the eastern terminus of Canada's two great railway systems.

答案：A
分析：形容词的最高级钱应该加 the
改正：is largest →is the largest
参考译文：哈利法克斯是加拿大新斯科舍省最大的城市和主要的港口，并且是加拿大最大的两条铁路系统的终点站。

22.T. S. Eliot received wide recognition after publishes The Waste Land, which fused poetic traditions with elements of modern music and language.

答案：A
分析：after 在句中作介词,后面不能接谓语动词,故改为非谓语动词。
改正：after publishes →after publisheing
参考译文：埃利奥特在他的著作《荒废的土地》出版后受到广泛的好评，该书融入了诗歌的文体以及现代音乐和语言的元素。

23. Numerous types of cells, such as skin cells and white blood cells, have the power reproduce asexually.

答案：D
分析：reproduce 为谓语动词,不能直接修饰名词,故改为非谓语动词。
改正：power reproduce → power to reproduce
参考译文：许多类型的细胞，象皮肤细胞和白细胞具有强有力的无性繁殖能力。

24. The knee is more likely to be damage than most other joints because it is subject to tremendous forces during vigorous activity.

答案：B
因为是及物动词,后面没有宾语,而前面又有构成被动语态的助动词,因此改

参考译文：膝盖比起其它的关节更易受到伤害，因为它在剧烈运动时需承受巨大的力量。

25.Although ferns lack flowers, they do have leaves, stems, and root.

答案：D
分析：root 为可数名词,并列连词 and 前面的名词都是复数形式,故 root 也应该是复数。
改正：root → roots
参考译文：尽管蕨类植物没有花朵，但是它们具有叶，茎以及根。

26. Crazy Horse is generally recognized for his courageous and skill, and he was revered by the Sioux as their greatest leader.

答案：B
分析：courageous 为形容词,无法与 and 连接得 skill 并列。
改正：courageous and skill →courage and skill
参考译文：疯狂的马--是对他的胆识和技能的认可，同时他作为 S 民族最伟大的领导者被尊敬。

27. In medicine, certain plastics have important uses because they do not affected by chemicals in the body, and they do not harm the body.

答案：C
分析：由信号词 by 可知前面的谓语动词为被动语态,助动词 do 不能构成被动语态,故改为 are。
注：信号词 by 是托福语法的重要信号词。
改正：do not affected → are not affected
参考译文：在医学中，某些塑料制品具有很重要的用途，因为他们不受体内化学元素的影响，并且不会伤到人的身体。

28. Since a hospital is organized to protect and treat people who are ill, its goals, structures, and functions depend on the currently state of medical science.

答案：D
分析：currently 为副词不能修饰名词,故改为形容词
改正：currently → current
参考译文：一家医院有组织的保护和接受患者，取决于医学目前状态的得分，结构和功能。

29. A change in direction of the monsoon winds result from the differences between the heating or cooling of landmasses and that of oceans.

答案：A
分析：主语为单数名词 change,谓语动词应用单数
改正：result → results

参考译文：季候风方向的变化是由于陆地和海洋冷热空气的差异造成的。

among stamps, unimportant to the person average, would mean a great deal to the stamp collector.

答案：B
分析：单个形容词修饰名词一般放在名次的前面。
改正：the person average → the average person
参考译文：邮票上很小的差别对于一般普通人是不重要的，但是对于邮票收集者来说意义是重大的。

31. Members of a nation's foreign service represent that country's interests abroad and report on the conditions, trends, and policies of the country which they are stationed.

答案：D
分析：定于从句中加不加介词主要决定于从句与被修饰的名词或短语的关系,如果被修饰的名词被关系代词取代后在从句中充当主语,则不用介词;如果在从句中充当状语,则要由介词引导.
改正：country which they → country in which they
参考译文：国家的外交人员代表了国家对于海外国家的关心，并负责报道回他们所在国的条件、发展和政治状况。

32. Abraham Lincoln's boyhood home resembled those of many others mid-western pioneers, with its dirt floor, sleeping loft, and crude fireplace.

答案：B
分析：others 是名词不能再修饰名词,因此用形容词 other
改正：others → other
参考译文：亚伯拉罕· 林肯少年时代的家类似其它那些（美国）中西部先驱者的一样，有着脏乱的地板，阁楼卧室以及粗糙的壁炉。

33. Dwelling primarily in the ice northern polar seas, beluga whales are characteristically small, white, agile, and elusive.

答案：B
分析：ice 为名词,不能修饰 seas,故改为形容词 icy.
改正：ice → icy
参考译文：主要生活在冰冷的北极海洋的白鲸具有体小、白色、机敏以及难捉摸的特征。

34. There is evidence that the caribou originated into North America and crossed over al land bridge into Asia and evolved into the Old World's reindeer.

答案：B

分析：originate from 为固定搭配，来源于的意思。
改正：into → from
参考译文：有证据表明北美驯鹿起源于北美，在穿过大陆桥进入亚洲后进化为驯鹿。

way in which Margaret Mead defined the terms “family” - based as much on choice as on biological relationship - is possibly the most enduring of her

legacies.

答案：B
分析：根据题意，term 在句中应为单数。
改正：terms → term
参考译文：基于生物学的关系 MM 大胆定义了术语“家庭”，是她遗留下来最不朽的。

36. The planet Mars is a freezing, barren deserts with huge, dry canyons and towering volcanoes.

答案：C
分析：由信号词 a 可知被它修饰的名词为单数。
改正：deserts → desert
参考译文：火星是一个冰冻的，荒芜的沙漠，有着巨大的、干燥的峡谷和高耸的火山。

37. Of the many machines invented in the late nineteenth century, none had a great impact on the United States economy than the automobile.

答案：C
分析：由信号词 than 可知句中应有一个比较级，故将形容词 great 改为比较级形式。
改正：great → greater
参考译文：在 19 世纪后期诸多机器的发明中，没有一个对美国经济影响超过汽车。

38. A number of the Pacific Islands are volcanoes that have pushed up from the ocean floor, others are the tops sunken mountain ranges.

答案：C
分析：top 在句中做表语, sunken mountain ranges 为修饰语,中间应用介词 of 连接. 改正：tops sunken → tops of sunken
参考译文：许多的太平洋小岛是通过火山喷发形成到海平面之上的；另外的则是海底山脉的尖部。

39. It has been reported that during any twenty-four hour period, a minimal of three hundred North American women start their own businesses.

答案：C
分析：a minimum of 为固定搭配意为“最少量,至少”相当于 at least,相对应的短语是 a maximum of。注意: any twenty-four hour period 没有错误, hour 前不用连字符在美国英语里是可以接受的,但一般说成 any 24-hour period, a 20-minute walk
改正：a minimal of → a minimum of
参考译文：至少三百名北美妇女开始经营自己的生意的消息在过去 24 小时被报道。

40. Archeological studies have provided evidence that the use of plants for decoration as well as for food developed early in the history.

为固定表达，意为“在历史上”加定冠词 the 则表示“在……的历史上”,一般后面要跟一个

改正：the history → history
参考译文：考古学的研究提供了关于在人类早期历史，种植的植物装饰用途的发展比食物用途要好的证据。

1997 年 01 月语法题

1. _____ a necessary dimension for measuring astronomical space and the distance of heavenly bodies from the Earth.
(A) Once in time
(B) Time is
(C) The time
(D) It is time

答案：B
分析:纵观全句缺少主语谓语,因此空格前需添入主谓结构
A、C 非主谓结构，排除
D 看起来象是强调句，但是句中并无 that、who，并且与空格後面的名词短语无法连接，故排除。
注：强调句结构也是托福考试中比较重要的一个考点。
参考译文：时间对于测量天文学空间和天体与地球间距离来说是很必要的一个维度.

2. Jackie Joyner-Kersee, _____ the world record in the heptathlon in the 1988 Olympics, also won the long jump in the year.
(A) whose setting
(B) which she set
(C) whoever set
(D) who set

答案：D
分析：先看一下全句，JACKIE JOYNER-KERSECE won the jump 已经构成了完整的句子。所以两个逗号中间是非限定性定语从句，并且这个从句缺少主谓结构，所以空格处添入主谓结构。
A 非主谓结构，排除
B 从句引导词与先行词不一致
C whoever 不可以引导定于从句
参考译文：Jackie Joyner-Kersce 不仅在 1988 年奥运会上创造了七项全能的世界纪录，而且在那届奥运会上获得了跳远冠军。

3. The fossilized remains of a type of camel _____ a dog have been found in the Bad Lands of South Dakota。.
(A) no more large
(B) no larger than
(C) not larger
(D) which no larger

答案：B
分析：空格处缺少名词后置的修饰词。
A large 的比较级是 larger，不是 more large
C、D 缺少引导词 than，排除
B 为正确的比较结构
参考参考译文：在 South Dakota 的 Bad Lands 发现了像狗一样大的骆驼形状的化石遗迹。

4. Gorillas are quiet animals, _____ they are capable of making about 20 different sounds.
(A) whether
(B) which
(C) even though
(D) as well as

答案：C

分析：因为句子比较简单，所以最好的办法是先看句意（有些比较复杂的句子只需成分即可得出答案，无需了解句意，但看懂句意一定会对解答有巨大的帮助）。前面说某某是个安静的东东，后面说他们可种不同的声音，那么空格有可能添转折或者让步连词。

A

B、Which 明显为多余成分

C Even though 表示让步：“尽管”

D 不能连接句子

参考译文：大猩猩是很安静的动物，尽管他们可以发出 20 种不同的声音。

5. Although the Earth’s chemical composition had been studied for years, only toward the end of the nineteenth century _____ as a discipline in its own right.
(A) when geochemistry was recognized
(B) was geochemistry as recognized
(C) then recognized as geochemistry
(D) as geochemistry was recognized

答案：B

分析：其他的不用看，单单看到 only 出现就知道要考倒装结构了，所以答题的时候如果时间非常的紧急，不如直接选择倒装结构的选项。而且往往选项中只有一个倒装结构，这种题型，ETS 已经考了 n 边了，大家务必注意。

参考译文：尽管地球的化学成分研究了很多年，但是直到 19 世纪末，地球化学才凭借本身的头衔成为了一门学科。

6. Because the wood of the dogwood tree is very hard, _____ is used for objects, such as roller skate wheels, in which hardness is desired.
(A) and
(B) it
(C) what
(D) thus

答案：B

分析：because 引导原因状语从句，因此空格处应添主句主语，四个选项中只有 B 可以做主句主语。

参考译文：因为山茱萸的木质十分坚硬，所以它被用来做为需要很高硬度的旱冰鞋的轮子。

7. In hot, dry regions, the Sun’s heat causes the outer layer of rocks _____, a process called exfoliation.
(A) are expanded and peeled away
(B) to expand and peel away
(C) expands and peels away
(D) they expand and peel away

答案：B

分析：cause 为句中谓语，因此空格处不应该在出现谓语动词，可以排除 A、C、D

参考译文：在高温干旱的地区，太阳的热量使岩石外层膨胀松落，这个过程叫做“脱落”。

8. The lower _____ in a room, the more slowly our eyes focus.
(A) the level of lighting
(B) light level
(C) leveling of light
(D) lighting is level

答案：A

分析：句子为 the more….the more 结构,空格处应添被 the lower 修饰的成分,均不能被 THE LOWER 修饰,故排除。

参考译文：屋子光线亮度越低，人的眼睛聚焦就会越慢。

9. _____ Sarah Orne Jewett, a nineteenth-century writer, read widely in her family's extensive library.
(A) That she received little education formally
(B) The little formal education that she received
(C) Little formal education that was received by
(D) Although she received little formal education

答案：D
分析：空格后面有完整的句子，空格处应添状语从句。只有 D 构成完整的状语从句。
参考译文：尽管 19 世纪的作家 Sarah Orne Jewett 受到的正规教育很少，但是她在她家丰富的图书馆里阅读了大量的书籍。

10. In the early twentieth century, the "Model T" automobile was mass-produced and sold at a price _____ could afford.
(A) the average person who
(B) that the average person who
(C) and the average person
(D) the average person

答案：D
分析：经分析可以得出空格以及后面应为修饰 price 的定语从句
A 、B 以 who 结尾使从句主语重复。
C afford 缺少宾语
D 为省略了 that 的定语从句
定语从句中的引导词省略主要有以下几种情况
1）the way that/in which 结构中，that 和 in which 可以省略。
2）the reason that 结构中，that 可以省略。
3）the time that/when 结构中，that 和 when 可以省略。
4）定语从句所修饰的引导词在从句中充当宾语的时候，引导词可以省略。

参考译文：在 20 世纪早期，“Model T”机车被大量生产，而且价格让普通人可以买的起。
11. Not only _____ all the positive charge of an atom, it is also the site of the weight of every atom.
(A) does the nucleus hold
(B) the nucleus holding
(C) the nucleus does hold
(D) holds the nucleus

答案：A
分析：又是一道考倒装结构的题，同题 5
参考译文：核子不仅包含了原子的所有正电荷，而且承载了原子的重量。

12. The wind-rippled sand at California's Kelso Dunes resembles _____.
(A) to be an ocean floor
(B) as an ocean floor
(C) an ocean floor
(D) being an ocean floor

答案：C
分析：resemble 为句中的谓语，空格处缺 resemble 的宾语，只有 C 选项最适合作宾语，而且语义贴切。
参考译文：California's Kelso Dunes 上被风吹起波纹的沙地与海底的样子十分相似。

13. Fossil records indicate _____ existing in the past have become extinct.
(A) that many species of organisms

(B) many species of organisms that
(C) many species of organisms are

答案：A
分析：空格处缺宾语从句引导词和宾语从句的主语。四个选项只有 A 中有 that 引导宾语从句，后面还有名词短语作从句主语。
参考译文：化石标本表明生存于过去的许多种类的有机生物都已经灭绝了。

14. Experiments related to the sense of smell are more easily _____ than those related to perception of color.
(A) setting them up
(B) to set up
(C) set up
(D) sets up those

答案：C
分析：很明显这里谓语动词要用被动语态，只有选项 C 满足要求。
参考译文：关于味觉的试验比那些关于色觉的试验更容易做。

15. The Pulitzer Prize has been _____ in American literature for more than seventy years.
(A) the award most prestigious that
(B) the most prestigious award
(C) a prestigious award that most
(D) most prestigious award

答案：B
分析：be 动词后显然应该直接加形容词的最高级，be+the most+形容词+名词。
A C 中含从句引导词，但无谓语动词配合，排除。
D 中形容词最高级前面确定冠词 the
参考译文：七十多年来，普利策奖一直是美国文学领域最有声望的奖项。

16. Those interested in covered bridges can find six of they between Keene and Winchester, New Hampshire.

答案：D
分析：they 为主格代词，不能做介词宾语。
改正：they → them
参考译文：新汉普郡的可尼与温彻斯特之间可以找到那些让他们感兴趣的带顶的桥中的六座

17. The Sun's energy is generated deep in the solar core by the synthesis of helium from hydrogen through a sequences of thermonuclear fusion reactions.

答案：D
分析：冠词 a 后面接单数名词。
改正： sequences → sequence
参考译文：在太阳深处的内核中，氦和氢经过一系列高热原子核反应熔合作用产生了太阳的能量。

18. Using carbon-dating techniques, archaeologists can determine the age of many ancient objects by measurement the amount of radioactive carbon they contain.

为名词，后面不能接名词做宾语。
measuring
参考译文：通过测量碳的技术，考古学家测量那些古代遗留下来的物体放射性碳的含量，就可以确定出它们的年代。

19. The evolutionary adaptation of a particular species of animal over time occurs in response to environmental conditions, including others animals.

答案：D
分析：others 是代词，不能修饰名词。
注：TOEFL 考题中，other another 是很重要的考点，一般情况下改错中出现了这两个词就要注意了。
改正：others → other
参考译文：一种特殊动物，包括其它动物长时间的进化适应的发生与环境条件有关。

20. Saturn is the second largest planet after Jupiter, with a diameter nearly ten times those of Earth.

答案：D
分析：这里 those 部分指代的是 diameter,为单数形势，因此应改为 that
改正：those → that
参考译文：土星是仅次于木星的第二大行星，它的直径差不多是地球的 10 倍。

21. Ogden Nash often extended sentences over several lines produce surprising and comical rhymes.

答案：C
分析：extend 与 produce 两个动词冲突，因此应加 to
改正：lines produce → lines to produce
参考译文：Ogden Nash 经常把句子扩展到好几行来产生令人惊讶和滑稽的韵词。

22. By the second month of life, most infant can turn their heads and move their eyes to follow the movements of people and large objects around them.

答案：B
分析：infant 是可数名词，被 most 修饰时应该用复数。
改正：infant → infants
参考译文：出生不到两个月，大多数的婴儿就可以随着身边的人或者大的物体转动他们的头和眼睛。

23. Early movies had appeal immediate and became a means to present contemporary attitudes, fashions, and events.

答案：A
分析：单个形容词修饰名词时应该放在被修饰词的前面。
注：词序颠倒也是 TOEFL 考试中非常重要的考点。
改正：appeal immediate → immediate appeal
参考译文：早期的电影通过直接的呼吁而成为了反映当代的态度、时尚、事件的一种手段。

24. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., clergyman and civil rights leader, won the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize for equality in the United States.

答案：D
分析：racially 为副词，不能修饰名词。
改正：racially → racial
参考译文：既是一名牧师，同时也是公民权利领导人的 Martin Luther King Jr.博士，由于他为美国种族平等做出的杰出贡献而获得了 1964 年的诺贝尔和平奖。

25. Leontyne Price ranks among the most celebration sopranos of her time.

答案：B
分析：从 the most 可以看出是形容词或副词的最高级结构，后面应直接跟形容词或副词。
改正：celebration → celebrated
参考译文：Leontyne Price 在她的那个年代成为了最著名的女高音歌唱家之一。

26. Carrie Chapman Call was instrumental in passing the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution gives women the right to vote.

答案：C
分析：谓语动词 gives 前缺关系代词和从句主语。
改正：gives → which gives
参考译文：Carrie Chapman Call 对于美国国会给予妇女投票权力的“美国宪法赋予妇女投票权的修正案”的通过起到了作用。

27. Discovery in 1789 and isolated from other element in 1841, uranium is valued as a source of atomic energy.

答案：A
分析：这里的考点是平行结构。And 前后的 discovery 和 isolated 明显不平行。
注：平行结构是 TOEFL 考试中重要考点之一。
改正：Discovery → Discovered
参考译文：铀在 1789 年被发现，1841 年从其它元素中分离出来，并且被认为是原子能的来源。

28. Ulysses S. Kay was among the United States composers visited the Soviet Union in 1958 to participate in a cultural exchange program.

答案：B
分析：从句谓语动词 visited 前面缺少从句引导词和从句主语，因此加关系代词 who
改正：composers visited → composers who visited
参考译文：1958 年，Ulysses S. Kay 随着许多美国作曲家到苏联参加了一个文化交流活动。

29. Alaska is fame for tall mountains and beautiful scenery.

参考译文：阿拉斯加因高山和美丽的景色而为名。

30. True ferns have undergone remarkably little change during its long geological history, which extends back to the Devonian period.

答案： B
分析：这里 its 指代 ferns,所以应该用复数的代词。
改正：its → their
参考译文：真菌类植物在长时间的地质年代里变化非常小，这个年代可以追溯到泥盆纪。

31. Diplomatic negotiations generally take place in embassies or in the foreign offices of the countries which in ambassadors are accredited.

答案：D
分析：介词+which 引导定语从句是一种固定句式，介词不能放在 which 后面。
改正：which in → in which
参考译文：外交谈判通常在大使馆或者在大使被认可的外国的办公室中举行。

32. The novelist Shirley Hazzard is noted for the insight, poetic style, and sensitive she demonstrates in her works.

答案：C
分析：这里的考点仍旧是平行结构。Sensitive 与前面的 insight、style 不平行
改正：sensitive → sensitivity
参考译文：小说家 Shirley Hazzard 因她的学识，诗歌的风格和她作品中体现出敏锐的洞察力而著称。

33. Compare with the jagged estuaries of the Atlantic coast, the Pacific coast seems almost uniformly straight.

答案：A
分析：逗号后面是完整的句子，所以前面的 compare 是错的，compared with 是固定表达法，意为“和.....相比”
改正：Compare → Compared
参考译文：与遍布锯齿状的河口的大西洋海岸相比，太平洋沿岸显得一致的整齐。

34. Because of its low cholesterol content, margarine is a widely used substitute from butter.

答案：D
分析：be a substitute for 习惯表达法，“是.....的代替品”。
改正： from → for
参考译文：由于人造黄油的低胆固醇，它被广泛的用来代替天然的黄油。

the Boston Tea Party in 1773, coffeehouses in the North American colonies became centers , and political criticism.

答案：C
分析：考点是名词的平行结构.gamble 是动词，应该改为名词形式
改正：gamble → gambling
参考译文：波士顿茶叶事件之后，北美殖民地的咖啡馆就成了闲聊、赌博以及批评政治的中心。

36. Studies by B.F. Skinner indicate that reward positively reinforces behavior and makes that behavior likely more to recur.

答案：D
分析：表示比较级的 more 应该放在形容词或副词的前面。
改正：likely more → more likely
参考译文：B.F. Skinner 的研究表明奖励可以积极的支持某种行为并且使那种行为更加可能重演。

37. Mathematical puzzles are common into history because they have been used a intelligence tests and amusements.

答案：B
分析：介词 into 表示动作，表状态应该用介词 in
改正：into → in
参考译文：数学谜题在过去非常常见，因为他们被用来作为智力测验同时也是一项娱乐活动。

38. Most authorities consider both dreaming while sleep and daydreaming to be forms of fantasy.

答案：B
分析：while 为连词，如果是省略句，后面的动词 sleep 应为 sleeping,相当于 while one is sleeping。但是 sleep 无法更改，只能将 while 改为介词 in 与名词构成介词短语作状语。
改正：while → in
参考译文：大多数专家认为睡觉时做得梦和白日梦都是幻想的形式。

39. Genetic engineering is helping researchers unravel the mysteries of previously incurable diseases so that they can get to its root causes and find cures.

答案：D
分析：指代的对象为 diseases,所以代词应该为复数形式。
改正：its → their
参考译文：基因工程帮助研究人员揭开了以前不能治愈疾病的谜团。通过这种方法，研究人员可以发现这些病的根本原因并且找出治疗方法。

40. The Montessori method of education stresses initiative and self-reliance to permitting pupils to pursue independently whatever interests them, but within disciplined limits.

后面接动词原形

to permit

参考译文：蒙台梭利的教育方法强调主动性和自信，使学生在纪律规范限制内独立的从事他们感兴趣的事情。

1997 年 01 月北美语法题

1. The province of Newfoundland has ____ than any other region of North America in which the first language is English.
(A) its longer history
(B) a longer history
(C) the longer the history
(D) the history is longer

答案：(B)
分析：空格处显然缺动词 has 的宾语。(A)中 its 指代不明，(C)、(D)均不能作宾语，故排除。(B)为名词短语，既能作宾语，又符合题意，故选(B)。
参考译文：纽芬兰比其他第一语言是英语的地区有更长的历史。

2. Clinical psychologist Dr. Carl Rogers found that 80 percent ____ verbal communication involved five types of responses: evaluative, interpretive, supportive, probing, and understanding.
(A) all
(B) is the
(C) with
(D) of all

答案：(D)
分析：…percent of…"是习惯表达法，故选(D)。
参考译文： 临床的心理学者 Carl Rogers 博士发现， 80%的口头交流中包括五种类型的反应：可估价的，解释性的，支持性的，试探性的，以及了解的。

3. The early feminist leader Susan B. Anthony became increasingly aware through her work in the temperance movement ____ the same rights as men.
(A) women were not granted that
(B) that women were not granted
(C) not granted women that wore
(D) that were not granted women

答案：(B)
分析：分析句子和选项可知，正确答案是一个由 that 引导的从句。(A)、(C)中 that 的位置显然不对，(D)中从句主语 women 位置不对，故排除。(B)使句子结构完整，由于动词 grant
可接双宾语，被动语态后面可再接宾语，故(B)为正确答案。
参考译文：早期的女权主义者的领袖 Susan B. Anthony 通过她在禁酒运动中的工作逐渐地意识到女性并没被赋予男性同等的权利。

4. DNA, ____, is found in the cell nucleus in the form of very long and thin molecules consisting of two spiral strands.
(A) inherits material
(B) is inheritance material
(C) material is inherited
(D) the material of inheritance

答案：(D)
分析：空格处显然缺主语同位语。(A)、(B)、(C)均含谓语动词，不能作同位语，故排除．(D)为名词短语，可作同位语，且符合题意，故选(D)。
参考译文：DNA,一种遗传物质，是一种包含在细胞核中的形状非常长和细小的、并由二个螺旋形链组成的分子。

5. ____ plants, which manufacture their own food, animals obtain nourishment by acquiring and

ingesting their food.

(D) As much

答案：(A)
分析：两个逗号之间是非限定性定语从句，接着是主句，空格处显然缺介词构成介词短语作状语。四个选项中只有(A)是介词，故选(A)。(B)、(D)都不能构成状语，(C)引导从句，故排除。
参考译文：不同于植物可以制造自己的食物，动物靠获取和吸收他们的食物来获得营养。

6. The Hawaiian alphabet, introduced by missionaries in the 1820's, ____ and only seven consonants.
(A) the five vowels consists of
(B) consisting of five vowels
(C) that consists o five vowels
(D) consists of five vowels

答案：(D)
分析：空格处显然缺谓语和并列的宾语。(A)多主语，(B)为非谓语动词，(C)是从句，都不能作句中谓语，故排除。(D)为动宾结构，符合题意，故选(D)。
参考译文： 夏威夷语的字母表，在 19 世纪 20 年代由传教士引入，仅由五个元音和七个辅音组成。

7. Working like a telescope, ____ the size of objects at great distances.
(A) which magnifies a telephoto lens
(B) a telephoto lens magnifies
(C) a telephoto lens which magnifies
(D) and magnifying a telephoto lens

答案：(B)
分析：空格处显然缺主谓结构。(A)为非限定性定语从句，(C)为带定语从句的名词短语，(D)为并列的现在分词短语，显然都不能作句中主语和谓语，故排除。(B)为主谓结构，故选(B)。
参考译文：像望远镜的工作方式一样，远距离摄影镜头将远距离的物体的大小放大。

8. Volcanoes are divided into three main groups, based on their shape and the type of material they ____.
(A) are made
(B) made of
(C) are made of
(D) made for

答案：(C)
分析：空格前是主格代词 they，由此可知空格处缺从句谓语部分。四个选项中只有(C)构成完整的符合题意的句子，故选(C)。
参考译文：根据火山的形状和构成它们的物质的类型，火山分为三种主要的类型。

9. ____ to inanimate objects, such as machines, is a form of animism.
(A) When attributing emotion
(B) Attributing emotion
(C) Emotion is attributed
(D) If emotion is attributed

答案：(B)
分析：空格处缺主语，(A)、(C)、(D)都是句子，但都不能构成主语从句，故排除。(B)为动名词，可作主语，符合题意，故 选(B)。
参考译文：施感情于没有生命的物体，比如机器，是万物有灵论的一种表现。

10. ____, dolphins have no sense of smell.

(D) As far as is known

答案：(D)
分析：四个选项中只有(D)符合英语表达习惯，构成完整的状语，故选(D)。
参考译文：就目前所知，海豚没有嗅觉。

11. The growth of psychobiology owes ____ to major conceptual advances in the way people think about the brain.
(A) much
(B) as much as
(C) much which
(D) there is so much

答案：(A)
分析：(B)为同级比较，句中无比较对象，故排除。(C)中 which 是多余的．因为句中没有从句谓语动词与之配合，(D)为句子，缺从句引导词，故也排除。(A)中 much 为名词，作动词 owes 的宾语，符合题意，故选(A)。
参考译文： 精神生物学的发展很大程度归功于人们在认识大脑方面的主要概念上的进步。

12. In 1938 Pearl S. Buck became the first American woman ____ the Nobel Prize for Literature.
(A) receive
(B) received
(C) to receive
(D) she received

答案：(C)
分析：空格处显然缺名词后置修饰语。(A) (B) (D)中均有谓语动词，但都不能构成完整的从句，故排除。(C)为不定式，可作名词后置修饰语，故选(C)。
参考译文：1938 年 Pearl S. Buck 成为第一个获得诺贝尔文学奖的美国女性。

13. Now considered an art form, quilt-making originated as a means of fashioning bed covers from bits of fabric that otherwise ____.
(A) not use
(B) were no use
(C) had no use
(D) it was not used

答案：(C)
分析：空格前有从句引导词 that，空格处显然缺从句谓语部分。(A)中 use 作动词或名词都有语法错误，(B)若改为 were of no use 则可入选，(D)中多主语 it，故三个选项都可排除。 (C)符合各项条件，故选(C)。
参考译文：现在被认为是一种艺术形式的棉被制作，起初只是精加工那些没有用处的碎的织物成为床上覆盖物。

14. The early years of the United States government were characterized by a debate concerning ____ or individual states should have more power.
(A) whether the federal government
(B) either the federal government
(C) that the federal government
(D) the federal government

答案：(A)

分析：由信号词 or 可知句中要么用 whether…or…结构, 要么用 either…or…结构，由此首先排除(C)、是并列连词，不能引导从句，whether…or…是从属连词，可以引导从句，故正

参考译文：美国政府早期的特色是争论究竟是联邦政府还是各个州应该具有更大的权力这个问题。

15. Beneath the streets of a modern city ____ of walls, columns, cables, pipes, and tunnels required to satisfy the needs of its inhabitants.

(A) where exists the network
(B) the existing network
(C) the network's existence
(D) exists the network

答案：(D)
分析：空格前是表方位的介词短语作状语，空格处显然缺倒装的主谓结构。四个选项中只有(D)主谓倒装，故选(D)。
参考译文： 在现代的城市街道之下存在着由墙壁，柱子，电缆，管和隧道组成的网络，来满足城市居民的需要。

16. The antique collector must be able to distinguish real antiques from later imitations, which can be either reproductions nor fakes.

答案：(D)
分析： Either…or…是固定搭配，不可与 neither…nor 混淆。
改正：nor → or。
参考译文： 古董搜集家必须会区别真正的古董和其后的仿造物，这些仿造物可能是复制品或者赝品。

17. Paint must be stirred and sometimes dilution before it is applied.

答案：(C)
分析：为名词，不能与前面的 stirred 并列，故改为过去分词 diluted。
改正：dilution → diluted
参考译文： 油漆在使用之前一定要先搅拌，有时还需要稀释。

18. A great aviation pioneer, Amelia Earhart was already famous when she sets out on her ill-fated attempt to circle the globe in 1937.

答案：(C)
分析：句中有明确表示过去时间的短语 in 1937，相应的谓语动词应用过去时。
改正： sets → set
参考译文：伟大的航空先驱 Amelia Earhart 在 1937 年开始她的并不走运的环球尝试时已经相当著名了。

19. Although apples do not grow during the cold season, apple trees must have a such season in order to flourish.

答案：(C)
分析：不定冠词 a 总是放在 such 后面。

改正：a such → such a
参考译文：尽管苹果在寒冷的季节并不生长，但为了让苹果树茂盛却一定要经历这样一个季节。

of the Arctic they are lack of precipitation and permanently frozen ground.

答案：(B)
分析：句中已有主浯，they 作主语纯属多余,故去掉。
改正：they are → are
参考译文： 北极的两个独特的特征是缺乏降水和长久冻结的地面。

21. Faced with petroleum shortages in the 1970's, scientists and engineers in the United States stepped up its efforts to develop more efficient heating systems and better insulation.

答案：(B)
分析：指代对象为复数名词 scientists and engi- neers，代词应用复数形式。
改正：its → their
参考译文： 面对 20 世纪 70 年代的石油短缺的问题，美国的科学家和工程师们加倍努力地研制更有效的热力系统和更好的绝缘材料。

22. Rabbits have large front tooth, short tails, and hind legs and feet adapted for running and jumping.

答案：(B)
分析： tooth 为可数名词，根据平行原则和常识改为复数 teeth。
改正：tooth → teeth
参考译文：兔类有大的门牙，短短的尾巴，和适合于奔跑和跳跃的后腿和脚。

23. Dentistry is a branch of medicine that has developed very dramatic in the last twenty years.

答案：(D)
分析： dramatic 是形容词，不能修饰动词．故改为副词 dramatically。
改正：dramatic → dramatically
参考译文：牙科是一个在近 20 年来显著发展的医学分支。

24. The ease of solving a jigsaw puzzle depends the number of pieces, their shapes and shadings, and the design of the picture.

答案：(B)
分析：depend 是不及物动词，常与介词 on 搭配使用，故加介词 on。
改正：depends the → depends on the
参考译文： 解决智利拼图游戏的难易度取决于块的数目，它们的形状以及底纹和图片的设计。

25. Plants range in size to tiny, single-celled, blue-green algae, invisible to the naked eye, to giant sequoias, the largest living plants.

答案：(B)

为固定用法．意为“从…到…”。

植物的大小不一，从极小的、单细胞的、肉眼看不到的蓝-绿海藻，到现存最大的植物---庞大的美洲杉。

26. During the 1940's science and engineering had an impact on the way music reach its audience and even influenced the way in which it was composed.

答案：(B)
分析：句中谓语动词都是过去时，故 reach 改为 reached。
改正：reach → reached
参考译文： 在 20 世纪 40 年代，科学和工程学影响着音乐到达它的听众的方法，甚至影响着它的创作方式。

27. By 1860 the railroads of the United States had 3,000 miles of track, three-quarters of which it was east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River.

答案：(D)
分析：which 既引导从句又作从句主语，it 作主语属多余，故去掉。
改正：which it → which
参考译文： 到 1860 年，美国的铁路有了 3,000 英里的轨道，其中的四分之三位于密西西比河东部和俄亥俄河北部。

28. Ballads were early types of poetry and may have been among a first kinds of music.

答案：(C)
分析：序数词前面一般用定冠词。
改正：a → the
参考译文： 歌谣是诗的早期形式，或者还是早期音乐中的一种。

29. The thin outer layer of the skin is called the epidermis, while the layer inner, which is slightly thicker, is called the dermis.

答案：(D)
分析：单个形容词修饰名词时应放在被修饰词之前。
改正：layer inner → inner layer
参考译文： 皮肤外部薄薄的一层叫做表皮，而内部稍厚的一层叫做真皮。

30. With the incorporation of jazz history into current academic curricula, leading jazz musicians are now founding on the faculties of several universities.

答案：(D)
分析：founding 是及物动词 found(建造、兴建)的现在分词，句中无宾语与之配合，显然是错误的。根据题意改为 found，作动词 find(发现)的过去分词，在句中构成被动语态。

改正：founding → found
随着爵士乐历史与当前学院课程的结合，在一些大学的教员中可以找到一些主要的爵士乐

31. Humus, a substance found in soil, is soft and spongy and enables plant roots to send out tiny hairs through that they absorb water and food.

答案：(D)
分析：当关系代词之前有介词时，只能使用 which，故改 that 为 which。
改正：that → which
参考译文： 土壤中的腐殖质是一种柔软的海棉状物质，可以让植物的根穿出极小的根须，通过它们吸收水分和养料。

32. Although flies live longest in cool temperatures, it breed prolifically when temperatures are warm, food is abundant, and humidity is moderate.

答案：(B)
分析：指代对象是复数名词 flies，代词应用复数形
改正：it → they
参考译文： 虽然苍蝇在较凉的温度中生存的时间最长，但是当温度较暖、食物充足、并且湿度适度时他们繁殖地最为旺盛。

33. Alaska's vast areas of untamed wilderness attracts many people who enjoy the outdoors.

答案：(C)
分析：句中主语为复数名词 areas，谓语动词也应该是复数。
改正：attracts → attract
参考译文： 阿拉斯加大片的未加驯化的旷野吸引着许多享受户外生活的人们。

34. The giant panda closely resembles the bear, but account of certain anatomical features it is placed in the raccoon family.

答案：(C)
分析：on account of 是固定表达法．意为“因为、由于”。
改正：but account of → but on account of
参考译文： 大熊猫虽然和熊十分类似，但是因为一些解剖学上的特征，它被归为浣熊类。

35. The ode was original a ceremonial poem written to celebrate public occasions or exalted subjects.

答案：(A)
分析：original 呈形容词，不能修饰动词，故改为副词 originally。
改正：original → originally
参考译文： 颂诗最初是用来赞美公共场面或尊贵主题的一种讲究形式的诗。

36. Even as he wrote copiously on such diverse topic as education, politics, and religion, Lewis active in city and regional planning.

答案：(B)
分析：topic 可数名词，被形容词 diverse 修饰时应用复数。
改正：diverse topic → diverse topics
参考译文： Lewis Mumford 在教育、政治和宗教等不同主题上大量写作的同时，他在城市和地方的规划中也很活跃。

37. Oscillation is a electronic function that changes direct current to the signal of desired frequency.

答案：(A)
分析：electronic 发音以元音开头，前面不定冠词应用 an。
改正：a electronic → an electronic
参考译文： 振荡是一种电子功能，它将直流电改变为具有所需要的频率的信号。

38. Papier-mache figures by Stephen Hensen, which they cheerfully depicted life in the Information Age, were the focus of an exhibit at the Museum of American History.

答案：(A)
分析：从句中已有 which 作主语，they 是多余的主语，故去掉。
改正：they cheerfully → cheerfully
参考译文： Stephen Hensen 的塑纸形象成为美国历史博物馆一次展览的焦点，它们生动的刻画了信息化时代的生活。

39. Pharmacist fill drug prescriptions, keeping records of the drugs their patients are taking to make sure that harmful combinations are not prescribed.

答案：(A)
分析：句中谓语动词是复数形式，相应的主语也应该是复数。
改正：Pharmacist → Pharmacists
参考译文： 药剂师们开出医药处方，并记录他们的病人们正在服用的药物，以确保药物之间不会产生有害的结合。

40. Great technical advances in aerial and satellite photography have been made since end of the Second World War.

答案：(D)
分析：名词 end 被 of 结构修饰时前面一般都有定冠词 the。
改正：since end → since the end
参考译文：第二次世界大战结束以后，航天摄影和卫星摄像技术有了巨大的发展。

1997 年 05 月语法题

1. The ponderosa pine is _____ of most of the timber used by forest product firms in the Black Hills of South Dakota.
(A) the source
(B) as source
(C) the source which
(D) because the source

答案：A
分析：空格处应添入表语
A 为名词短语，使句子结构完整，语义明确。
B 为介词短语，可以做表语，但不符合题意。
C D 都含从句引导词，但都不能构成完整的从句，排除。
参考译文：ponderosa 松树是南达科塔 Black Hills 地区木材公司的主要原料。

2. Computers that once took up entire rooms are now _____ to put on desktops and into wristwatches.
(A) small enough
(B) smaller than
(C) so small
(D) as small as

答案：A
分析：空格处缺表语。
A 构成完整句子
B D 为比较级，但是缺少比较对象，排除。
C 中 SO 需要与 that 配合，但是没有出现 that,排除
注：enough 修饰形容词或副词时一般放在被修饰词的后面。
参考译文：曾经有一间房子那么大的计算机现在小到足以放在桌面上或者像手表那么大。

3. According to some educator, the goal of teaching is to help students learn what _____ to know to live a well-adjusted and successful life.
(A) do they need
(B) they need
(C) they are needed
(D) as they may need.

答案：B
分析：A 倒装结构不能用在从句中。
B 正确的从句结构。
C 被动语态不符合句意。
D as 多余
参考译文：对于许多教育家来说，教育的目的就是帮助学生学习他们应该知道的东西，从而能够过有着正确导向并且成功的生活。

4. The sapphire's transparency to ultraviolet and infrared radiation makes _____ in optical instruments.
(A) it is of use
(B) it uses
(C) it a useful
(D) it useful

答案：D
分析：这道题的考点是 make+名词+形容词结构。四个选项中只有 D 可以构成完整的句子。

注：make 结构在 TOEFL 考试中是常考的结构。
参考译文：蓝宝石对紫外线和红外线辐射的透明性使它在制作光学仪器方面很有用处。

5. _____ initial recognition while still quite young.
(A) Most famous scientists achieved.
(B) That most famous scientists achieved
(C) Most famous scientists who achieved
(D) For most famous scientists to achieve.

答案：A
分析：都缺少主句谓语
参考译文：许多有名的科学家在很年轻的时候就获得了最初的赞誉。

6. Mango trees, _____ densely covered with glossy leaves and bear small fragrant flowers, grow rapidly and can attain heights of up to 90 feet.
(A) whose
(B) which are
(C) are when
(D) which

答案：B
分析：两个逗号两边构成了完整的句子结构，因此逗号之间应该添入非限定性定语从句
A whose 后面没有名词，且语义不通。
C 不是非限定性定于从句，排除。
D 与 B 比较缺少 are,再看从句的具体含义可知应该用被动语态，所以 D 排除。
参考译文：长有光亮树叶和小的芬芳花朵的芒果树生长迅速，并且可以高达 90 英尺。

7. _____, the Canadian composer Barbara Pentland wrote four symphonies, three concertos, and an opera, among other works.
(A) An artist who, prolific
(B) Is a prolific artist
(C) Prolific an artist
(D) A prolific artist.

答案：D
分析：空格处应为主语的同位语
A B 不能做同位语，排除
C 不定冠词与形容词位置错误，排除。
参考译文：加拿大的高产作曲家 Barbara Pentland 写过四部交响乐，三部协奏曲，一出话剧，还有一些其它的作品。

8. The Chisos Mountains in Big Bend National Park in Texas were created by volcanic eruptions that occurred _____.
(A) the area in which dinosaurs roamed
(B) when dinosaurs roamed the area
(C) did dinosaurs roam the area
(D) dinosaurs roaming the area.

答案：B
分析：空格处应添入时间状语从句。四个选项中只有 B 是正确的时间状语从句。
参考译文：德克萨斯州 Big Bend 国家公园的 Chisos 山是由有恐龙存在的那个时代的火山爆发形成的。

9. In bas-relief sculpture, a design projects very slightly from its background, _____ some coins.
(A) as on
(B) because
(C) the way that

(D) similarly.

在这里为动词，做“凸出”讲，因此第二个逗号前已经构成了完整的句子，逗号后面需要添入状语
B C 含有从句引导词，但缺少从句谓语，排除。
D 为副词，不能修饰名词，排除。
参考译文：在一件浅浮雕作品中，图案微微的从背景中凸出来，就像一些硬币的制作方法一样。

10. Alaska found the first years of its statehood costly because it had to take over the expense of services _____ previously by the federal government.
(A) To provide
(B) Be provided
(C) providing
(D) provided

答案： D
分析：空格前为名词短语，空格处应该添非谓语动词做后置定语,因此首先排除 B。由后面的 by 可知非谓语动词表示被动，因此选 D
参考译文：阿拉斯加作为州的地位，最初几年的花销是巨大的。因为它需要承担以前由联邦政府支付的服务性事业的开销。

11. With age, the mineral content of human bones decreases, _____ them more fragile.
(A) make
(B) and to make
(C) thereby making
(D) which it makes.

答案：C
分析：A 使句中两个谓语动词缺少连接词。
B 中 and 连接的动词不平行。
C 构成现在分词短语用作表示结果的状语，符合题意。
D 中 it 多余。
参考译文：随着年龄的增长，人类骨骼中的矿物质含量会降低，因此更容易骨折。

12. Not until Kentucky’s Mammoth Cave had been completely explored in 1972 _____.
(A) when was its full extent realized
(B) that its full extent realized
(C) was its full extent realized
(D) the realization of its full extent.

答案：C
分析：重考倒装结构。看到 not until 放在句首，选择倒装结构的答案即可。
参考译文：直到 1972 年，猛犸象的洞穴被完全探究，它才被广泛地认识。

13. The first explorer _____ California by land was Jedediah Strong Smith, a trapper who crossed the southwestern deserts of the United States in 1826.
(A) that he reached
(B) reached
(C) to reach
(D) reaching it

答案：C
分析：空格处缺少名词的后置修饰语。
A 中从句引导词不对，而且 he 多余

B 作谓语动词缺关系代词 WHO,作非谓语动词则表示被动，两种用法都不符合题意。
构成不定式短语做名词的后置修饰语，符合题意。

参考译文：第一个从陆地到达加利福尼亚的探险家是猎人 Jedediah Strong Smith，他在 1826 年绕过了美国西南部的大沙漠。

14. Written to be performed on a _____, Thornton Wilder's play Our Town depicts life in a small New England community.
(A) stage scenery of bare
(B) bare of stage scenery
(C) scenery bare of stage
(D) stage bare of scenery.

答案：D
分析：
参考译文：Thornton Wilder 的描写自然景色的舞台剧“Our Town”刻画了一个新英格兰小社区的生活。

15. _____ many copper mines in the state of Arizona, a fact which contributes significantly to the state's economy.
(A) They are
(B) There are
(C) Of the
(D) The

答案：B
分析：空格后面没有谓语动词，因此空格处应该添入主谓结构，所以排除 C、D。
A 中的 they 指代不明，TOEFL 考试中有一条不成文的规定，指代不明的代词不可能在考题中出现，因此可以将这个选项排除。
参考译文：亚利桑那州有很多铜矿，对整个州的经济发展有着巨大的贡献。

16. A food additive is any chemical that food manufactures intentional add to their products.

答案：C
分析：intentional 是形容词，不能修饰动词 add
改正：intentional → intentionally
参考译文：食品添加剂是食品制造商有意加入食品中的一些化学成分。

17. Margaret Mead studied many different cultures, and she was one of the first anthropologists to photograph hers subjects.

答案：D
分析：hers 不能修饰名词
改正：hers → her
参考译文：Margaret Mead 研究了许多不同的文化，她也是那些最早拍摄下自己课题的人类学家之一。

18. Talc, a soft mineral with a variety of uses, sold is in slabs or in powdered from.

答案：C

分析：被动语态助动词与动词位置颠倒。

参考译文：云母，一种有着不同用处的柔软的矿物质，被分成片状或者粉末来出售。

19. During the 1870's iron workers in Alabama proved they could produce iron by burning iron ore with coke, instead than with charcoal.

答案：D
分析：rather than 习惯用法 instead 则跟 of 搭配
改正：instead → rather
参考译文：在 19 世纪 70 年代，阿拉巴马州的制铁工人发现可以用铁和焦炭一起燃烧来制造铁，而不是和木炭。

20. Geologists at the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory rely on a number of instruments to studying the volcanoes in Hawaii.

答案：D
分析：不定式后面接动词原形。
改正：to studying → to study
参考译文：夏威夷火山天文台科学家们通过很多的仪器来研究夏威夷的火山。

21. Underlying aerodynamics and all other branches of theoretical mechanics are the laws of motion who were developed in the seventeenth century.

答案：D
分析：who 的先行词必须是人，这里是物。所以应该改为 that 或 which
改正：who → that/which
参考译文：基本的空气动力学和所有其它的理论力学的分支都是 17 世纪发展起来的运动法则。

22. Was opened in 1918, the Phillips Collection in Washington, D.C., was the first museum in the United States devoted to modern art.

答案：A
分析：这里的错误很明显，was opened 是谓语动词，前面应该有主语，但是没有。所以将 was 去掉，变成过去分词。
改正：was opened → opened
参考译文：1918 年在华盛顿特区开张的“Phillips Collection”是美国第一家收集现代艺术品的博物馆。

23. A mortgage enables a person to buy property without paying for it outright; thus more people are able to enjoy to own a house.

答案：D
分析：enjoy 后面应该接 ing 形式。
改正：to own → owning
参考译文：抵押可以使人们购买货品而不必马上付钱，因此，有更多的人愿意购买房屋。

24. Alike ethnographers, ethnohistorians make systematic observations, but they also gather data from documentary and oral sources.

答案：A
分析：alike 是表语形容词，后面不可以接名词，应该改为 like
改正：Alike → Like
参考译文：就像人种学家一样，人种史学家也要进行系统的观察，但是他们也通过记载和口述来获得数据。

25. Basal body temperature refers to the most lowest temperature of a healthy individual during waking hours.

答案：B
分析：最高级重复，lowest 已经是最高级。
改正：most lowest → lowest
参考译文：基体温度是指健康个体在醒着时期的最低温度。

26. Research in the United States on acupuncture has focused on it use in pain relief and anesthesia.

答案：C
分析：it 不能修饰名词，要用所有格 its。
改正：it → its
参考译文：在美国，针灸疗法的研究致力于减轻痛苦和解除麻痹。

27. The Moon's gravitational field cannot keep atmospheric gases from escape into space.

答案：C
分析：keep…from doing sth.是固定用法
改正：from escape → from escaping
参考译文：月球的重力场不能避免大气层脱离月球而飞向太空。

28. Although the pecan tree is chiefly value for its fruit, its wood is used extensively for flooring, furniture, boxed, and crates.

答案：B
分析：value 是名词，不能被副词修饰，所以应该改为 valuable。
改正：value → valuable
参考译文：尽管美洲山核桃树主要因为它的果实而珍贵，但是它的木材也被广泛用来做成地板，家具，盒子以及箱子。

29. Born in Texas in 1890, Katherine Anne Porter produced three collection of short stories before publishing her well-known novel Ship of Fools in 1962.

答案：B

分析：collection 为可数名词，应该用它的复数形式。

Katherine Anne Porter，1890 年生于德克萨斯，在 1962 年出版她著名
”之前写了三部短篇小说集。

30. Insulation from cold, protect against dust and sand, and camouflage are among the functions of hair for animals.

答案：A
分析：protect 为动词，不能与前面的名词并列。
改正：protect → protection
参考译文：避寒、隔离尘土和沙子以及伪装是动物毛发的几个功能。

31.The notion that students are not sufficiently involved in their education is one reason for the recently surge of support for undergraduate research.

答案：C
分析：recently 是副词，不能修饰后面的名词。应该改为形容词形式。
改正：recently → recent
参考译文：学生不能有效的投入学习的这种观点是最近掀起的支持大学生调查
热潮的原因之一。

32.As secretary of transportation from 1975 to 1977, William Coleman worked to help the bankrupt railroads in the northeastern United States solved their financial problems.

答案：C
分析：help 后面接不定式可以省略 to，但不能接过去式或过去分词。
改正：solved → solve/to solve
参考译文：由于 1975 年到 1977 年的部长流动，William Coleman 在美国的东北部
帮助破产的铁路部门解决他们的财政问题。

33. Faults in the Earth's crust are most evidently in sedimentary formations, where they interrupt previously continuous layers.

答案：A
分析：evidently 是副词，不可以作表语，应该改为形容词。
改正：evidently → evident
参考译文：在沉积层，地壳的断层最明显，他们打断了先前形成的连续的地层。

34. Many flowering plants benefit of pollination by adult butterflies and moths.

答案：B
分析：benefit from 是习惯用法
改正：of → from
参考译文：许多开花的植物受益于成年的蝴蝶和蛾子的授粉。

the American Indian languages spoken at the time of the European arrival in the New century have become extinct.

答案：D
分析：fifteen 是基数词，表示第几世纪应该用序数词。
改正：fifteen → fifteenth
参考译文：许多在 15 世纪末欧洲人到达新大陆那个时期所讲的美国印第安语都已经消失了。

36. George Gershwin was an American composer whose concert works joined the sounds of jazz with them of traditional orchestration.

答案：D
分析：them 是宾格代词，根据题意应该用指示代词 those 一面重复提到前面的名词 sounds。
改正：them → those
参考译文：美国作曲家 George Gershwin 的音乐会作品融合了爵士乐和传统的管弦乐。

37. One of the problems of United States agriculture that has persisted during the 1920's until the present day is the tendency of farm income to lag behind the costs of production.

答案：B
分析：from……until 习惯搭配
改正：during the → from the
参考译文：从 20 世纪 20 年代一直到今天，美国农业的一个问题是农场的收入滞后于产品的价格。

38. Volcanism occurs on Earth in several geological setting, most of which are associated with the boundaries of the enormous, rigid plates that make up the lithosphere.

答案：B
分析：由形容词 several 可知被修饰的名词为复数形式。
改正：setting → settings
参考译文：火山活动一般发生在几种地质环境下，大多数的这些地质环境都与组成岩石圈的巨大坚硬的板块有关。

39. Early European settlers in North America used medicines they made from plants native to treat colds, pneumonia, and ague, an illness similar to malaria.

答案：C
分析：单个形容词修饰名词一般放在被修饰的名词之前。
改正：plants native → native plants
参考译文：北美洲的早期殖民者利用当地植物做成的药来治疗伤寒、肺炎还有和瘴气很像的一种疾病，疟疾。

bear a remarkable resemblance to dead twigs, being long, slenderness, wingless,

答案：C
分析：考察形容词的平行结构，winless、brownish 都是形容词，所以应该改为 slender。
改正：slenderness → slender
参考译文：一些昆虫与枯枝非常相像，很长、纤细、没有翅膀并且呈褐色。

1997 年 08 月语法题

1. Associated with the Denishawn company from 1916 until 1923, Martha Grahaim developed a powerful, _____ that was integral to the foundations of modern dance.
(A) expressively stylish
(B) a style expressive
(C) stylishly expressive
(D) expressive style.

答案：D
分析:看整个句子可知空格处缺少被形容词修饰的单数名词。
A C 缺少名词，排除。
B 中的 a 与空格前的 a 重复，排除。
D 为形容词修饰名词，复合题意。
参考译文：从 1916 年到 1923 年,与 Denishawn 公司和作， Martha Grahaim 创造了一种有力的，富有表现力的与现代舞基本功融为一体的风格。

2. Some snakes lay eggs, but others _____ birth to live offspring.
(A) give
(B) giving
(C) they give
(D) to have given

答案：A
分析:由 but 可知，逗号前后为完整的两个句子。所以空格处应添谓语动词，只有选项 A 符合。
参考译文：一些蛇下蛋，而另一些蛇则可以生出小蛇。

3. Because it was so closely related to communication, _____ art form to develop.
(A) drawing was probably the earliest
(B) to draw early was probably
(C) early drawing probably
(D) the earliest draw.

答案：A
分析:逗号前是一个原因状语从句，因此空格处应该添主句主谓部分。
A 构成完整主句，符合题意。
B 中 was probably art 显然语义不通，故排除。
C、D 不是主谓结构，也可以排除。
参考译文：由于图画与交流的关系十分密切，所以它可能是最早发展起来的艺术形式。

4. Halley's Comet had its first documented sighting in 240 B.C. in China and _____ it has been seen from the Earth 29 times.
(A) after
(B) because of
(C) since then
(D) that is

答案：C
分析:句中含有 and，所以前后为完整的两个句子，空格处缺少状语成分。
A B 均缺少介词的宾语。
C 构成完整的时间状语。
D that is 明显是乱编出来的，应该可以排除掉吧
参考译文：公元前 240 年，在中国，哈雷彗星被发现并且记载下来，从那时候到现在，

在地球上已经观察到它 29 次了。

5. _____ that managers commit in problem solving is jumping to a conclusion about the cause of a

(A) Major errors.
(B) Since the major error
(C) The major error
(D) Of the major errors.

答案：C
分析:从 that 从句和后面的 is jumping 可以断定空格处却少单数名词主语。
A D 为复数，排除。
B 是整个句子成为从句从而缺少主语，排除。
参考译文：经理们在解决问题时犯的主要错误就是直接得出了关于导致给定问题原因的这个结论。

6. Algonkian-speaking Native Americans greeted the Pilgrims _____ settled on the eastern shores of what is now New England.
(A) to whom
(B) of which
(C) who
(D) which

答案：C
分析:空格前后都有谓语动词，空格处缺少从句引导词。
A 选项使从句缺少主语。
B D 中的 which 只能指代物，与题意不符。
C 为指人的关系代词。
参考译文：讲 Algonkian 语的土生美洲人对定居在东海岸也就是今天新英格兰的朝圣者表示敬意。

7. The best known books of Ross Macdonald, _____ writer of detective novels, feature the character Lew Archer, a private detective.
(A) is the
(B) is an
(C) they are by
(D) the

答案：D
分析:两个逗号前后可以构成完整的句子，由此可以看出逗号之间应该添入同位语。
所以带谓语的 A、B、C 选项都可以排除。
参考译文：侦探小说家 Ross Macdonald 的最著名的小说刻画了一个私家侦探 Lew Archer。

8. The first building to employ steel skeleton construction, _____.
(A) Chicago, Illinois, the home of the Home Insurance Company Building completed in 1885.
(B) The Home Insurance Company Building in Chicago, Illinois, was completed in 1885.
(C) Because the Home Insurance Company Building in Chicago, Illinois was completed in 1885.
(D) The Home Insurance Company Building in Chicago, Illinois, in 1885.

答案：B
分析:逗号前是名词短语做主语同位语，空格处应该添入完整的句子。因此 C、D 可以排除。
A 中的 complete 用的是主动语态，也可以排除，故选择 B。
参考译文： 1885 年完工芝加哥家庭保险公司大楼是第一个采用钢架结构的建筑物。

9. During the course of its growth, a frog undergoes a true metamorphosis _____ with fishlike larval

(C) beginning
(D) is begun.

答案：C
分析:A、B、D 中的谓语动词与 undergo 冲突，排除。C 选项为现在分词，可以做名词的后置定语。
参考译文：在青蛙生长期间，它从类似子鱼期开始经历了一次真正的变形。

10. Mahalia Jackson, _____ combined powerfully vitality with great dignity, was one of the best known gospel singers in the United-States.
(A) it was her singing
(B) which songs
(C) who sang
(D) whose singing

答案：D
分析:纵观全句，逗号前后已经构成了完整的句子，因此结合几个选项，空格处应为非限定性定于从句。
A 缺少从句引导词
B 引导词 which 使用错误
C 谓语重复
参考译文： Mahalia Jackson 的歌声非常生动地与高贵结合在一起，她也是美国最著名的福音歌手之一。

11. Precious metals, gems, and ivory have been used to make buttons, but most buttons are made of _____ wood, glass, or plastic.
(A) such materials that
(B) materials as such
(C) such materials as
(D) such materials.

答案：C
分析:这里的考点是 such….as….的用法。四个选项中只有 C 是正确表达。
参考译文：贵重的金属、宝石和象牙曾经被用来制作钮扣，但是大多数的纽扣的材料是木头、玻璃和塑料。

12. Outside the bright primary rainbow, _____ much fainter secondary rainbow may be visible.
(A) so
(B) a
(C) since
(D) still

答案：B
分析:逗号前面是介词短语做地点状语，空格后面是完整的句子，因此空格处缺少修饰主语的词。都不能修饰主语 rainbow,因此排除。而 rainbow 是可数名词，可以用 a 来修饰。
参考译文：在明亮的彩虹外面也许会出现较为暗淡的霓。

13. An critic, teacher, librarian, or poet who hopes to broaden poetry's audience faces the difficult challenge of persuading skeptical readers _____.
(A) that poetry is important today
(B) for poetry to be important today
(C) to be important poetry today

(D) poetry that is important today.

的用法，persuade 的用法有两种。Persuade sb.to do sth.：劝某人做某事，和 persuade sb.that+从句：使某人相信…..
A 属于第二种用法。
B 无此种表达方式。
C 如果属于第一种用法则语义不通。
D poetry 位置不对。
参考译文：那些包括评论家、教师、图书管理员或者是诗人在内的想要扩大诗歌听众群的人都面临着一个艰难的挑战，那就是使那些持怀疑论的读者相信在今天诗歌非常重要。

14. Following the guidelines for speaking and voting established by the book Robert's Rules of Order, _____ during meetings.
(A) and avoid large decision-making organizations' procedural confusion
(B) large decision-making organizations avoid procedural confusion
(C) is procedural confusion avoided by large decision-making organizations
(D) are avoiding procedural confusion in large decision-making organizations.

答案：B
分析:逗号前为现在分词作状语，空格处缺少完整的句子。
A and 使句子只有并列成分而缺少主句。
B 结构正确，符合题意。
C 倒装结构使用错误。
D 缺少主语。
参考译文：随着演讲和投票的方针在"罗伯特会议章程"上的建立，大型的决策机构避免程序上的混乱。

15. Indigo is a vat color, _____ called because it does not dissolve in water.
(A) which it
(B) it is
(C) but
(D) so

答案：D
分析:空格处应添过去分词 called 的修饰词。
A 主动语态错误并且谓语重复，排除。
B 谓语重复。
C but 后缺少主语。
D 符合语义，结构完整。
参考译文：靛青色是一种染缸的颜色，如此的称谓是因为它不溶于水。

16 According to most psychological studies, body language expresses a speaker's emotions and attitudes, and it also tends to affect the emotions and attitudes of the listen.

答案：D
分析：listen 为动词，这里应该用名词形式。
改正：listen → listener
参考译文：大多数心理研究表明，肢体行为表达了说话者的情绪和态度，同时也可以影响听众的情绪和态度。

17. The dachshund is a hardy, alert dog with a well sense of smell.

一般用作副词，不能修饰名词。

参考译文：德国猎犬是一种有着敏锐嗅觉、勇敢、警觉的狗。

18. Quasars, faint celestial objects resembling stars, are perhaps the most distant objects know.

答案：D
分析：know 为动词，显然不能单独放在这里。可以加上主语和从句引导词使之变为定语从句，其中引导词可以省略。或者改为过去分词做后置定语。
改正：know → we(people) know/known
参考译文：类星体是一种与恒星相似的昏暗天体，有可能使人们认识的最远的天体。

19. The importance of environmental stimuli in the development of coordination between sensory input and motor response varies to species to species.

答案：D
分析：vary from …to…是固定用法
改正：to → from
参考译文：环境刺激对感知和反应之间协调发展的重要性是随着物种的不同而不同的。

20. A smile can be observed, described, and reliably identify, it can also be elicited and manipulated under experimental conditions.

答案：B
分析：考点是平行结构。三个过去分词应该平行。
改正：identify → identified
参考译文：微笑可以被发现、描述并且可靠地被识别出来，在一定的实验条件下，它也可以被引出和控制。

21. A musical genius, John Cage is noted for his highly unconventional ideas, and he respected for his unusual compositions and performances.

答案：C
分析：句中含有 and，说明逗号前后为两个完整的句子。由句意可以看出 respect 应该用作被动语态。
改正：he respected → he is respected
参考译文：音乐天才 John Cage 因超出传统的思想而闻名，同时也因非同寻常的作品和表演而受到人们尊敬。

22. Chocolate is prepared by a complexity process of cleaning, blending and roasting cocoa beans, which must be ground and mixed with sugar.

答案：A
分析：complexity 是名词，这里应该为形容词形式修饰 process

改正：complexity → complex
参考译文：制作巧克力需要复杂的工序，包括对可可豆的清洗、混合以及烘烤，同时

23. Several million points on the human body registers either cold, heat, pain, or touch.

答案：C
分析：主语为 points，句中谓语形式应该与其一致。
改正：registers → register
参考译文：人类身体有几百万个点可以对冷、热、疼痛以及触觉进行记录。

24. In the 1800's store owners sold everything from a needle to a plow, trust everyone, and never took inventory.

答案：C
分析：考点为谓语的平行结构，均为过去时。
改正：trust → trusted
参考译文：19 世纪，商店业主出售从针到犁的任何东西，他们信任任何人并且从不记账。

25. Although they reflect a strong social conscience, Arthur Miller's stage works are typical more concerned with individuals than with systems.

答案：B
分析：typical 是形容词不能修饰后面的形容词比较级。
改正：typical → typically
参考译文：虽然 Arthur Miller 的戏剧作品反映了很强的社会意识，但是它们比起整个体制来讲更加有代表性地关注个人。

26. While highly prized for symbolizing good luck, the four-leaf clover is rarity found in nature.

答案：D
分析：rarity 是名词，不能修饰后面的动词，所以应该改为副词形式。
改正：rarity → rarely
参考译文：虽然四叶草象征着幸运而受到人们的喜爱，但是在自然界却十分罕见。

27 An involuntary reflex, an yawn is almost impossible to stop once the mouth muscles begin the stretching action.

答案：A
分析：yawn 发音不以元音开头，所以冠词应该用 a。
改正：an → a
参考译文：打呵欠是一种无意识的反映，当嘴部肌肉一旦开始拉伸，呵欠就不会停止。

28. Elected to serve in the United States House of representatives in 1968, Shirley Chisholm was known for advocacy the interests of the urban poor.

是名词，后面不能接名次做宾语。应该为 advocating。

参考译文：Shirley Chisholm 于 1968 年当选为美国众议院议员，她因主张维护城镇穷人的利益而众所周知。

29. A mirage is an atmospheric optical illusion in what an observer sees a nonexistent body of water or an image of some object.

答案：B
分析：what 不能引导定语从句，应该改为 which。
改正：in what →in which
参考译文：海市蜃楼是一种在大气中的幻觉，人们在里面可以看到并不存在的水景或者是其他一些物体的影像。

30. Turquoise, which found in microscopic crystals, is opaque with a waxy luster, varying in color from greenish gray to sky blue.

答案：A
分析：由句意可以看出非限定性定语从句中应该使用被动语态。
改正：which found → which is found
参考译文：在极小的水晶中发现的有着蜡白色光泽的绿宝石，颜色从灰绿色到天蓝色不同。

31. Homo erectus is the name commonly given into the primate species from which humans are believed to have evolved.

答案：B
分析：be given to 是习惯用法。
改正：into → to
参考译文："homo erectus"通常是那些进化为人类的灵长类动物的称谓。

32. Today, modern textile mills can manufacture as much fabrics in a few seconds as it once took workers weeks to produce by hand.

答案：A
分析：由 much 可知 fabric 为不可数名词。
改正：fabrics → fabric
参考译文：如今，现代化的纺织厂几秒钟制造出的纺织品在过去手工制作则需要很多个人几周才能完成。

33. The Hopi, the westernmost tribe of Pueblo Indians, have traditionally live large. multilevel structures clustered in towns.

答案：C

分析：live 为不及物动词，不能直接接宾语。
lived in large
参考译文：普韦布洛印最西部的部落生活着霍皮人，一直在城镇中过着大型多级结构

34. Exploration of the Solar System is continuing and at the present rate of progress all the planets will have been contacted with in the near 50 years.

答案：D
分析：英语中可以说 in the near future，但不能说 in the near 50 years,根据习惯将句中的 near 改为 next 或 following。
改正：near → next/following
参考译文：对太阳系的研究一直在进行，按照现在的发展速度 50 年内能够探究到太阳系的所有星球。

35. Since their appearance on farms in the United States between 1913 and 1920, trucks have changed patterns of production and market of farm products.

答案：D
分析：market 的意思是“市场”，而句中的意思应该是“销售”所以应该改为 marketing。
改正：market →marketing
参考译文：1913 年到 1920 年，由于卡车在美国农场的出现改变了农产品生产和销售的模式。

36. Antique collection became a significant pastime in the 1800's when old object began to be appreciated for their beauty as well as for their historical importance.

答案：C
分析：object 为可数名词，前面没有冠词修饰，又不表泛指是必须用复数。
改正：object → objects
参考译文：在 19 世纪，当古代物品的美感和历史重要性一样受到人们欣赏的时候，古董收集成了一项重要的消遣方式。

37. American painter Georgia O'Keeffe is well known as her large paintings of flowers in which single blossoms are presented as if in close-up.

答案：A
分析：be known as：以…而闻名；通常被称为…，be known for：因…..而闻名根据题意应将 as 改为 for。
改正：as → for
参考译文：美国画家 Georgia O'Keeffe 因对单株花蕾特写的巨幅油画而闻名。

38. Despite television is the dominant entertainment medium for United States households, Garrison Keillor's Saturday night radio show of folk songs and stories is heard by millions of people.

答案：A

分析：despite 是介词，不能引导从句，应该改为连词 although。

参考译文：尽管看电视是美国家庭主要的消遣方式，但是 Garrison Keillor 在周六夜间主持的乡村音乐和民间故事的广播节目也拥有上百万的听众。

39. The work which the poet Emma Lazarus is best known is “The New Colossus”,which is inscribed on the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty.

答案：A
分析：be known for 是习惯用法，在定语从句中 for 放在 which 的前面。
改正：work which → work for which
参考译文：Emma Lazarus 最著名的作品是"The New Colossus"，雕刻了站立在基座上面的自由女神。

40. In the New England colonies, Chippendale designs were adapted to locally tastes, and beautiful furniture resulted.

答案：B
分析：locally 为副词，不能修饰后面的名词。
改正：locally →local
参考译文：在新英格兰殖民地，齐本德尔式家具的设计迎合了当地的风格，因此看起来非常美观。

1997 年 10 月语法题

1. Portland, Maine, is _____ the poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow spent his early years.
(A) where
(B) it where
(C) where is
(D) which is where

答案：A
分析:空格处缺少表语从句引导词，只有 A 选项符合，其他均有多余成分。
参考译文：缅因州的波特兰市是诗人 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow 年轻时居住过的地方。

2. As consumers' response to traditional advertising techniques declines, businesses are beginning _____ new methods of reaching customers.
(A) the development that
(B) it developing
(C) develop
(D) to develop

答案：D
分析:考点是 begin 的用法。
A that 从句不完整
B it 多余
C 谓语重复
D begin to do,符合题意。
参考译文：由于消费者对传统的广告宣传手法兴趣的降低，商家开始寻找一些新的方法吸引顾客。

3. The knee is _____ most other joints in the body because it cannot twist without injury.
(A) more likely to be damaged than
(B) likely to be more than damaged
(C) more than likely to be damaged
(D) to be damaged more than likely

答案：A
分析:考点为比较级的词序。B、C、D 三个选项的最后一个词都没办法和空格后面的词衔接，故可以排除。
参考译文：由于膝部不能无伤害地扭曲，因此它比身体其他部位更容易损坏。

4. The quince is an attractive shrub or small tree _____ closely related to the apple and pear trees.
(A) is
(B) that is
(C) that it is
(D) is that which

答案：B
分析:空格前面有完整的句子，空格处应该填入定语从句的引导词和从句助动词。只有 B 选项符合。
参考译文：温柏树是一种与苹果树、梨树有紧密关系的美丽的灌木或小树。

5. Many gases, including the nitrogen and oxygen in air, _____ color or odor.
(A) have no
(B) which have no
(C) not having
(D) they do not have

答案：A

A

C 不能作谓语。
D 主语重复。
参考译文：空气中包括氮气和氧气在内的许多气体都是无色无味的。

6. The American Academy of Poets, _____ the 1930's, provides financial assistance to support working poets.
(A) when it was founded
(B) was founded
(C) which was founded in
(D) was founded in

答案：C
分析:两个逗号两边构成了完整的句子，因此逗号之间应为非限定性定语从句。
A 时间状语从句不合题意。
B 谓语重复。
C 正确的定语从句。
D 谓语重复。
参考译文：20 世纪 30 年代建立的美国诗人协会提供资金援助以支持诗歌创作。

7. During the Pleistocene glacial periods _____ portions of the Earth where plant and animal life flourished making it possible for people to subsist.
(A) the
(B) it was
(C) there were
(D) have there been

答案：C
分析:空格处缺少主谓部分。
A、D 不是诸位结构
B it 指代不明（TOEFL 考试中指代不明的情况是不可能出现的），同时 was 与后面的 portions 在数上不一致。
C 正确的主谓结构。
参考译文：在更新世冰河时期，地球上一部分动植物的繁盛使人类生存变成可能。

8. The photographs of Carrie Mae Weems, in which she often makes her family members _____, are an affectionate and incisive representation of the African American experience.
(A) are her subjects
(B) her subjects
(C) are subjects
(D) which her subjects.

答案：B
分析:
参考译文： Carrie Mae Weem 经常用她的家人作为拍摄素材，这些照片带有深厚感情地深刻地记录了非洲美国人的经历。

9. Hubble's law states that the greater the distance between any two galaxies, _____ is their relative speed of separation.
(A) the greatest
(B) the greater
(C) greater than

(D) as great as

the more…the more 结构，只有 B 选项符合。
参考译文：哈勃定律证明了两个星系距离越远，它们彼此分离的相对速度就会越大。

10. The onion is characterized by an edible bulb composed of leaves rich in sugar and a pungent oil, _____ the vegetable's strong taste.
(A) which the source of
(B) that the source is
(C) the source of
(D) of the source is

答案：C
分析:逗号前面为完整的句子，逗号后应为宾语同位语或是非限定性定语从句。
A 从句缺少谓语。
B that 不能引导非限定性定语从句。
C 构成名词短语作同位语。
D 缺少引导词和主语。
参考译文：有着食用茎的洋葱的的叶子富含糖分和辛辣的油脂，这就是这种植物有着刺激性味道的原因。

11. A regional writer with a gift for dialect, _____ her fiction with the eccentric, comic, but vital inhabitants of rural Mississippi.
(A) and Eudora Welty is peopling
(B) Eudora Welty peoples
(C) because Eudora Welty peoples.
(D) Eudora Welty, to people.

答案：B
分析:空格前是助于同位语，空格处应添入主句主语和谓语。
A and 多余。
B 正确结构，这里的 people 用作动词“使….充满、充斥”。
C 使句子变成从句而缺少主句。
D 缺少谓语动词。
参考译文：有着方言才能的地方志作家 Eudora Welty 在她的作品中描写了许多滑稽、行为古怪的人，但他们却是密西西比河重要居民。

12. Relative humidity is the amount of water vapor the air contains at a certain temperature _____ with the amount it could hold at that temperature.
(A) to compare
(B) compared
(C) comparing
(D) compares

答案：B
分析:主句完整，因此可以首先排除 D 选项。根据题意 compare 应为表示被动形式，因此选择 B。
参考译文：相对湿度是指在一定温度下空气中包含的水汽量与最多可包含水汽量的比值。

13. Scientists believe the first inhabitants of the Americans arrived by crossing the land bridge that connected Siberia and _____ more than 10,000 years ago.
(A) this is Alaska now
(B) Alaska is now
(C) is now Alaska
(D) what is now Alaska.

并列的宾语，A、B、C 三个选项都包含谓语动词，但都无从句引导词，故排前加上插入语 what is now,这种用法又如：Just as sound travels through the air in waves,so electricity travels through the air in what we call radio waves.(正像声音以波的形式在空气中传播一样，电是以我们称之为电波的方式在空气中传播的)。
参考译文：科学家相信一万年前美洲的第一批居民是绕过连接西伯利亚和今天的阿拉斯加之间的大陆架来到美洲的。

14. Fibers of hair and wool are not continuous and must normally be spun into thread _____ woven into textile fabrics.
(A) as are they
(B) when to be
(C) that they are
(D) if they are to be

答案：D
分析:A 主谓倒装错误。
B 缺少主语。
C 主语重复并且句意不符。
D 正确的条件状语从句。
参考译文：毛发和羊毛纤维无法连续不断。如果要做成纺织品，它们通常要被纺成细线。
15. Margaret Brent, because of her skill in managing estates, became _____ largest landholders in colonial Maryland.
(A) what the
(B) one of the
(C) who the
(D) the one that

答案：B
分析:空格处缺少 became 的宾语 三个选项都含从句引导词都缺少相应的谓语动词，排除。
参考译文：在殖民地马里兰，Margaret Brent 因为她管理不动产的才能而成为了那里最大的土地拥有者。

16. Eleanor Roosevelt set the standard against which the wives of all United States Presidents since have evaluated.

答案：D
分析:evaluate 是及物动词，后面没有宾语说明应该是被动语态。
改正：have evaluated → have been evaluated
参考译文： Eleanor Roosevelt 树立了一个典范反对那些历届美国总统的妻子被人们评论。

17. The Armory Show, held in New York in 1913, was a important exhibition of modern European art.

答案：B
分析:important 元音开头，前面应该用 an。
改正：a → an
参考译文：1913 年在纽约举行的纹章展览是欧洲现代艺术的一次重要展示。

18. Ripe fruit is often stored in a place who contains much carbon dioxide so that the fruit will not decay too rapidly.

place。

参考译文：成熟的水果通常保存在含有许多二氧化碳的地方，这样它们才不至于太快腐烂。

19. In 1852, Massachusetts passed a law requiring all children from four to eighteen years of old to attend school.

答案：D
分析:..years old 是表示年龄的正确用法。
改正：of old→old
参考译文：1852 年马赛诸塞州通过了一项法案，要求 4 到 18 岁的少年进入学校接受教育。

20. The main purpose of classifying animals is to show the most probable evolutionary relationship of the different species to each another.

答案：D
分析:each other 是习惯用法。
改正：another→other
参考译文：将动物分类的主要原因是为了展现不同物种之间最有可能的进化关系。

21. Matthew C. Perry, a United States naval commander, gained fame not in war and through diplomacy.

答案：C
分析:根据题意这里应该用转折连词。
改正：and → but
参考译文：海军司令 Matthew C. Perry 在外交方面赢得了名誉而不是在战争中。

22. One of the most impressive collections of nineteenth-century European paintings in the United States can be found to the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

答案：D
分析:“在…地方”一般用介词 in。
改正：to → in
参考译文：在费城艺术博物馆中可以找到令人印象深刻的 19 世纪欧洲油画珍藏品中的一幅。

23. Three of every four migrating water birds in North America visits the Gulf of Mexico’s winter wetlands.

答案：C
分析:句中主语、谓语应该在数上保持一致。
改正：visits → visit
参考译文：北美四分之三的迁移水鸟都会光临墨西哥湾冬季的沼泽地。

24. Charleston, West Virginia, was named for Charles Clendenin, who son George acquired land at the junction of the Elk and Kanawha rivers in 1787.

答案：B
分析:who 为主格代词，不能修饰名词。
改正：who → whose
参考译文： 西弗吉尼亚首府查尔斯顿因 Charles Clendenin 而得名，他的儿子乔治于 1787 年获得了 Elk 和 Kanawha 河交界处的土地。

25. Financier Andrew Mellon donated most of his magnificent art collection to the National Gallery of Art, where it is now locating.

答案：D
分析:locate 用在主动语态中一般是及物动词，后面接宾语。这里缺少宾语应该是用被动语态。
改正：locating → located
参考译文：金融家 Andrew Mellon 将他大部分的重要艺术收藏品捐献给了国家艺术陈列馆，那些艺术品现在就放在那里。

26. Soil temperatures in Death Valley, California, near the Nevada border, have been known to reach 90 of degrees Celsius.

答案：D
分析:英语中表示温度直接说：…degrees Celsius,不需要加介词 of。
改正：of degrees→ degrees
参考译文：内华达州附近加利福尼亚 Death Valley 的土壤的温度曾经到达过 90 摄氏度。

27. When the Sun, Moon, and Earth are alignment and the Moon crosses the Earth's orbital plane, a solar eclipse occurs.

答案： B
分析:主语和表语不是同一事物，不能用名词做表语，根据题意加介词 in
改正：are alignment → are in alignment
参考译文：当太阳、月球和地球处于一条直线并且月球与地球轨道平面交叉的时候，就会产生日食。

28. Mary Cassatt's paintings of mothers and children are known for its fine linear rhythm, simple modelings, and harmonies of clear color.

答案：B
分析:代词应该与 paintings 在数上保持一致。
改正：its → their
参考译文： Mary Cassatt 关于母亲和儿童的油画作品因其线条的匀称，造型的简单以及亮色调运用的和谐而著称。

29. Plants synthesize carbohydrates from water and carbon dioxide with the aid of energy is derived

答案：C
分析:derived 是过去分词做名词的后置定语，前面不需要加 is。
改正：is derived → derived
参考译文：植物在太阳能帮助下由水和二氧化碳合成碳水化合物。

30. The best American popular music balances a powerful emotions of youth with tenderness, grace, and wit.

答案：B
分析:a 与后面的 emotions 在数上不一致。
改正：a → the
参考译文：最好的美国流行音乐用柔和、优雅和智慧平抚年轻人激烈的情绪。

31. In the nineteenth century, women used quilts to inscribe their responses to social, economic, and politics issues.

答案：D
分析:考点是形容词的平行结构，平行结构在 TOEFL 考试中十分重要。请大家务必注意。Politics 是名词，这里应该是用形容词形式。
改正：politics → political
参考译文：19 世纪，妇女用剪报的方式来记录下她们对社会、经济、政治事务的看法。

32. Fossils in 500-million-year-old rocks demonstrate that life forms in the Cambrian period were mostly marine animals capability of secreting calcium to form shells.

答案：D
分析:capability 是名词，改成形容词 capable 构成形容词短语做名词 animals 的后置定语。
改正：capability → capable
参考译文：在 500 万年的岩石中发现的化石证明了寒武纪的生命形式大多数都是能够分泌钙质形成外壳的海洋动物。

33. Rainbows in the shape of complete circles are sometimes seen from airplanes because they are not cutting off by the horizon.

答案：C
分析:由 by 引导出的动作执行者可知位于动词应该是被动语态。
改正：are not cuting →are not cut
参考译文：在飞机上有时候彩虹看起来是一个完整的圆环，因为它没有被地平线隔开。

34. Hot at the equator causes the air to expand, rise, and flow toward the poles.

答案：A

分析:hot 是形容词不能作主语，应该改为名词 heat。

参考译文：赤道的炎热导致空气膨胀，上升，向两极方向移动。

35. Although research has been ongoing since 1930, the existence of ESP- perception and communication without the use of sight, hear, taste, touch, or smell - is still disputed.

答案：D
分析:考点是名词的平行结构。Hear 是动词，应该改为 hearing
改正：hear → hearing
参考译文：尽管在 1930 年对超感觉知觉的研究就已经开始进行，在不用视觉、听觉、触觉、味觉条件下就可以进行交流的观点却一直备受争论。

36. As many as 50 percent of the income from motion pictures produced in the United States comes from marketing the films abroad.

答案：A
分析:income 是不可数名词，不能用 many 修饰。
改正：As many as → As much as
参考译文：美国制作的动画片有百分之五十的收入来自外国电影市场。

37. Sleep is controlled by the brain and associated by characteristic breathing rhythms.

答案：C
分析:be associated with 是固定搭配。
改正：associated by → associated with
参考译文：睡眠受大脑的控制并且与典型的呼吸节奏有关。

38. The walls around the city of Quebec, which was originally a fort military, still stand, making Quebec the only walled city in North America.

答案：B
分析:单个形容词修饰名词时应该放在被修诗词的前面。
改正：fort military → military fort
参考译文：曾经作为军事要塞的魁北克外围的城墙仍旧屹立在那里，它使魁北克成为北美唯一有城墙的城市。

39. The manufacture of automobile was extremely expensive until assembly-line techniques made them cheaper to produce.

答案：A
分析:automobile 是可数名词，根据句中的 them 可以判断出应该用复数。
改正：automobile → automobiles
参考译文：汽车制造一直都非常昂贵，直到装配线工艺的发明才使其价格变得便宜。

40. The ballad is characterized by informal diction, by a narrative largely dependent on action and dialogue, by thematic intense, and by stress on repetition.

答案：C
分析:intense 是形容词，不能做介词的宾语。应该改为名词。
改正：intense → intensity
参考译文：叙事诗歌的特点包括非正式的用词、大部分依靠行为和对话来表现的记叙、紧张的主题以及反复地强调重点。

1997 年 12 月北美语法题

1. The acting of Mary Ann Duff was characterized by subdued dramatic force, fidelity to ____, and a marked unity of effect.
(A) of each play the structure
(B) the structure of each play
(C) the play each structure of
(D) each play the structure of

答案：B.
分析：空格处明显缺名词词组做介词宾语，四个选项中只有 B 是名词词组，其他都结构混乱，故选 B。
参考译文：Mary Ann Duff 的表演的特点是：其具有柔和的戏剧性的力量使每一场表演的结构保持一致和其显著的效果的统一。
难度：1

2. The coherent light of a laser ____ entirely of synchronized waves of a single frequency that travel in the same direction.
(A) it composes
(B) to compose it
(C) is composed
(D) is composing it

答案：C.
分析：此题考 compose 动词的用法。A 中多主语 it 。B 选项中不定式不能作谓语。D 选项中 it 指代不清。C 选项构成 be composed of 符合题意。
参考译文：激光的连贯光完全是由在同一方向传播的单一频率的同步光组成的。
难度：2

3. _____ that ornithischians, planteating dinosaurs, lived about 225 million years ago.
(A) Scientists believe
(B) Scientists believing
(C) Scientists believe in
(D) Scientists' belief

答案：A.
分析：空格以后是一个完整的从句，所以空格处显然缺主句，BD 无谓语动词，首先排除，C 中谓语动词 believe in（信仰，信任）不符合题意，故选 A。
参考译文：科学家们认为：鸟臀目恐龙，即一种食草恐龙，生活在大约 22500 万年前。
难度：1

4. _____ that book American art out of the fomanticism of the mid 1800's and carried it to the most powerful heights of realism.
(A) Winslow Homer's paintings
(B) It was Winslow Homer's paintings
(C) When Winslow Homer's paintings
(D) Paintings of Winslow Homer

答案：B.
分析：此题考强调句型，it is (was) ……that …… ,故选 B，ACD 三个选项都没有谓语动词，不能使结构完整，明显可以排除。
book out 登记离开。
参考译文：Winslow Homer 的绘画作品标志着美国艺术脱离十八世纪中期的虚幻主义，达到现实主义的最强有力的高度。

难度：2

5. Settlers of the western United States had a sense of equality in the face of hardship, ____

(A) led to
(B) they had led
(C) which led to
(D) was leading them to

答案：C.
分析：逗号后面显然是非限制性定语从句，空格处缺从句引导词和从句主谓语。ABD 都有从句谓语，但都没有从句引导词，排除。C 构成完整的从句，故选 C。
参考译文：美国西部的居民有一种在困难面前平等的观念，正是这种认识导致了民主政治运动。
难度：1

6. The National Medal of Science is the ____ given by the United States government.
(A) highest science award
(B) highest award for scientific
(C) award that is the highest scientific
(D) highest, and awarding scientists

答案：A.
分析：空格处显然缺名词短语作表语，空格后面分词做定语。A 候选，B 中形容词 scientific 不能作 for 的宾语，C 中 that 引导的从句不完整，scientific 不能跟空格后面 given. D 中结构混乱,宾语中心是 scientists,逻辑不通。故选 A.
参考译文：国家科学奖章是美国政府颁发的最高荣誉的科学奖项。
难度：1

7. Prehistoric people made paints by grinding colored materials ____ into powder and adding water.
(A) if vegetation and clay
(B) that vegetation and clay are
(C) how vegetation and clay
(D) such as vegetation and clay

答案：D.
分析：去掉空格，题干是完整的句子。空格处缺名词 materials 的后缀修饰成分，A、C 有从句引导词，但都没有从句谓语，B 也是结构不完整的从句，故排除。D 是 materials 举例，故选 D。
参考译文：史前人们通过把有颜色的物质，像植物，黏土，研磨成粉末，并加水的方法来绘画。
难度：2

8. The concept of television, ____ images over distances, had intrigued scientists even before the intention of moving pictures or radio.
(A) the transmission of
(B) transmits to
(C) for transmission
(D) the transmitting

答案：A.
分析：两个逗号之间显然是主语同位语。B 为动词 不能出现两个谓语动词，C 为介词短语，D 为动名词。C、D 与空格后的名词无法连接，故都可以排除，A 构成名词短语，可作主语的同位语，故选 A。
*相关语法要点：填空题中若除去空格部分是完整的主谓结构，且空格与句子其他部分之间用两个逗号隔开或用一个逗号隔开一边，则空格处应该填入同位语或定语（详见托福语法高分要点第 33 页）
参考译文：电视广播的概念，即远距离传输图象，甚至在电影和无线电通讯的想法出现以前就已经开始激起科学家们的兴趣了。

难度：1

9. Recent technology gives computers ____, making them multimedia machines with

(A) both audio and video capability
(B) its capability is both audio and video
(C) both audio and video are capable
(D) capable of both audio and video

答案：A.
分析：此题考动词 give 接双宾语的用法，give sb sth . BC 都是句子，但缺从句引导词，故排除，D 为形容词短语，不能作宾语，也排除，A 为名词短语，可作宾语，符合题意。
参考译文：最新的科技可以提供电脑音频和视频的本领，使他们成为具有交互能力的多媒体机器。
难度：1

10. ____ at a music store was one of Lil Armstong's first professional jobs as a young pianist when she came to Chicago in 1917.
(A) Demonstration tunes
(B) Demonstrating tunes
(C) Demonstrate tunes
(D) Tunes that demonstrated

答案：B.
分析：空格处显然缺主语，AD 中名词中心词是复数 tunes，显然和谓语 was 不一致，C 中 demonstrate 是动词，显然不能做主语，B 是动名词短语，可作主语，故选 B。
参考译文：Lil Armstong 1917 年来到芝加哥时，作为年轻的钢琴家的第一份专业工作是在音乐商店里演奏曲调。
难度：1

11. The first people to live in ____ Hawaii were the Polynesians, who sailed there in large canoes from other Pacific Islands about 2,000 years ago.
(A) now where is
(B) what is now
(C) it is now
(D) now this is

答案：B.
分析：此题考半插入语 what' s now 的用法。
What 's now Hawaii。 现在是夏威夷的那个地方。
参考译文：最早生活在现在是夏威夷的那个地方的居民是玻利尼西亚人，他们是 2000 多年前从其他的太平洋岛屿上乘坐大型木舟航行到那里的。
难度：2

12. The Alaskan blackfish exhibits ____ to both extreme cold and low concentrations of oxygen under the ice.
(A) remarkable, and resistance
(B) remarkable, resistant
(C) remarkably resistant
(D) remarkable resistance

答案：D.
分析：空格处缺动词 exhibits 的宾语，A 中并列连词 and 使连接比此不平行。B、C 为形容词短语，不能做宾语，故排除。D 为名词短语，可以作宾语。故选 D。
参考译文：阿拉斯加黑鲸具有惊人的对冰下超低温和低氧气浓度环境的抵抗能力。
难度：1

(A) killing bacteria and their growth being inhibited
(B) and to kill bacteria and to inhibit their growth
(C) by killing bacteria and by inhibiting their growth
(D) kills bacteria and inhibits their growth

答案：C.
分析：空格处显然不需要谓语动词，因为句子中已有谓语动词，故首先排除 D。
A 中 and 前后不并列，且不能说 act killing bacteria。
B，无法构成完整且合乎逻辑的句子，故也排除。
C 为并列的介词短语，可作句子状语，使句子结构完整，语义清楚, 故选 C。
参考译文：盘尼西林通过杀死细菌和抑制细菌的生长来起作用。
难度：2

14. Now until the 1850's ____ in New York seek to rescue historic building from destruction or alteration.
(A) some concerned citizens
(B) did some concerned citizens
(C) some citizen concerned
(D) when some concerned citizens did

答案：B.
分析：not until 放在句首时，主句的主谓要部分倒装，空格处显然缺倒装的主谓结构，只有 B 符合条件，故选 B。
参考译文：直到十八世纪五十年代，一些热心的居民才开始寻求方法拯救将要被毁坏和改造的历史建筑。
难度：2

15. If a diamond is heated without oxygen, it will turn to graphite, a form of ____ that it 's used as lubricant.
(A) carbon is so soft
(B) is carbon so soft
(C) carbon so soft
(D) so soft the carbon

答案：C.
分析：a form of 到句子结束 做 graphite 的同为语。空格处缺介词宾语和宾语的后置修饰语，只有 C 复合条件。A，B 多谓语动词 is，D 中宾语和修饰语的位置不对。故选 C。
参考译文：如果钻石在缺氧的条件下加热，将转变成石墨，即一种炭的形式，由于非常软，常被用作润滑剂。
难度：2

16. Gold or <u>silver</u> bullions serve <u>into</u> commerce as mediums of exchange <u>all</u> over <u>the world</u>.

答案：B.
分析：表示在某个领域用介词 in。into 表示一种过程，in 表示一种状态。
改正：into →in。
参考译文：金条或银条在全球商业领域作为交换的媒体。
难度：2

17. Today's farmers <u>have increased</u> milk production <u>greatly</u> through <u>improved</u> methods of breeding, feeding, and <u>manage</u> dairy cattle.

是动词不能作介词 of 的宾语，与并列的动名词也不平行。所以改为动名词 managing。

参考译文：今天的农门通过改进的饲养，给食，管理乳牛的程序来大幅度提高牛奶的产量。
难度：1

18. Hypoglycemia is a condition in which a rapidly drop in blood sugar most often results from an oversecretion of insulin from pancreas.

答案：B.
分析：rapidly 是副词，不能修饰名词，所以改成形容词 rapid。
改正：rapidly →rapid.
参考译文：血糖过低是血液里糖分迅速降低，经常导致胰腺分泌过多的胰岛素。
难度：1

19. Newborn infants show a distinct preference for human voices over other sounds and also prefer her own mothers' voices to the voices of strangers.

答案：C.
分析：指代对象是复数名词 infants，代词 her 应改为复数 their。
改正：her →their 。
参考译文：新生婴儿表现出一种特有的相对于其他声音，对人类声音的喜爱，尤其是对他们母亲的声音比其他人的声音更为喜爱。
难度：1

20. The chippewa and Santee Sioux of the Upper Mississippi River regional have used catlinite to produce carvings for almost 150 years.

答案：B.
分析：regional 是形容词，不能做介词宾语，故改为名词 region。
改正：regional →region 。
参考译文：密西西比河上游地区的齐佩佤族和 Santee Sioux 族用烟斗泥制作雕刻品已经有 150 年的历史了。
难度：2

21. Absolutely nothing that floats, neither a corked bottle nor a 50,000-ton ships, can escape the effects of water currents.

答案：C.
分析：由不定冠词 a 可知被修饰的名词为单数。
改正：ships →ship.
参考译文：绝对没有任何漂浮的东西，像塞着瓶塞的瓶子或 50，000 吨重的轮船，能逃脱水流的作用。
难度：1

22. The Wright Brothers were owner of a bicycle shop, and they used a number of bicycle parts to motorized airplane.

答案：A.
分析：owner 是可数名词，根据句中主语和谓语动词判断她为复数。
改正：owner →owners.
参考译文：怀特兄弟是一家自行车商店的老板，他们用许多自行车部件制作了原始的机动的飞机。
难度：1

23. Gemstones are usually bright, color, opaque or transparent minerals found in the rocks of the Earth .

答案：B.
分析：color 是名词，与并列的形容词不一致，故改为形容词 colored，“有色的”。
改正：color →colored 。
参考译文：宝石通常是明亮的，有颜色的，透明或不透明的在地球的矿藏中发现的矿石。
难度：1

24. The modern detective story, in which a detective solves a crime by discovering and interpretation evidence, is considered to have originated with Edgar Allan Poe's " The Murders in the Rue Morgue" in 1841.

答案：C.
分析：考的是并列结构。根据平行原则，名词 interpretation 应改为 interpreting。
改正：interpretation →interpreting。
参考译文：那些侦探发现并解释证据的现代侦探小说，被认为起源于 Edgar Allan Poe 1841 年的小说“停尸房谋杀案”。
难度：1

25. The superintendent of women nurse for the Union Army during the Civil War was Dorothea Dix .

答案：B.
分析：应改为 nurses. 从复数名词 women 可知被修饰的名词是复数形式。
改正：nurse →nurses。
参考译文：国内战争时期，联合部队女护士的负责人是 Dorothea Dix。
难度：1

26. Slow growth in the early 1900's, linked with rising unemployment, less spend, and meager business investments, led many experts to declare a recession.

答案：C.
分析：spend 是动词，根据平行原则应改为名词 spending。
改正：spend → spending.。
参考译文：19 世纪的缓慢发展，相关的不断增长的失业率，低消费，的经济投资，使得许多的专家承认经济的不景气。
难度：2

works requires a understanding of the range and characteristics of each

答案：B.
分析：understanding 发音以元音开头，前面的不定冠词要用 an。
改正：a understanding →an understanding。
参考译文：创作管弦乐作品需要对每一件乐器的特点和音域有充分的认识。
难度：1

28. The Canadian province of British columbia is rich of minerals and, because over 50 percent of the land is covered with forests, lumbering is its major industry.

答案：A.
分析：be rich in 含有丰富的…. 是固定表达式，故改介词 of 为 in。
改正：of →in 。
参考译文：加拿大的 British columbia 省，含有丰富的矿藏，而且，由于其 50％的陆地被森林覆盖，木材业是其主要工业。
难度：2

29. Each major styles of architecture emerged because new problems in building or challenges in design appeared for architects to resolve.

答案：A.
分析：应改为 style，由 each，可知被修饰的词是单数。
改正：styles →style。
参考译文：每一种主要的建筑风格的出现都是由于建筑师们要解决建筑中出现的新问题或者设计中出现的挑战。
难度：1

30. Much of the significant research related for the theory of numbers concerns the distribution of prime numbers.

答案：C.
分析：relate to 相关的 ，是固定用法。故改介词 with 为 to。
改正：related for →related to。
参考译文：许多重要的关于数论的研究涉及质数的分配。
难度：2

31. Lauren Bacall made her film debut in To Have and Have Not, starting together Humphrey Bogart, who later became her husband.

答案：C.
分析：together 是副词，后面不能接名词作宾语，故在后面加介词 with。
改正：together →together with。

参考译文：Lauren Bacall 的电影处女作“To Have and Have Not”，是和后来成为她丈夫的 Humphrey

32. The black leopard is very dark that its spots are difficult to see.

答案：A.
分析：So that 是固定搭配。故改 very 为 so。
改为：is very →is so。
参考译文：黑色美洲豹颜色非常的暗，以至于它身上的斑点很难辨认。
难度：2

33. On steep hillsides, tree roots bind to soil that might otherwise be washed away if heavy rains.

答案：D.
分析：If 后面不能接名词短语作宾语。根据题意改为介词 by。
改正：if →by 。
参考译文：在陡峭的山腰，树根绑束住了泥土，否则这些泥土会被大雨冲去。
难度：2

34. Carson Mecullers was only 23 when she published her first novel, The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter, for what she received much acclaim.

答案：C.
分析：介词前置于关系代词引导定语从句，代物只能用 介词 + which, 不能用其他的。故改为关系代词 which。
改正：what →which。
参考译文：Carson Mecullers 在发表其第一部小说“The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter”时仅仅 23 岁，而这部小说也给他带来了不少的称赞。
难度：2

35. Through the process of imprinting，the young of a species rapidly learn to recognize A and follow other members of own species.

答案：D.
分析：应改为 of their own. Own 前面常常被代词所有格限定。
改正：of own →of their own。
参考译文：通过幼仔的铭记过程，动物的幼仔很快学会辨别和跟随他们的同类其他动物。
难度：2

36. The invention of fresh metaphors today continues to make it possible the vivid expression of emotions.

答案：C.
分析：应改为 make possible。It 作形式宾语时，后面要有不定式或 that 引导的从句作真正的主语，题中宾语是名次短语。所以 it 显然是多余的。

改正：make it possible →make possible。
参考译文：今天鲜活的暗喻的发明使得我们可以继续生动的描述感情世界。

37. Proteins are made up of long, folded irregularly chains, the links of which are amino acids.

答案：B.
分析：应改为 irregularly folded，单个副词修饰形容词一般放被修饰刺的前面。
改正：folded irregularly →irregularly folded。
参考译文：蛋白质是由长长的，不规则折叠的由氨基酸连接的链条组成的。
难度：1

38. Although most species of small birds gather in groups at feeders provided by bird-watchers, the bright red cardinals usually appears alone or with its mate.

答案：B.
分析：从谓语动词 appears 和所有格代词 its 可知，cardinal 应该是单数。
改正：cardinals →cardinal 。
翻译参考参考：虽然当野外研究员喂食时，大多数种类的小鸟都是成群聚集的，可是鲜红的 cardinal 却总是单独出现或者和伴侣一起出现。
难度：1

39. The astronomy is the oldest science, but it continues to be at the forefront of scientific thought.

答案：A.
分析：astronomy 是学科，所以没有 the。
改正：The astronomy → Astronomy。
参考译文：天文学是最古老的科学之一，但是它一直处于科学思想的前线。
难度：2

40. Henry David Thoreau was an American writer who is remembered for his faith in the religious significance of the nature.

答案：D.
分析：应改为 nature. Nature 表示大自然，自然界时前面不用加定冠词。
改正：the nature → nature.
参考译文：Henry David Thoreau 是一位美国作家，他由于他的自然界的宗教重要性信仰而被人们所铭记。
难度：2

1998 年 01 月语法题

1. Between 1870 and 1890 the total population of tile United States____.
(A) that doubled
(B) doubled
(C) It doubled
(D) when doubled

答案： B
分析：题干缺动词,所以空格填谓语,而非从句,选(B)
参考译文：在 1870 到 1890 年期间,美国的总人口数量翻了一倍

2. Intended to display the work of twentieth-century artists,_____ in 1929.
(A) the opening of the Museum of Modern Art
(B) so the Museum of Modern Art opened
(C) why tile Museum of Modern Art opened
(D) the Museum of Modern Art opened

答案：D
分析：缺主、谓。逗号前为状语成分。所以可以确定选项是主、谓。
(C)明显不对,如果 why...是个问句,则必须是 why did the Museum...如果是个从句,
整个句子没有主句.
B 中的 so 是个 conj.连接两个句子,但是前面 intended to display 不是一个整句,所以不对.
所以,选(D).
参考译文：开放于 1929 年的现代艺术博物馆，意在向众人展示二十世纪艺术家的作品.

3. The Earth has a tremendous amount of water, but____ in the ocean.
(A) almost all of it is
(B) it is almost all of
(C) is of it almost all
(D) all is of it almost

答案：A
分析：but 前是单句，因此后也应为完整句，只有(A)含主谓
参考译文：地球上有极为丰富的水资源,但是这些水大多存在于海洋水当中

4. ____ have sense organs in a canal known as the lateral line, which allows them to respond to changes in water pressure caused by nearby motion.
(A) That tile fish
(B) Fish
(C) When fish
(D) If tile fish

答案：B
分析：which allows...是一个定语从句,所以前面的肯定是一个完整主句.
缺主语,所以选(B)
参考译文：鱼身体上叫做侧线（lateral line）的管道里有感觉器官,这个感觉器官使得
他们能够感应到周围水域由运动所产生的压力.

5. Direct information on the chemical composition of the Moon became available in 1969 ____ of the first Apollo mission to land on the Moon.
(A) with the return
(B) returning
(C) when returned
(D) and the return

became,由此可推断,空里边要填的
必须有并列连词并且是动词的一般过去式,由此（D）错
2)如果是个从句,则必须有完整的主谓宾,（C）中缺主语,（C）不对
剩下(A).和（B）.
对于（B）选项,如果放入句中,根本无法确定是做何成分,语义也不对
所以选 （A）, with the return of 介词短语做状语
参考译文：随着第一次登月的阿波罗行动的完成返航,人们获得有关月球化学成分的第一手资料.

6. ____ completely harmless to the environment is very difficult and usually economically unsound.
(A) Cleaning products that
(B) Cleaning products are
(C) Cleaning products are made
(D) Making a cleaning product

答案：D
分析：空格是主语或从句。
（A.）缺谓语动词。
（B）.（C） 有两个主动词,中间无任何从句引导词或者并列连词，排除
（D）. making a cleaning product completely harmless...动名词做主语
参考译文：要使得清洁产品对环境完全无害是非常困难的,而且通常也是不太经济划算的.

7. One of Ulysses S. Grant's first acts as President of the United States was to name tile Seneca chief Donehogawa ____ of Indian Affairs.
(A) as was Commissioner
(B) Commissioner
(C) was Commissioner
(D) him Commissioner

答案：B
分析：name sb._____
横线上的东东是宾补.那么可以排除（A）.（C）.
而（D）中的 him 明显多余
参考译文：U.S.G.美国总统之后的第一个行动之一便是任命 ScD 作为印第安人事务的专员.

8. One of the most ancient arts, ____ in different parts of the world.
(A) for weaving to develop independently
(B) the independent development of weaving
(C) weaving, to develop independently
(D) weaving developed independently

答案：D
分析：题干缺动词,选（D）
one of the most ancient arts 是同位语,weaving 是主语，developed 谓语
参考译文：编织作为最古老的工艺之一，在世界各地独立发展.

9. ____ classified as a carnivore, the North American grizzly bear cats berries and even grass.
(A) Just as
(B) Because of
(C) Although
(D) Either

答案：C

分析：此句有转折的意思，选（C）
参考译文：虽然北美灰熊被归入食肉动物之列,但它吃浆果甚至是草。

10. Not only ____ much bigger than any planet, but unlike the planets, it consists completely of gaseous material.
(A) the Sun is
(B) the Sun, which is
(C) is the Sun
(D) that the Sun

答案：C
分析：Not only + 倒装, but (also)...
故选（C）
参考译文：太阳不仅比其他任何行星都大,而且不想别的行星,太阳完全由气态物质组成.

11. Colloquialisms, ____ of informal spoken language, are often considered inappropriate for more formal written language.
(A) expression which are characteristic
(B) which characteristic expressions
(C) are expressions characteristic
(D) expressions can be characteristic

答案：A
分析：此句除去"____ of informal spoken language"是完整句，所以排除（C）.（D）.
colloquialisms 是主语,逗号后面的东西有两种可能,一个是同位语,一个是定语从句.
（B）貌似定语从句,但没有谓语动词,所以排除.
选（A）. expressions 做 colloquialisms 的同位语,后面的 which are...做 expressions 的定语从句
参考译文：白话，即一种非正式的、口语性的表达方式，通常不适用于正式的书面语中。

12. Her work in genetics won United States scientist Barbara McClintock ____-- in 1983.
(A) was the Nobel Prize
(B) the Nobel Prize was
(C) the Nobel Prize
(D) for the Nobel Prize

答案：C
分析： win sb. sth.为某人赢得某物, 选（C）
参考译文：美国科学家 B.M.在基因方面的研究工作为她自己赢得了 1983 年的诺贝尔奖.

13. ____ usually thought to end in northern New Mexico, the Rocky Mountains really extend southward to the frontier of Mexico.
(A) Despite
(B) To be
(C) While
(D) However

答案：C
分析：（A）. despite 为介词, 后面要加名词形式的东东，所以不对
（B）. to be 是目的状语，不能表达出转折关系
（C）. while 可表转折关系的 conj.
（D）. however 是转折连词，不能用于引导状语从句。
参考译文：洛基山脉通常被认为是延伸到新墨西哥州的北边,但它实际上一直向南延伸到了墨西哥的边界

14. The novelist Edith Wharton considered the Writer Henry James_____.
(A) that a strong influence on her work
(B) as strong influence on her work
(C) a strong influence on her work
(D) was a strong influence on her work

答案：C
分析： consider sb. sth. 排除（B） （D）
（A）.有了引导词,但是从句没有谓语,排除
（B）.如果是 as A strong influence ...就对了,因为 influence 作为单数名词出现,必须前面有限定词才行,或者改成复数
所以选（C）
参考译文：小说家 E.W.认为作家 H.J.对她的作品影响很大

15. Ironically, the poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow claimed he never liked teaching, although ____ a professor at Harvard University and taught for many years.
(A) becoming
(B) he became
(C) had lie become
(D) for him to become

答案：B
分析：缺主谓，所以选（B）
参考译文：有讽刺意义的是,诗人 H.W.L 虽然在哈佛作为教授,教书多年,但他声称自己从来不喜欢教书.

16. The hind leg of the gerbil are particularly well adapted to leaping across its desert habitat.

答案：A
分析：因为后面谓语是 are,所以主语必须是名词复数形式
改正：leg legs
参考译文：沙鼠的后腿尤其适合于在它的栖息地沙漠中跳跃.

17. Educator Helen Magill White was the first American woman to have earn the Ph.D. degree.

答案：C
分析：the first ... to do 固定搭配
改正：to have earn to earn
参考译文：教育家 H.M.W.是美国第一个获得博士学位的妇女.

18. The changes that occur in the life cycle of a butterfly or moth are probable the most striking examples of metamorphosis.

答案：C
分析：修饰整个系表结构的必须是个副词.
改正：probable probably
参考译文：蝴蝶或飞蛾在它们的整个生命周期中的那些变化可能是变态发育最有力的例子了.

19. In the nineteenth century, North American locomotives ran on hardwood fuel, which was and plentiful in the time.

答案：D
分析：at the time 表示在当时.
改正：in　at
参考译文：19 世纪的北美，机车以阔叶木燃烧所产生的能量作为驱动力,那个时候阔叶木十分富足并且非常便宜.

20. Much theories have been developed concerning how people learn about cultures from the myths and legends passed down from one generation to another.

答案：A
分析：much 不可以修饰可数名词
改正：much　many
参考译文：许多理论都是这样发展起来的:依靠人们从代代相传的神话和传说中来吸取其中的文化.

21. Several comet are discovered each year, but very few of them are bright enough to be seen without the aid of magnification.

答案：A
分析：后面的谓语动词是 are,所以主语 comet 必须是复数
改正：comet　comets
参考译文：每年都有许多彗星被发现，但只有极少数明亮到能够不借助天文望远镜而被看见。

22. Charles Monroe Schulz's comic strip "Peanuts" is translated into 26 languages also has appeared in over 2,300 daily newspapers.

答案：C
分析：将两个动宾结构连接的不能是 also,而从意思上可以看出这两个动宾之间没有转折,所以用 and
改正：also　and
参考译文：C.M.S.的喜剧片"P"被翻译成了 26 种语言,还被刊登在了超过 2300 种的日报上

23. In human beings the liver is the biggest glandular organ of his digestive system.

答案：D
分析：因为前面用的是 human beings 作为对应,后面的物主代词必须用复数的 their
改正：his　their
参考译文：肝脏是人体内最大的起腺体功能的器官.

24. Many scientists contributed to the development of television, whether no one person can be said to have invented it.

答案：D
,whether 不能表达因果,所以要把 whether 改成一个

参考译文：许多科学家都为电视的发展作出了贡献,所以我们不能说是某一个人发明了电视

25. Northern Canada contains vast areas treeless of low vegetation known as tundra.

答案：B
分析：形容词修饰名词一般都放在名词前面
改正：areas treeless　treeless area
参考译文：加拿大北部的广阔区域没有林木,长满了低矮植被，被称为苔原.

26. Gordon Parks composed wrote, and directed Martin, the classical ballet who Examines the meaning of the life of Martin Luther King. Jr.

答案：C
分析：classical ballet 是物,不是人,所以后面定语从句的引导词不可以是 who
改正：who　which
参考译文：G.P.构思,执笔并且执导了古典芭蕾舞剧 MARTIN,这部芭蕾舞剧向人们展示了 M.L.K.J 的一生.

27. In 1965 Rodolfo Gonzales has estab1ished an organization called the Crusade For Justice in Denver, Colorado.

答案：A
分析：因为时间状语 in 1965，表明主句只能用一般过去时.
改正：has established　established
参考译文：1965 年,R.G 在科罗拉多洲的丹佛为了维护正义建立了 C 组织

28. Large, heavy draft horses were commonly used for labor farm in the United States before the introduction of tractors.

答案：C
分析：单数可数名词前面必须有限定词,或者改成复数.这里明显用复数
改正：labor farm　labor farms
参考译文：在拖拉机被广泛使用之前,大而沉的驮马在美国农场被广泛使用.

29.Herads of migrating caribou, members of the deer family are an important economically resource to Inuits and other Native Americans.

答案：C
分析：应该用形容词修饰名词 resouce。
改正：economically　economical
参考译文：鹿家族的成员北美驯鹿对于 I 和其他美国的当地人来说是非常重要的经济资源.

nineteenth-century advocates for the emancipation of women in the United States were also in the Underground Railroad, helping to slaves escape.

答案：C
分析：缩句,等于 advocates were activity,,所以要把 activity 改成 active
改正：activity　active
参考译文：一些 19 世纪妇女解放运动的拥护者在地下铁路运动中也相当活跃,在地下铁路运动中,他们帮助奴隶逃跑.

31. Feathers not only protect birds from injury and conserve body heat but also function in flight. courtship, camouflage, and sensory perceptive.

答案：D
分析：flight, courtship, camouflage,和 and 后面的成分是并列关系,flight, courtship 和 camouflage 都是名词,所以 and 后面也必须是名词,所以把 adj. perceptive 改成 perception.
改正：perceptive　perception
参考译文：鸟类的羽毛不仅能够保护身体不受伤害,维持体温,而且在鸟类的飞行,求爱,伪装和感知方面都起作用.

32. The radio telescope, invented in 1932, has capabilities beyond far those of optical telescopes in tracking signals from galaxies.

答案：C
分析：语序不对.
改正：beyond far　far beyond
参考译文：无线电望远镜发明于 1932 年,这种望远镜在追踪星系信号的能力方面远远超过了那些光学望远镜.

33. Rafting was an essential mean of transportation from prehistoric times to the nineteenth century.

答案：B
分析：根据句意，这里 mean 应该是 means (n.方法,单数)
改正：mean　means
参考译文：从史前一直到 19 世纪,筏运一直是最基本的一种运输方式.

34. Many fortification rank among the most functional and beautiful works of architecture constructed in North America before the twentieth century.

答案：A
分析：根据 many 和 rank，可以推出前面的主语必须是复数.
改正：fortification　fortifications
参考译文：20 世纪以前的北美大陆上,许多防御工事是当时建筑物当中功能最为齐全且最为美观的.

35. Because her work was popular with European royally, Harriet Goodhue Hosmer became financial successful as a sculptor in the mid-eighteen hundreds.

答案：C
分析：修饰形容词 successful 的应该是副词。
改正：financial　financially
参考译文：由于 H.G.H 的雕刻作品在欧洲皇室很受欢迎,她成为了 18 世纪中期较为富有的一个雕刻家.

36. The actor James Earl Jones gained Broadway stardom in “The Great White Hope” for his powerful portrayal of prizefighter.

答案：D
分析：prizefighter 作为单数可数名词,不能单独出现,前面必须有限定词
改正：of prizefighter　　of a prizefighter
参考译文：演员 J.E.J 由于对于一个职业拳击手的深刻刻画,为自己在百老汇的"T.G.W."一剧当中赢得了一席之地.

37. Despite fats and oils arc nutritionally important as energy sources, medical research indicates that saturated fats may contribute to hardening of the

arteries.

答案：A
分析：Despite 不能够引导从句,所以必须改成从句引导 although.
改正：Despite　Although
参考译文：虽然脂肪和油作为人体能量来源从营养角度来说非常重要,但是医学研究表明饱和的脂肪会导致动脉硬化.

38. Large multicolored insects with four wings, dragonflies play a very important role in the ecosystem of humid area by controlling the population of mosquitoes.

答案：C
分析：area 作为单数可数名词不能够单独出现,前面必须有限定词,或者改成复数.
改正：area　areas
参考译文：四翅多色的昆虫,(如)dragonflies 通过控制潮湿区域蚊子的数量在该区域的生态系统中起到了非常重要的作用(这个翻译比较烂,大家见笑了)

39. During early nineteenth-century Boston. the architect Charles Bulfinch, eager to make the city beautiful, sometimes provided free plans for people building

homes.
答案：A
分析：during 后面不能跟地点 Boston,所以用 in
改正：during　in
参考译文：在 19 世纪早期的波士顿,建筑师 C.B.非常热衷于使该城市变得更加美丽,他有的时候甚至向人们提供房屋建筑的免费方案.

40. In 1889 Jane Addams, a social worker in Chicago, founded hull house, an
to the improvement of community life in poor neighborhood.

答案：D
分析：neighborhood (可数名词)街坊邻居。单数可数名词不能单独出现,必须有限定词,或者改成复数。
改正：neighborhood　neighborhoods
参考译文：1889 年,芝加哥的社会工作者:J.A.建成了 H.H., 这是一个致力于改善贫穷社区生活状况的机构.

1998 年 05 月语法题

1. _____ a major role in future planetary exploration.
(A) Robots will surely play
(B) Robots, which will surely play
(C) Because robots will surely be playing
(D) Surely robots, which will be playing

答案：A
分析：句子缺主谓
（B）如为定语从句，则缺谓语
（C）Because 引导的原因状语从句,无主句
（D）同 A，且频度副词 Surely 形容整个句子，应以逗号隔开
参考译文：机器人极有可能将在未来的太空探索中扮演主要角色。

2. Unlike the owl, bats cannot see very well, but they do have_____.
(A) it hears very well
(B) very good to hear
(C) hearing very well
(D) very good hearing

答案：D
分析：but 后无宾语，D 为名词短语
（A）谓语动词重复
（B）缺宾语
（C) well 做"好"讲为 adv.不修饰名词
参考译文：蝙蝠不像猫头鹰一样有良好的视力，但却有极佳的听力.

3. Comparatively few clues in the United Slates have competing newspapers today, a major change from 1900 _____ more than two newspapers.
(A) because then most large cities having
(B) when did most large cities have
(C) then most large cities that had
(D) when most large cities had

答案：D
分析：逗号前已经是完整的句子，接从句，加之横线前为时间，所以是时间状语从句
（A）从句 缺谓语
（B）从句不能将助动词提前，而应当使用陈述句语序
（C）缺乏时间状语从句引导词
参考译文：通过比较美国现今竞争激烈的报业的一些细微线索，（可见）1900 年是一个主要的转折，从那一年开始，多数大城市都出现了两份以上的报纸。

4. Witch hazel extract, ____ distilled from the bark and twigs of the witch hazel shrub, has been utilized in medicine.
(A) is
(B) when to be
(C) which is
(D) has been

答案：C
分析：has been utilized 是谓语，两个逗号之间应为从句
（A）谓语动词重复

（B）从句缺主谓，不定式是非谓语动词

参考译文：榛树的提取液被应用于医药领域，它是由矮榛树的皮和细枝提取的。

5. ____ touching in O. Henry's stories is the gallantry with which ordinary people struggle to maintain their dignity.
(A) Most is
(B) It mostly is
(C) Is it most
(D) What is most

答案：D
分析：缺主语，is 是谓语，主语从句做主语
（A）谓语动词重复
（B）谓语动词重复
（C）谓语动词重复，且不该为疑问式
参考译文：欧·亨利的作品最让人感动的是普通人为维护自身尊严而抗争的勇气。

6. The face of the Moon is changed by collisions with meteoroids, ____ new craters to appear.
(A) cause
(B) causing
(C) caused
(D) have cause

答案：B
分析：逗号前为完整句，后接分词成分做伴随状语（TOEFL 考试中，句子完整，逗号后一般接定从句，分词，同位语和状从四种成分。
（A）谓语动词重复
（C）过去分词表被动，不合句意
（D）谓语动词重复
参考译文：由于彗星碰撞，月球表面产生了许多新"弹坑"。

7. Social scientists believe that ____ from sounds such as grunts and barks made by early ancestors of human beings.
(A) the very slow development of language
(B) language developed very slowly
(C) language which,, was very slow to develop
(D) language, very slowly developing

答案：B
分析：that 前的为主谓成分，that 引导宾语从句，从句缺主谓
（A）从句缺谓语
（C）that 冗余，且逗号应在 which 前
（D）缺谓语
参考译文：社会学家认为，语言是由诸如早期人类的哼叫声这样的声响逐渐发展起来的。

8. ____ substances include various forms of silica, pumice, and emery.
(A) Natural abrasives occur
(B) Abrasion occurs in natural
(C) Naturally occurring abrasive
(D) A natural occurrence of abrasion

答案：C
分析：空格后是完整句，则空格应填主语修饰成分（adj.冠词，所有格）
（A）谓语动词重复

（B）谓语动词重复

参考译文：天然具有研磨作用的物质包括各种形状的矽土，浮石和金刚砂。

9._____ in the upper part of their long thin legs allow deer to run swiftly and jump far.
(A) Muscles are powerful
(B) There are powerful muscles
(C) The powerful muscles that
(D) Powerful muscles

答案：D
分析：句子缺主语（介词短语不做主语）
（A）谓语动词重复，allow 是句子的谓语
（B）谓语动词重复，allow 是句子的谓语
（C）that 为从句引导词，后面没有支持他的从句
参考译文：细长腿部后帮的有力肌肉，使鹿得以跑动敏捷，跳跃高远。

10. Geophysicists have collaborated with archaeologists and anthropologists to study the magnetic properties of pottery and fireplaces at sites ____-- by early humans.
(A) occupied
(B) occupying
(C) which occupy
(D) were occupied

答案：A
分析：空格前为完整句，选分词修饰宾语
（B）现在分词表主动，后面应接宾语，而 by 引导的介词短语表明是被动
（C）应该使用被动语态，which is occupied
（D）谓语动词重复
参考译文：地理学家与考古学家和人类学家合作，来研究在早期人类居住地（发现的）火炉与陶器的磁性。

11. ____ technically proficient; it also explores psychological questions.
(A) Not only is Barbara Astman's artwork
(B) Not only Barbara Astman's artwork
(C) Barbara Astman's artwork,, which is not only
(D) Barbara Astman's artwork not only

答案：A
分析：考倒装句的结构，not only...(but) also 是固定搭配，句首有否定词或否定短语时，部分到装（谓动的一部分，助动词/系动词，放到主语前）
（B）缺动词
（C） 如选 C，则主句无谓语
（D）缺动词
参考译文：芭芭拉·爱丝曼的艺术作品不仅技艺精炼，还探究心理问题。

12.Although Canada's Parliament can neither administer or enforce laws_____ initiate policy, it does have the power to make laws and vote on the allocation of funds.
(A) not
(B) nor
(C) and
(D) either

答案：B
分析：neither...nor...固定搭配

参考译文：尽管加拿大国会不能执行法令和施行政策，但它拥有制定法律和表决基金分配的权利。

13.Willa Cather considered her novel of life in nineteenth-century Nebraska, My Antonia,____

(B) her best work
(C) her best work it was
(D) being her best work

答案：B
分析：空格前主谓完整，因此空格填宾语补足语
（A）谓语动词重复
（C）谓语动词重复
（D）固定结构 consider (sb/sth as)sth
参考译文：维拉·卡瑟认为她关于十九世纪内布拉斯加生活的小说《我的安东尼亚》是自己最好的作品。

14.First designated in 1970, Earth Day has become an annual international event _____ concerns about environmental issues such as pollution.

(A) dedicated to raising
(B) dedicated raising
(C) dedicates to raise
(D) that dedicates to raising

答案：A
分析：dedicated to doing 固定搭配
参考译文：从 1970 年第一次被设立以来，地球日已经成为一项年度国际盛事，致力于提升（公众）对污染之类环境事业的关注。

15.In 1992 Albert Gore, Jr., the son of a former United States senator, became _____ Vice President of the United States.
(A) who was the forty-fifth
(B) and the forty-fifth
(C) the forty-fifth
(E) he was the forty-fifth

答案：C
分析：空格前为谓语，后为宾语，选定语修饰宾语
(A）who 没有先行词
（B）and 多余，如加 and 成为平行结构，则后面应再接一个动词
（D）选 D 则 become 后是个完整句子， 但无从句连接词，错误
参考译文：1992 年，前美国参议员之子，阿尔伯特·戈尔·杰，成为了第 45 任美国副总统。

16. Although Christopher Columbus failed in his original goal, the discoveries he did make were as Important than the route to Asia he expected to find.

答案：C
分析：句子里有 than，则考比较结构，应该用比较级。
改正：as→more
参考译文：克里斯托弗·哥伦布虽然没有到达原定目的地，但是他的实际发现要比他期望找到的通往亚洲的路线重要。

17. Martha Graham, a leading figure in modern dance, made she debut in 1920 with the Denishawn

答案：B
分析：she 为人称代词的主格形式，而 made 谓语后应接宾格。
改正：she→her
参考译文：玛莎·格雷厄姆是杰出的现代舞舞者，她于 1920 年作为丹尼斯肖恩舞蹈学院的成员首次登台演出。

18. In the United States, the federal government is responsible to regulating the working conditions in factories.

答案：B
分析：responsible to=对…有反应。responsible for=负责…
改正：to→for
参考译文：在美国，联邦政府负责规范工厂里的工作条件。

19. Jupiter is a gaseous planet with. an atmosphere composed most of hydrogen and helium.

答案：C
分析：副词（mostly）修饰介词短语。
改正：most→mostly
参考译文：木星是一颗气态行星，周围大气主要由氢和氦组成。

20. Throughout her career Georgia O'Keeffe paid meticulous attention to her craft; her brushes were always clean, her colors fresh and brightness.

答案：D
分析：and 引导的平行结构，fresh adj.前后词性应一致对应为形容词。
改正：brightness→bright
参考译文：在乔治亚·奥基夫的职业生涯中，她始终细致的对待技艺，她的画笔总是干净的，她的颜料总是鲜艳而明亮。

21. Hydrogen the nine most abundant element in the Earth's crust, is an odorless, colorless, and tasteless gas.

答案：A
分析：基数词和序数词的用法弄错，谓语，主语都是单数，不可能用基数修饰。
改正：nine→ninth
参考译文：氢是一种无嗅、无色、无味的气体，在地壳所含的丰富元素中，名列第九。

22. Salamanders are frequently to be find in moist, wooded areas.

答案：B

分析：谓语为被动语态，原形错误.句中有 frequently,表示一般现在式。所以不能用 to be 表示将来。

参考译文：蝾螈通常在潮湿和树木茂盛的地区被发现。

23. Steam engines have been replaced in most cases by more economical and efficiency devices, such as the electric motor.

答案：D
分析：and 引导的平行结构，前后词性一致，应都为形容词
改正：efficiency→efficient
参考译文：蒸汽机已经基本被电动机这样更经济高效的装置取代。

24. Traditionally, the Fourth of July is celebrated in the United States with political speeches, picnics, and most important of all, a displayed of fireworks

at night.

答案：D
分析：做介宾的名词平行结构,and 实际引导了个插入语，前面都为名词，词性应对应一致
改正：displayed→display
参考译文：根据传统，美国庆祝 7 月 4 日（独立日）的方式有政治演讲，国宴，最重要的，是晚上的烟火表演。

25.The style of used in cartoon animation range from relatively realistic representations of everyday life to the most romantic and impossible fantasy.

答案：A
分析：of 多余，used 为过去分词做后置定语
改正：style of used→style used
参考译文：动画的风格从较写实的描画现实生活到最罗曼蒂克和难以置信的幻想，形式十分丰富。

26. Ordinary beaver dams vary in length from a few feet to a hundred feet or more than.

答案：D
分析：than 后必须接所比较的对象,than 在句尾，多余。more 是省略表达，与 or 前面的成分形成平行结构。
改正：more than→more
参考译文：普通堆木坝大多长度不一，从几英尺到几百英尺，甚至更长。

27. In the United State, presidential elections are held once every four year.

答案：D
分析：考可数名词的单复数。这里的"四年"应用复数
改正：year→years
参考译文：在美国，总统选举每四年举办一次。

28.Except of the freehand toe, the feet of the gull are fully webbed.

分析：这里的意思应是除…以外，except for 固定搭配
改正：except of→except for
参考译文：除了趾，鸥的足上布满着蹼。

29. Teaching machines are devices that can store instructionally information, present displays, receive responses from a learner, and act on those responses.

答案：A
分析：形容词才能修饰名词做定语，副词只能修饰 v. a. ad. 和整个句子
改正：instructionally→instructional
参考译文：教学机是一种能储存教导信息，进行现场演示，接受学习者的反馈，并执行这些反馈的设备。

30. Challotte Perkins Gilman Is known primarily as an author of short stories, but she also wrote an influential book argued for equal economic opportunities

for women.

答案：C
分析：现在分词表主动，做伴随状语，
改正：book argued→book arguing
参考译文：夏洛特·帕金斯·吉尔曼主要作为短篇小说家而闻名于世，但她也写有一本有影响的，主张妇女争取经济地位平等的书。

31.In some areas of the United States, unfavorable climate or soil make farming an impossible task.

答案：B
分析：主谓一致，make 是复数表达，所以，不能用 or。
改正:or→and
参考译文：在美国部分地区，恶劣的气候和土壤，使耕作成为无法进行的工作。

32. Naturalists have identified at least four hundred of species of mammals and six hundred types of birds in the state of California.

答案：B
分析：hundreds of 是惯用法，但单数形式 hundred 前加数词，则不加 of。
而且根据平行结构，and 前后的形式应对应，一下就出来了。
改正：hundred of species→hundred species
参考译文：博物学家在加利弗里亚已经至少识别出 400 中哺乳动物，600 种鸟

33. Instead of tooth, the blue whale has a row of bony plates in its mouth that functions as a food-collecting device.

答案：A
分析：主语和谓语的单复数一致。

参考译文：对蓝鲸来说，他的牙齿被一排骨质的板形组织所代替，作为收集事物的工具。

34. Murres are black-and-white driving birds that mate every five or six years and lay only a single egg at time.

答案：D
分析：at a time 惯用法，表示一次；at time 偶尔
改正：at time→at a time
参考译文：厚嘴海鸥是一种黑白相间会潜水的鸟，每 5 或 6 年交配一次，且只产卵一枚。

35. A bar code consists a pattern of lines and bars that a computer can translate into information.

答案：A
分析：介词短语中介词缺失，consist + of(由…组成）/with（与…一致）
改正：consists a→consists of a
参考译文：条形码由一定模式的线和条组成，计算机能把它转换为信息。

36. Hummingbirds are the only birds that can fly to backwards.

答案：D
分析：backwards 是副词,向后的意思，不能用 to
改正：to backwards→backwards
参考消息：蜂鸟是唯一能够向后飞的鸟。

37. Fluorine, a greenish-yellow gas that is slightly heavy than air is poisonous and corrosive and has a penetrating and disagreeable odor.

答案：B
分析：这里是在比较，且有信息词 than，应改为比较级
改正：heavy→heaver
参考译文：氟是一种黄绿色的，有毒形和腐蚀性，气味刺鼻难闻，比空气稍重的气体。

38. The Everglades, a large swamp area is an unique wilderness extending over much of southern Florida.

答案：B
分析：unique 是辅音开头
改正：an→a
参考译文：埃弗格莱兹地区是一片大沼泽，位于广袤的南弗罗里达唯一的一片荒原。

39. Each year millions of tons of fertile topsoil that could produce good crops washed away by rains.

分析：句子少谓语，应形成被动语态。且有信息词 by。过去分词是非谓语动词

参考译文：每年都有数以百万吨能够生产出优质粮食的肥沃土壤被雨水冲走

40. Since the 1950's, folk' music has had a significant influence on many popular vocal and instrumental music.

答案：D
分析:music 不可数
改正：many→ much
参考译文：20 世纪 50 年代以来，民间音乐对众多流行的声乐和器乐产生了深远影响。

1998 年 08 月语法题

1．Because air is highly compressible, ____ to define a clear upper boundary of the atmosphere.
(A) it is impossible
(B) impossible is
(C) so the impossibility
(D) is the impossibility

答案：A
分析：逗号之前是一个原因状语从句,而逗号后面缺主语和 谓语,能组成完整句的只有 A
（黄金规则 1）
参考译文：因为空气高度可压缩,所以要想给大气层定义一个清楚的外延是不可能的 .

2．BASIC, the acronym for Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code, is a high - level Instruction Code, is a high - level computer programming language_____.

(A) learning relatively simple
(B) related it simply to learning
(C) simple and relative to learn
(D) that is relatively simple to learn

答案：D
分析：题干中有了完整的主谓宾,要填的内容有两种可能:
1.作为句子的一个成分(定语,状语等)
2.从句(要有连接词,完整的主谓宾), 从意思上可以看出,选 D,定语从句
参考译文：BASIC 是 Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code 的首字母缩写,它是一学起来想对简单的高级计算机编程语言。

3. ____ Frances Perkins held the post of labor secretary for twelve years.
(A) The first woman appointed by a United States President to a cabinet position was
(B) The first woman appointed by a United States President to a cabinet position
(C) Appointed by a United States President to a cabinet position was the first woman who
(D) The first woman was appointed by a United States President to a cabinet position who

答案：B
分析：题干中有了完整的主谓宾,要填的内容有两种可能:
1.作为句子的一个成分,这里只可能是主语同位语
2.从句(要有连接词,完整的主谓宾).
由此排除 A, C, D
参考译文：F.P.是第一个由美国总统任命的内阁成员,她担任劳动部长长达 12 年之久.

4. ____ at the turn of the century, the Minnesota State Capitol building is made of white granite and marble.
(A) Erected
(B) Was erected
(C) To erect it
(D) Erecting it

答案：A
分析：题干中有了完整的主谓宾,要填的内容有两种可能:
1.作为句子的一个成分(定语,状语等)
2.从句(要有连接词,完整的主谓宾)排除 B 看 erect 和 M.S.C.building 的关系,肯定是被动关系,所以选过去分词 erected。

参考译文：M.S.C.building 建于世纪之交,它是由花岗岩和大理石建成.

5. A stream of volcanic lava flows differently, -- on the sort of ground it flows over.

(B) depending
(C) that dependent
(D) when it depended

答案：B
分析：题干中有了完整的主谓宾,要填的内容有两种可能:
1.作为句子的一个成分(定语,状语等)
2.从句(要有连接词,完整的主谓宾)排除 C, D
看逗号前后成分的关系,是一种因果或者方式状语的关系,这里如果用不定式,不能表示出因果或者方式的关系,所以选 B, depending on...动词现在分词做状语
参考译文：火山熔岩由于其所流过的地表类型的不同,会有不同的流动方式.

6. ____ large amounts of vitamin E found in green leaves, such as lettuce, and in cereals, especially in wheat germ.
(A) The
(B) They have
(C) There are
(D) Because of

答案：C
分析：题干中缺乏主语谓语,所以 排除 A, C
如果选 B. they 指代不明,故肯定不对
所以选 C, there be 句型
参考译文：绿叶例如生菜和谷物尤其是麦芽中含有大量的维生素 E.

7. A popular belief ____ radio and television have homogenized the language of the United States.
(A) states that
(B) that is stated
(C) that states
(D) stating that

答案：A
分析：排除 B, C, D,因为如果选它们中的任何一个,整个句子将没有谓语宾语.
参考译文：人们通常认为广播和电视使得美国各地的语言趋于同一.

8. The astronomical unit is the average distance of the Earth from the Sun ____ is the standard of distances in the Solar System.
(A) and
(B) also
(C) in addition
(D) because

答案：A
分析：空前后的两个 is 是并列关系,而答案中只有 A 可以连接两个并列的动词。

参考译文：天文单位是太阳和地球之间的平均距离,它也是太阳系中度量距离的一个尺度。

9. In 1952 Ernest Hemingway published The Old Man and the Sea ____.
(A) won him the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954
(B) and the Nobel Prize for Literature won in 1954
(C) in 1954 won the Nobel Prize for Literature for this work.
(D) a work that won him the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954

答案：D
分析：题干中有了完整的主谓宾, 要填的内容有两种可能:
1.作为句子的一个成分(定语,状语等)
2.从句(要有连接词,完整的主谓宾),故排除 A(缺乏主语),B(缺乏宾语),C(缺乏主语).D.当同位语和 n.关系特别密切时,可以省略两者之间的逗号.
参考译文：1952 年，Ernest Hemingway 出版了 《老人与海》，一部为他在 1954 年赢得了诺贝尔文学奖的著作。

10. Many birds have feathers____-with their surroundings.
(A) colors blend
(B) that colors to blend
(C) whose colors blend
(D) of which the colors that blend

答案：C
分析：题干中有了完整的主谓宾,要填的内容有两种可能:
1.作为句子的一个成分(定语,状语等)
2.从句(要有连接词,完整的主谓宾),故排除 A, B。
C. D 备选,可以判断 feather 后面是一个 feather 的定语从句,选 C, whose 指代 feather
参考译文：许多鸟羽毛的颜色和它们生存环境的颜色融为一体.

11. Mosaic is the art of closely setting small, colored pieces, such as stone or glass, into a surface --.
(A) and create a decorative design
(B) and a decorative design creates
(C) to create a decorative design
(D) that a decorative design is created

答案：C
分析：题干中有了完整的主谓宾,要填的内容有两种可能:
1.作为句子的一个成分(定语,状语等) 2.从句(要有连接词,完整的主谓宾)
如果选 A, create 做并列谓语,但是由于主语 mosaic 时单数名词,所以如果是 creates 的话才有正确的可能
B.缺宾语
D.成分不明
所以选 C,动词不定式做目的状语
参考译文：M 是一种艺术,这种艺术将许多紧密排列的有色小颗粒,例如石头或者玻璃碎片

镶嵌到平面上,来作为装饰.

12.____ that distinguish human beings from mother primates are related to the ability of people to stand upright and walk on two legs.
(A) Many of the physical characteristics
(B) Of the many physical characteristics
(C) The physical characteristics are many
(D) There are many physical characteristics

答案：A
分析：题干中已经有了完整的谓语,宾语,所以正确答案必然是主语或者主语从句
A.备选
B.不是名词性的短语,不可以作主语
C.缺乏引导词,所以不可能是主语从句
D.缺乏引导词,所以不可能是从句。
故选 A
参考译文：把人类和灵长类动物分开的许多特点都与人类能够直立行走的能力有关.

13.The letters of Abigail Adams to her husband and future President, John, ____ during the American Revolution, conveyed a vivid picture of the times
(A) were written
(B) which written
(C) written
(D) written when

答案：C
分析：题干中已经有了完整的主谓宾,所以要填的部分只能是一个定语,状语,或者从句
A.没有引导词,不对
B.从句中没有谓语动词,不对
C.过去分词做定语,备选
D. during when 不能连在一起用.
所以选 C
参考译文：在美国内战时期,A.A.给她丈夫--未来的总统 J 的信是当时那个时代的一个真实写照.

14. The lenses in an optical microscope bend the light passing through a specimen to form an image of that specimen that is much larger ____ actually viewed.
(A) than it
(B) than the one
(C) one than
(D) than one which

答案：B
分析：than 前后必须要有可比性,than 前面用作比较的是 an image 那么后面的必须是一个可以替代 image 的东西。
A 备选
B 备选

C 不对,因为 than 后面根本没有任何名词性的东西了
而且后面的定语从句没有谓语了.
是做前面东西的后置定语,而 A 中的 it 是个代词,代词是不可能有定语来
one 指代 image, actually viewed 做它的后置定语.
参考译文：光学显微镜中的透镜将穿过物体的光折射成像,而这个折射成的像比那个物体
实际上
看起来要大很多.

15. Not only ____ as a cooked dish the world over, but it is also used as the base of many other foods, condiments, and even beverages.
(A) eating rice
(B) rice is eaten
(C) people eat rice
(D) is rice eaten

答案：D
分析：not only...but also...
but also 后面的主语是 it 很明显,指代 rice,所以很容易排除 C 答案
A 缺主语
B 语序不对,如果是正常语序,应该是 Rice is not only eaten...
D 正确,not only 放句首,该句子倒装.
参考译文：全世界的人们不仅把米用来做饭吃,而且咳把它用作其他很多食品,调味品甚至
是饮品的原料
{补充: TOEFL 重点倒装 参照高分语法 12 章.}

16. According to modern astronomers, the space between the planets and stars is not empty; rather he is filled with something called dark matter.

答案：C
分析：这里的动词指代前面的 the space,是物,不是人,所以要用 it。
改正：he → it
参考译文：现代宇航员证明行星恒星之间的空间不是空的,这个空间充满了一种叫做
黑暗物质的东西.

17.In the late nineteenth century, journalist and publisher William Randolph Hearst established a vast publishing empire that included Eighteen newspapers in twelve city.

答案：D
分析：city 前面是 twelve,所以后面要用复数
改正：city → cities
参考译文：在十九世纪晚期,作为新闻记者和出版商的 W.R.H 建立了一个庞大的出版帝国,
它囊括
了 12 个城市的 18 种报纸。

18. Because the diamond is the hardest naturally substance, it is used in industry for to cut, grinding, and boring other hard materials.

答案：C

to cut, grinding 和 boring 明显是并列成分,所以 cut 的形式必须和 grind, bore 一

参考译文：因为钻石是最为坚硬的天然物质,它被用于切割,磨和钻其他的坚硬物质

19．Electromagnet will remain magnetized only as longer as electricity flows through it 。
D

答案：B
分析：as...as 中间只能够放形容词原级
改正：longer → long
参考译文：只要有电流一直通过电磁石,它就能够一直保持磁力.

20. Being chemical compounds, minerals have characteristic shapes and colors, whereas do rocks not.

答案：D
分析：whereas conj.然而.但是 表转折
后面跟正常语序,不要倒装
改正：do rocks not → rocks do not
参考译文：矿石作为一种化合物,有其特有的形状和颜色,而岩石没有.

21. Some of the first aerial photographs were taken from a balloon while the Civil War in the United States.

答案：D
分析：while 后面加的可以是从句,或者从句的省略形式(通常是一个动宾结构或者系表结构),而 during + 时间段,表示在某一段时间内.
改正：while → during
参考译文：一些从空中拍摄的图片是在美国内战时期从热气球上往下拍的.

22．Beyond their importance as a source of food for both people and animals, corn is also used to produce alcohol-based fuels.

答案：A
分析：这里的代词指代的是后面的主语 corn,明显是单数,因为 corn 后面的谓语用的是 is,所以要把 their 改成 its
改正：their → its
参考译文：玉米除了用来作为人和动物的食物之外,还被用作制造酒精燃料.

poetry established of the Bollingen Foundation, is a $1,000 award for the year's highest achievement in poetry in the United States.

答案：B.
分析：established by sb. 由 Sb.建造,设立等等
改正：of → by
参考译文：诗歌界的 B.奖是由 B.资金会设立的,它颁发给美国诗歌界每年取得最高成就者,奖金为 1000 美圆.

24. For more eighty years, scientists have argued over whether life exists on the planet Mars.

答案：A.
分析：more 是比较级,有比较级,就必定要有比较对象,所以必须有 than
改正：more eighty → more than eighty
参考译文：对于是否有生命存在于火星这一问题,科学家争论了 80 多年.

25. Ludmilla Turkevich, known as a translator and scholar in the field of Russian literature, she became a member of the faculty of Princeton University during the Second World War.

答案：C
分析：是同位语,所以这里得 she 就多余了 .
改正：she became → became
参考译文：L.T.是俄国文学界著名的翻译家和学者,她在二战期间成为了普林斯顿大学的老师

26. The Architectural History Foundation was established in 1977 to support the publication of important book on architecture.

答案：D
分析：book 是单数可数名词.不能单独出现,前面必须有限定词,或者将其改成复数形式
改正：book → books
参考译文：建筑历史基金于 1977 年成立,该基金用于支持建筑界重要刊物的出版.

27. Wildlife photographers are involved of a new government project to docum the 50 most endangered species in the United States.

答案：A

分析：be involved in 参与,专注于。
are involved in
参考译文：野外生物摄影家们正在参与政府的一个新项目,该项目通过影片，摄影或其他形式来

28.Most bats roost in crevices, caves, or building by day and are active at night or twilight.

答案：B
分析：crevices, caves, or building 应该是平行结构，所以 building 后面要加 s
改正：building → buildings
参考译文：大部分的蝙蝠白天栖息在岩壁,岩洞或者建筑物里,在晚上或者黄昏外出活动.

29. hanges within the chemist structure of single genes may be induced by exposure to radiation and extreme temperatures.

答案：A
分析：chemist n.化学家,药剂师 chemical n.化学的
改正：chemist → chemical
参考译文：暴露在辐射和极端的温度下可能会导致单个基因化学结构的变化

30. A landmark famous, the Brooklyn Bridge in New Yolk was one of the first woven wire cable suspension bridges ever constructed.

答案：A
分析：形容词做名词的定语,一般都放在名词前面.
改正：landmark famous→ famous landmark
参考译文：纽约的一个著名标志--:布鲁克林桥，是世界上最早建造的钢索吊桥之一.

31 Industry's need for more and minerals is a constant challenge to the mining industry to make new discoveries.

答案：B
分析：more 和 minerals 中间没有必要加 and.
改正：and minerals → minerals
参考译文：工业对更多矿石的需求一直是对于采矿业的一大挑战,因为这使得他们必须不断有新的发现.
{补充 most 用法:当 most 表示大多数时，之前不加 the, 并且有两种形式来表示大多数，分别为：
most + 名词，如：most people, most Indian tribes；
most + of + 限定词 + 名词或代词，如：most of his paintings，most of us, most of the modern artists
2. most 有时意思等同于 very, 此时 most 之前用不定冠词，如：a most lovely girl, a most impressive proposal }

32. The waters of Hanauma Bay in Oahu, Hawaii, are known for the color, diversity and abundant of their tropical fish.

are know for the color, diversity and abundant,在这里,color, diversity 和 abundant 之间有所以词性也必须相同,abundant 是 adj.所以必须把它改成 n. 而且 of 前面不可能是形容词.
改正：abundant → abundance
参考译文：夏威夷洲 O.地的 H.海湾以其热带鱼的色彩、多样性和丰富而闻名

33. The United States government program Head Start prepares children for school encourages the involvement of local communities in the children's Development.

答案：C
分析：原句中有两个动词,而这两个动词的主语都是 US government program,但是两个谓语动词只有在句中有连词或者从句时才能同事出现,所以这里加一个 and,连接两个动词 prepares 和 encourages
改正：school encourages → school and encourages
参考译文：美国政府项目 H.S.致力于为孩子们做好学前准备,同时它也致力于促进当地社区更多的参与到孩子的发展当中。

34．Brown rice has great nutritional value than white rice because the nutrient-rice outer layers of the rice kernel are not removed from brown rice.

答案：A
分析：原句中后面有 than,所以 great 改成 greater.
改正：great → greater
参考译文：褐色的米比白色的米更有营养价值,因为褐色米米核外的营养层没有被除去.

35．After 1845, pestilence spread in Boston, but before then, Boston was a city in which the life span of its citizens was long and disease was rarely.

答案：D
分析：系表结构里,副词不能够做表语,而形容词可以跟 BE 动词构成表语.
改正：rarely → rare
参考译文：1845 年以后,瘟疫在波士顿蔓延开来,在此之前，波士顿人寿命很长,而且很少生病.

36.Entomologists, scientists who study insects, are often concerned with the fungus, poisonous, or virus carried by a particular insect.

答案：C

分析：fungus, poisonous, virus 是并列的三个词,中间以 or 连接.所以三个词的词性必须相
所以要将 Poisonous 改成 poison

参考译文：研究寄生昆虫的科学家通常要研究某些特定昆虫所携带的真菌,毒素,或者病毒.
{补充：study 题型，TOEFL 考试重点}. study ,learn ,know ,understand 后加 (why or how)

37.The eight stripes of red, white, and blue on state flag of Hawaii represent Hawaii's eight major islands.

答案：B
分析：state flag 单数可数名词,不可单独出现,除非前面有限定词,或者改成复数,这里只能改前面,
因为 flag 没有画线,所以改成 the state flag
重点：单数可数名次不能单独存在
改正：on state →on the state
参考译文：夏威夷的州旗上的红白兰八个条纹代表了夏威夷的八个主要大岛.

38. Cool temperatures, shade, moist, and the presence of dead organic material provide the ideal living conditions for mushrooms.

答案：A
分析：temperature,shade,moist 和 presence 是四个并列的词,由 and 连接,并列的词的词性
必须相同,
所以把 moist (a.潮湿的)改成 moisture (n.潮湿,湿气)
改正：moist → moisture
参考译文：低温,阴暗,湿气以及腐烂的有机物,是蘑菇生长的理想环境.

39. Metalworkers use the term "machine tool" to refer to a piece of an equipment used for shaping metal.

答案：B
分析：前面已经有了 a piece of,所以后面不能再加 an 了
改正：an equipment → equipment
参考译文：使铁成型的设备的一部分通常被铸铁工人称做"机械工具"

40. In pools, goldfish are not just ornamental: since they feed on mosquito larva they are also benefit.

答案：D
改正：benefit→ benefic 或 beneficial
分析：benefic a.有益处的, beneficial a.有益处的， benefit (n,vt,vi)
参考译文：在水池种,金鱼不仅用于观赏,它们还吃蚊子的幼虫,所以,它们是有益的.

1998 年 08 月语法题

1．Because air is highly compressible, ____ to define a clear upper boundary of the atmosphere.
(A) it is impossible
(B) impossible is
(C) so the impossibility
(D) is the impossibility

答案：A
分析：逗号之前是一个原因状语从句,而逗号后面缺主语和 谓语,能组成完整句的只有 A（黄金规则 1）
参考译文：因为空气高度可压缩,所以要想给大气层定义一个清楚的外延是不可能的 .

2．BASIC, the acronym for Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code, is a high - level Instruction Code, is a high - level computer programming language_____.

(A) learning relatively simple
(B) related it simply to learning
(C) simple and relative to learn
(D) that is relatively simple to learn

答案：D
分析：题干中有了完整的主谓宾,要填的内容有两种可能:
1.作为句子的一个成分(定语,状语等)
2.从句(要有连接词,完整的主谓宾), 从意思上可以看出,选 D,定语从句
参考译文：BASIC 是 Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code 的首字母缩写,它是一学起来想对简单的高级计算机编程语言。

3. ____ Frances Perkins held the post of labor secretary for twelve years.
(A) The first woman appointed by a United States President to a cabinet position was
(B) The first woman appointed by a United States President to a cabinet position
(C) Appointed by a United States President to a cabinet position was the first woman who
(D) The first woman was appointed by a United States President to a cabinet position who

答案：B
分析：题干中有了完整的主谓宾,要填的内容有两种可能:
1.作为句子的一个成分,这里只可能是主语同位语
2.从句(要有连接词,完整的主谓宾).
由此排除 A, C, D
参考译文：F.P.是第一个由美国总统任命的内阁成员,她担任劳动部长长达 12 年之久.

4. ____ at the turn of the century, the Minnesota State Capitol building is made of white granite and marble.
(A) Erected
(B) Was erected
(C) To erect it
(D) Erecting it

答案：A
分析：题干中有了完整的主谓宾,要填的内容有两种可能:
1.作为句子的一个成分(定语,状语等)
2.从句(要有连接词,完整的主谓宾)排除 B 看 erect 和 M.S.C.building 的关系,肯定是被动关系,所以选过去分词 erected。

参考译文：M.S.C.building 建于世纪之交,它是由花岗岩和大理石建成.

5. A stream of volcanic lava flows differently, -- on the sort of ground it flows over.

(B) depending
(C) that dependent
(D) when it depended

答案：B
分析：题干中有了完整的主谓宾,要填的内容有两种可能:
1.作为句子的一个成分(定语,状语等)
2.从句(要有连接词,完整的主谓宾)排除 C, D
看逗号前后成分的关系,是一种因果或者方式状语的关系,这里如果用不定式,不能表示出因果或者方式的关系,所以选 B, depending on...动词现在分词做状语
参考译文：火山熔岩由于其所流过的地表类型的不同,会有不同的流动方式.

6. ____ large amounts of vitamin E found in green leaves, such as lettuce, and in cereals, especially in wheat germ.
(A) The
(B) They have
(C) There are
(D) Because of

答案：C
分析：题干中缺乏主语谓语,所以 排除 A, C
如果选 B. they 指代不明,故肯定不对
所以选 C, there be 句型
参考译文：绿叶例如生菜和谷物尤其是麦芽中含有大量的维生素 E.

7. A popular belief ____ radio and television have homogenized the language of the United States.
(A) states that
(B) that is stated
(C) that states
(D) stating that

答案：A
分析：排除 B, C, D,因为如果选它们中的任何一个,整个句子将没有谓语宾语.
参考译文：人们通常认为广播和电视使得美国各地的语言趋于同一.

8. The astronomical unit is the average distance of the Earth from the Sun ____ is the standard of distances in the Solar System.
(A) and
(B) also
(C) in addition
(D) because

答案：A
分析：空前后的两个 is 是并列关系,而答案中只有 A 可以连接两个并列的动词。
参考译文：天文单位是太阳和地球之间的平均距离,它也是太阳系中度量距离的一个尺度。

9. In 1952 Ernest Hemingway published The Old Man and the Sea ____.
(A) won him the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954
(B) and the Nobel Prize for Literature won in 1954
(C) in 1954 won the Nobel Prize for Literature for this work.

(D) a work that won him the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954

分析：题干中有了完整的主谓宾, 要填的内容有两种可能:
1.作为句子的一个成分(定语,状语等)
2.从句(要有连接词,完整的主谓宾),故排除 A(缺乏主语),B(缺乏宾语),C(缺乏主语).D.当同位语和n.关系特别密切时,可以省略两者之间的逗号.
参考译文：1952 年，Ernest Hemingway 出版了 《老人与海》，一部为他在 1954 年赢得了诺贝尔文学奖的著作。

10. Many birds have feathers____-with their surroundings.
(A) colors blend
(B) that colors to blend
(C) whose colors blend
(D) of which the colors that blend

答案：C
分析：题干中有了完整的主谓宾,要填的内容有两种可能:
1.作为句子的一个成分(定语,状语等)
2.从句(要有连接词,完整的主谓宾),故排除 A, B。
C. D 备选,可以判断 feather 后面是一个 feather 的定语从句,选 C, whose 指代 feather
参考译文：许多鸟羽毛的颜色和它们生存环境的颜色融为一体.

11. Mosaic is the art of closely setting small, colored pieces, such as stone or glass, into a surface --.
(A) and create a decorative design
(B) and a decorative design creates
(C) to create a decorative design
(D) that a decorative design is created

答案：C
分析：题干中有了完整的主谓宾,要填的内容有两种可能:
1.作为句子的一个成分(定语,状语等) 2.从句(要有连接词,完整的主谓宾)
如果选 A, create 做并列谓语,但是由于主语 mosaic 时单数名词,所以如果是 creates 的话才有正确的可能
B.缺宾语
D.成分不明
所以选 C,动词不定式做目的状语
参考译文：M 是一种艺术,这种艺术将许多紧密排列的有色小颗粒,例如石头或者玻璃碎片镶嵌到平面上,来作为装饰.

12.____ that distinguish human beings from mother primates are related to the ability of people to stand upright and walk on two legs.
(A) Many of the physical characteristics
(B) Of the many physical characteristics
(C) The physical characteristics are many
(D) There are many physical characteristics

答案：A
分析：题干中已经有了完整的谓语,宾语,所以正确答案必然是主语或者主语从句
A.备选
B.不是名词性的短语,不可以作主语
C.缺乏引导词,所以不可能是主语从句
D.缺乏引导词,所以不可能是从句。

故选 A
参考译文：把人类和灵长类动物分开的许多特点都与人类能够直立行走的能力有关.

13.The letters of Abigail Adams to her husband and future President, John, ____ during the American Revolution, conveyed a vivid picture of the times
(A) were written
(B) which written
(C) written
(D) written when

答案：C
分析：题干中已经有了完整的主谓宾,所以要填的部分只能是一个定语,状语,或者从句
A.没有引导词,不对
B.从句中没有谓语动词,不对
C.过去分词做定语,备选
D. during when 不能连在一起用.
所以选 C
参考译文：在美国内战时期,A.A.给她丈夫--未来的总统 J 的信是当时那个时代的一个真实写照.

14. The lenses in an optical microscope bend the light passing through a specimen to form an image of that specimen that is much larger ____ actually viewed.
(A) than it
(B) than the one
(C) one than
(D) than one which

答案：B
分析：than 前后必须要有可比性,than 前面用作比较的是 an image 那么后面的必须是一个可以替代 image 的东西。
A 备选
B 备选
C 不对,因为 than 后面根本没有任何名词性的东西了
D 不对,one 前面没有限定词,而且后面的定语从句没有谓语了.
空后面的 actually viewed 是做前面东西的后置定语,而 A 中的 it 是个代词,代词是不可能有定语来修饰的,所以 A 不对,选 B
one 指代 image, actually viewed 做它的后置定语.
参考译文：光学显微镜中的透镜将穿过物体的光折射成像,而这个折射成的像比那个物体实际上
看起来要大很多.

15. Not only ____ as a cooked dish the world over, but it is also used as the base of many other foods, condiments, and even beverages.
(A) eating rice
(B) rice is eaten
(C) people eat rice
(D) is rice eaten

答案：D
分析：not only...but also...
but also 后面的主语是 it 很明显,指代 rice,所以很容易排除 C 答案
A 缺主语
B 语序不对,如果是正常语序,应该是 Rice is not only eaten...
D 正确,not only 放句首,该句子倒装.
参考译文：全世界的人们不仅把米用来做饭吃,而且咳把它用作其他很多食品,调味品甚至

是饮品的原料
参照高分语法 12 章.}

16. According to modern astronomers, the space between the planets and stars is not empty; rather he is filled with something called dark matter.

答案：C
分析：这里的动词指代前面的 the space,是物,不是人,所以要用 it。
改正：he → it
参考译文：现代宇航员证明行星恒星之间的空间不是空的,这个空间充满了一种叫做黑暗物质的东西.

17.In the late nineteenth century, journalist and publisher William Randolph Hearst established a vast publishing empire that included Eighteen newspapers in twelve city.

答案：D
分析：city 前面是 twelve,所以后面要用复数
改正：city → cities
参考译文：在十九世纪晚期,作为新闻记者和出版商的 W.R.H 建立了一个庞大的出版帝国,它囊括了 12 个城市的 18 种报纸。

18. Because the diamond is the hardest naturally substance, it is used in industry for to cut, grinding, and boring other hard materials.

答案：C
分析：for 后面的 to cut, grinding 和 boring 明显是并列成分,所以 cut 的形式必须和 grind, bore 一样,所以要改成动名词
改正：to cut → cutting
参考译文：因为钻石是最为坚硬的天然物质,它被用于切割,磨和钻其他的坚硬物质

19. Electromagnet will remain magnetized only as longer as electricity flows through it 。
D

答案：B
分析：as...as 中间只能够放形容词原级
改正：longer → long
参考译文：只要有电流一直通过电磁石,它就能够一直保持磁力.

20. Being chemical compounds, minerals have characteristic shapes and colors, whereas do rocks not.

答案：D
分析：whereas conj.然而.但是 表转折
后面跟正常语序,不要倒装

改正：do rocks not → rocks do not
参考译文：矿石作为一种化合物,有其特有的形状和颜色,而岩石没有.

first aerial photographs were taken from a balloon while the Civil War in the United States.

答案：D
分析：while 后面加的可以是从句,或者从句的省略形式(通常是一个动宾结构或者系表结构),而 during + 时间段,表示在某一段时间内.
改正：while → during
参考译文：一些从空中拍摄的图片是在美国内战时期从热气球上往下拍的.

22. Beyond their importance as a source of food for both people and animals, corn is also used to produce alcohol-based fuels.

答案：A
分析：这里的代词指代的是后面的主语 corn,明显是单数,因为 corn 后面的谓语用的是 is,所以要把 their 改成 its
改正：their → its
参考译文：玉米除了用来作为人和动物的食物之外,还被用作制造酒精燃料.

23. The Bollingen Prize in poetry established of the Bollingen Foundation, is a $1,000 award for the year's highest achievement in poetry in the United States.

答案：B.
分析：established by sb. 由 Sb.建造,设立等等
改正：of → by
参考译文：诗歌界的 B.奖是由 B.资金会设立的,它颁发给美国诗歌界每年取得最高成就者,奖金为 1000 美圆.

24. For more eighty years, scientists have argued over whether life exists on the planet Mars.

答案：A.
分析：more 是比较级,有比较级,就必定要有比较对象,所以必须有 than
改正：more eighty → more than eighty
参考译文：对于是否有生命存在于火星这一问题,科学家争论了 80 多年.

25. Ludmilla Turkevich, known as a translator and scholar in the field of Russian literature, she became a member of the faculty of Princeton University during

the Second World War.

答案：C
分析：是同位语,所以这里得 she 就多余了 .
改正：she became → became
参考译文：L.T.是俄国文学界著名的翻译家和学者,她在二战期间成为了普林斯顿大学的老师

26. The Architectural History Foundation was established in 1977 to support the publication of on architecture.

答案：D
分析：book 是单数可数名词.不能单独出现,前面必须有限定词,或者将其改成复数形式
改正：book → books
参考译文：建筑历史基金于 1977 年成立,该基金用于支持建筑界重要刊物的出版.

27. Wildlife photographers are involved of a new government project to docum the 50 most endangered species in the United States.

答案：A
分析：be involved in 参与,专注于。
改正：are involved of → are involved in
参考译文：野外生物摄影家们正在参与政府的一个新项目,该项目通过影片，摄影或其他形式来记录美国最濒危的 50 种动物.

28.Most bats roost in crevices, caves, or building by day and are active at night or twilight.

答案：B
分析：crevices, caves, or building 应该是平行结构，所以 building 后面要加 s
改正：building → buildings
参考译文：大部分的蝙蝠白天栖息在岩壁,岩洞或者建筑物里,在晚上或者黄昏外出活动.

29． hanges within the chemist structure of single genes may be induced by exposure to radiation and extreme temperatures.

答案：A
分析：chemist n.化学家,药剂师 chemical n.化学的
改正：chemist → chemical
参考译文：暴露在辐射和极端的温度下可能会导致单个基因化学结构的变化

30. A landmark famous, the Brooklyn Bridge in New Yolk was one of the first woven wire cable suspension bridges ever constructed.

答案：A
分析：形容词做名词的定语,一般都放在名词前面.
改正：landmark famous→ famous landmark
参考译文：纽约的一个著名标志--:布鲁克林桥，是世界上最早建造的钢索吊桥之一.

31 Industry's need for more and minerals is a constant challenge to the mining industry to make new discoveries.

答案：B

分析：more 和 minerals 中间没有必要加 and.
minerals
参考译文：工业对更多矿石的需求一直是对于采矿业的一大挑战,因为这使得他们必须不断有新

{补充 most 用法:当 most 表示大多数时，之前不加 the, 并且有两种形式来表示大多数，分别为：
most + 名词，如：most people, most Indian tribes；
most + of + 限定词 + 名词或代词，如：most of his paintings，most of us, most of the modern artists
2. most 有时意思等同于 very, 此时 most 之前用不定冠词，如：a most lovely girl, a most impressive proposal }

32. The waters of Hanauma Bay in Oahu, Hawaii, are known for the color, diversity and abundant of their tropical fish.

答案：C
分析：are know for the color, diversity and abundant,在这里,color, diversity 和 abundant 之间有 and 连接,表明它们是并列关系,所以词性也必须相同,abundant 是 adj.所以必须把它改成 n. 而且 of 前面不可能是形容词.
改正：abundant → abundance
参考译文：夏威夷洲 O.地的 H.海湾以其热带鱼的色彩、多样性和丰富而闻名

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35．After 1845, pestilence spread in Boston, but before then, Boston was a city in which the life span of its citizens was long and disease was rarely.

答案：D
分析：系表结构里,副词不能够做表语,而形容词可以跟 BE 动词构成表语.
改正：rarely → rare
参考译文：1845 年以后,瘟疫在波士顿蔓延开来,在此之前，波士顿人寿命很长,而且很少生病.

36.Entomologists, scientists who study insects, are often concerned with the fungus, poisonous, or by a particular insect.

答案：C
分析：fungus, poisonous, virus 是并列的三个词,中间以 or 连接.所以三个词的词性必须相同,fungus, virus 都是名词,所以要将 Poisonous 改成 poison
改正：poisonous→poison
参考译文：研究寄生昆虫的科学家通常要研究某些特定昆虫所携带的真菌,毒素,或者病毒.
{补充：study 题型，TOEFL 考试重点}. study ,learn ,know ,understand 后加 (why or how)

37.The eight stripes of red, white, and blue on state flag of Hawaii represent Hawaii's eight major islands.

答案：B
分析：state flag 单数可数名词,不可单独出现,除非前面有限定词,或者改成复数,这里只能改前面,因为 flag 没有画线,所以改成 the state flag
重点：单数可数名次不能单独存在
改正：on state →on the state
参考译文：夏威夷的州旗上的红白兰八个条纹代表了夏威夷的八个主要大岛.

38. Cool temperatures, shade, moist, and the presence of dead organic material provide the ideal living conditions for mushrooms.

答案：A
分析：temperature,shade,moist 和 presence 是四个并列的词,由 and 连接,并列的词的词性必须相同,
所以把 moist (a.潮湿的)改成 moisture (n.潮湿,湿气)
改正：moist → moisture
参考译文：低温,阴暗,湿气以及腐烂的有机物,是蘑菇生长的理想环境.

39. Metalworkers use the term "machine tool" to refer to a piece of an equipment used for shaping metal.

答案：B
分析：前面已经有了 a piece of,所以后面不能再加 an 了
改正：an equipment → equipment
参考译文：使铁成型的设备的一部分通常被铸铁工人称做"机械工具"

40. In pools, goldfish are not just ornamental: since they feed on mosquito larva they are also benefit.

答案：D
改正：benefit→ benefic 或 beneficial
分析：benefic a.有益处的, beneficial a.有益处的， benefit (n,vt,vi)

参考译文：在水池种,金鱼不仅用于观赏,它们还吃蚊子的幼虫,所以,它们是有益的.

1998 年 08 月北美语法题

1 Dairy farming is _____ leading agricultural activity in the Unites States.
(A) a
(B) at
(C) then
(D) none

答案：A.
分析：这是一个简单句。宾语是 activity ，可数名词，所以选择 A。
参考译文：乳牛业是美国农业的主导产业。
难度：1

2 Although thunder and lightning are produced at the same time, light waves travel faster ____, so we see the lightning before we hear the under.
(A) than sound waves do
(B) than sound waves are
(C) do sound waves
(D) sound waves

答案：A.
分析：faster 为比较级，所以后面肯定跟 than 。首先排除 C 和 D。再在 than 后面寻找一个指代 travel 的词，当然是 do，而不能是 are。所以选 A。
*相关语法要点：为避免重复，可以把 than 之后的从句中有些成分可以省略，只把相比部分突出出来。在省略的过程中，若 than 之后的谓语部分相同，比较的是主语部分，那么谓语动词部分通常用助动词 do 来代替。并且习惯上倒装（do ＋ 主语）。（详见托福语法高分要点第 9 页）
参考译文：虽然打雷和闪电是同时产生的，但是由于光波的传播速度比声波快。所以我们总是先看到闪电再听到打雷。
难度：1

3 Beef cattle ____ of all livestock for economic growth in certain geographic regions.
(A) the most are important
(B) are the most important
(C) the most important are
(D) that are the most important

答案：B.
分析：这是一个简单句，缺谓语。直接在选项中找合适作谓语的就可以了，答案是 B。谓语是 are，宾语是 the most important of all livestock .另外，在遇到比较级的时候，还可以先判断是比较级还是最高级。当然，这道题因为选项都是最高级，所以就不用想了。
参考译文：肉牛是在一些特定地理区域中保持经济增长最重要的牲畜。
难度：1

4 The discovery of the halftone process in photography in 1881 made it ____ photographs in books and newspapers.
(A) the possible reproduction
(B) possible to reproduce
(C) the possibility of reproducing
(D) possibly reproduced

答案：B.
分析：典型的 it 做形式主语题。“make it adj to do sth”直接选就可以了。
*相关语法要点：make possible 的三种形式，“make + 名词＋ possible”、“make + possible +名词(名

词短语较长时)”、“make it possible (for sb) to do （it 作形式主语）”。（详见托福语法高分要点第 32

年摄影术的中间色过程被发现，使得在书和报纸中复制照片成为可能。

5 Flag Day is a legal holiday only in the state of Pennsylvania, ____ Betsy Ross sewed the first American flag.
(A) which
(B) where
(C) that
(D) has

答案：B.
分析：逗号前是一个完整的句子，逗号后也是一个完整的句子，所以空格选连词构成复合句，或代词构成定语从句。选项中没有连词，所以肯定是非限制性定语从句，先行词是 Pennsylvania，引导词在定语从句中一定作语法成分。而从句中主语，宾语都已经完整，所以选 where 在定语从句中作地点状语。故选 B。
*相关语法要点：定语从句（详见托福语法高分要点第 37 页）
参考译文：国旗日只有在宾州才是法定节假日，第一面国旗就是在 Betsy Ross 缝制的。
难度：2

6 ____ vastness of the Grand Canyon, it is difficult to capture it in a single photograph.
(A) While the
(B) The
(C) For the
(D) Because of the

答案：D.
分析：逗号后面是完整的句子，逗号前面是名词短语。所以逗号前面很可能是介词结构，分词结构，或者主语的同谓语，状语从句的一种. 选项 while 后面跟从句，for 当“因为”讲的时候也是连词，通常不放于句首后面跟从句。D 构成介词短语，作原因状语。短语 because of 之后常接名词或动名词表原因。
*相关语法要点：介词短语作状语是填空题的重要考点，若空格处或空格所在部分之后是完整的主谓句，且两部分之间多以逗号隔开，若选项中无从句结构和分词，此时空格处需填入介宾短语作状语。（详见托福语法高分要点第 31 页）
参考译文：由于 Grand Canyon（大峡谷）非常大，所以很难在一张照片上捕捉全景。
难度：2

7 Speciation, ___, results when an animal population becomes isolated by some factor, usually geographic.
(A) form biological species
(B) biological species are formed
(C) which forming biological species
(D) the formation of biological species

答案：D.
分析：两个逗句之间，是一个插入语。扫一眼选项，发现是对主语的补充说明，所以是主语的同位语，或者是定语从句。但是 speciation 与 biological species' formation 是同一个意思，所以是同位语，找一个同样是名词性的可以做同位语的，选 D。
(A) 动宾结构，不能做插入语；
(B) 一个完整句，也不能做插入语；
(C) 定语从句不能用分词，如果 which forms biological species , 语法可以，逻辑不通。
*相关语法要点：填空题中若除去空格部分是完整的主谓结构，且空格与句子其他部分之间用两个逗号隔开或用一个逗号隔开一边，则空格处应该填入同位语或定语（详见托福语法高分要点

第 33 页）
参考译文：物种形成，就是指生态物种的构成，通常是在当一个动物群体因为某些因素（比如地理因

8 In this pure state antimony has no important uses, but ___ with other substances, it is an extremely useful metal.
(A) When combined physically or chemically
(B) combined when physically or chemically
(C) the physical and chemical combination
(D) it is combined physically and chemically

答案：A.
分析：but 连接一个并列句，直接看 but 后。逗号后面为一个完整简单句，前面即 but 后应为状语部分，可以是状语从句，分词，或介宾短语作状语。A 候选，分词作状语。
B 语序不对，C 缺少介词，D 缺少连词。
*相关语法要点：过去分词作状语（详见托福语法高分要点第 23 页）。
参考译文：锑在单质状态下没有什么重要的作用，但一旦物理上或化学上与其他物质相混合，就会变成非常有用的金属。
难度：2

9 The dawn redwood appears _____ some 100 million years ago in northern forests around the world.
(A) was flourished
(B) having to flourish
(C) to have flourished
(D) have flourished

答案：C.
分析："appear to do"or"appear to be done"是 appear 的固定用法，直接选 C。此句相当于 It appears that the dawn redwood have flourished some 100 million years ago …. 。
参考译文：红衫木大约数百万年前就在世界上的北部森林中繁荣生长起来。
难度：1

10 Beginning in the Middle Ages, composers of Western music used a system of notating their compositions _____ be performed by musicians.
(A) will
(B) that
(C) and when to
(D) so they could

答案：D.
分析：逗号前为状语，逗号后至空格前为一个完整的主谓宾结构，空格后面又包括谓语"be performed"，判断空格里应该填个连接成分。故选 D。
(A) 句子里同时有两个谓语了，错；
(B) "that be"时态和逻辑都不通；
(C) when to 要译为何时了，句意不通。
参考译文：自中世纪开始，西方音乐的作曲家们就使用了一套标注他们作品的方法，使得音乐家们可以通过读懂这种标注方法来演奏他们的作品。
难度：2

11 Civil Rights are the freedoms and rights ____ as a member of a community, state or nation.
(A) may have person
(B) may have a person who
(C) a person may have
(D) and a person may have

分析：空格前是一个完整的主谓宾结构，空格和空格后面构成从句。可以是复合从句（定语从
）也可以是并列连词引导的并列从句。
(A)一个句子中同时两个谓语动词，错；若要构成定语从句，没有引导词，若要构成并列从句，没有连词和主语。
(B)逻辑混乱，错；
(C)构成定语从句，因为先行词 freedoms and rights 在定语从句中作宾语，故可以省去关系代词。选 C。
(D)语法讲上没有错，但是句意不通，还是错。
*相关语法要点：定语从句（详见托福语法高分要点第 36 页）。
参考译文：公民权是一个人作为社会、国家或民族的一员所应有的自由和权利。
难度：1

12 Richard Wright enjoyed success and influence ____ among Black American writers if his era.
(A) were unparalleled
(B) are unparalleled
(C) unparalleled
(D) the unparalleled

答案：C.
分析：空格之前主谓宾均全。后面看上去是形容 success and influence .
(A) 句子中同时出现两个谓语；错。
(B) 同上理；
(C) 分词作定语 相当于 which are unparalleled 所以选 C。
(D) “the”的使用莫名其妙。
参考译文：Richard Wright 所享有的成功和影响力，在与他同时代的美国黑人作家中是无与伦比的。
难度：1

13 ____ of large mammals once dominated the North American prairies the American bison and the pronghorn antelope.
(A) There are two species
(B) With two species
(C) Two species are
(D) Two species

答案：D.
分析：空格之后句子的谓语宾语都已经有了，所以在选项中寻找一个主语。选 D。
(A) 一个句子有两个谓语了；
(B) 没有主语；
(C) 同 A，一个句子有两个谓语了。
参考译文：曾有两种大型哺乳类动物统治着北美草原：美洲野牛和叉角羚羊。
难度：2

14 Franklin D. Roosewelt was ____ the great force of radio and the opportunity it provided for taking government policies directly to the people.
(A) as the first President he understood fully
(B) the first president that to fully understand
(C) the first President fully understood
(D) the first President to understand fully

答案：D.
分析：空格之前只有主语和系动词，所以空格里至少应该包括表语。然后后面的部分应该是补足语或者

定语从句。
，而且没有连接词又出现了一个完整句；
就算要接定语从句，也要用 who；
一个句子里又同时出现了两个谓语，而没有任何的连接词或引导词。
(D) 不定式作定语，修饰 president 。
*相关语法要点：由序数词修饰的名词后面多用不定式作定语。（详见托福语法高分要点第 20 页）。
参考译文：Franklin D. Roosewelt 是第一个充分认识到广播的巨大作用的总统，并且看到了广播可以提供将政府的政策直接传达给民众的机会。
难度：1

15 During the late fifteenth century ____ of the native societies of America had professions in the fields of arts and crafts.
(A) only a few
(B) a few but
(C) few, but only
(D) a few only

答案：A.
分析：空格处应为句子的主语，且 only 是用来修饰 a few 的。所以只能选 A。
B、C、D 均是逻辑混乱。
参考译文：在十五世纪早期，美国只有很少一些地方有艺术和手工业领域的职业。
难度：1

16 The firstly naval battle of the Revolutionary War was fought off the coast of Machias, Maine in June, 1775.

答案：A.
分析：修饰名词的只能是形容词，故 A 错。fight off 击退。
改正：firstly →first 。
参考译文：1775 年 6 月，独立战争的第一场海战在缅因州，沿 Machias 海岸线打响。
难度：1

17 The public ceremonies of the Plains Indians are lesser elaborate than those of the Navajo, in the Southwest.

答案：B.
分析：less 本身已经是比较级了，不用再加 er。B 错。
改正：lesser →less 。
参考译文：在东西部，Plains 印第安人的公共仪式不如 Navajo 人那么繁索。
难度：1

18 In some species of fish, such the three-spined stickleback, the male, not the female, performs the task of caring for the young.

答案：B.
分析：先说是“some species”，紧接着以“three-spined stickleback”举例，应该用 such as,而不是 such，B 错。
改正：such the →such as the 。

参考译文：一些鱼类，比如 three-spined stickleback，就是雄性，而不是雌性，承担照顾幼鱼的任务。

in September 1989, tennis champion Christine Evert was the most famous woman athlete in the Unites States.

答案：A.
分析：in September 1989 时间状语表示应该用过去式，A 错。
改正：retires →retired 。
参考译文：网球冠军 Christine Evert 在 1989 年 9 月退役，她是当时美国最著名的运动员。
难度：1

20 The ancient Romans used vessels equipped with sails and banks of oars to transporting their armies.

答案：D.
分析：不定式 to 后面要加动词原型，D 错。
改正：to transporting → to transport 。
参考译文：古代罗马人用船只来运送武器，这些船上配有用于航海和浅滩航行的浆。
难度：1

21 Dinosaurs are traditionally classified as cold-blooded reptiles, but recent evidence based on eating habits, posture and skeletal structural suggests some may have been warm-blooded.

答案：C.
分析：注意 and .“skeletal structural”显然应该是一个与“habits”、“posture”并列的名词短词。而“structural”为形容词，故 C 错。
改正：structural → structures 。
参考译文：Dinosaur 按惯例被分为冷血型爬行动物。而近来对其饮食习惯、资态和骨骼结构的研究所得到的证据显示，他们中的一些有可能是温血型的。
难度：1

22 Since the Great Depression of the 1930’s, social programs such as Social Security have been built into the economy to help avert severity business declines.

答案：D.
分析：“severity”在这里表示“严重的”，修饰“business declines”，故应该用形容词形式。D 错。
改正：severity → severe 。
参考译文：二十世纪三十年代的经济大萧条以来，一些社会项目如社会基金就建立了起来，以帮助规避严重的经济衰退（所带来的风险）。
难度：1

23 In the 1970’s consumer activities succeeded in promoting laws that set safety standards for automobiles, children’s clothing and a widely range of household products.

答案：D.
题的错误一样，修饰名词 range 的应该是形容词，widely 是副词，故 D 错。

七十年代，消费者运动成功地促使法律为汽车、儿童服装以及大量的家居用品制订了安全标准。
难度：1

24 Zoos in New Orleans, San Diego, Detroit, and the Bronx have become biological parks where animals roams free and people watch from across a moat.

答案：C.
分析：animals 是复数，谓语动词也要用复数形式，C 错。易错项：D，思路：选择最有把握认为是错误的选项。
改正：roams free →roam free 。
参考译文：新奥尔良、圣地亚哥、底特律以及布朗克斯的公园已经变成了生态公园，在这些公园里，动物们都自由自在的漫步，而人们透过环绕公园的隔离装置来观赏这些动物。
难度：1

25 In human beings as in other mammal, hairs around the eyes and ears and in the nose prevent dust, insects, and other matter from entering these organs.

答案：A.
分析：other 修饰可数名词复数，A 错。
改正： mammal →mammals 。
参考译文：人类和其他哺乳类动物一样，都会在眼睛、耳朵和鼻子周围长毛发，以防止灰尘、昆虫和其他东西进入。
难度：1

26 The Rocky Mountains were explored by fur traders during the early 1800's, in a decades preceding the United States Civil War.

答案：C.
分析：因为时间在逗号前面已经明确提出，所以下文出现是特指，而且上文说的是十八世纪早期，不知道具体是哪一年，下文的 decades 又用的是复数，所以不能用 a。C 错。
*注：这种冠词题是改错题中比较难的，要特别注意。
改正： a →the 。
参考译文：洛基山脉是由一些做毛皮生意的商人在十九世纪早期发现的，也就是美国独立战争爆发的几十年前。
难度：1

27 The works of the author Herman Melville are literary creations of a high order, blending fact, fiction, adventure, and subtle symbolic.

答案：D.
分析：形容词应该修饰名词的问题，symbolic 为形容词，形容词不能修饰形容词，故 D 错。
改正：symbolic →symbol 。

参考译文：Herman Melville 的作品是集写实、虚构、历险以及精妙的象徵手法为一体的高格调的文学

28 Each chemical element is characterized to the number of protons that an atom of that element contains, called its atomic number.

答案：B.
分析：被动语态应为 be done by 形式，故 B 错。that 引导定语从句修饰 protons.。
改正：to →by 。
参考译文：每一个化学元素特征都是由其原子所包含的质子数决定的，也称为原子序数。
难度：2

29 The body structure that developed in birds over millions of years is well designed for flight, being both lightly in weight and remarkably strong.

答案：D.
分析：is light in weight = weight is light= is a light weight。又是“应该用形容词修饰名词”。lightly 为副词，不能作表语，故 D 错。逗号后面为分词作状语。
改正：lightly →light 。
参考译文：鸟类的身体结构经过千百年的繁衍变得重量很轻又足够强壮，非常适合飞行。
难度：1

30 From 1905 to 1920, American novelist Edith Wharton was at the height of her writing career, publishing of her three most famous novels.

答案：C.
分析：publish 是及物动词，直接加宾语就可以了，不用 of ，故 C 错。
改正：of her →her 。
参考译文：美国小说家 Edith Wharton 在 1905 年到 1920 年期间出版发行了她最著名的三本小说，达到了她写作事业的巅峰。
难度：1

31 In the early twentieth century, there was considerable interesting among sociologists in the fact that in the United States the family was losing its traditional roles.

答案：A.
分析：又是形容词应该修饰名词。 interesting 为形容词，故 A 错。that 引导同位语从句。
*相关语法要点：that 在同位语从句中不担当成分，而且不能省略。并不是每个名词都可以接同位语从句的，可接同位语从句的名词有：fact , reason, idea, news, hope, doubt, belief , proof 等.。
改正：interesting →interest 。
参考译文：二十世纪早期，社会学家投入了极大的热情来研究美国家庭正在失去其传统的角色这一事实。
难度：1

32 Although pure diamond is colorless and transparent, when contaminated with other material it may ranging from pastels to opaque black.

答案：D.
分析：various + 可数名词复数。故 D 错。另外， a variation of +可数名词复数。
改正：color →colors 。
参考译文：虽然纯钻古是无色透明的，但是如果与其他的物质相混合，就会呈现出从浅淡色到不透明的黑色等各式各样的颜色。
难度：1

33 Comparative anatomy is concerned to the structural differences among animal forms.

答案：A. 分析：concern 的固定搭配应该是“be concerned with 关于，参与”，故 A 错。
改正：concerned to →concerned with 。
参考译文：比较解剖学关注的是动物形态中的结构差异。
难度：2

34 A seismograph records oscillation of the ground caused by seismic waves, vibrations that travel from its point of origin through the Earth or along its surface.

答案：C.
分析：its 应该是指代 vibrations。所以应该是复数。故 C 错。逗号后面为 seismic waves 的同位语。
改正：its →their 。
参考译文：地震仪记录的是由地震波引起的地面的振动，这种振动从震源开始，在地球内部或沿地球表面传播。
难度：1

35 Electric lamps came into widespread use during the early 1900's and have replaced other type of fat, gas, or oil lamps for almost every purpose.

答案：B.
分析：应为“other types of”，other +可数名词复数，B 错。
改正：type →types 。
参考译文：电灯从二十世纪早期开始广泛传播，并几乎在所有的用途中取代了脂灯、汽灯和油灯。
难度：1

36 Located in Canada, the Columbia Ice field covers area of 120 square miles and is 3,30 feet thick in some places.

答案：A.
分析：“an area of ”表“多少面积”。故 A 错。
*注：这种涉及冠词的题通常不易判断，要特别注意。
改正：covers area →covers an area 。
参考译文：哥伦比亚冰原位于加拿大，面积为 120 平方英里，部分地区深达 3,30 英尺。
难度：2

37 Composer Richard Rodgers and lyricist Oscar Hammerstein Ⅱ brought to the musical Oklahoma! musical and theatrical backgrounds as well as familiar with forms of operetta and musical comedy.

答案：C.
分析："familiar"应该是由"as well as"连接的，与"backgrounds"并列的成分，所以应该是名词。故 C 错。
*注意：这是一个宾语后置的结构，因为"extensive musical …… comedy"本来应该是 brought 的宾语，因为太长了，就后置了。不过无论有没有看出来，都不影响做题。extensive 是修饰 backgrounds 而不是修饰 musical and theatrical 所以没有错误。
改正：familiar →familiarity 。
参考译文：作曲家 Richard Rodgers 和抒情诗人 Oscar Hammerstein Ⅱ融合他们深厚的音乐和戏剧背景以及对歌剧和音乐剧传统形式的熟悉，创作出了动人的 Oklahoma!。
难度：2

38 Because of its vast tracts of virtually uninhabited northern forest, Canada has one of the lowest population density in the world.

答案：D.
分析：最高级中："one of the ＋ adj（最高级）＋可数名词复数"。故 D 错。
改正：density →densities 。
参考译文：加拿大北部是大片的无人居住的森林，因此它是世界上人口密度最小的国家之一。
难度：1。

39 Rice, which it still forms the staple diet of much of the world's population,grows best in hot, wet lands.

答案：A.
分析：在第一个逗句之后，是一个定语从句。定语从句中引导词作句子成分，"which"已指代了"rice"做主语了，"it"的出现就使得一个从句里有两个主语，所以 A 错。
*注意：一定记住定语从句中引导词作句子成分。
改正：which it still →which still 。
参考译文：大米至今仍然是世界上绝大多数人口的主食，它在温热的环境中生长得最好。
难度：2

40 Government money appropriated for art in the 1930's made possible hundreds of murals and statues still admiration in small towns all over the Unites States.

答案：C.
分析："still admiration"做"murals and statues"的后置定句，所以不能用名词，故 C 错。
appropriate for 拨出(款项等)供...之用。
改正：admiration →admirable 。
参考译文：十九世纪三十年代政府特别为艺术设置了政府资金，从而现在在遍布全美的小城镇都可以欣赏到墙画和雕塑。
难度：1

1998 年 10 月语法题

1.The socialization process explains _____ of societies through successive generations but also the ability of a society's members to have meaningful interactions.
(A) that continuity, only not
(B) continuity, only not that
(C) the only continuity not
(D) not only the continuity

答案：D
分析：not only...but also 结构。（固定搭配）
句子主谓完整，缺宾语，选 D 组成平行结果做宾语。
（A）如选 that，则引导的从句无谓语。
（B）固定搭配错误
（C）固定搭配错误
参考译文：社会化进程说明，不仅社会的连续性通过相续的数代人（得以实现），而且社会成员的能力（在社会化过程中）互相间产生了深远影响。

2.Heat transfer takes place when _____ with a warmer substance.
(A) is there a colder substance
(B) a colder substance comes into contact
(C) does the colder substance contact
(D) contacts a colder substance

答案：B
分析：when 前是完整的主句，所以 when 引导时间状语从句。
when 后面+ 完整句
（A）语序错误，成了疑问句语序
（C）语序错误，成了疑问句语序
（D）从句无主语
参考译文：当一个相对更冷的物体与一个相对较暖的物体接触时，就会发生热传递。

3.Formerly called natural philosophy, physics has retained _____ of understanding the structure of the natural world and explaining natural phenomena.
(A) its original aim
(B) it aimed originally
(C) its original aim was
(D) aiming originally

答案：A
分析：主句缺少宾语，只有名词短语，代词宾格，动名词和名词从句可以做宾语。
of 后为宾语的修饰成分。
（B）谓语重复，且无从句连接词
（C）谓语重复，且无从句连接词
（D）现在分词做定语，选 D 仍缺宾语
参考译文：物理以前被称为自然科学，因此至今仍保持有它最初的目的，那就是理解自然界的构造，解释自然现象。

4.Some bird species have a song that is totally uninfluenced _____ environment during their development, whereas other species learn from other birds while young.
(A) the
(B) yet the
(C) since the

(D) by the

引导的定语从句也主谓完整，说明空格后应填状语成分
再加上从句谓语为被动语态，by 引导方式状语。
（A）缺状语连接词
（B）缺状语连接词，且时态错误
（C）连接词与句意不符
参考译文：有些鸟类的叫声完全受它们生长的环境影响，而另一些鸟类则是由于幼鸟阶段学其他鸟的叫声而形成它们现在的叫声的。

5.Prior to the eighteenth century,_____ storms formed and died out at the same location.
(A) a common belief that
(B) that a common belief
(C) it was commonly believed that
(D) because it was commonly believed

答案：C
分析：逗号前为状语，后面的主句缺主谓。it 形式主语，that 后的主语从句为真正主语。
（A）名词短语，不能做主谓成分构成句子
（B）that 引导的从句，且无法与后面衔接
（D）状语从句
参考译文：18 世纪前，普遍以为暴风雨是在同一位置形成和消失的。

6.Grown widely in Iowa and Illinois, the soybean provides one of the world's _____ sources of protein.
(A) useful and cheaper mostly
(B) cheapest and most useful
(C) cheapest and useful mostly
(D) most cheaply and usefully

答案：B
分析：cheap 的最高级形式为 cheapest， useful 的最高级形式为 most useful。
参考译文：在爱荷华州和伊利诺州广泛种植着大豆，大豆是世界上最便宜和有效的蛋白质来源之一。

7.Copper _____ used by humans and is second only to iron in its utility through the ages.
(A) the first metal
(B) was the first metal
(C) the first metal that
(D) being the first metal

答案：B
分析：Copper 是主语，and 平行结构，则空格填谓动和宾语。used 是过分做定语
（A）缺谓语动词
（C）缺谓语动词
（D）缺谓语动词，being 是非谓语动词（补充：非谓语动词还有不定式）
参考译文：贯穿人类各时期，铜是最早被人类利用，并且在效用上仅次于铁的金属。

8._____ are inert outside living cells, but within the appropriate cells they can replicate, causing viral diseases in the host organism.
(A) Viruses
(B) That Viruses
(C) Viruses, which
(D) Despite viruses

表转折，引导另一个句子。则空格应填主语
则逗号前为主语从句做主语，缺谓语
（C）Viruses 做主语，which 引导定从，整个句子就会缺谓语。
（D）Despite 接名词/名词短语/名词从句，做让步状语成分，用法错误。
参考译文：病毒在活的细胞以外时是不活泼的，但一旦进入适当的细胞体，它们就能复制，导致主生物体产生病毒性疾病。

9.The United States Constitution provides for a count of the population _____ a census, every ten years.
(A) that it is called
(B) when called
(C) called
(D) as called

答案：C
分析：空格前主谓宾完整，空格填宾语的修饰成分，过去分词做定语
（A）it 多余，这里 that 引导一个定语从句，不是名词从句
（B）不合句意，且若为从句，少成分（主语）
（D）与句意不合，且若为状语从句，少成分
参考译文：美国宪法规定每十年举行一次人口计数，又称计数调查。

10.Digital recording has make _____ a significantly wider dynamic range, in recorded music.
(A) for the possibility
(B) the possibility is
(C) it is possible
(D) possible

答案：D
分析：make + adj. + sth 固定搭配
参考译文：数字唱片使有效地用更加广阔动态的域来记录音乐成为了可能。

11.Not only _____ people to send words, music, and codes to any part of the world, it can also be used to communicate far into space.
(A) enabled by radio
(B) radio enables
(C) does radio enable
(D) radio has enabled

答案：C
分析：考到装句语序。Not only 在句首，句子部分到装，助动词提前｛关于倒装，可查阅（高分语法）第 1 2 章｝
（A）不符合倒装语序
（B）不符合倒装语序
（D）不符合倒装语序，且时态错误
参考译文：无线电不仅能让人们传递信息，音乐和电码至世界的任何一个角落，还可以用于太空的远程通讯。

12.Allegory is a literary device _____ another level of meaning is concealed within what is usually a story.
(A) which
(B) by which
(C) which is
(D) which it is

分析：空格前后都是完整句，因此空格一定填定从关系词或连词。由于从句的成分也完整，因此，关系词做状语。所以选关系副词，只有“介词+which”结构可以代关系副词。（介词＋which + 完整句）
（A）关系代词，不做状语
（C）同 A，且从句谓语动词重复，而且语序错误
（D）同上，且主谓重复
参考译文：寓言是一种文学体裁，在一个普通的故事里，常隐藏着另一层意思。

13.The fact that _____ was discovered in 1923 by the astronomer Edwin Hubble.
(A) the expansion of the universe
(B) the universe is expanding
(C) the universe, which is expanding
(D) when the universe expands

答案：B
分析：that 前为主句主语，空格后为主句谓语，所以，空格填同位语从句。
（A）不是完整句子
（C）the universe 不是句子
（D）意思不对。
参考译文：1923 年，天文学家爱迪文哈伯尔发现了宇宙在膨胀中这一事实。

14.Today _____ little fossil ivory remains comes from Alaska.
(A) what
(B) which
(C) there is
(D) where

答案：A
分析：today 做状语，空格后有谓语，what 引导的主语从句做主语
（B）连接词错误，如果要做名词从句，which 要和名词连用
（C）谓语动词重复
（D）做状语，引导状从，这里是缺主语
参考译文：如今，一些残余的象牙化石都来自阿拉斯加。

15.Although most famous for her paintings of the Southwest desert,_____ as well.
(A) Georgia O’keeffe painted many urban scenes
(B) the painting of many urban scenes by Georgia 0’keeffe
(C) were many urban scenes painted by Georgia O’keeffe
(D) Georgia O’keeffe’s paintings of many urban scenes

答案：A
分析：逗号前为状语从句，空格应填主句，构成完整的复合句。
（B）缺谓语
（C）语序错误，were 应该在 painted 前
（D）缺谓语
参考译文：尽管乔治亚殴克厄夫的作品最出名的是他画的西南部沙漠，
但他的城市风情画也同样出色。

16.It was in the 1920’s that the arched-top guitar was first developed commercially in the United States and use in dance bands.

答案：D
分析：平行结构，前后时态要一样，都应为被动语态。

年代，美国首次商业开发出拱顶型吉他，并在舞会的乐队中使用。

17.The intensity of political struggles in the United States after 1824 led to A the revival of the two-party system, which had been inactive when 1817.

答案：D
分析：had been 是过去完成时，介词错用，不能用 when。
改正：when → before
参考译文：1824 年后美国政治斗争加剧导致了两党制的恢复，该体制在 1817 年前被停止运行。

18.Fluids exert equal pressure in all directions, have identical properties throughout their volume, and theoretically offering no resistance to flow in any

direction.

答案：D
分析：and 连接的平行结构，因此，D 应与前面 exert, have 的语态一致。
改正：offering → offer
参考译文：流体对各方向压力相同，其特性不因体积变化而改变，并且理论上来说，不会向任何流动的方向施加压力。

19.Reading has come to be regarded as an integrated part of language study than rather an isolated skill to be practiced out of context.

答案：C
分析：rather than 固定搭配,这里语序颠倒
改正：than rather → rather than
参考译文：阅读已经被看做语言学习的有机组成部分，而不是脱离上下文练习的一种孤立技巧。

20. It has been estimated that during every second of our life,10,000,000 red blood cells died and are replaced by new ones.

答案：C
分析：and 连接的平行结构,died 应与 are v+ed 时态对应。
改正：died → die
参考译文：据估计，我们生命中，每秒都有一千万个红细胞死亡，被新的红细胞所代替。

21.Periodic fires commonly spread across grasslands and plays an important role in the maintenance and character of these ecosystems.

答案：B
分析：主语为 fires，主谓单复数不一致。且 and 连接平行结构，要与前面 spread 同形。
改正：plays → play

参考译文：周期性的火灾通常蔓延过整个草原，它在维护和保持生态平衡上扮演了一个重要角色。

of William Gaddis's novels allow ample opportunity for philosophical, theological,and society digression.

答案：D
分析：and 连接的平行结构，前面都是形容词，而 D 为名词，词性不对应。
改正：society → social
参考译文：威廉加迪斯小说的情节，为哲学，神学和社会学的枝节内容提供了充裕的展示机会。

23.In additionally to being Mississippi's capital and largest city, Jackson is also the state's financial and medical center.

答案：A
分析：in addition to 固定搭配
改正：In additionally to → In addition to
参考译文：杰克逊市不仅是密西西比州的州府和最大城市，还是该州的金融及医学中心。

24.Feasts and festivals among many Native American tribes in the United States celebration agricultural and lunar events.

答案：C
分析：句子没有谓语，应将 C 改为谓语动词。
改正：celebration → celebrate
参考译文：美国的许多土著部落用节日和盛宴来欢庆农业和本族风俗上的重大事件。

25.Neuropsychologist Marilyn Albert is looking beyond brain functions for answers the question "How do emotions and attitudes affect the

process of aging?"
答案：B
分析：answers 使句子谓语动词重复，应改为动名词，与 the question 形成动宾
另一种改法是把 answers 看做名词，则构成一个名词短语，缺介词。
改正：answers → answering/answers to
参考译文：神经心理学家玛丽琳阿尔伯特跳过脑功能，寻找着_情绪和态度如何影响衰老过程 这一问题的答案。

26.Incorporated in 1828,Louisbille,Kentucky,was named from King Louis XVI of France in recognition of his help during the Revolutionary War.

答案：B
分析：name after 以…命名，固定搭配。
改正：from → after
参考译文：1828 年并入肯塔基州的路易斯维尔市是以法国国王路易十六命名的，以感谢他在独立战争期间对美国的帮助。

27.Rainbows are formed by the refraction of sunlight through falling raindrop.

分析：raindrop 雨滴，雨点是可数名词，应改为复数。
改正：raindrop → raindrops
参考译文：彩虹是由阳光透过正在落下的雨点折射而成的。

28.Alaska,the larges state of the United states in area, is more than twice the size than Texas.

答案：D
分析：表示倍数应用介词 of 表示，且这里应由 of 表示属于 Texas，不然不具可比性。
改正：than → of
参考译文：阿拉斯加是美国最大的州，面积是德克萨斯的两倍多。

29.Meridians of longitude and parallels of latitude form grid that can be used to locate the position of any point on the Earth's surface.

答案：B
分析：grid 是可数名词，要在前加冠词 a，这时理解为（坐标）网还有种改法是 grids,意思为一些方格。
改正：form grid → form a grid/from grids
参考译文：表经度的经线和表纬度的纬线组成了一张网/形成了一些方格，通过它/它们可以定位出地球表面任何一点的位置。

30.Mercury and Venus are the only planets in the solar system where do not have moons.

答案：C
分析：真正的先行词是 planets，从句中，关系词应是主语成分，所以，where 错。(记 where + 完整句)
改正：where → that(前有 only,不能用 which)
that 的用法：宾语从句中不做成分，主要是连词，that 引导定语从句为关系代词．that 如果做主语,永远不可以省略，做宾语与表语可以省略.
参考译文：水星和金星是太阳系中唯一没有卫星的行星。

31.Carbohydrates,which include cellulose, sugary, and starches, are the most abundant class of organic substances found in nature.

答案：B
分析：平行结构，cellulose,starches 都是名词，sugary 是形容词，词性不对应 {补充 in nature 固定搭配，联想到 in history }
改正：sugary → sugar
参考译文：碳水化合物包括纤维、糖类、淀粉，是自然界中（蕴涵）最丰富的有机物质。

32.During the pre-Revolutionary period, the press in Britain's North American colonies was subject to licensing laws similar to them of Great Britain itself.

答案：D

，应该用指示代词 those，表_the+前述名词

参考译文：独立战争前，英属北美殖民地的新闻出版业受与英国本土类似的一些许可证法律的限制。

33.In its pure state aluminum is a weak metal, but when combined with e elements such as copper or magnesium, it is formed alloys of great strength.

答案：C
分析：改被动语态为主动语态。
改正：is formed → forms
参考译文：纯净的铝是一种软金属，但当它与铜或镁之类的元素化合，就会形成强度很大的合金。

34.Specially bred varieties of lettuce can be grown in water containing dissolve nutritious rather than in soil.

答案：D
分析：nutritious 应改为名词，做 containing 的宾语，构成动宾
改正：nutritious → nutrition
参考译文：特殊方法培植的各种莴苣能够种植在含有溶解营养素的水中而不是土壤中。

35.Throughout the 1930's,United States government patronage the arts was concentrated in the section of the Works Progress Administration

known as Federal One.

答案：B
分析：patronage 是名词，不能直接接名词，可在中间补充介词，使之成为短语
或者，将 patronage 改为动分词，与 arts 构成动宾结构。
改正：patronage the → patronagizing the patronage of/to the
参考译文：整个三十年代，美国政府一个被称为_1 联邦 的工艺品项目管理部门致力于赞助人文艺术。

36. Essential a nineteenth-century instrument, the calliope was usually played outdoors and was a part of fairs, holiday gatherings, and other such activities.

答案：A
分析：应改为副词，做状语。
改正：Essential → Essentially
参考译文：汽笛风琴基本是 19 世纪的一种乐器，它通常在户外演奏，交易会，假日集会和其他一些活动都少不了它。

37.Winter broccoli has large, white heads similar to those of cauliflower, whereas sprouting broccoli produces numerous small

purplish, green, or white clump.

，所以，应用复数形式

参考译文：冬季的硬花球花椰菜有和其他花椰菜类似的大而白的头状菜丛，而幼芽硬花球花椰菜却生有许多偏紫的，绿白色的芽丛。

38.Greenpeace, an international organization of environmental activists founded by Canadians, uses nonviolent means to protest and block

activities it considers environmentally harm.

答案：D
分析：将名词改为形容词，做 considers 的表语 . means 名词手段，方法
改正：harm → harmful
参考译文：绿色和平组织是由加拿大的环保积极分子建立的一个国际组织，致力于以非暴力手段来抗议和阻止它认为的对环境有害的活动。

39.Beverly Sills was a child radio star who became one of the world's most dramatically gifted opera singer, making her debut at seventeen.

答案：C
分析：one of 应接复数名词
改正：singer → singers
分析：贝弗利西尔斯曾是一名广播童星，他 17 岁首次登台演出，既使他成为世界上最引人注目的天才歌剧演唱者之一。

40. In the practice of Gestalt therapy, many attention is given to nonverbal aspects of behavior.

答案：A
分析：attention 是不可数名词，应用 much 修饰
改正：many → much
参考译文：在格式塔心理疗法的实践中，许多注意力投注到非语言的行为面。

1999 年 01 月语法题

1. Among the first plants to grow on the land regions of the Earth _____, which in prehistoric times grew to immense size
(A) were horsetail rushes
(B) horsetail rushes
(C) horsetail rushes were
(D) and horsetail rushes

答案：A
分析：浏览全句，后面是一从句，那么，逗号前面一定是主句。主句中介词短语 among…在句首，所以用倒装句。B, D 无谓语，且 D 中也无与 and 并列的成分; C, were 后无表语。
参考译文：马尾鞭草是最早生长在地球陆地上的植物之一，它们在史前时代能长得非常巨大。

2. Unlike fossil fuels, which can be used only once, wind and solar power _____of energy.
(A) for renewable sources
(B) the sources are renewable
(C) are renewable sources
(D) renewable sources

答案：C
分析：浏览全句，得知句中缺谓语，排除 A, D。B, wind and solar power 与 the sources 无法连接，故选 C。
参考译文：与只可利用一次的石油不同，风能和太阳能是可更新的能源

3. _____ that the first cheese was probably made more than 4,000 years ago by nomadic tribes in Asia.
(A) The belief
(B) Although they believe
(C) It is believed
(D) Believing

答案：C
分析：空格后面是完整的从句，所以选 C, 主谓成份都齐全，后跟 that 引导的宾语从句。
A, C 都没有主谓语；而 B 形成一个从句，无主句。
参考译文：大家都认为第一块奶酪大概是在 4000 多年以前，由亚洲游牧部落做出来的。

4. Today _____ of the Earth live on a very small percentage of the Earth's land surface.
(A) about two-thirds populated
(B) the population is about two-thirds
(C) about two-thirds of the population
(D) of about two-thirds the population is

答案：C
分析：浏览全句，发现缺主语。而 of 前面应该是名词或名词词组，只有 C 符合。
参考译文：当今地球上的大约 2/3 人口住在占总面积很小的一部分地表陆地上。

5. It was in the year 1792 _____
(A) that the New York Stock Exchange was founded
(B) founding the New York Stock Exchange
(C) which year the New York Stock Exchange was founded
(D) the New York Stock Exchange founded

答案：A
。大家注意，在强调句 It is (was)…that(who,whom)…中，只有这三个引导可以代替其他两个。
参考译文：纽约股票交易所成立于 1792 年。

6. Many small birds use new sites for each nesting, _____ large birds often reuse the same nest.
(A) by
(B) how
(C) within
(D) whereas

答案：D
分析：空格前后都是完整的句子，首先排除 A, C。再根据句义，是 small birds 与 large birds 再作比较，所以选 D, 是连词，意思是然而，反之。
参考译文：很多的小鸟在每次做窝的时候都使用新的地点，而大鸟类则经常重复使用一个巢穴。

7. Plateaus are often referred to as tablelands _____ essentially flat-topped and stand conspicuously above an adjacent land area.
(A) because are
(B) because they are
(C) because of their
(D) which because they are

答案：B
分析：用排除法，A，D 形式不对，C，because of 应该跟名词或名词性词组，这里是分词结构。
参考译文：高原通常指一些高处的平地，因为它们具有平顶并且明显的高于相邻的地面。

8. Although many contemporary craft objects are not _____, they generally have their roots in function.
(A) function
(B) functionally
(C) as function
(D) functional

答案：D
分析：很明显，这里缺表语，所以选形容词 D。B, C 用排除法很容易排除；那末 A 呢，一般来讲，当主语与表语讲的是同一事物时表语才能用名词。
参考译文：虽然很多当代的工艺品都不是功能型的，但是它们一般都有其功能性的根源。

9. _____ hearing aid was a tube called the ear trumpet, a flared tube held up to the ear.
(A) First
(B) When the first
(C) It was the first
(D) The first

答案：D
分析：这道题的难点在于认清逗号后面是同位语，逗号前面是句子的主体，这就要求要读懂句义。
B, 成从句，不对；C 谓语重复，排除; A, first 一般都与 the 连用，除非在一些特殊的固定用法里，所以排除。
参考译文：第一个助听器是一个叫做耳喇叭的管子，一个放置耳朵上的向外展开的管子。

10. Most leaves are coated with a waterproof _____, or cuticle.
(A) that the covering
(B) and is covering
(C) covering
(D) by covering

答案：C
动名词作介词宾语。A, that 后面不是句子；B, 谓语与前面不一致；D, 后少宾语。
参考译文：大多数叶子都覆盖一个防水的表层或者表皮

11. The first glass factory _____ the North American continent was started in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607.
(A) established on
(B) being established
(C) was established on
(D) that established it

答案：A
分析：句中主谓俱全，缺修饰语，A 过去分词作后置定语。B, being 多余，表达被动的分词结构用 established 就可以了。being +done 一般表原因。C, 谓语重复；D, 从句应该用被动，且 it 多余。
参考译文：北美大陆建立的第一个玻璃厂 1607 年在弗吉尼亚的 Jamestown 开工。

12. _____ in the desert is mainly due to the limited supply of desert water.
(A) Plants are widely spaced
(B) The spacing of plants is wide
(C) Plants to be spaced widely
(D) The wide spacing of plants

答案：D
分析：缺主语，所以选 D。A, B, C 中都有系动词，谓语重复。
参考译文：在沙漠中植物间的巨大间距主要是因为沙漠水量有限的供应。

13. In addition to painting highly acclaimed portraits, Mary Cassatt was _____ to several major art collectors.
(A) to advise
(B) an adviser
(C) advised
(D) advising

答案：B
分析：用排除法，只有 B 语义通顺。
参考译文：除了画出很多备受赞誉的画，Mary Cassatt 还是几个大艺术收藏家的顾问。

14. Springwater is _____ clean, since it has been filtered through permeable rocks, but all spring water contains some dissolved minerals.
(A) generally fair
(B) generally fairly
(C) in general fair
(D) general and fair

答案：B
分析：很明显，后面两个都是从句，空格中所缺成份是修饰语，而无论是修饰全句还是修饰表语 clean, 都应该用副词，B 中 generally 做全主句的状语 fairly 修饰 clean。
参考译文：泉水一般都非常干净，因为它经过渗透性的岩石过滤，但是所有的泉水都含有一些溶解的矿物质。

15. All eels spawn in the sea, the eggs hatching into transparent, ribbon-like larvae _____, feeding until they metamorphose into small eels.
(A) that drift about
(B) drift about
(C) about drifting

(D) drift about them

分析：浏览全句，发现主句完整，B，D 谓语与主句冲突；C 语义逻辑错误；A 定于从句，正确。
参考译文：所有的鳗鱼都在海里产卵，卵孵化成为透明的带状的幼虫来回漂游，这样成长直到他们经过变态成为小鳗鱼。

16. Citrus fruits thrive in quite very tropical climates.

答案：C
分析：quite 与 very 重复；D climate 是可数名词没有错。
改正：quite very→very
参考译文：柑橘类水果在赤道地带的气候下生长茂盛。

17.Carson McCullers was fame for her novels about life in the small owns of the southern United States.

答案：A
分析：be famous for 是固定搭配，fame 是名词，在 TOEFL 考试中经常将 famous 与 fame 混淆，看到这两个词应警惕。
改正：fame→famous
参考译文：Carson McCullers 因其讲述南美小镇生活的小说而出名。

18. Because the atmosphere of Mars is so thin， wind velocities of several hundred A C kilometers per hour are required to raised dust particles during dust storms.

答案：D
分析：不定式后面应该跟动词原型，D 显然不对。在 TOEFL 考试中不定式 to 后有时会跟动词 ing 形式或 ed 等不是动词原型的动词, 大家应多家注意。
改正：raised→raise
参考译文：因为火星的大气太稀薄，尘暴发生时需要几百公里每小时的风速把尘土颗粒吹起来。

19. Lumbering，the remove of timber from the forest, is a major industry in the Northwest region of North America.

答案：A
分析：of 结构前后都应该是名词（有些固定搭配除外），A 明显不对，应用动词形式。
改正：Remove→removal
参考译文：伐木，将木材从森林中带走，是北美的西北地区的主要产业。

20. The asphalt deposits of La Brea Tar Pit in California have yielded fossils of numerous animal of the Pleistocene epoch, including the giant ground sloth.

答案：C
分析：numerous 后面要跟名词复数，而且前面 fossils 也有提示。经常考到的后面跟名词复数的还有 many, a large number of 等。

改正：animal→animals

La Brea Tar Pit 的沥青沉积中发现了无数更新世纪动物的化石，包括巨型地獭。

he continental United States and known for its endless wheat fields, Kansas is one of the nation's leading agriculturally states.

答案：D
分析：修饰名词的应该是形容词。
改正：Agriculturally→agricultural
参考译文：位于美国大陆的中心且因其无尽的麦田而闻名，Kansas 是该国农业领先的州之一。

22. An intrinsic part of the sound structure of poet, the repetition of a consonant sound or sounds, may also be exhibited in prose.

答案：B
分析：poet 是指诗人 the sound structure of poet 显然说不通，在 TOEFL 考试中，经常将职业及其对应的产品混淆，如 photograph 与 photography 等等。poet, poem, poetry 也是经常考到的对象，注意 poetry 是总称，不可数名词，而 poem 是可数名词。
改正：poet→poetry 。
参考译文：诗的音韵结构中的一个本质成分，相同语音的重复，也可能在散文中出现。

23. People feel uncomfortable when the humidity rises over 60 percent because perspiration cannot evaporate quickly enough for the body to rid themselves of excess heat.

答案：D
分析：此处反身代词和 body 的数要对应。反身代词划线要特别注意，在你尚未判断出与反身代词对应的名词时，你可以发现从句中并无复数名词所以这个复数的 themselves 一定有问题。
改正：themselves →itself
参考译文：当湿度超过 60%的时候人们会觉得不舒服，因为汗液无法足够快地挥发以便躯体能够去掉自身过多的热量。

24. While infancy, the period from birth until the age of two，a child grows to A Approximately half of his or her adult height.

答案：A
分析：又是一个 TOEFL 常考的问题，大家只要牢记住 while 是连词，后面永远跟从句；during 是介词，后面永远跟名词短语就足够了。
改正：while→during
参考译文：在婴儿期，即出生到 2 岁这段时间，一个孩子能长到接近其成年高度的一半。

25. The Pulitzer Prizes are annual awards for excellence in United States journalism, literature, and musical.

答案：D

分析：在考试中看到 and 引导的并列成分就应该引起重视，这里 and 后面都是名词，D 明显错误。

奖每年颁发给美国新闻界、文学界和音乐界的优秀人才。

26. Judgments made in a criminal cases can usually be appealed to a higher count，which A can either overturn or uphold a lower court ruling.

答案：B
分析：这道题只要细心就没问题了。所以我认为应多做真题培养敏感度。
改正：cases→case
参考译文：对一个犯罪案件作出的判决通常能诉诸更高级法庭，这个法庭要末推翻要末支持低级法庭的判决。

27. Science fiction is any fiction dealing with the future or with so imaginative subjects as interstellar travel, life on other planets, or time travel.

答案：B
分析： so/such 是一对常考词。
such as
used when giving an example of something
so ... as ...一般用在否定句中。
formal used in comparisons to say that something or someone has less of a particular quality than another person or thing
改正：so→such.
参考译文：科学小说是任何讲述未来或者像星际旅游、其他星球上生活或者时间穿梭一样有想象力的小说。

28. The wingspread of various species of bats range from over five feet to less than two inches.

答案：B
分析：分别找到主、谓语，主语是 wingspread 所以应该用单数。
改正：range→ ranges
参考译文：不同种类蝙蝠的翼展从 5 英尺多到不足两英寸。

29. The harmonica's tones are made by the vibrations of the feeds created by the blowing and suction to the player.

答案：D
分析：仔细分析题目的前三个选项都没有问题，D 前后都是名词这里的 to 值得怀疑，从全句意义出发，吸入和吹出的动作是由 player 发出所以用 of 跟恰当。
改正：to→of
参考译文：口琴的音调是由演奏者吹出或者吸入的气流制造的震动而形成的。

30. The constitution of 1897, under which Delaware is now governed, is fourth constitution in the history of the state.

。

参考译文：Delaware 现在在 1897 年宪法治理之下，它是该州历史上第四部宪法。

31. Because most photographic filters work by subtract portions of visible light from the subject, they decrease the intensity of light that reaches the film.

答案：C
分析：看到 by 就应该想到，后面要么跟被动语态的施动者；要么表示方式后面应该跟名词性成分而且经常是动名词。这里不是被动语态，所以就应该改成动名词。而且 by 后面跟动词原形本身就说不过去。
改正：subtract→subtracting
参考译文：因为大多数摄影快滤镜都是通过抽取物体反射的部分可见光而工作，它们就减低了抵达胶卷的光的强度。

32. In a vacuum discharge tube at ordinary voltages and currents, neon glows reddish- orange and is the mostly intense of all the rare gases.

答案：C
分析：most 修饰形容词 intense 做最高级，mostly 是副词不能修饰名词。
改正：mostly→most.
参考译文：在普通电压和电流的真空放电管中，氖发红－橙色光，且是稀有气体中发出强度最大的光。

33. Although E.E. Cummings studied art in Paris, but his writings attracted much more interest than his paintings.

答案：B
分析：although 和 but 不能搭配使用，并且这样一来本句就无主句了。
改正：but 去掉。
参考译文：尽管 E.E.C.在巴黎学习艺术，但他的文章比他的画更吸引人的眼球。

34. Because material organic decays slowly in peat, the remains of prehistoric animals are often found in the depths of peat hogs.

答案：A
分析：修饰成分和中心词位置颠倒，adj＋noun 顺序颠倒是语法中经常出现的。
改正：material organic→organic material.
参考译文：因为有机物在泥炭中腐烂的缓慢，在泥炭矿的深处经常能发现史前动物的遗体。

35. Usually an atom having one, two, or three electrons in its valence band readily contributes electrons to and receive electrons from neighboring atoms.

答案：C
前后若有划线一定要看并列部分是否一致。这里 and 连接的是并列的谓语前后不一致。

参考译文：通常电子云外层中有 1，2，3 个电子的原子容易失电子给或者从周围的原子处得电子。

36. A symbol of freedom, the Statue of Liberty represents a woman has just escaped from the chains of slavery, which lie at her feet.

答案：B
分析：句中已有谓语动词 represents, 谓语形式 has just escaped 和 represents 冲突。
改正：woman has ---woman who has
参考译文：自由的象征，自由女神像表现了一个刚从躺在她脚边的奴隶枷锁中逃出的妇女。

37. The southwestern portion of the United States is a land of little rain, and parts of it are too dry that they are called deserts.

答案：C
分析：so…that, too…to 结构也是语法中常考的考点，只要牢记住这些固定结构（这对中国学生不是难事），多做练习培养对试题的敏感度，就没有问题。
改正：too→so.
参考译文：美国的西南部分是一个少雨地带，其一部分地区因为太干而被称为沙漠。

38. Seneca chief Corn-planter helped arrange treaties between many United States settler and Native American tribes in western Pennsylvania after the American Revolutionary War.

答案：B
分析：TOEFL 语法考试中，经常将 many 与 much 混淆来做考点，只要细心就不成问题。
改正：settler→settlers
参考译文：塞内加首领谷物种植者在美国解放战争后帮助协商达成了许多美国和西宾夕法尼亚美洲土著部落之间的条约。

39. Mercury is so much close to the Sun that it is usually invisible in the glare of the Sun's rays.

答案：A
分析：much 的用法在 TOEFL 中也是经常会考到的，在 TOEFL 语法中大家应该记住，much 做形容词时用来修饰不可数名词，做副词时只用来修饰比较级（尽管能举出很多相反的例子，但记住这些在考试中就足够了），（相反的例子我只看到一次就是 much like）
so…that 结构 so，that 之间用单纯的形容词。
改正：so much→so。
参考译文：水星和太阳距离如此之近以至于在阳光的闪耀之下它经常不可见

40. Pollen can be transferred by the wind or by birds that comes into contact with flowers.

答案：B
分析：主谓一致是 TOEFL 常考的项目，只要主语和谓语有一方划线就应该找出另一方来对照，这应该

在做题中养成习惯，这里 that 引导的定语从句其谓语 come 应该和 birds 数相一致。

参考译文：花粉可以通过风或者与花接触过的鸟类进行传播。

1999 年 05 月语法题

1. Classical logic is characterized by a concern for the structure and elements of argument____ that thought, language, and reality are interrelated.
(A) based on the belief
(B) on the belief based
(C) belief based on the
(D) the based belief on

答案：A
分析：用排除法，B, 如果后面是宾语从句的话，based 后面应该加 on; C,D 名词之间无法衔接；只有 A, 过去分词短语结构做后置定语，修饰 argument 正确。
参考译文：经典的逻辑是以注重论证的结构和元素为特征的，其论证基于思想、语言和现实是相互关联的信念。

2. Adult fleas_____ only blood and are external parasites of mammals and birds.
(A) eat
(B) having eaten
(C) that eat
(D) to eat

答案：A
分析：其实，and 后面的并列谓语正给了我们提示，所以选复数的谓语形式 A.
参考译文：成年的跳蚤只是吸血而且是哺乳动物和鸟类的外寄生虫。

3. Heat energy may be absorbed or released when_____ while work is done on or by the system.
(A) changes in the internal energy of a system
(B) by changing the internal energy of a system.
(C) the internal energy of a system that changes
(D) the internal energy of a system changes

答案：D
分析：主句完整，后面 while 引导的从句也完整，现在只要找出 when 引导的从句的主谓语即可，即 D。 A 无主语；B 主谓语均无；C 无谓语，且 that 造成语句混乱。
参考译文：当外部做功或者系统做功时，系统内部能量变化，热能会被吸收或者释放。

4. Metheods of measuring mass, time,and distance are _____ of human culture.
(A) among the oldest skills
(B) they are among the oldest skills
(C) what among the oldest skills
(D) the skills that among the oldest

答案：A
分析：浏览全句看到缺表语，并且空格后是一个 of 结构，of 前一定是名词，浏览四个选项，只有 A 符合，介词结构可以做表语并且最后是名词。其他选项 B 是一个完整的句子，没有引导词，谓语与本句谓语冲突；C, D 都是从句形式但从句中都无谓语。
参考译文：测量质量、时间和距离的方法是人类文化中最古老的技能。

5. _____ they sometimes swim alone, dolphins usually congregate in large groups, often numbering

(B) Although
(C) Even
(D) Nevertheless

答案：B
分析：第一个逗号后面明显是完整的主句，空格后面是一个完整的句子，预示着空格中很可能是一个从句引导词，C, D 均不能引导从句，A 又不符合题意。答案 B 引导让步状语从句。
参考译文：虽然有时候会单独出游，海豚通常是聚集成一大群，总是数以百计。

6. _____ plays an important part in commercial art , illustrating advertisements, textbooks，brochures, and articles in magazines and periodicals.

(A) Drawing and
(B) Because drawing
(C) Drawing, which
(D) Drawing

答案：D
分析：审题，缺单数的主语只有 D 符合。
参考译文：在广告艺术、图片广告、教科书、宣传册和杂志期刊的文章中，图画有着很重要的作用。

7. Goldfinches build compact _____ nests, which they line with soft vegetable down.

(A) shaped like a cup
(B) cup-shaped
(C) cup shapes
(D) shape of a cup

答案：B
分析：这里所缺的成分应该是用来修饰名词 nests 的，A, C, D 后面都是名词无法和名词 nests 衔接, C 形容词符合要求。
参考译文：金翅雀建造结构严密的杯状巢穴，在其底部它们放置柔软的植物。

8. Louisa May Alcott published her first book, Flower Fables _____ of fairy tales, in 1854.
(A) which a collection
(B) a collection was
(C) a collection
(D) in which a collection

答案：C
分析：A, D 从句中都无谓语; B 谓语与句中谓语冲突；C 正确，做同位语。
参考译文：Louisa May Alcott 1854 年出版了她的第一本书，花之传奇是一部神话故事的文集。

9. _____ understanding of weather and its variability, it has been difficult to prove that weather can be controlled.

(A) Since incomplete

答案：B
分析：逗号后面是完整的主句，A 中 since 引导的从句中无谓语；C 不是独立成份，逗号前面部分缺少和后面主句进行连接的连词成分或者介词；D, 语序不正确；B 原因状语，空格后面的名词词组做介词宾语，符合要求。
参考译文：因为对于天气及其变化性的了解不够完全，证明天气可控一直是件困难的事情。

10. Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal Program included _____ designed to provide relief and counteract the effects of the economic depression that had begun in 1929.

(A) measures were temporary
(B) in temporary measures
(C) temporary and measures
(D) temporary measures

答案：D
分析：空格中应是宾语，选项中只有 D 名词短语做宾语，符合要求。A were 和 include 谓语重叠；B include 是及物动词，不用加 in；C temporary 和 measures 一个是形容词一个是名词不是并列成分不能用 and 连接。
参考译文：富兰克林罗斯福的新政包括专为缓解和抵制 1929 年开始的经济萧条带来的影响而设计的临时政策。

11. Current health guidelines recommend that people restrict their consumption_____.

(A) foods of high in fat
(B) of foods in fat high
(C) of foods high in fat
(D) in foods high of fat

答案：C
分析：先排除 A, D; B, C 中只有 B 语序对。
参考译文：现行的健康指导推荐人们控制对那些高脂肪食品的消费。

12. Walt Whitman originated a distinctive form of free verse that sets his work apart from_____ of all other poets.
(A) what
(B) that
(C) how
(D) it

答案：B
分析：先排除 A, C 因为后面应该跟从句，而这里是介词短语；D it 后面不能接 of 短语; B that 指代 form.
参考译文：Walt Whitman 创造了他三篇散文一种突出的风格，使得他的作品显得异于其他诗人。

13. _____ economic change by investigating the fluctuations in the relationship between workers' wages and their buying power.

(A) Economists gauging

(D) Whenever economists gauge

答案：C
分析：这是一个简单句，句中缺主语和谓语，答案很明显。
参考译文：经济学家通过调查工人薪水和他们的购买能力之间关系的波动来衡量经济变动。

14. Although the many hours of summer sunshine in Canada's Klondike region produce good vegetable crops, the long winters rarely permit _____.

(A) grain crops ripen
(B) grain crops are ripe
(C) the ripening of grain crops
(D) to ripen grain crops

答案：C
分析：这里考的是 permit 的用法，permit 是及物动词，要末直接接宾语，要末 permit sb to do。A 后面跟 名词+过去分词 没有这种用法，肯定不对；B 谓语冲突；D 这里没有 sb, 后面直接加不定式也没有这种用法；只有 B 名词词组做宾语符合要求。
参考译文：虽然加拿大 Klondike 地区夏天的长时间日照使其盛产优良的蔬菜作物，但其漫长的冬季却很少能让谷物成熟。

15. Tools, a workshop, and some storage space were _____ for early experiments in aviation.

(A) required all that
(B) all that was required
(C) all the requirements that
(D) such that all the requirements

答案：B
分析：A be required 是被动式和整句的逻辑、语义不符
B all 做主句表语,that 引导定语从句
C that 定语从句后面主谓不完整，不能构成从句
D such 在这里是形容词后面
参考译文：工具，一个作坊，一些储存空间就是早期的航空试验所需要的所有条件。

16. A major railroad junction in Illinois, Decatur has <u>became</u> an important <u>commercial</u> hub for the region's <u>farm products</u> and <u>livestock</u>.

答案：A
改正：became→become
参考译文：Decatur 是 Illinos 的一个主要铁路中转站，它成为了该地区农产品和畜产品重要的交易中心。

17. People <u>use</u> muscles to make <u>various</u> movements, such as <u>walk</u>, jumping, or <u>throwing</u>.

答案：C

参考译文：人们用肌肉去做各种运动，比如走、跳、投等。

18. Emily Dickinson unmistakenly fixed her own highly individually and revolutionary personality in her elliptical and provocative poems.

答案：B
分析：与上题一样，这道题考得也是并列结构，and 前后的成分都是修饰名词 personality 的，所以应该用形容词形式。
改正：individually→individual
参考译文：Emily Dickinson 非常正确地将她自己高度个性化和革命性的人格融入她简约而激动人心的诗当中。

19. The human skeleton is made up of 206 bones of difference size and shapes.

答案：C
分析：名词前面的定语，可以是形容词也可以是名词，当有形容词的时候就不用其名词形式。
改正：difference→different
参考译文：人的骨骼由 206 块大小形状不同的骨头组成。

20. One of the earliest strike in United States history occurred in 1740 when bakers refused to work until their wages were increased.

答案：A
分析：one of +noun pl. 在托福语法中是经常会考到的，大家应该养成这样的习惯，看到 one of…就一定要找到后面的名词，看看是否是复数形式。
改正：strike→strikes
参考译文：美国历史上最早的一次罢工在 1740 年发生，那时候面包师们拒绝工作直到提高他们的薪水。

21. Count Basie's distinctive piano style and band arrangements of the late 1930's earned his an important place in jazz history.

答案：C
分析：这里是做 earn 的宾语，用宾格
改正：his→him
参考译文：二十世纪 30 年代晚期 Count Basie 具有特色的钢琴风格和乐队安排，为他赢得了爵士历史上重要的地位。

22. The wide range of elevations in the southern Appalachian Mountains allows for the great diverse of plant life found there.

答案：C
前后都应该是名词，一些固定的特殊用法除外。而且在这里，做 for 的宾语也应该是名词。

the southern Appalachian Mountains 的海拔的范围很宽使得那里的植物种类繁多。

23. Four huge shield volcanoes have been observed on Mars, as well as a great number of small ones like found those on the Earth.

答案：D
分析：语序问题也是 TOEFL 语法常考的项目，这里 those 指代 volcanoes 做介词 like 的宾语，found 做它的补语
改正：found those→those found
参考译文：在火星发现了四个巨大的盾形火山，还有大量的同地球上发现的小火山相似的火山。

24. The 1897 discover of gold in the Klondike hastened the commercial development of Washington State, as did the increasing trade with Pacific Islands.

答案：A
分析：of 前面应该用名词。
改正：discover→discovery
参考译文：1897 年在 Klondike 发现了黄金，加速了华盛顿州的商业发展和太平洋诸岛的贸易增长。

25. The Saint Lawrence River is young relatively by geological standards, as it was founded during the last ice age.

答案：B
分析：又是一个语序问题。
改正：young relatively→relatively young
参考译文：从地质标准来看 Saint Lawrence 河是相对年轻的，因为它是在上个冰河纪中形成的。

26. With the ability produce and control fire, early humans could make heat and light and could cook foods that were difficult to eat raw.

答案：A
分析：with 短语中不可能有动词出现，所以 A 肯定是错的。ability 后面+to do 表示目的
改正：produce→ to produce
参考译文：早期的人类具有制造和控制火的能力，能够制造热和光，烹煮那些不能生吃的食品。

27. Only the female and the worker wasps are equipped with a sting, which they use it to attack their prey or to protect themselves against enemies.

答案：C
分析：which 引导的定于从句中，which 在句中是做成份的，做主语或者宾语。这里是做宾语，所以 it 在这里多余。

改正：去掉 it
参考译文：只有雌性黄蜂和工蜂有针刺，用来攻击它们的猎物或者保护它们免受敌人攻击。

28. Compared _____ breeds, quarter horses can start more quickly, turn more sharply, and run faster over short courses.

答案：B
分析：other 后面跟名词复数，another 后面跟名词单数，是 TOEFL 语法中常考的。
改正：another→other
参考译文：和其他品种相比，quarter horses 能更快速地启动，转弯更敏捷，在短距离内跑得更快。

29. Stars emit radio waves, which they may be detected and studied using radio telescopes.

答案：B
分析：定语从句中 which 在句中充当主语或者宾语。这里从句是被动语态不可能有宾语，所以 which 应该充当的是主语，那末 they 多余。
改正：which they→which
参考译文：星体发射无线电波，这些电波可以通过无线电望远镜观测和研究。

30. A glider is a type of aircraft resembling an airplane but often having not means of propulsion at all.

答案：D
分析：means 是名词应该用形容词来修饰。TOEFL 语法中经常会考到 no, not, none 的用法。No 是形容词性；not 是副词；none 是代词。但是当名词前面有限定词时经常用 not, 并且 no 能表示 not+限定词的含义。
改正：not → no
参考译文：滑翔机是一种类似飞机但是通常根本没有推进设备的飞行器。

31. A patrilineal extended family consists of core group of males, their wives, and their unmarried daughters.

答案：B
分析：group 是可数名词，应该有冠词修饰后用复数形式，这里未划线所以应加冠词。
改正：of core---of a core
参考译文：一个父系的家族，包括男性核心成员，他们的妻子及其未婚女儿。

32. Herons inhabit marshy areas of the shores along fresh or salt water which they find fishes, frogs, crustaceans, and other aquatic animals to eat.

答案：C
分析：从句中主语与宾语都齐全，就可以断定前面的不是关系代词而是关系副词。
改正：which→where（in which）
参考译文：苍鹭生活在水域或者滩涂等潮湿地带的岸边，它们能够在那里捕食鱼类、蛙类、牡蛎及其他水生动物。

33. A computer program that communicates with the user solely by choices providing from interlinked to be menu-driven.

答案：C
分析：choice 和 provide 之间是动宾关系，语序颠倒。
改正：choices providing---providing choices
参考译文：和用户之间的交流仅仅通过选择既定的联结起来的菜单，这种计算机程序称为菜单驱动的。

34. In the 1930's few major orchestras in the United States hired woman, so many chose to perform in amateur musical groups as an alternative.

答案：B
分析：可数名词要末前面加冠词，要末用复数形式。这里从句中的 many 就指的是前面的 women,所以用复数形式。
改正：woman→women
参考译文：在 20 世纪 30 年代很少大的管弦乐队雇佣女性，所以她们很多选择在业余乐队做替补演奏。

35. Complex spacecraft are characterized by a various of supporting systems including communications, guidance and navigation, altitude control, and, in some cases, life-support systems.

答案：A
分析：various 与 variety 也是 TOEFL 中常考到的，题目中经常将两者混淆。
various 是形容词,后面直接加名词；variety 是名词 a variety of + noun 是固定搭配。
改正：various→variety
参考译文：复杂的宇宙飞船以各种各样的保障系统为特征，包括通信、指导、导航、高度控制等，有时候还包括生命保障系统。

36. When a piano board is substituted for buttons on right side of an accordion, the instrument is known as a piano accordion.

答案：B
分析：on the right side 固定搭配，表示方位左右的都要有 the。
改正: on right ---on the right
参考译文：当钢琴的键被风琴右边的按钮取代，这种乐器就叫做钢琴式风琴。

37. Today's lunar and solar eclipses can be predicted to within seconds of its occurrences, and interest in them is scientific as well as aesthetic.

答案：C
分析：看到代词就应该警惕，这里明显是指代前面的 eclipses, 并且在代词之前并无单数名词出现，有时候这样判断可以省时间。
改正：its→their

参考译文：现在，日月食都能被准确预测到它们发生的几秒钟内，其中的乐趣既是科学的又是美学的。

38. The windowless inner rooms of the Pueblo Bontio in New Mexico served for the storage of supplies, while the brighter outer rooms were using for living quarters.

答案：D
分析：be used to 固定搭配。
改正：using→used
参考译文：新墨西哥的 Pueblo Bontio 那些没有窗户的内部房间用来储藏收成的，而外面有光的房间是用来居住的。

39. Ultrasonic is concerned with sound vibrates or waves of a frequency above 20,000 cycles per second, the upper range audible to the human ear.

答案：A
分析：主句已有谓语 is, vibrates 这个动词明显错误。从以下两点也可以判断：1.这里明显是做 with 的宾语，应该用名词形式。2.小小的并列形式也可以给你提示，or 前后都应该是一样的形式，划线部分应该和 waves 一样都是名词。
改正：vibrates→vibration
参考译文：超声波涉及振动频率在 20，000 次/秒以上的声音或者波，这是人类耳朵可听见的上限。

40. Freesia plants reach a height of two and one-half feet and thrive best at temperature of 50 degrees to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

答案：D
分析：temperatures 是可数名词，并且后面有 50－60 做限定定语，前面应该有冠词 a。我们也可以从 and 连接的并列形式中得到启示（前面的 a height…）。所以说并列形式不仅是 TOEFL 经常会考到的考点，在做题中它还经常可以给我们很多信息。
改正：temperature---a temperature
参考译文：Freesia plants 可以长到 2.5 英尺高，并且在 50-60 华氏温度时长的最茂盛。

1999 年 08 月语法题

1. In 1864 Nevada enter the United States as _____ thirty-sixth state.

(A) in the
(B) to be the
(C) was the
(D) the

答案：D
分析：as 是介词，后面应该是名词性结构。
参考译文：1864 年内华达进入合众国，成为第三十六个州。

2. Bob Stephenson, a biologist in Alaska who studies the Canadian lynx, a type of wildcat, has learned _____ from studying their tracks in the snow.

(A) how lynx hunt
(B) lynx hunt how
(C) how hunt lynx
(D) lynx how hunt

答案：A
分析：缺宾语，每一个选项中都有 how, 说明需要 how 引导的宾语从句，排除 B, D, 语序不对；名词性从句应该用陈述语气，所以选 A.
参考译文：Bob Stephenson 是阿拉斯加一个生物学家，研究加拿大山猫，一种野生的猫科动物，他从其在雪地上留下的足迹获悉了山猫是如何捕猎的。

3. _____ lay eggs, but some give birth to live young.

(A) Although most insects
(B) Most insects
(C) Despite most insects
(D) Most insects that

答案：B
分析：从句完整，从主句的谓语来看主句缺复数主语，所以选 B。A 中的 Although 和 but 不能同时出现在一个句子里面; B despite 后面不能跟句子；D that 使得逗号前面无法成为主谓句。
参考译文：大部分昆虫都生卵，但是有些生产活体的幼虫。

4. Author Sraah Jewett established her literary reputation with Deephaven, a collection of sketches _____.

(A) with rural Maine life
(B) that life in rural Maine
(C) about life in rural Maine
(D) life in rural Maine

答案：C
B that 后从句无谓语；D sketches 与 life 无法连接；根据题义，是讲这个文集的内容，所以 about 更贴近题义。
由 Deephaven（深深天堂）奠定了其文学声誉，那是一部勾画 Maine 的乡村生活的文集。

5. By means of various types of wind tunnels, _____ simulate most of the flight conditions to which an airplane is subjected.
(A) which aeronautical engineers can
(B) aeronautical engineers can
(C) the ability of aeronautical engineers to
(D) aeronautical engineers, being able to

答案：B
分析：空格后面是动词原型，第一印象是主句中缺主语，A 是从句，排除；C, D 都使得主句无谓语；只有 B 主语加情态动词后面跟动词原型，并且主句主谓齐全。
参考译文：利用各种不同类型的风洞，航空工程师能够模拟出大多数飞机的适航条件。

6. _____ planes in flight between airports, air traffic controllers rely on radar.

(A) Tracked
(B) Track of
(C) To track
(D) Of tracking

答案：C
分析：to do 做目的状语
参考译文：为了跟踪各机场之间的在航飞机，空中交通控制台要依靠雷达。

7. The operating principles of the telephone are _____ they were in the nineteenth century.

(A) the same as today
(B) the same today
(C) the same today as
(D) today what the same.

答案：C
分析：B, D the same as 形式都不完整，先排除；A today 与后面的过去时态不符。
参考译文：当今的电话操作原理和它们在 19 世纪的时候是相同的。

8. Steel magnate Andrew Carnegie used part of his wealth _____ more than 2,500 public libraries in English-speaking countries between 1881 and 1919.
(A) helped in building
(B) helped him to building
(C) to help build
(D) his help in building

答案：C

cause sth(sb) to do…是 toefl 语法中经常考的。

Andrew Carnegie 用他的部分财产于 1881－1919 年间在英语国家多个公共图书馆。

9. Not until 1949 _____ Canada's tenth province.

(A) became Newfoundland
(B) did Newfoundland become
(C) Newfoundland did become
(D) Newfoundland became

答案：B
分析：not until 放在句首，谓语部分倒装，这时候只要找到以助动词打头的选项就可以了。
参考译文：直到 1949 年，纽芬兰才成为加拿大的第十个省。

10. Paul Samuelson revolutionized _____ by presenting his students with the most advanced economic thinking at an introductory level.
(A) to teach economics
(B) the teaching of economics
(C) teaching that economics is
(D) economics is taught

答案：B
分析：句中缺宾语，只要找到能做宾语的成分就可以了。
参考译文：Paul Samuelson 改变了经济学的教学，从一个导论的层次上给他的学生呈现了最高深的经济学思想。

11. The term bell-letters is used to denote literary forms that contain _____, such as drama, poetry, essays, and novels.
(A) artistic, creative writing
(B) writing that artistic, creative
(C) artistic, creative, and writing
(D) them is artistic, creative writing

答案：A
分析：句中缺宾语，并且一定是一个关于文学的总称，因为后面举了很多例子。只有 A 符合要求，其中 artistic 与 creative 都是修饰 writing 的。其他选项的错误也很明显：B that 引导的定语从句缺谓语，C 形容词和后面的名词不能并列；D them 后面的成分逻辑错误, 并且 is 与谓语重叠了。
参考译文：bell-letters 这个术语用来指称一些具有艺术性和创造性写作的文学形式，比如：戏剧，诗歌，散文和小说。

12. Open-pit mining follows the same sequence of operations _____ mining: drilling, blasting, and loading and removing waste and ore.
(A) where underground
(B) that underground
(C) underground
(D) as underground

参考译文：户外的挖坑采矿都遵循和地下采矿同样的操作顺序，钻、吹、载、
分离杂质和矿石。

13. _____ in cases where special oxidants are used, fires are the result of a fuel rapidly combining with the oxygen in the air.
(A) There are
(B) Even though
(C) How
(D) Except

答案：D
分析：A , 逗号后面是主句，前面应该是从句或者其他成分，如果选 A, 就有两个主句了，肯定不对；B ,C 后面应该跟从句才对；D 介词，也符合题义。
参考译文：除了用了特殊氧化剂的情况下，火是燃料和空气中的氧气快速结合的结果。

14. Maya Angelou's widely acclaimed autobiography, I know why the Caged Bird sings, is a moving and _____ of her childhood in segregated Arkansas.

(A) an account that is often humorous
(B) often humorous as an account
(C) often humorous, the account
(D) often humorous account

答案：D
分析：humorous 和 moving 并列，修饰 account，名词短语。
参考译文：Maya Angelou 广受赞誉的自传--我知道为何笼中之鸟歌唱，是他在种族隔离的 Arkansas 生活的童年的感人而富于幽默的写照。

15. _____ to study element 104 because only a few atoms of his substance can be isolated at one time.
(A) The difficulty
(B) Why it is difficult
(C) It is difficult
(D) Even though difficult

答案：C
分析：浏览全句，缺主句的主谓语，答案很明显。
A 主句缺谓语；B，D 使得句子无主句。
参考译文：研究 104 号元素是很困难的，因为在含有它的物质中只有少数几种原子能够一次分离出来。

16. Common salt occurs naturally in pure, solidly form as the mineral halite and in widely distributed deposits of rock, or mineral, salts.

是名词，前面应用形容词修饰，并且从前面的 pure 也可以得到启示。

参考译文：食盐可以作为无机岩盐以纯净的固体形式天然存在，也可以存在于广泛分布的岩盐矿床中。

17. The term “metabolism” refers to the chemical changes which by living things transform food into energy.

答案：B
分析：从句中主语应该是 living things, 所以 by living things 并不是由 by 引导的表方式的短语，并且从句中主谓宾俱全，应该由不做成份的关系副词（或介词+which）引导，而不应该用关系代词引导。
改正：which by →by which
参考译文：“新陈代谢”这一术语指生物借以将食物转化成能量的化学变化。

18. Materials that of clay are among the most ancient manufactured articles and have played a vital role in human civilization.

答案：A
分析：that 与 materials 重复。退一步说，假设这种表达方法可行，materials 与 that 的数也不一致。
改正：that of →of
参考译文：粘土用具是最古老的人造物品之一，并且在人类文明中起过至关重要的作用。

19. Yogurt contains a higher percentage of lactic acid than another fermented milks, and it is rich in B-complex vitamins.

答案：C
分析：other 后面跟可数名词复数形式，another 跟单数，是 TOEFL 语法中常考的。
改正：another→other
参考译文：酸奶所含的乳酸比例高于其它发酵乳，而且富含复合维生素 B。

20. Canada is made up of ten provinces and two territories, with governmental powers being divided between the federal government or the provinces.

答案：D
分析：between A and B，固定结构。其实这些结构对于中国学生来说非常简单，我们所要做的就是多做题，熟悉考点。有时也会把 from…to…与 between…and…混淆来考。
改正：or→and
参考译文：加拿大由十个省和两个地方组成，政府的权力下分到联邦政府和各省。

21. Before the formation of labor unions, individual workers had almost not voice in determining their wages, hours, or working conditions.

是名词，前面应用形容词修饰，而 not 是副词。
代词。
改正：not→no
参考译文：在工会成立之前，单个工人在决定自己的工资、工作时间及劳动条件方面几乎没有发言权。

22. In the United States, the leading butter-producing states which are Wisconsin, California，and Minnesota.
D

答案：C
分析：which 使得主句没有谓语。
改正：states which---states
参考译文：在美国，生产黄油的主要的州是 Wisconsin, California 和 Minnesota.

23. Each stanza of a poem has a repeatable pattern of meter and rhyme and is normally division from the following stanza by a blank line.

答案：C
分析：在 TOEFL 语法题
中，看到 by 就要警惕，它经常是被动语态的标志
（有时表示方式，也很容易判断）。
改正：division→divided
参考译文：每一诗节都具有可重复的音步和押韵模式，通常被一空行与下一诗节隔开。

24. Depending on many factors, including climate, mineral content of the soil, and the permanency of surface water, wetlands may be mossy, grassy, or covering with shrubs or trees.

答案：D
分析：be covered with 是固定短语。
改正：covering→covered
参考译文：湿地可能布满藓，可能遍地是草，也可能被灌木和树覆盖，这取决于许多因素，包括气候、土壤中的矿物质含量，以及是否有永久地表水。

25. In many areas of the world, people need clothing for protection the weather.

答案：D
分析：protection 与 weather 在这里是动宾关系，在介词 for 后面应该用动名词。
改正：protection→protecting from
参考译文：在世界上的许多地区，人们还很需要衣服来遮风挡雨。

26. Hoocer Dam in Nevada is a multipurpose structure that provides flood control, hydroelectric powerful, and drinking and irrigation water.

control, water 并列，hydroelectric 后应为名词。

参考译文：内华达州的 Hoocer 水坝是一个多功能建筑，他用来提供水流控制、水力发电、饮用和灌溉水的。

27. Physiologically, the period of adolescence is marked by active growth, especially in the skeletal and muscular systems and in a certain vascular tissues.

答案：D
分析：被修饰的中心词 tissues 是复数，关键在于细心。
改正：a certain→certain
参考译文：从生理上说，青春期的标志是发育迅速，特别是骨骼和肌肉系统，以及某些血管组织的生长。

28. Free nitrogen is chemically inert and combines with other elements only since very high temperatures or pressures.

答案：C
分析：since 是指时间的先后，语句义不符。
改正：since→under
参考译文：游离氮具有化学惰性，只有在高温与高压下才与其它元素结合。

29. Sawfish are shark-like fish have “saws” of cartilage set with two rows of teeth on their snouts.

答案：A
分析：出现了两个谓语。
改正：have→which have/having
参考译文：锯鳐类似鲨鱼，嘴上有两排牙齿组成的软骨“锯条”。

30. The decade of the 1920’s was significant in Georgia’s history because of the rapidity with what agriculture declined in the state.

答案：C
分析：what 引导的是名词性句，与定语从句不同，它前面没有先行词，并且要在句中做成份。而在这里既有先行词，还不在句中充当成份，一定是错的。
改正：what →which
参考译文：由于该州当时农业急速衰落，20 世纪 20 年代是佐治亚州历史很重要的 10 年。

31. Although usually living on or under rocks or on coral reefs, marine snails have been observed in a great various of habitats.

答案：D

分析：a variety of 与 various 是 TOEFL 语法中常考的，只要搞清楚它们各自的词形，
variety 名词；various 形容词。

参考译文：尽管经常生活在岩石上下或珊瑚礁上，海蛇还是能在多种栖息地被看到。

32. In the field of acting theory, controversy arises over the question of whether is acting a behavioral or a mental process.

答案：C
分析：whether 引导的从句做介词 of 的宾语，名词性从句应该用陈述语气。
改正：is acting→acting is
参考译文：在表演理论的领域里，表演是行为是否是心理过程的问题引起了争论。

33. Short-wave radios that can receive and transmit signals are used by pilots, the police, and amateur operator.

答案：D
分析：operator 是可数名词，应加冠词或者用复数形式，可以从前面与其并列的项目得到提示。
改正：operator→operators
参考译文：能够接受和传递信号的短波无线电设备适用于飞行员、警察和业余通讯员。

34. Because silk is the strongest of all natural fibers, ranking in strong with the synthetic fiber nylon, its delicate look and fell are deceptive.

答案：B
分析：介词后面应该跟名词性的成分。
改正：strong→strength
参考译文：由于丝是天然纤维中最结实的，其强度可与合成纤维尼龙相比，其精美的外观和舒适的手感具有迷惑性。

35. The Red River, so named because of the red-colored sediment it carries, it is one of the main branches of the Mississippi.

答案：C
分析：主语重复。
改正：It is→is
参考译文：红河由于其所携带的红色沉淀物而得名，它是密西西比河的主要支流之一。

36. Floyd Bennett was a pilot for two of the Arctic expedition of the 1920's and the first pilot to fly over the north pole.

答案：A
分析：two of 后的名词肯定是复数形式。

改正：expedition→expeditions
年代两支北极探险队的飞行员和首次飞越北极的飞行员。

_____ _____ free trade, the revival of barter can suggest nothing less than a disaster.

答案：B
分析：favorite n.喜欢的人或物；adj.喜爱的; favor n.喜爱，赞同；v.支持，偏爱
改正：favorite→favor
参考译文：对于赞成自由贸易的人来说，易货贸易的复兴只能意味着灾难。

38. In the United States, about 75 percent of the total tomatoes crop is processed into juice, caned tomatoes, sauces, pastes, and ketchup.

答案：C
分析：名词做定语修饰名词，修饰词一定是单数。除了 woman ,man。
改正：tomatoes→tomato
参考译文：在美国，全部蕃茄的作物 75%被加工成蕃茄汁、罐头、调味汁、酱和调味蕃茄酱。

39. Today's nuclear fission fuels are the remnants of which used to be a much more active mixture of radioactive and fissionable materials two billion years ago and earlier.

答案：A
分析：介词+which 的形式相当于关系副词，后面的句子应该是完整的。可是后面的从句缺主语，就说明他已经充当了句子成份，所以 of+which 在这里是不对的。应该用 what 做 of 的宾语，并在从句中做主语。
改正：which→what
参考译文：现在的核裂变燃料是 20 亿年和更早之前放射性和可裂变材料所构成的活性大得多的混合物的残余。

40. Petrography concerns primarily with the detailed description and classification of rocks, whereas petrology deals primarily with rock formation.

答案：A
分析：concern 是及物动词，不与 with 连用;并且人物才能发出 concern 这个动作; 从后面的句子中也可以得到启示。
改正：concerns→deals
参考译文：岩相学主要研究对岩石的详细描述和分类，而岩石学则主要研究岩石的形成。

1999 年 10 月语法题

1. Fingerprints form an unchangeable signature, and _____ for identification, despite

changes in the individual's appearance or age.
(A) the use of fingerprint records
(B) with the use of fingerprint records
(C) when fingerprint records are used
(D) fingerprint records can be used

答案：D
分析：A 指纹无法 form use，and 引导的并列成分是 unchangeable signature 和 use; B, D 找不到并列成分；D and 连接两个句子。
参考译文：虽然一个人的外貌和年龄会改变，但是指纹能构成不可更改的签名，而且指纹记录还可以用作鉴定。

2. Animals obtain their energy from _____ .

(A) eat their food
(B) their food to eat
(C) the food they eat
(D) they eat the food

答案：C
分析：空格中应该填上介词 from 的宾语。A eat 是动词原型，肯定不对；B to eat 不对，这里无法用主动形式表达被动；D 是一个完整的句子；C they eat 做 food 的定语，省略了 that, 正确。
参考译文：动物从它们所吃的食物中摄取能量。

3. Liquid water has fewer hydrogen bonds than ice; so more molecules can occupy the same space, making liquid water _____ than ice.

(A) more dense
(B) is more dense
(C) more than dense
(D) as more dense

答案：A
分析：这里用到 make sb(sth) adj.的形式，并且后面有 than 前面一定要有比较级，很容易选出正确答案 A。用排除法也很好做：B make 和 is 谓语重复；C than 重复；D as 一般和形容词原型搭配，并且和 than 也不构成搭配
参考译文：液态水比冰的水分子的结合力小，所以在同样大小的空间中有更多的分子占据，使得液态水比冰的密度大。

4. It is difficult for present-day readers _____Sister Carrie was withdrawn from

circulation at the turn of the century.
(A) to understand the novel why
(B) why to understand the novel
(C) the novel to understand why
(D) to understand why the novel

答案：D
有两个宾语，而这里有不符合双宾语的情况；B 从句中逻辑也不对；只有 D why 引导宾语从句正确。
参考译文：当今的读者很难理解为什么嘉丽妹妹这本书为什么在世纪之交（19，20）的时候被撤出发行。

5. Historical linguists study _____ over time.

(A) languages evolve
(B) whether languages evolution
(C) how languages evolve
(D) evolution that languages

答案：C
分析：A study 和 evolve 谓语重复；B whether 引导的宾语从句缺谓语；D that 引导的定语从句缺谓语；C how 引导宾语从句形式正确。
参考译文：历史语言学家研究语言是如何随着事件演变的。

6. Tennis star Chris Evert, who retired from the game after eighteen years, perhaps _____ more than anyone to make women's professional tennis a widely respected career.
(A) who did
(B) has done
(C) and doing
(D) to do

答案：B
分析：浏览全句，主句缺谓语，选项中只有 B 是谓语形式。
参考译文：网球明星 Chris Evert，在 18 岁以后退役，可能比其他任何人为促使女性专业网球成为广受尊重的职业做的贡献都多。

7. The daytime _____ bright because the Earth's atmosphere scatters sunlight.
(A) while sky is
(B) has a sky
(C) sky is
(D) for the sky

答案：C
分析：主句中没有谓语，A，D 都使得主句缺谓语不完整；B sky bright 搭配错误；C 语义逻辑均正确。
参考译文：白天的天空是亮的，是因为地球的大气散射阳光。

8. Edward Hopper's paintings portray the loneliness and isolation of the individuals _____.
(A) is in an urbanized society
(B) in society is urbanized
(C) who in an urbanized society
(D) in an urbanized society

答案：D
分析：A，B 中均有谓语词，语句中谓语重复；C 从句缺谓语；D 正确，介词短语做宾语 individual 的补语。
参考译文：Edward Hopper 的绘画描绘了城市化的社会中个人的寂寞和孤独。

9. Braille, _____ printing reading materials for use by people who are blind, consists of a system of raised points or dots that are read by touch.
(A) is a method of

(B) a method of

答案：B
分析：句子前后主谓均完整，中间要末是同位语，要末是从句，要末是其他独立成份。A, D 使得谓语重复；C 从句中无谓语；B 做同位语，符合题义。值得注意的是，在 TOEFL 语法的考点中，同位语在填空题中经常会出现。第一个逗号前面是主语，第二个逗号后面是谓语，中间部分经常需填入同位语成份。
参考译文：Braille（布莱叶盲文），一种让盲人能够使用的阅读材料印制方法，包括一个能够通过触摸阅读的由突起的尖和圆点构成的体系。

10. The art of landscape architecture is almost as old _____ of architecture itself.

(A) as that
(B) than
(C) as
(D) than that

答案：A
分析：考点： as .. as；that 指代的指代。先排除 B, D 因为 as 不能与 than 搭配; C as 不能与 of 衔接，of 前后都应该是名词，除非一些固定短语。
参考译文：园林建筑技术几乎和建筑本身的技术一样古老.

11. The development of synthetic fibers after 1940 led to the production of new types of fabrics _____ more durable and easier to care for.
(A) that they were
(B) that were
(C) were
(D) and were

答案：B
分析：A that 在其引导的定语从句中要做成份，这里 they 多余；C were 和 lead 谓语重复；D 主语是 the development 为单数形式，这里的谓语为复数形式，而且句义也不通。
参考译文：1940 年后合成纤维的发展带来了的更耐久更异于护理的新型织物投产。

12. Until the eighteenth century, charcoal was _____ used in blast furnaces, as well as in glassmaking, blacksmithing, and metalworking.
(A) what the chief fuel
(B) the chief fuel that
(C) the chief fuel was
(D) the chief fuel

答案：D
分析：A, B 都是语态错误，应该用被动语态；C was 和 was 谓语重复; D 名词短语做表语, 过去分词后置修饰它。
参考译文：直到 18 世纪，木炭一直是风鼓火炉、玻璃制造，锻造，和金属加工的主要燃料。

13. Pure iron cannot be hardened by heating and cooling, as _____, because iron lacks the necessary carbon.
(A) steel it can
(B) can steel
(C) with steel can

(D) so can steel

it can 多余，如果做连词句子应该倒装，并且无论如何 steel 和 it 都是重复的成分；C with 多余，无论 as 做介词和连词它都无法担任成分; D so 多余; B 主谓倒装，正确。
参考译文：纯铁无法象钢一样通过加热和冷却来硬化，因为铁缺少必要的炭成分。

14. Rapids and waterfalls, _____ along virtually all Massachusetts waterways, provided power in colonial times for grist and saw mills and later for textile mills.
(A) common
(B) were common
(C) which, being common
(D) being common, were

答案：A
分析：句子前后主谓均完整，中间要末是同位语，要末是从句，要末是其他独立成份。B, D 都使得谓语重复；C 从句成分不完整，无谓语；A 省略 being，这个部分做插入语，正确。
参考译文：急流和瀑布在马萨诸塞水路沿线很常见，在殖民时代为碾谷和锯木以及后来的织造工厂提供了动力。

15. Airsickness is produced by a disturbance of the inner car, _____ psychogenic factors, such as fear, also play a part.
(A) in spite of
(B) neither
(C) nor
(D) although

答案：D
分析：前面主句完整，空格后面也有完整的主谓语，一定是从句，四个选项中只有 D 可以引导从句。A in spite of 是介词；B, C 也都不能引导从句。
参考译文：晕机是因为机舱里面的颠簸造成的，虽然心理遗传因素诸如恐惧等也有一定原因。

16. A large collections of materials focused on Louisiana's history and culture is provided by the Williams Reseach Center in New Orleans.

答案：A
分析：a 后面肯定是跟名词的单数形式， 这个简单的问题也是 TOEFL 常考的考点之一。
改正：collections→collection
参考译文：关于路易斯安娜州的历史和文化的一大批材料是由新奥尔良的 W 研究中心提供的。

17. Mary Austin's first book, The Land of little Rain, a description of desert life in the western United States, won she immediate fame in 1903.

答案：C

分析：看到代词划线就要特别注意，做宾语当然应该用宾格。win sb sth 表示为某

的第一本书《没有雨的陆地》于 1903 年快速的为她赢得了声誉，
这本书描写了美国西部的沙漠生活。

18. The most abundant phosphate mineral, apatite, includes several type that vary in their content of fluorine, chlorine, or hydroxyl ions.

答案：B
分析：several 后跟名词复数形式，经常会考到的还有：many, a number of 等等。
改正：type→types
参考译文：最丰富的磷酸盐矿石磷灰石包括好几种类型，氟离子、氯离子和羟基离子
的含量各不相同。

19.Having gained a reputation as a daring, intrepid journalist, Nellie Bly became the first female report assigned to the Eastern front during the First World War.

答案：C
分析：将职业与从事职业的人混淆，也时常考的，比如，photograph 和 photography,
poem 和 poet 等等，大家做题时候可以自己总结。
改正：report→reporter
参考译文：在获得英勇无畏的记者声誉之后，NB 成为一战期间第一位被派往东部前线
的女记者。

20. In 1862 Abraham Lincoln signed the Homestead Act, allows settlers 160 acres of free land after they had worked it for five years.

答案：A
分析：A 明显是谓语动词的形式，可是此句已经有谓语了，并且时态也不对。
改正：allows→allowing
参考译文：1862 年，林肯签署了宅地法案，允许在耕作满 5 年时，定居可以拥有 160
英亩未被占有的土地的所有权。

21. Alone with the other physical sciences, meteorology has developed in the past three centuries from myth and folklore to rigorous observation, computation, analyze.

答案：D
分析：考点并列结构，在看到并列结构中的一项或几项划线时，一定要引起注意。
这里并列项都应该是名词性的。
改正：analyze→analysis
参考译文：气象学家在过去的三个世纪中同其它自然科学一起从神话和民间传说
发展到严密的观察、计算和分析。

22. In 1973 the United States armed forces were placed on an all-volunteer basis for a first time since 1984.

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参考译文：1973 年美国军队是自 1948 年以来首次建立在全自愿的基础上。

23. Because lions do not have exceptional speedy, they must rely on the element of surprise for the hunt.

答案：A
分析：宾语应该是名词。
改正：speedy→speed
参考译文：由于不具备特别快的速度，狮子必须依靠突然袭击的手段捕食。

24. The position of the earth's magnetic poles is not constant but shows an appreciable change after year to year.

答案：D
改正：after→from
分析：搭配错误。
参考译文：地球磁极的位置并非持久不变的，而是年年都会有可察觉到的变化。

25. Grassland vegetation reduces competition for water among species by concentrates roots at different levels.

答案：C
分析：看到 by 就应该很快联想到表示方式或者是被动语态，很明显这里是表方式，
用动名词。从另一个角度讲，句中有两个谓语也无法解释。
改正：concentrates→concentrating
参考译文：草原植物的根聚集在不同的土层上，缓解了各物种之间对于水的竞争。

26. Like the giant reptiles, most lineages of organisms have eventually become extinct; still some exist that have changed very little in millions of year.

答案：D
分析：数词加 of 后跟名词的复数形式。
改正：year→years
参考译文：像大型爬行类动物一样，大多数种类的生物已经最终灭绝了；尽管如此，
某些千万年中变化很小的物种仍然继续存在。

27. Demonstrations public are an effective means by which advocacy groups can bring inequalities to the attention of local, state and federal officials.

答案：A
分析：形容词修饰名词应该在名词的前面。

改正：Demonstrations public→public demonstrations
参考译文：公开讲演是助选小组用来引起对地方、州和联邦官员们关注的倾斜的一种

28. Methods used in preparing articles for an encyclopedia differs, depending on the length of the article.

答案：B
分析：主谓语单复数的一致是 TOEFL 常考的，这里的主语是 methods.
改正：differs→differ
参考译文：为百科全书准备文章的方法各不相同，它取决于文章的长度。

29. Since the advent of rock music in the 1950's the popular music of the United States has become a significant musical influence around world.

答案：D
分析：world 应加冠词 the 表特指。
改正：Around world→around the world
参考译文：自从 20 世纪 50 年代摇滚音乐出现以来，美国流行音乐已经对世界各地音乐方面产生了重大影响。

30. Cloud droplets and ice crystals first form on certain types of small particles of dust or another airborne materials.

答案：D
分析：经常考的，other + 名词复数；another + 名词单数
改正：another→other
参考译文：云滴和冰晶首先在某些类型的尘埃或其它空中物质的微小颗粒上形成。

31. Male fiddler crabs have huge claws that move back and forth similar violinists move their arms when playing the violin.

答案：B
分析：形容词 similar 应该与 to 连用，并且这里用形容词不对，因为后面是一个主谓成分完整的句子，应该用连词来引导。
改正：similar→as
参考译文：雄性招潮蟹有很大的爪，这些爪像小提琴家在演奏时移动自己的手臂那样前后移动。

32. Daylight saving time came into useful in the United States in an effort to conserve electricity by having business hours correspond to the hours of natural daylight。

答案：B
分析：介词后面应该跟名词性的词或词组。
改正：useful→use
参考译文：通过实行工作时间和自然日光时间相一致来节省电力，夏时制在美国起用了。

fruits and vegetables contain riboflavin; the richest sources are leafy green spinach, kale, or turnip greens.

答案：A
分析：every 后一般跟单数形式。并且 almost 经常与 all 连用，有时在改错题中会出现 all almost 的错误形式。
改正：every→all
参考译文：几乎所有水果和蔬菜含有核黄素，其最丰富的来源是绿叶蔬菜，如菠菜、甘蓝、或芜菁类青菜。

34. Gold lends itself to the making of decorative articles because of its great resistant to corrosion and tarnish and its ease of working.

答案：D
分析：because of 后跟名词性的词或词组。
改正：resistant→resistance
参考译文：由于黄金很强的抗腐蚀和失泽的性能并且容易加工，因此被用于制作装饰品。

35. Ethics is the branch of philosophy that deals with the values of life in a coherent, systematic, and science manner.

答案：D
分析：and 后应为与 coherent，systematic 并列的形容词，修饰 manner。
改正：science→scientific
参考译文：伦理学是哲学的一个分支，它用一致、系统、科学的方法来研究人生的价值。

36. Indiscriminately dumping of waste materials and inadequate sewage treatment are two serious causes of environmental pollution.

答案：A
分析：修饰名词 dumping 的应为形容词。
改正：indiscriminately→indiscriminate
参考译文：不分类的垃圾堆放和污水处理不力是造成环境污染的两个重要原因。

37. The builders of the variety ancient cliff ruins scattered throughout the canyons and mesas of the arid Southwest of the United States are known as the cliff dwellers.

答案：B
分析：variety 和 various 是 TOEFL 语法中常考到的。Variety 是名词，a variety of 是固定短语；various 是形容词，后面直接跟其所修饰的名词。
改正：variety→various
参考译文：建造分散在美国干燥的西南部峡谷和台地的多种古代悬崖遗迹的人被称为

悬崖居民。

tiny sacs that makes and stores the substances that give it a pleasant odor.

答案：B
分析：从句中真正的主语是复数形式 sacs。
改正：makes and stores→make and store
参考译文：芳香植物有一些产生和储存使其发出香味物质的很小的囊。

39. Nomadic hunter and gatherer societies have access to only a limited amount of food in an area and moved on when they have exhausted each locality.

答案：C
分析：and 连接并列成份，其连接的成分在形式上都应该一致。这里 and 表示 move 与 have 并列。
改正：moved on→move on
参考译文：从事狩猎和采集的游牧社群在一个地区只能获得有限的食物，因此，当他们消耗掉每个地方的食物后便转移到另一个地方去。

40. Collagen, a strong rubbery protein, supports the earflaps and the tip of nose in humans.

答案：C
分析：nose 前少限定词; in human; 与 in human beings 都是对的。
改正：nose → the nose
参考译文：胶原是一种胶质蛋白质，它支撑人体的耳垂和鼻尖。

2000 年 01 月语法题

1. Amanda Way's career as a social reformer____ in 1851 when, at an antislavery meeting in Indiana, she called for a state woman's rights convention.
(A) begin
(B) began
(C) have begun
(D) to have begun

答案：B
分析：空格处谓语动词。根据时间状语 in 1851 以及可知,谓语应用过去式。when 是过去时的标志
A 动词原型
B 过去式
C 现在完成时
D 状语
参考译文：Amanda Way 作为一个社会改革者的事业始于 1851 年，那时，在印第安纳州的一个反奴隶制的会议上，她呼吁提出本州的女权法案。
难度：1

2. The celesta, an orchestral percussion instrument, resembles___
(A) a small upright piano
(B) how a small upright piano
(C) a small upright piano is
(D) as a small upright piano

答案：A
分析：谓语是 resemble，它是及物动词，后接宾语。
A 宾语
B 不是任何成分
C 主谓结构
D 状语
参考译文：Celesta(一种乐器)，一种管弦乐打击乐器,酷似一个小型的立式钢琴。
难度：2

3. Thomas Paine, _____, wrote Common Sense, a pamphlet that identified the American colonies with the cause of liberty.
(A) writer of eloquent
(B) whose eloquent writing
(C) an eloquent writer
(D) writing eloquent

答案：C
分析：句子成分完整，空格作同位语
A 可改为 a writer of eloquence，但是没有（C）的简洁。
B 类似定语从句，但结构不对。
C 同位语，正确
D 类似动名词的形式，但结构不对
参考译文：Thomas Paine，一个雄辩的作家，创作了《常识》，一本将美国殖民地与自由事业等同起来的小册子。
难度：2

4. Although beavers rarely remain submerged for more than two minutes, they can stay underwater ___fifteen minutes before having to surface for air.

(A) as long

答案：B
分析：句子主谓齐全，空格作状语
A，C 错误
B 状语
D 连词
参考译文：尽管海狸极少潜水超过两分钟，但是它们却能待在水下长达二十分钟才回到水面呼吸。
难度：2

5. Protein digestion begins in the stomach ____ends in the small intestine.
(A) while
(B) and
(C) how
(D) because

答案：B
分析：句中有两个谓语 begins 和 ends，空格填连词。两个谓语是顺承关系。
A 不是表示顺承的连词
B 正确
C 不是表示顺承的连词
D 表示因果
参考译文：蛋白质的消化开始于胃，结束于小肠。
难度：2

6. When natural gas burns, its___ into atoms of carbon and hydrogen.
(A) hydrocarbon molecules, breaking up
(B) broke up by hydrocarbon molecules
(C) hydrocarbon molecules break up
(D) broken up hydrocarbon molecules

答案：C
分析：空格处填主语和谓语
A 主语和状语
B 只有谓语，另外时态也不对
C 正确
D 无此用法
参考译文：当天然气燃烧的时候，它的碳氢分子分解为碳原子和氢原子。
难度：2

7. _____ ballet dancers learn five basic positions for the arms and feet.
(A) All of
(B) Of every
(C) All
(D) Every

答案：C
分析：本题为固定用法（all of the + 名词 或者 all+名词）
A 缺少 the
B 无此用法
C 正确答案
D 和句子中的“dancers”不搭配，every 修饰单数

参考译文：所有的芭蕾舞演员都学手臂和脚的五个基本动作。

8. Some colonies of bryozoans, small marine animals, form ___with trailing stems.
(A) creeping colonies
(B) which colonies creep
(C) creeping colonies are
(D) colonies creep

答案：A
分析：主语是 some colonies，谓语是 form 为及物动词，后加宾语。
A 宾语
B 缺少先行词，看起来像定语从句，但是既不是定于从句，也不是宾语
C 主谓结构
D 无此用法
参考译文：有些苔藓虫的、小海洋生物的领地，通过脱尾的茎，成为了蔓延的“殖民地”。
难度：2

9. Ruth Bader Ginsburg argued six women’s rights cases before the United States Supreme Court in the 1970’s,____
(A) of five winning them
(B) five winning of them
(C) of them five winning
(D) winning five of them

答案：D
分析：句子主谓宾齐全，空格处应填状语。
A 错误用法
B 错误用法
C winning 少宾语，错
D 正确
参考译文：在二十世纪七十年代，RBG 在美国高等法院为六个涉及女权的案件进行辩护，赢得了其中五个。
难度：2

10. Natural selection is defined as the process ___the course of evolution by preserving those traits best adapted for an organism’s survival.
(A) to which directs
(B) of which directs it
(C) directs it
(D) that directs

答案：D
分析：空格前是完整的句子，空格修饰 process。
A 可以改为 which directs
B 同 A
C 动宾结构
D 定语从句，修饰 process
参考译文：自然选择被定义为一个过程，这个过程通过保存最适合一个生物生存的特征来指导进化的过程。
难度：2

11. ____ 363 miles between the cities of Albany and Buffalo in New York State, the Eric Canal helped link the Atlantic Ocean with the Great Lakes.
(A) The extension of

(B) The extension

答案：C
分析：后半句主谓宾俱全，逗号前为状语
A 造成结构混乱
B 名词
C 现在分词作状语
D 动词
参考译文：Eric 运河在纽约州的 Albany 市和 Buffalo 市之间延伸了 360 英里，它将大西洋和五大湖连接起来。
难度：1

12.The chief sources of B12,a water-soluble vitamin ____ stored in the body, include meat, milk and eggs.
(A) is not
(B) that is not
(C) not that is
(D) that not

答案：B
分析：句子主谓宾俱全。空格内的词语修饰 vitamin
A 谓语
B 定语从句，正确答案
C 错误用法
D 错误用法
参考译文：人体中并不贮存的一种水溶性的维他命 B12，它的主要来源包括肉类,牛奶和蛋类。
难度：3

13. ____ is rooted in experiments in iron and steel conducted in the nineteenth century.
(A) While the history of twentieth-century architecture
(B) The history of twentieth-century architecture
(C) That the history of twentieth-century architecture
(D) Both twentieth-century architecture and its history

答案：B
分析：句子谓语是 is rooted,谓语前的空格是主语
A 使整个句子成为一个状语从句
B 名词短语作主语
C That 多余
D 和句子中的 is 不对应
参考译文：20 世纪建筑的历史植根于 19 世纪进行的钢和铁方面的试验。
难度：2

14.The primary source of energy for tropical cyclones is the latent heat released when ____
(A) does water vapor condense
(B) condensed water vapor
(C) water vapor condenses
(D) the condensation of water vapor

答案：C
分析：句子主谓宾俱全，空格是一个完整的句子和 when 做状语从句。
A 倒装（没有必要）
B 动宾结构

C 主谓结构，正确

参考译文：热带飓风的能量的主要来源是水蒸气凝结时释放的热量。

15. Maufacturing is Canada's most important economic activity, ____17 percent of the workforce.
(A) engages
(B) and to engage
(C) that it engage
(D) engaging

答案：D
分析：句子主谓宾俱全，空格所在的部分做伴随状语
A 动词
B 介词+不定式
C 定语从句
D 动名词作状语
参考译文：制造业是加拿大的最重要的经济活动，占有其总劳动力的 17%。
难度：1

16. The outer layer of the heart, called the pericardium, forms a sac in what the heart lies.

答案：D
分析：将 what 改为 which，这样，in which the heart lies 就是定语从句修饰 sac
参考译文：心脏的外层，名称是心包膜，形成了一个囊把心脏包在其中。
难度：1

17. Wood from the ash tree becomes extremely flexibly when it is exposed to steam.

答案：B
分析：谓语是 become，它是系词，后面的副词 flexibly 应改为形容词 flexible
参考译文：当灰树（一种白腊树）木材接触到水蒸气时，它就变得异常柔韧。
难度：1

18. The ability to talk is one of the skill that make humans different from the rest of the animal world.

答案：B
分析：名词单复数误用，one of 后面加名词复数，把 skill 改为 skills
参考译文：说话的能力是使人类不同于其它动物的技能之一。
难度：1

19. In plane geometry, the sum of the internal angles of any triangle has always equal to 180 degrees.

答案：D
分析：be equal to 是正确的用法。Has 改为 is。
参考译文：在平面几何中，任意一个三角形的内角和总是 180 度。
难度：1

20. Polar bears are bowlegged and pigeon-toed, adaptations that enable this massive animals to their balance as they walk.

答案：B
分析：人称代词单复数的误用，应该将 this 改为 these 修饰 animals。
参考译文：北极熊的腿是弓形的并且是脚趾是内弯的，这种适应使得这种庞大的动物在行走的时候能够保持身体的平衡。
难度：2

21. Caves are formed by the chemical or action mechanical of water on soluble rock, by volcanic activity, and by earthquakes.

答案：A
分析：词语排列顺序错误，应改为 mechanical action。
参考译文：岩洞形成的几个因素是，水对可溶性岩石的化学或机械的侵蚀、火山活动和地震。
难度：1

22. Celery, an edible plant is having long stalks topped with feathery leaves, grows best in cool weather.

答案：B
分析：an edible plant 是 celery 的同位语，句子的谓语是 grows。应该将 is having 改为 having 或者改为 which has，来修饰 plant。
参考译文：芹菜，一种长着长长的茎，茎上有羽毛般的叶子的可食用的植物，在寒冷的天气下生长得最好。
难度：2

23. The first fiction writer in the United States to achieve international fame was Washington Irving, who wrote many stories, included " Rip Van Winkle" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow".

答案：D
分析：D 应改为 including 做伴随状语，表示主动
参考译文：第一个取得国际声誉的美国小说作家是 Washington Irving，他写了很多小说,包括"Rip Van Winkle"和"The Legend of Sleepy Hollow"。
难度：1

24. Three fundamental aspects of forest conversation are the protection of immature trees, the use of proper harvesting methods, and provide for an environment that supports reproduction.

答案：C
分析：考点是平行结构，and 表示并列，所以 C 应改为 provision
参考译文：保护森林的三个基本方面是，未成熟的树木的保护,适当的砍伐，还有树木可再生环境的提供。

难度：1

enzyme reaction there is an optimum temperature which maximum efficiency is achieved.

答案：C
分析：which 所在从句作状语。应该把 temperature which 改为 temperature at which。
参考译文：对于每一个酶反应，都有一个最佳的温度使其最充分反应。
难度：1

26. Adolescence is a transitional stage in human development from the beginning of puberty to the attainment of the emotion, social, and physical maturity of adulthood.

答案：C
分析：考点是平行结构，emotion 改为 emotional。
参考译文：青春期是人的发展过程中，从青春期的开始到成年人的情感的，社交的和生理方面的成熟的一个转变的阶段。
难度：1

27. The people native to the northwest coast of North American have long be known for wood carvings of stunning beauty and extraordinary quality.

答案：B
分析：完成时态应用 have+been 形式，be known 应改为 been known
参考译文：北美西北海岸的土著居民以制造极美丽的、优品质的木质雕刻而著称。
难度：2

28. Colonial efforts to manufacture glass at Jamestown---- and later attempts near Philadelphia and Boston---failed despite the abundant of fuel and good raw materials.

答案：C
分析：despite+名词 用法。另外，没有 adj.+of 的用法。应该将 abundant 改为 abundance。
参考译文：殖民者在 Jamestown 生产玻璃的努力，以及后来在费城和波斯顿的尝试都失败了，尽管那里有着丰富能源和很好的原材料。
难度：1

29. The orbit of a celestial body is usually in the shape of ellipse.

答案：D
分析：可数名词单数形式前要加不定冠词.应在 ellipse 前加 an。
参考译文：一个天体的运行轨道常常是呈椭圆状。
难度：1

largest publishing center in the United States, exceeding only by New York

答案：D
分析：因为后面有 by 表示被动，应该用过去分词。Exceeding 改为 exceeded。
参考译文：芝加哥是全美仅次于纽约和旧金山第三大出版中心。
难度：1

31. North American bison differ from domestic cattle in have 14 rather than 13 pairs of ribs.

答案：C
分析：介词 in 后面接名词或者动名词，have 应改为 having。
注意：bison，cattle 为复数名词
参考译文：北美野牛和家牛的区别在于野牛有 14 对而不是 13 对肋骨。
难度：1

32. Female sea turtles, before laying her eggs, swim as much as 2,000 kilometers to return to the beaches where they themselves were hatched.

答案：A
分析：turtles 是复数的形式,相应的代词应为复数形式。将 her 改为 their。
参考译文：雌海龟在下蛋前，要游过长达 2000 公里的距离返回它们自己出生的海岸。
难度：2

33. Water is the only substance that occur at ordinary temperatures in all three states of matter: solid, liquid and gas.

Key：A
分析： substance 是单数,其后的定语从句的谓语动词也应为单数.occur 应改为 occurs。
参考译文：水是唯一的一种在常温下有三态——固态，液态和气态的物质。

34. Despite the growth of manufacturing and other industries, the economy of the state of Texas has remained heavily dependence on oil and gas.

答案：D
分析：Remain 是系动词,接形容词。将 dependence 改为 dependent。
参考译文：尽管得克萨斯州的制造业和其它产业有了增长，它的经济活动仍然深深地依赖于石油和天然气。
难度：1

35. Lyndon B. Johnson was the only United States President who oath of office was administered by a woman Judge Sarah Tilghman Hughes.

答案：B

分析：who 后面有 oath of office,不能用 who。应该将 who 改为 whose。
是唯一 一个其就职宣誓仪式被女法官 Sarah Tilghman Hughes 主持的

36. It took more than fourteen years to carve the faces of four United States Presidents into the granite cliffs to Mount Rushmore, South Dakota.

答案：D
分析：表示属性的介词不能用 to。To 应改为 of。
参考译文：把四位美国总统的面像雕刻在南达科他州 Rushmore 山的花岗岩峭壁上用了十四年多的时间。
难度：1

37.Charles Bullfinch was the architect who design the original red brick core of the State House in Boston.

答案：B
分析：design 的时态不对，应改为 designed。
参考译文：Charles Bullfinch 就是那个设计波斯顿的 State House 的最初的红砖块 core 的建筑家。
难度：1

38.Rarely has a technological development had as great an impact on as much aspects of social, economic, and cultural development as the growth of

electronics.

答案：B
分析：由 aspects 可知，much 应改为 many。另外，这道题本身句子结构比较复杂，但是我们做题的时候，只要能够肯定 B 是正确答案，就不必用太多时间考虑句子结构。（注意 Rarely 等否定副词句首应该用倒装的形式。）
参考译文：某种技术的发展，很少有能象电子学的发展那样，对社会,经济和文化发展等诸多方面有着那么深远的的影响。
难度：2

39. Lowell, Massachusetts, known as the “Spindle City” since 1822 when its first textile mills were built, attracted worldwide attention as textile center.

答案：D
分析：可数名词前应加冠词。在这里，textile 前面应有 a。
参考译文：麻省的 Lowell，自从 1822 年它的第一批纺织厂的建立，它被称为" 纺锤之城"，它作为纺织中心吸引了全世界的目光。
难度：1

40.Strange Victory, Sara Teas dale’s smallest and most perfect collection of poems, appear in print in 1933.

appeared。

Sara Teas dale 的最小同时最优秀的诗集，于 1933 年出版。

难度：1

2000 年 05 月语法题

1.From 1949 onward, the artist Georgia O' Keeffe made New Mexico _____.

(A) her permanent residence was
(B) where her permanent residence
(C) permanent residence for her
(D) her permanent residence

答案：D
分析：make 后面接双宾语.
A 主谓结构
B 错误用法
C 这种用法的意思是“使存在”，如 made problems for him
D 这种用法的意思是“当做，当成使具有一种特定的功能或成为某个角色”，如 made her treasurer; made Chicago his home
参考译文：从 1949 年开始，艺术家 GOK 把纽约当作她的永久住处。

2. Just as remote-controlled satellites can be employed to explore outer space, _____employed to investigate the deep sea.

(A) can be robots
(B) robots can be
(C) can robots
(D) can robots that are

答案：B
分析：逗号前是状语从句，主句缺主语。同时因为没什么词引起倒装，所以句子用正常的顺序。
A 倒装
B 正确答案
C 倒装且缺少谓语
D 倒装+定于从句
参考译文：正像遥控卫星可以用来探测外太空一样，机器人也能被用来探测深海的情况。

3. In _____ people, the areas of the brain that control speech are located in the left hemisphere.

(A) mostly of
(B) most
(C) almost the
(D) the most of

答案：B
分析：most 后面加名词。mostly 是副词，“最多部分地；主要地”的意思。
A mostly 是副词，不能接 of
B 这里 most 为形容词
C 可以改为 almost all of the
D 可以改为 most of the
参考译文：对大多数人来说，大脑控制语言的那部分区域位于大脑的左半球。

4. Stars shine because of _____ produced by the nuclear reactions taking place within them.

(A) the amount of light and heat is
(B) which the amount of light and heat
(C) the amount of light and heat that it is
(D) the amount of light and heat

答案：D
分析：because of 接名词或者是名词性短语，不能跟从句。because 后面才能接从句。
A 主谓结构
B 错误用法
C 前面是名词短语。而后面的 that it is 本身的结构错误，它类似但是不是定语从句，应改为 that is。
D 名词性短语
参考译文：星星发光是因为其内部发生的核反应而产生的光能和热量。

5. _____ is not clear to researchers.

(A) Why dinosaurs having become extinct
(B) Why dinosaurs became extinct
(C) Did dinosaurs become extinct
(D) Dinosaurs became extinct

答案：B
分析：疑问代词引导的从句做主语。分析句子的结构，谓语是 is，is 前的空格应该为句子的主语，应填名词或名词性的短语或者是疑问代词引导的从句等等。
A 时态错误，having 可改为 have
B 正确答案
C 不是主语性质的从句，没法做主语。
D 也不是拥有主语性质的从句，前应加 that。
参考译文：研究人员仍然不清楚恐龙为什么会灭绝。

6.Although many people use the word “milk” to refer cow’s milk, _____ to milk from any animal, including human milk and goat’s milk.

(A) applying it also
(B) applies also
(C) it also applies
(D) but it also applies

答案：C
分析：Although 引导逗号前的分句，则逗号后为主句。空格处缺主句的主语和谓语。
A 动名词结构
B 动词
C 正确答案
D but 不能与 although 同时使用
参考译文：尽管很多人用"milk"这个词来指代牛奶，但是这个词仍然指代其它动物的奶，包括人奶和羊奶。

7. The first transatlantic telephone cable system was not established _____ 1956.

(A) while
(B) until
(C) on
(D) when

答案：B

……固定用法

年，第一个横穿大西洋的海底电缆系统才建立。

8. _____ no two people think exactly alike, there will always be disagreement, but disagreement should not always be avoided; it can be healthy if handled creatively.

(A) There are
(B) Why
(C) That
(D) Because

答案：D
分析：第一个逗号后是完整句子以及由 but 连接的复合句，因此逗号前的分句做状语，空格处要填连词引导状语从句，选项中只有 because 符合要求。
参考译文：因为没有两个人的想法是一模一样的，所以总有分歧存在。但是分歧不应该被避免，如果分歧能够被机智地处理的话它们是有益的。

9.Drinking water _____ excessive amounts of fluorides may leave a stained or mottled effect on the enamel of teeth.

(A) containing
(B) in which containing
(C) contains
(D) that contain

答案：A
分析：句子主语是 drinking water，谓语是 may leave，主语后的空格应修饰主语。使用现在分词做定语。
A 正确答案
B 可以改为 which contains
C 同 B
D contain 应该为 contains
参考译文：喝含有过量氟化物的水会在牙齿的珐琅质上留下污点或者是斑点。

10. In the 1820's physical education became_____ of the curriculum of Harvard and Yale Universities.

(A) to be part
(B) which was part
(C) was part
(D) part

答案：D
分析：became 为系动词，接表语。注：part 可以作为不可数名词，表示一部分。
A 不定式不能做表语
B 定语从句
C 动宾结构
D 名词做表语
参考译文：在 19 世纪 20 年代，体育成为哈佛大学和耶鲁大学的课程中的一部分。

11. Pewter, _____ for eating and drinking utensils in colonial America, is about ninety percent tin, which copper or bismuth added for hardness.

(B) widely used it
(C) widely used
(D) which widely used

答案：C
分析：逗号前后的句子已完整，空格所在的句子做插入语，修饰主语 Pewter。
A 动词结构作谓语
B 动宾结构，不是被动式
C 过去分词做定语，前面省略了 which is
D 缺 is，used 是过去分词
参考译文：Pewter，一种在美国的殖民地中广泛用于吃喝的器具,大约含 90%的锡，其它成分则是用于增加硬度的铜或铋。

12.A moth possesses two pairs of wings _____ as single pair and are covered with dustlike scales.
(A) function
(B) are functioning
(C) that function
(D) but functions

答案：C
分析：主谓宾是 A moth possesses two pairs of wings，空格以及后面部分都是修饰宾语 two pairs of wings 的。须加定语从句引导词 that 或 which。
A 动词
B 现在进行时
C 定语从句做定语
D but 不能做定语从句引导词，只用于复合句中
参考译文：一只蛾子拥有两对翅膀，其作用和一对翅膀相同，上面被尘状的鳞片所覆盖。

13.Soap operas, a type of television drama series, are so called because at first, they were _____.

(A) often which soap manufacturers sponsored
(B) sponsored often soap manufacturers
(C) often sponsored by soap manufacturers
(D) soap manufacturers often sponsored them

答案：C
分析：because 引导原因状语从句，从句中主语为 they，分析句子结构可知空格处为从句的谓语。
参考译文：肥皂剧，电视连续剧的一种形式，有着如此的称谓是因为它们最初是由肥皂生产商赞助的。

14.The Woolworth Building in New York was the highest in America when _____ in 1943 and was famous for its use of Gothic decorative detail.

(A) built
(B) it built
(C) was built
(D) built it

答案：A
分析：when 引导时间状语从，完整的句子应为 when it was built，省略了 it was。 这里只能用 when it

was built 或者 when built，所以只有 A 正确
大厦在 1943 年建成时在全美是最高的，并以哥特式装饰细节闻名于世。

15.Humans, _____, interact through communicative behavior by means of signs or symbols used conventionally.

(A) like other animals
(B) how other animals
(C) other animals that
(D) do other animals

答案：A
分析：句子已完整，中间应是插入语，作为对主语的修饰。看题目和选项可知是拿 humans 和 animals 作比较，空格填介词短语做状语。
A 正确答案
B how 为副词
C 错误用法
D 错误用法
参考译文：人类和其它动物一样，通过普遍使用的标志或符号等交流行为来彼此沟通。

16.More and 90 percent of the calcium in the human body is in the skeleton.

答案：A
分析：more than 是"超过…"的意思
改正：and → than
参考译文：人体内 90%以上的钙是存在于骨骼内。

17. Perhaps the most popular film in movie history, Star Wars was written and direction by George Lucas.

答案：D
分析：考点仍然是常见的平行结构。and 前后的两个动词并列，written 是被动语态，故 D 也应改为被动语态。
改正：direction → directed
参考译文：星球大战，可能是电影史上最流行的电影，是由 George Lucas 编剧并导演的。

18. Some animal activities, such as mating, migration, and hibernate, have a yearly cycle.

答案：C
分析：平行结构,and 前后是三个名词并列.
改正：hibernate→hibernation。
参考译文：动物的一些活动，如交配、迁徙和冬眠的周期是一年。

19. Geographers were once concerned largely with exploring areas unknown to them and from describing distinctive features of individual places.

答案：C

分析：考点仍然是平行结构.and 前后是两个动名词的并列,from 为多于成分.这个句子中值得注意的是 表示一门知识或什么东西涉及到.....或者是与…有关

参考译文：地理学者曾经非常热衷于探索对他们来说是未知的地区和描述特别地区的不寻常的特征。

20. In his animated films, Walt Disney created animals that talk and act like people while retaining its animal traits.

答案：D
分析：代词的单复数的误用
改正：its→their。
参考译文：在 Walt Disney 的生动活泼的电影中,他创造的动物在保持它们动物特征的同时也能象人类一样交谈和行动。

21. The first city in the United States that put into effect major plan for the clustering of government buildings was Washington, D.C.

答案：B
分析：首先注意的是 put sth. into effect 这个习语是"使…实施"的意思，而在这句话中 sth 是“major plan…buildings”，它太长了，所以为了句子的平衡起见，把它放到后面去。第二个值得注意的是 plan 这个词。plan 是可数名词，若根据句意，可数名词是单数的话，前面要加冠词，不然的话就要用复数形式。因为这句话中 major 前没有不定冠词 a，则应该用复数形式。
改正：plan → plans
参考译文：在美国，第一个把政府的办公大楼集中在一起的庞大计划付诸实施的城市是华盛顿特区。

22. In a microwave oven, radiation penetrates food and is then absorbed primarily by water molecules, caused heat to spread through the food.

答案：C
分析：cause 之前，句子的结构完整。cause 所在的句子做状语，若改为 which cause 则做 water 的定语。
改正：caused → causing
参考译文：在微波炉中，射线穿透食物后主要被水分子吸收，使得整个食物都被加热了。

23.The cultures early of the genus Homo were generally distinguished by regular use of stone tools and by a hunting and gathering economy.

答案：A
分析：词的顺序错误，应改为形容词+名词.
改正：cultures early → early cultures
参考译文：人类的早期文化是以普遍使用石头工具和打猎聚居的经济为其特征。

24. Dolphins are sleek and powerful swimmers that found in all seas and unlike porpoises have well defined, beaklike snouts and conical teeth.

答案：B

found/that are found
参考译文：海豚是圆滑有力的水手，在所有的海域里都存在。和 porpoises 不同,它们有着轮廓分明的像鸟一样的嘴和圆锥形的牙齿。

25. The velocity of a river is controlled by the slope, the depth, and the tough of the riverbed.

答案：D
分析：平行结构.
改正：tough→toughness
参考译文：一条河的流速是由河床的斜度,深度和抵抗腐蚀的韧度决定的。

26. The phonograph record was the first successful medium for capturing, preservation and reproducing sound.

答案：C
分析：平行结构
改正：preservation→preservating。
参考译文：留声机是第一个成功地获得,保存和再生声音的媒介。

27. Generally, the pattern of open space in urban areas has shaped by commercial systems, governmental actions, and cultural traditions.

答案：C
分析：应使用被动语态.
改正：has shaped→has been shaped。
参考译文：一般说来，城市的开阔地地面貌是由其商业系统，政府行为和文化传统决定的。

28. A liquid that might be a poor conductor when pure is often used to make solutions that readily transmits electricity.

答案：D
分析：that 引导定语从句，solutions 是复数形式，所以 D 应改为 transmit。
改正：transmits→transmit
参考译文：一种液体当它是纯净的时候或许是一种不好的导体，它常常被用来做易于导电的溶液。

29.The initial discovery by humans almost 10,000 years ago that they could exploit metallic mineral deposits was an important milestone in the development civilization.

答案：D
分析：什么的发展应该是 the development of
改正：development civilization→development of civilization
参考译文：差不多在一万年以前，人类的发现他们可以利用金属矿产，这在文明发展史上是一个重要的里程碑。

30. In 1989 Tillie Fowler a Republican, became the first member of her party to serving as president of council of Jacksonville, Florida.

答案：B
分析：动词不定式 to 后接动词原形
改正：serving→serve。
参考译文：在 1989 年, 共和党人 Tillie Fowler 成为共和党第一个当选为佛罗里达州 Jacksonville 市长的人。

31. General anesthesia, which is usually used for major surgery, involves a complete loss of consciousness and a relaxed of the muscles.

答案：C
分析：名词和形容词误用，relaxed 是过去分词做形容词。
改正：relaxed→relaxation。
参考译文：全身麻醉通常用于大型外科手术，它使知觉完全丧失，肌肉得到放松。

32. After first establishment subsistence farms along the Atlantic seaboard, European settlers in North America developed a maritime and shipbuilding industry.

答案：A
分析：逗号前面的部分做状语，establishment 应为动词，其主语是 European settlers。
改正：establishment → establishing
参考译文：当沿着大西洋沿岸的生活农场最初建立以后，在北美的欧洲移民发展了海洋造船业。

33.The legs of a roadrunner are enough strong that it can run up to 24 kilometers per hour to catch lizards and small rodents.

答案：A
分析：enough 修饰形容词的时候，放在形容词的后面。注意 enough 的正确用法是：形容词+enough；enough+名词。
改正：enough strong→strong enough。
参考译文：走鹃(一种鸟)的腿是足够有力的，以至于它能以 24 千米时速奔跑去捕捉蜥蜴和小啮齿目动物。

34. For the immune system of a newborn mammal to develop properly, the presence of the thymus gland is essentially.

答案：D
分析：形容词和副词的误用。
改正：essentially → essential
参考译文：对于一个新生儿的免疫系统的正常地发展，胸腺的存在是必要的。

35. Physicians working in the field of public health are mainly concerned with the environmental eliminate them.

答案：C
分析：形容词和名词的误用
改正：ill → illness
参考译文：研究公众卫生领域的医生主要关心的是引起疾病的环境因素和怎么样才能消除它们。

36.By 1850, immigration from distance shores, as well as migration from the countryside, had caused New York City's population to swell.

答案：A
分析：名词和形容词的误用.
改正：distance→distant
参考译文：到了 1850 年，来自遥远海岸的和来自乡村的移民引起了纽约市的人口的膨胀。

37.By identifying similar words or structures in different languages, we find evidence that those languages are related and may be derived from same ancestor.

答案：D
分析：same 前面是要有定冠词 the。
改正：from same → from the same
参考译文：通过鉴别不同语言里面的相似词组和结构，我们发现了一些证据，那就是这些语言是有关联的而且它们可能是由同一个祖先演化而来。

38. Astronomers use photography and sighting telescopes to study the motions of all of the bright stars and many of the faint one.

答案：D
分析：many of 后接名词复数。
改正：one → ones
参考译文：宇航员用摄影技术和瞄准镜去研究所有的明亮的星体很多模糊的星体。

39.In the nineteenth century a number of Native American tribe, such as the Comanche, lived a nomadic existence hunting buffalo.

答案：A
分析：a number of 后接名词复数。
改正：tribe→ tribes
参考译文：19 世纪的很多北美的部落里,例如科曼奇族，过着一种以打猎美洲野牛为生的游牧生活。

40. The average elevation of West Virginia is about 1,500 foot above sea level.

答案：C

分析：foot 应为复数。

参考译文：西弗吉尼亚州的平均海拔是大约 1,500 英尺。

2000 年 08 月语法题

1. The gray scale, a progressive series of shades ranging from black to white, is used in computer graphics _____ detail to graphical images.

(A) added
(B) to add
(C) are added
(D) and add

答案：B
分析：考察点为动词不定式做目的状语。
A 中 added 为过去分词，一般作后置定语，此处语意不通。
C 中有 are，这样整个句子就多了一个谓语，而 is 是整个句子的谓语，因此排除。
D，整个句子的主语是 the gray scale，为单数， 应该是 and adds 才正确。
参考译文： 灰度比例尺，一从黑到白渐变的色调系列，在计算机图形中被用来增加图像的细节。

2. By _____ excluding competition from an industry, governments have often created public service monopolies.

(A) they adopt laws
(B) laws are adopted
(C) adopting laws
(D) having laws adopt

答案：C
分析：考察点为介词 by 后接名词或者动名词，表示“通过…手段，达到…目的”。
A 为主谓结构，by 不能引导从句；
B 同为主谓结构，理由同上；
D adopt 为动词，造成结构句子结构混乱。
参考译文：通过采用禁止在某一产业里竞争的法律，政府常常制造了公共服务垄断。

3. _____ skeleton of an insect is on the outside of its body.

(A) Its
(B) That the
(C) There is a
(D) The

答案：D
分析：考察点为定冠词；
A 中 its 和 of an insect 造成重属关系重复；
B that 指示代词和 the 重复；
C there is 造成句子双谓语，后面 is 是整个句子的谓语；
参考译文：昆虫的骨骼在它的身体的外面。

4. Lenses, _____, are used to correct imperfection in eyesight.

(A) are the forms of glasses and contact lenses
(B) in the form of glasses and contact lenses
(C) glasses and contact lenses which form
(D) glasses and contact lenses may be formed

答案：B
分析：句子主谓宾俱全，空格处修饰 lenses.

A 为系表结构，会造成整个句子多一个谓语；

参考译文：眼镜，分玻璃镜片和隐形镜片两种，被用来矫正视力。

5. In eighteenth-century North American, printed engravings provided____ rococo style.
(A) the most manifestation widespread
(B) manifestation widespread the most
(C) the widespread manifestation most
(D) the most widespread manifestation

答案：D
分析：关于 most 的用法,词的顺序是 the + most + adj. + N，答案是 D
参考译文：在 18 世纪的北美，雕刻印刷术提供了最广为流传的显示及过分修饰的风格。

6. In the Arctic tundra, ice fog may form under clear skies in winter, ____ coastal fogs or low stratus clouds are common in summer.
(A) because of
(B) whereas
(C) despite
(D) that

答案：B
分析：空格前后为两个完整的分句，由句意可知填转折连词。
A because of 不能接句子；
C despite 为介词，不接句子；
D 不是转折连词。
参考译文：在北极的苔原区,冰雾可以在冬天的晴朗的天气下形成，而海岸边雾或者低层云在夏天更常见。

7. On attaining maximum size, ___ by drawing itself out and dividing into two daughter amoebas, each receiving identical nuclear materials.
(A) the reproduction of the amoeba
(B) the amoeba, which reproduces
(C) reproducing the amoeba
(D) the amoeba reproduced

答案：D
分析：空格前后为两个分词短语，因此整个句子缺少主语和谓语。
A 只有主语；
B 名词和定语从句；
C 现在分词；
D 主谓结构
参考译文：为了获得最大的种群数量，变形虫通过把它自己拉长并分裂成两个子变形虫来繁殖，每个子变形虫都获得等同的细胞核物质。

8. For the advertiser, one of the greatest appeals of radio is ____ an audience all day long.
(A) that it has
(B) that to have

(C) to have it

分析：句子主谓俱全，空格处为宾语.
A that 引导宾语从句；
B 错误用法；
C 不定式结构，但多了一个 it；
D 现在分词结构，多了 it
参考译文：对于登广告的人来说，广播一个最大的吸引力就是它有一个全天候的观众群。

9. Charles Schulz's comic strip, "Peanuts," features children who make ____ about life.
(A) funny, wise statement that
(B) which funny, wise statements
(C) statements are funny but wise
(D) funny but wise statements

答案：D
分析：who 引导的是定语从句，而 make 后面的空格应填名词性结构做宾语从句的宾语。
A 不应有 that；
B 错误用法；
C 主谓宾结构
参考译文： Charles Schulz 的连环漫画《花生》主要刻画的是说起关于人生的话来，滑稽但是聪明的孩子。

10. One of the major rivers of the western United States, ____ flows for some 1,5000 miles from Colorado to northwestern Mexico.
(A) it is the Colorado River
(B) the Colorado River which
(C) and the Colorado River
(D) the Colorado River

答案：D
分析：空格处填 One if the major rivers 的同位语.
A 这是一个完整的句子；
B which 多余；
C and 多余；
D 名词做同位语，正确答案。
参考译文：美国西部的最大的河流之一，科罗拉多河，从科罗拉多流经大约 1,500 里到墨西哥西北部。

11. In art, the tendency of gouache colors to lighten on drying makes ___ a wide range of pearly or paste-like effects.
(A) it is possible
(B) possible
(C) possible to be
(D) it possible the

答案：B
分析：这里是 make 的一种用法 make + sth + adj, 是"使某物怎么样"的意思.为了句子的平衡结构,这里

将 sth 放在 adj 的后面。B 为正确答案。D 不对，当有 it 这个词的时候，只有以下两种用法：make it
make it adj. that……
参考译文：在艺术上，树胶水彩画的干燥着色的趋势使达到一系列的珍珠似的或者是蜡笔画似的效果成

12. Isabel Bishop was one of many American artists ___ by the government during the Depression years on various federal art projects.
(A) employed
(B) whose employment
(C) to employ
(D) had been employed

答案：A
分析：句子主谓宾俱全。空格处为定语.
A 过去分词做后置定语；
B 类似于定语从句，但缺从句的谓语；
C 若用不定式结构，应该是被动语态；
D 会造成句子多一个谓语
参考译文：Isabel Bishop 是政府在大萧条时期雇佣的诸多工作于多种联邦艺术工程美国艺术家之一。

13. Outbreaks of diseases in trees commonly occur _____ stressed because of drought or other environmental factors.
(A) as forests that become
(B) in forests become
(C) that become forests
(D) when forests become

答案：D
分析：空格前句子已完整，空格处填状语，D 为正确答案；
A 中多了 that；
参考译文：当森林受到因为干旱或是其它环境的因素的威胁时,树木的疾病就经常爆发。

14. To break thick ice, an icebreaker boat moves fast enough to ride up on the ice, ____ under its weight.
(A) so then breaks
(B) when breaks it
(C) which then breaks
(D) for which then breaks

答案：C
分析：空格处为定语从句. C 为正确答案
参考译文：为了打破厚厚的冰块，破冰船以足够速度前进以向上拱开冰块，然后冰块在它的重力下就破碎了。

15. Cholesterol is present in large quantities in the nervous system, where ____ compound of myelin.
(A) it a
(B) a
(C) being
(D) it is a

分析：空格前面的句子主谓宾俱全，后面 where 引导的非限制性定语从句。空格中填从句的主语和谓

A 只有主语；
B 不定冠词；
C 现在分词；
参考译文：胆固醇在神经系统中是大量存在的，在那里它是髓磷脂的组成成分。

16. Painters of the early twentieth century who were known primarily for they colorful landscapes, the Group of Seven changed is name to the Canadian Group of Painters in 1933.

答案 ： C
分析：应改为 their
改正：they → their
参考译文：作为 20 世纪初主要以多彩的风景画著称的画家，7 人组合在 1933 年把它的名字改为加拿大画家组合。

17. Most animals have nervous systems, sense organs, and specialized modes of locomotion, and are capable of securing, ingesting, and to digest food.

答案：D
分析：平行结构。Digest 应改为 digesting。
改正：Digest → digesting
参考译文：多数动物都有神经系统、感觉器官和专门的运动模式,而且它们能够获得、咽下和消化食物。

18. The cork oak tree has a layer of cork several inches thickness that can be stripped every ten years.

答案：B
分析：名词 thickness 应改为形容词 thick。
改正：thickness → thick
参考译文： 栓皮栎(一种树)有一层数英寸厚的、每十年可以剥去的木栓层。

19. Inflation, interest rates, and overall economic active can be governed by the United States Federal Reserve’s decision to adjust the supply of money to

the economy.

答案：C
分析：平行结构，形容词 active 应改为名词 activity。
改正：active → activity
参考译文：美国联邦储备局可以控制通货膨胀、利率和经济总体的活动来调整资金对经济的供应。

20. Free radicals of oxygen, which common by-products of metabolic processes in the body, are of causing tissue damage.

答案：A
分析：which 引导定语从句缺少谓语，A 应改为 which are common。
改正：which common → which are common
参考译文：氧原子自由基是身体中新陈代谢的普遍的副产品，能够引起组织的损伤。

21. By 1830 the glass industry in the United States had become too well established that the country no longer needed to depend on imported glass.

答案：B
分析：so …that 为固定用法。Too 改为 so。
改正：too → so
参考译文：到 1830 年，美国的玻璃产业是如此的成熟以至于它不再需要依赖于进口的玻璃了。

22. Free land, cheaply transportation, and powerfully persuasive railroad advertising all helped flood the western part of the United States with farmers

in the nineteenth century.

答案：A
分析：应该用形容词 cheap 来修饰名词 transportation，而不应使用副词 cheaply。
改正：cheaply → cheap
参考译文：免费的土地、便宜的交通和有强大说服力的铁路广告促使美国农民在 19 世纪大规模地搬到西部地区。

23. Coral formations have known as fringing reefs are located close to shore, separated from land only by shallow water.

答案：A
分析：A 应改为 known。整个句子的谓语是 are located， known as fringing reefs 是分词短语作定语。
改正：have known → known
参考译文：作为边缘礁石而被认知的珊瑚礁坐落于海边,仅仅通过浅水与大陆隔离。

24. For a seagoing, cargo-carrying sailing vessels, the clipper ship was remarkably fast.

答案：B
分析：名词的单复数误用。根据冠词 a 可知，vessels 应改为单数形式 vessel。
改正: vessels → vessel
参考译文：作为一艘远洋货船，快速帆船显然更快。

25. Visibly only through large telescopes, Pluto has a yellowish color, which indicates that there is very little atmosphere.

应改为形容词 visible。

参考译文：只有用大型望远镜才能看见的冥王星是黄色的，这表明它几乎没有大气层。

26. Diamond is the hardest known substance, so diamonds can be cut only by another diamonds.

答案：D
分析：another 后接单数名词，而 other 后接复数名词。D 应改为 other。
改正：another → other
参考译文：钻石是已知的最坚硬的物质，所以它只能用其它钻石进行切割。

27. The International Monetary Fund was created in a effort to stabilize exchange rates without interfering with the healthy growth of trade.

答案：B
分析：冠词误用。A effort 应改为 an effort。
改正：a effort → an effort
参考译文：成立世界货币基金组织的目的是在不干涉正常贸易的情况下而稳定汇率。

28. Butterflies and moths undergo complete metamorphosis, them changing from caterpillar to adult via one intermediate stage, the pupa.

答案：B
分析：B 应改为 changing 做伴随状语。
改正： them changing → changing
参考译文：蝴蝶和蛾子都经历了完全变态,通过一个中间状态，蛹，从毛虫变成成体。

29. Thousands of meteorite hit Earth each year, but most fall into the sea or in remote areas and are never recovered.

答案：A
分析：名词的单复数误用 meteorite 应改为 meteorites。
改正：meteorite → meteorites
参考译文：每年都有很多陨星击中地球，但是大多都坠到海里或者是掉入偏僻的地区，再也找不到了。

30. Alaska become the forty-ninth state in 1959,and Hawaii became the fiftieth state lately that year.

答案：D
分析： lately 应改为 later 以表示比较。lately 的意思是最近，近来。
改正：lately → later
参考译文：阿拉斯加在 1959 年成为美国第 49 个州，夏威夷是在那年晚些时候成为第 50 个州。

itself by drawing water through tiny pores on its surface, filtering out food the water through larger vents.

答案：C
分析：平行结构，expel 应改为现在分词 expelling。
改正：expel → expelling
参考译文：海绵(一种海生动物)这样养活自己：通过其身体表面的小孔吸入海水，过滤得到食物,然后将海水从大出口排出。

32. Toward the end of his life, John Singer Sargent returned to the painting of landscapes and the use of watercolors, of which he excelled.

答案：D
分析：excel 的用法：（1）excel in 在...方面胜过,（2） excel at(在某一活动方面)表现杰出， 擅长于(某项活动)。所以，D 可改为 in 或者是 at。
改正：of → in 或者 at
参考译文：在生命快到尽头的时候,John Singer Sargent 又回到他所擅长的风景画的创作和水彩的使用中。

33. Pythons differ than most other snakes by having two well developed lungs rather than a much smaller left lung or no left lung at all.

答案：A
分析：differ than 应改为 differ from，固定搭配，意思是“与…不同”。
改正： differ than → differ from
参考译文：蟒蛇和其它多数的蛇的最大区别在于它有两个进化很好的肺而不是左肺很小或者是根本没有肺。

34. Weighing among two to five kilograms in adults, the skin is the largest organ of the human body.

答案：B
分析：among 表示“三个或三个以上对象中”，而这里只有两个对象（分别是 two 和 five）。Among 应改为 from。
改正：Among →from
参考译文：成人的皮肤大约重 2-5 公斤，它是人体最大的一个器官。

35. Rodents dwell in various habitat, some species being aquatic, some terrestrial.

答案：B
分析：various 后跟名次的复数形式，所应 habitat 应改为 habitats
参考译文：啮齿动物栖息在多种环境中，一些种类在水里,一些种类在陆地上。

36. The nectar of flowers are ingested by worker bees and converted to honey in special sacs in their

答案：A
分析：nectar 为单数不可数名词，其谓语动词要用单数形式。
改正：are ingested→is ingested
参考译文：花蜜在被工蜂摄取后在工蜂的消化系统专门的囊中转化为蜂蜜。

37. Lucid dreaming, the ability dreamers to become aware of and to control their dreams while dreaming, is the focus of some current psychological research.

答案：A
分析：应改为 dreamers' ability。
改正：ability dreamers → dreamers' ability
参考译文：清晰的梦境，做梦者在做梦时能意识到梦并且控制它们的能力，现在是一些心理学研究的焦点。

38. The sensation of sound is produced how vibrations transmitted through the air strike the eardrum.

答案：C
分析：根据句意，应将 how 改为 when。
改正：how → when
参考译文：当通过空气传播的振动冲击鼓膜时，人就听到声音了。

39. The musical tone of an electric guitar is created not by the resonance of the body of the guitar but by electronically amplification.

答案：D
分析：应将副词 electronically 改为形容词 electronical 来修饰名词 amplification。
改正：electronically → electronical
参考译文：电吉他的音调不是由吉他的共鸣产生的，而是由电子放大产生的。

40. Considered one of the most beautiful of the fine art, ballet is a combination of dance and mime performed to music.

答案：B
分析：one of 接可数名词的复数形式。Art 应改为 arts。
改正： art → arts
参考译文：被认为是最优美的艺术之一，芭蕾是舞蹈和音乐伴奏的哑剧的结合。

2000 年 10 月语法题

1． The role of the ear is ____ acoustic disturbances into neural signals suitable for transmission to the brain.

(A) to code
(B) so that coded
(C) coded
(D) it coding

答案：A
分析：这是不定式做表语，表示目的。
参考译文：耳朵的任务就是将声音的搅扰编码成适合传输到大脑的神经信号。

2. The imagist movement in poetry arose during the second decade of the twentieth century ____against romanticism.

(A) when a revolt
(B) as a revolt
(C) a revolt was
(D) that a revolt

答案：B
分析：空格前是一完整句子，空格后没有谓语，因此选项里如果有连词就必然同时有谓语，排除 A，D。反之如果有谓语就需要有连词，所以 C 也不对。
参考译文：作为对浪漫主义的一种对力，在诗坛上意象派运动出现在二十世纪二十年代。

3. Virtually ____ species have biological clocks that regulate their metabolism over a 24-hour period.

(A) all there are
(B) all
(C) all are
(D) they all

答案：B
分析：that 后是定语从句，that 前有主语 species 和谓语 have，因此空格处应是形容词修饰主语，所以选 B。
参考译文：事实上，所有的物种都有生物钟来调控他们 24 小时的新陈代谢。

4. According to United States criminal law, insanity may relieve a person from the usual legal consequences____.

(A) what his or her acts have
(B) of his or her acts are
(c) of his or her acts
(D) what of his or her acts

答案：C
分析：空格前主谓宾全，空格后要补充说明 consequences，可以是短语也可以是从句，但 A 应该是 that 引导定语从句，B 有 are 没有引导词，D 结构混乱。
参考译文：根据美国刑法，精神错乱可能会使一个人从他或她的行为的正常的法律后果中得到解脱。

5. In addition to ____a place where business deals are made, a stock exchange collects statistics, publishes prices quotations, and sets rules and standards for trading.

(A) being
(B) it is
(C) that which
(D) where is

后应该是名词或名次性短语，只有 A 对。
参考译文：除了作为交易成交的地点外，股票交易所还收集数据，公布报价单和设立交易规则和标准

6. The first inhabitants of the territories ____Canada came across the Bering Strait and along the edge of the Arctic ice.
(A) make up that now
(B) make up now that
(C) that make up now
(D) that now make up

答案：D
分析：根据空格前有主语，空格后有动词判断，空格处应是个定语从句，A, B 不对，C now 副词应放在谓语之前。
参考译文：在组成现在加拿大领土上的第一批居住者跨越白令海峡并沿着北极的边缘线到达。

7.____ need for new schools following the Second World War that provided the sustained thrust for the architectural program in Columbus, Indiana.
(A) Since the
(B) To be the
(C) The
(D) It was the

答案：D
分析：整个句子缺少谓语，因此空格处只有 D 有 was 做句子谓语才对。
参考译文：是二战后对于新学校的需求，为印第安纳州 Columbus 的建筑学课程提供了持久不变的促进作用。

8. The soybean contains vitamins, essential minerals, ____high percentage of protein.
(A) a
(B) and a
(C) since a
(D) of which a

答案：B
分析：这道题关键是 percentage 的用法，percentage 常用作单数，a percentage of
参考译文： 大豆含维他命，基本矿物质，以及高含量的蛋白质。

9. Hail is formed when a drop of rain is carried by an updraft to an altitude where ____ to freeze it.
(A) is the air cold enough
(B) the air cold enough
(C) the cold enough air
(D) the air is cold enough

答案：D
分析：空格处是 wherey 引导的定语从句修饰 altitude，只有 D 是完整句子。
参考译文：当雨滴被上升气流带到一定高度，在此高度空气足够冷以使雨滴结冰，这时冰雹就形成了。

10. Geometrically, the hyperbolic functions are related to the hyperbola, ____ the trigonometric functions are related to the circle.
(A) just as
(B) same
(c) similar to
(D) and similar

答案：A
分析：空格前后都是完整句子，空格处需要一个连词连接两个句子，因此选 A。B same 是形容词，C

参考译文：从几何学角度来讲，双曲线的作用与双曲线相关，就像三角法的作用是与圆相关的一样。

11. ____, Kilauea is one of the world's most active volcanoes, having erupted dozens of times since 1952.
(A) The big island of Hawaii's location
(B) Locates the big island of Hawaii
(C) Located on the big island of Hawaii
(D) On the big island of Hawaii's location

答案：C
分析：空格后是一个完整的句子，因此空格处是一个从句；
A,D 意思不通，
B 有动词没有连词，错
C 是 Which is located on the big island of Hawaii 的定语从句，省略了 Which is
参考译文：位于夏威夷最大的岛屿上的 Kilauea 是世界上最活跃的火山之一，自从 1952 年起喷发了数十次。

12. Not until the eighteenth century ____ the complex chemistry of metallurgy.
(A) when scientists began to appreciate
(B) did scientists begin to appreciate
(C)scientists who were beginning to appreciate
(D) the appreciation of scientists began

答案：B
分析：这是个倒装句。Not until 提前，句子倒装。
参考译文：直到 18 世纪，科学家才开始认识到冶金学的复杂化学特性。

13. ____ 1810, water-powered textile manufacturing arrived in New Hampshire with the founding of a company in Manchester that manufactured cotton and wool.
(A) Early
(B) In the early
(C) As early as
(D) When early

答案：C
分析：空格处需要一个介词，因此 A D 不对； 在年的前面一般不加 the，习惯用法 in 1810，所以 B 不对。
参考译文：早在 1810 年，随着制造棉花和毛料的一家公司在曼彻斯特的的建立，水力纺织制造业来到新汉普郡。

14. The settings of Eudora Welty's stories may be rather limited, but ____about human nature is quite broad.
(A) exposes
(B) exposes that
(C) she exposes
(D) what she exposes

答案：D
分析：空格前后都有动词，且空格前有 but 连接两个句子，判断空格处应是第二句的主语，因此只有 what 引导的主语从句符合要求。
参考译文：Eudora Welty 的故事构思有些局限性，但她关于人类本性的表述却是相当广泛的。

15. Lichens grow extremely well in very cold parts of the world ____plants can survive.

(D) there are few others

答案：A
分析：空格前后都有主谓，有句意判断空格后是定语从句。
参考译文：在世界上非常寒冷的几乎没有植物可以存活地方，地衣生长的非常好。

16. The pear tree has simple, oval leaves that are smoother and shinier than them of the apple.

答案：D
分析：看到代词 them 就想到是考点。
改正：them→those
参考译文：梨树有简单椭圆形的叶子，这些叶子与苹果相比要更平滑，更有光泽。

17. In the orbit of a planet around the Sun, the point closest to the Sun is called it the perihelion.

答案：D
分析：call 的意思是“被叫做，称呼”的时候，直接跟称呼的名称，eg: He is called XX.
改正：called it→called
参考译文：在行星围绕太阳的轨道中，距离太阳最近的点就叫做近日点。

18. In the early 1900's, Roy Harris created and promoted a distinctly American style of classical music and greatly influenced a number of composer in the United States.

答案：D
分析：a number of 后是名词复数形式。
改正：composer→composers
参考译文：在十九世纪初，罗伊创作并发展了一种极具美洲风格的古典音乐，并且极大的影响了美国的许多作曲家。

19. The eighteenth century witnessed the emergence of North American ports, particular Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, as major commercial centers within the British empire.

答案：B
分析：particular 应用副词形式
改正：particular→particularly
参考译文：十八世纪见证了北美港口的出现，尤其是 Boston, New York 和 Philadelphia，被看作不列颠帝国的主要商业中心。

20. Guitarlike instruments have exist since ancient times, but the first written mention of the guitar itself is from the fourteenth century.

分析：动词的形式，这是现在完成时，要用动词分词

参考译文：吉他作为乐器早在古时候就有了，但是直到十四世纪关于吉他的记录才出现。

21．The law of biogenesis is the principle what all living organisms are derived from a parent or parents.

答案：B
分析：what 兼先行词和关系代词双重身份，即 what = the thing (things) that…。因此应特别注意，what 既已包含先行词在内，它的前面就不应该再出现先行中心名词。What 与 that 的区分是 TOEEL 常考题目。题中，已有先行词 principle,因此应该使用 that。
改正：what → that
参考译文：生源论的规则就是所有有生命的生物体都是来自于一个母体或者一对双亲。

22．Onyx is a mineral that can be recognized its regular and straight parallel bands of white, black, or brown.

答案：A
分析：A 中第一个单词与前面的句子形成一个完整的主句，its 与其后面的部分构成一个名词性质的短语，要使这两部分连在一起形成正确的句子，显然在后面的名词短语前缺少介词。根据题意，应该加介词 by,表示“经由…”“通过…”。
改正：recognized its → recognized by its
参考译文：缟玛瑙是一种矿石，可以通过它的规则的笔直而平行的白色、黑色或褐色的条带而辨识。

23．There are as many as 200 million insects for every human beings, and in fact their total number exceeds that of all other animals taken together.

答案：B
分析：在 every 之后要接名词单数，因此将 human beings 改为 human being.
改正：human beings → human being
参考译文：昆虫数量是人数量的 2 亿倍，事实上它们的总数超过了所有其他的动物数量之和。

24．Native to South America and cultivated there for thousands of years, the peanut is said to have introduced to North America by early explorers.

答案：D
分析：introduce 为名词 peanut 被动发出，因此要加 be 动词，而且前面有助动词 have，所以应使用其过去分词 been。
改正：have introduced → have been introduced
参考译文：原产于南美并在那里种植了数千年的花生，据说是由早期的开拓者带到北美的。

25．Originally canoes were made by the hollowing out of logs and used were for combat as well as transport.

动词+动词的过去分词，因此应该将 were 放在 used 之前。

were used

参考译文：最初，独木舟是通过将圆木挖空而制成，并被用于战斗和运输中。

26．Among the symptoms of measles, which takes about twelve days to incubate, are a high fever, swelling of glands in the neck, a cough, and sensitive to light.

答案：D

分析：among 放在句首后面的谓语与主语要倒装, are 后面的成分为句子主语，由题意 fever、swelling.. 等四项为并列成分，根据平行结构，最后一项应该也是名词，因此将形容词 sensitive 转换为其名词形式 sensitivity。

改正：sensitive → sensitivity

参考译文：麻疹有 12 天的潜伏期，它的症状是高烧、颈腺肿胀、咳嗽以及对光敏感。

27．Ice crystals in a glacier tends to melt and recrystallize within a brief moment of travel on a downhill glide.

答案：A

分析：因为主语是 ice crystals，为复数，所以动词应该也是用复数形式。

改正：tends → tend

参考译文：冰川中的冰晶体往往在融化并下倾滑动的很短的时间内重新结晶。

28．Photograph was revolutionized in 1851 by the introduction of the collodion process for making glass negatives.

答案：A

分析：photograph 当名词讲是“照片”的意思，由题意，被革新的应该是“摄影技术”，因而将 photograph 改为 photography。

改正：photograph → photography

参考译文：摄影术在 1851 年由于制作玻璃底片的棉胶制版术的引入而发生了巨大的革新

29．The piano is a stringed musical instrument in which the strings are strike by felt-covered hammers controlled by a board.

答案：C

分析：在被动语态中，动词应该使用其过去分词形式，所以将 strike 改为其过去分词形式 struck。

改正：strike → struck

参考译文：钢琴是一种由键盘控制的护毡木槌敲击琴弦的弦乐器。

30．The sounds used in human languages to create meaning consist of small variation in air pressure can be sensed by the ear.

答案：C
can 后成分应该为 air pressure 的定语，可判断此处少定语从句的引导 which/that。
pressure which can
参考译文：用于产生意义的人类语言中的声音由可以被耳朵感觉到的微小的气压变化组成。

31．The mountains, especially the Rocky Mountains, formerly constituted a seriously barrier to east-west trade in British Columbia.

答案：B
分析：seriously 为副词，而此处它修饰是名词 barrier，因此应该使用其相应的形容词 serious。
改正：seriously → serious
参考译文：山脉，尤其是洛矶山脉，以前对于英国哥伦比亚的东西贸易形成了一道很大的屏障。

32．Telescope are frequently used in astronomy to collect light from a celestial object, bring the light into focus, and producing a magnified image.

答案：D
分析： D 处与前面的 collect 以及 bring 引导的短语并列构成 be used to 的宾语，to 后应该使用动词原形。而且根据平行结构也可知，D 处与 collect 和 bring 应使用相同的形式。
改正：producing → produce
参考译文：望远镜常用于天文学中，用来收集发自天体的光线，使这些光线聚焦，并生成放大的图像。

33．Diamond is the hardest known substance, so diamond can be cut only by another diamonds.

答案：D
分析：考 other 和 another 的区别。Another 后跟单数名次，指“另一个”， other 后常跟名词复数或不可数名次，表示“其他的”，但当与 the, each, one, no 等连用也可表单念。题中划线后名次为复数 diamonds, 所以应该用 other.
改正：another → other
参考译文：钻石是已知物质中最坚硬的物体，因此钻石只能被其他的钻石所切割。

34．There are about 350 species and subspecies of birds in danger of become extinct, with a large number of them, 117 in all, found on oceanic islands.

答案：B
分析：考 of 属格，of 后面应该使用名词、名词性质的短语或名词性物主代词。因此应该将动词 become 变为它的动名词形式，动名词兼有动词的特征和名词的功能，可以作为 of 属格的后部。
改正：become → becoming
参考译文：大约有 350 种和亚种的鸟种濒临灭绝，其中的很大一部分，共有 117 种，生活在海岛上。

35．The nineteenth-century romantic movement in art was partially a reaction to what was perceived as overemphasis on reasonable and order in neoclassicism.

答案：D

order”组成并列成分，作为介词 on 的宾语，只有名词性质的词才可以做介应使用其名词形式。而且根据平行结构也可知，D 处与 order(n.秩序)应使用

改正：reasonable → reason
参考译文：19 世纪艺术界的浪漫主义运动，在某种程度上是对认识到新古典主义中过分强调了理智和秩序的反应。

36．Like triglycerides, cholesterol is a type of fat that is both consumed in the diet but manufactured by the body.

答案：D
分析：考 both…and 搭配，句子看到有 both，要联想到 both…and，且注意 both…and…连接相同的句法成分。根据题意 consumed in the diet 和 manufactured by the body 为其连接成分，故将 but 改为 and。
改正：but → and
参考译文：类似于甘油三酸酯，胆固醇是一种脂肪，它在饮食中被消耗并由身体产生。

37．Both the United States silver dollar and half-dollar, first minted in 1794, had a figure of Liberty on one side and a eagle on the reverse side.

答案：D
分析：eagle 发音以元音开头，前面不定冠词应用 an。
改正：a eagle → an eagle
参考译文：最初铸造于 1794 年，美国的一元银币和半元银币上都是在一面上有自由之像，并且另一面是一只鹰。

38．For an advertisement to be effective, its production and placement must to be based on a knowledge of human nature and a skilled use of the media.

答案：C
分析：助动词 must 后面应该跟直接动词原形，而不用添加介词 to。
改正：to be based → be based
参考译文：为了使一个广告更加有效，它的制作和策划必须建立在对人类本性的了解以及对媒体的熟练运用上。

39．While photosynthesis in green plants, light energy is captured and used to convert water, carbon dioxide, and minerals into oxygen and energy-rich organic compounds.

答案：A
分析：while 为连词，后面一般接从句，但题中其后是名词短语，因此应该用相同意义的介词 during /in 等。
改正：while → during/in
参考译文：当绿色植物进行光合作用时，光能被吸收并用于将水，二氧化碳和矿物质转化成为氧气和高能有机化合物。

40．The Democratic Party, the most oldest existing political party in the United States, has played a vital role in the nation's history.

答案：A
分析：此题考形容词比较级。某些单音节形容词的比较级会用 more 和 most 修饰，如 glad、shy 等，但此处 oldest 已经是 old 的最高级形式，因此去掉 most。
改正：most oldest → oldest
参考译文：民主党作为美国现有的历史最悠久的政党，在美国历史上一直扮演着重要的角色。

2001 年 01 月语法题

1. A three-foot octopus can crawl through a hole ------ in diameter.
(A) than one inch less
(B) less than one inch
(C) one less inch than
(D) than less one inch

答案：B
分析：这是一个简单句，空格是 hole 后的定语，答案是 B
more than ,less than 是习惯用法， 表示多于，少于的意思。
(A)(C) (D)语序混乱，很容易排除。
参考译文：一只 3 米长的章鱼可以钻过一个直径不小于 1 英的孔。

2. ------adopted the decimal system of coinage in 1867.
(A) Canada
(B) When Canada
(C) Canada, which
(D) There was Canada

答案：A
分析：这是一个简单句，空格是作句子主语，答案是 A，单个名词做句子主语。
相关类型的题目可参照“黄金规则一”来解题（偶老师教的）：一个句子有且只有一个谓语，如果有了一个谓语，就不能再有一个谓语了，如果非要有另外一个谓语，则必须同时有连词、关系代词、关系副词。反之，如果一个句子里面有关系代词、关系副词、那么这个句子有 2 个谓语，每增加一个关系代词/副词，则 要增加一个谓语。可以据此思路判断 BCD 为错。
(B) 多了 when , 而后又没有从句的谓语；
(C) 如果用了 which，则 Canada 后没有了谓语；
(D) 如果是 D，那么 Canada 后面应该是 adopting 表示主动。
参考译文：加拿大于 1867 年在货币上采用了十进制。

3. Generally, the representatives ------ a legislature are constitutionally elected by a broad spectrum of the population.
(A) who they compose
(B) who compose
(C) and compose
(D) compose

答案：B
分析：这是一个主从句。主语 representatives 后已经有了谓语 are constitutionally elected，所以其后的空格应该是个从句。答案 B ， 定语从句。
(A)从句有个多余的主语 they ；
(C)and 前（名词 representatives）后（动词 compose）成分不对等，构不成平行结构，and 也不能引导定语从句；
(D) 无从句引导词，2 个谓语，错。参见本单元第 2 题的题解。
参考译文：通常，组成立法机关的代表是由各个阶层的人民群众通过宪法选举出来的。

4. The Actor’s Studio, a professional actors’ workshop in New York City, provides ------where actors can work together without the pressure of commercial production.
(A) a place and
(B) a place
(C) so that a place
(D) a place is

分析：这是一个主从句。空格在主语的及物动词后面，自然是做宾语。答案 B，单个名词做句子宾语。
是并列连词，后面应该是做平行结构。可 and 没有和 a place 相似的结构；
(C) so that 引导的应该是 结果状语从句， 但是它不能做 provides 的宾语；
(D) a place is 句子有有了 2 个谓语，错。除非有从句引导词。
参考译文："演员工作室"，一个在纽约的专业工作室，它提供了一个场所，在那里演员们可以一起工作而没有商业制作的压力。

5. ------ that life began billions of years ago in the water.
(A) It is believed
(B) In the belief
(C) The belief
(D) Believing

答案：A
分析：空格后是一个从句，结构完整。空格应该是主句。答案 A。
(B) In the belief 没有谓语无法构成主句；
(C) The belief 同上理；
(D) Believing 同上理。
参考译文：（人们）相信，生命始于数亿年前的水中。

6. By 1872 the United States had 70 engineering colleges, ------ astonishing expansion credited largely to the Morrill Act of 1862.
(A) because
(B) an
(C) to which
(D) was

答案：B
分析：空格前是个完整的句子，那么空格和后面的成分应该是定语从句，同渭语，状语从句……。此处答案 B，是个同谓语。
(A) because 应该接从句，可后面却是个过分修饰名词短语，无法构成从句；
(C) to which 后面也该是从句，所以同上理；
（D）前面已经是完整的句子了，was 没有主语。
参考译文：到 1872 年，美国已经拥有了 70 所工程学院，这个惊人的增长很大程度上归功于 1862 年的 Morrill 法案。

7. The artist Romare Bcarden was ------ whose yellows, deep blues, and fuchsias contrasted strongly with photographic gray in his bright collages.
(A) with a gift for color
(B) a gifted colorist
(C) a gift with colorful
(D) gifted with coloring

答案：B
分析：空格前是动词 was,那其后不是进行时，就是系表结构，此处是后者。再则，空格后是 whose 引导的定从 ,可知道空格应该是个名词（特别是表示人的名词）作定从的先行词，或者名词短语。此题答案 B。
(A) with a gift for color 语义逻辑错误
(C) a gift with colorful 结构不对，colorful 后不能接 whose, 而且 语义逻辑错误；
(D) gifted with coloring 同上理。
参考译文：画家 Romare Bcarden 是一个有天赋的配色师，他所用的黄色，深蓝和紫红在明亮的拼贴画上和照片灰形成鲜明的对比。

8. The most important chemical catalyst on this planet is chlorophyll, -------carbon dioxide and water

(B) which is present
(C) presenting
(D) in the presence of which

答案：D in the presence of which 在从句中作状语，共同构成定语从句修饰 chlorophyll。
分析：空格前是个完整的句子，那么空格和后面的成分应该是定语从句，同渭语，状语从句……。此处答案 D，是个定语从句。
(A) whose presence 起名词作用和后面的 carbon dioxide and water 造成重复，错；
(B) which is present 是个结构已经完整的定丛了，使得后面的部分显得多余；
(C) presenting 是分词，但是起谓语作用和后面的 react 重复了。
参考译文：在这颗行星上最重要的化学催化剂是叶绿素，正是由于有它的存在，二氧化碳和水反应从而形成碳水化合物。

9. One theory of the origin of the universe is -------from the explosion of a tiny, extremely dense fireball several billion years ago.
(A)because what formed
(B)the formation that
(C) that it formed
(D) when forming

答案：C，that 引导表语从句。
分析：theory is ….,明显的主+系+表结构，直接选 C
(A)[because 为连词，前面必须是单独的句子；
(B) the formation that 这个从句没有谓语；
(D) when forming 这个从句没有谓语。
参考译文：一个关于宇宙起源的理论是，它是由几亿年前一次高密度的小火流星爆炸而形成的。

10. Roads in the United States remained crude, ------- with graved or wood planks, until the beginning of the twentieth century.
(A) were unsurefaced or they covered them
(B) which unsureface or covered
(C) unsurfaced or covered them
(D) unsurfaced or covered

答案：D
分析：空格前是个完整的句子，那么空格和后面的成分应该是定语从句，同渭语，过分，现分……。此处答案 D，是个过分做状语。
(A) were 前面是个完整的句子，不可能做它的主语；
(B) or 连接平行结构，前后对称，可是 unsureface or covered 明显不对
(C) 过分后面不能接宾语。
参考译文：美国的公路是粗糙的，盖着雕刻过的木版，一直到 20 世纪初。

11. Portrait prints were the first reproductions of American paintings ------- widely distributed in the United States.
(A) were
(B) that which
(C) that being
(D) to be

答案：D
分析：空格前面是个完整的句子结构，没有逗号相隔，所以空格和后面的那些成分应该是做 paintings

的定语。此题选 D， 不定式做后置定语。 而已有这么个结构：the first (last)…… to do (be)。请大家记

前面的完整句子不可以做 were 的主语；
两个定语从句引导词在一起，错；
(C) that 后没有谓语动词了。
参考译文：肖像印刷物是第一个在美国被广为传播的美国画的复制品。

12. Abigail Adams was prodigious letter writer, ------- many editions of her letters have been published.
(A) who
(B) and
(C) in addition to
(D) due to

答案：B
分析：空格前后是两个完整句子，那么他们之间必有连词（根据黄金规则一判断）。空格和后面的成分应该是定语从句，同渭语，状语从句，或者连词+句子……。答案是 B。
(A) who 后面没有它的谓语了，错；
(C) in addition to 介词短语不能做主语；
(D) due to = Because of.，同上理。
参考译文：Abigail Adams 是一个多产的代写书信者，她许多版本的书信都被出版了。

13. In geometry, an ellipse may be defined as the locus of all points -------distances from two fixed points is constant.
(A) which as the sum of
(B) of the sum which
(C) the sum of whose
(D) whose sum that the

答案：C，whose 引导的定语从句修饰 all points。
分析: 空格前后有两个谓语，缺连词。空格前是个名词，空格应该是定语从句引导词， C 对。the sum of whose 结构中 whose 修饰名词 distance，指代 all points'。
(A) 定语从句结构完整，引导词可以为形容词、副词性引导词作状语或定语。
(B)which 代词性从句引导词，在从句中做成分，代词+不完整句，这里空格后面的句子结构完整，of the sum which 中先行词为 the sum，which 作它的定从引导词，所以不对，另外 all points of the sum 语义上也说不通。
(D)从句引导词有两个，可只有一个谓语，错。
参考译文：在几何学中，椭圆可以定义为一个这样的轨迹，2 个固定点到它上面所有点的距离和是常数。

14.-------at the site of a fort established by the Northwest Mounted Police, Calgary is now one of Canada's fastest growing cities.
(A) Built
(B) It is built
(C) To build
(D) Having built

答案：A
分析:后半是个完整的句子，前面应该是同渭语，状语从句，分词等。答案 A，过分做状语。
(B) It is built 和前构成一个完整的句子，而后面的完整句子前有没有连词，错；
(C)前面的状语不是表目的，而是表状态， to build 不对；
(D) 从语意上看，应该是被动，而非主动，Having built 错。
参考译文：Calgary 现在是加拿大发展最快的一个城市，它是建造在一个堡垒的遗址上，该堡垒是由 Northwest Mounted Police 建立的 。

15. An image on a national flag can symbolize political ideals that -------express.
(A) take many words to otherwise would.
(B) would take to many otherwise words
(C) many words to take would otherwise
（D）would otherwise take many words to

答案：D
分析:空格前是 that ,是定语从句引导词，而空格就应该是从句的谓语。答案 D 对，语序完全正确。
(A) (B) (C) 都语序混乱
正确的语序应该是：助动词+副词+行为动词+宾语
参考译文：国旗上的图能象征一个国家必须用很多文字才能表达的政治主张。

16. A variation of collodion photography was the tintype, which captured images on a black or dark brown metal plate instead from on glass.

答案：D
分析: 短语 instead of
改正： from → of
参考译文：棉胶摄影的一个变化是锡版照相法，它是在黑色或者深褐色金属而不是普通玻璃上获取影象。

17. In cases of minor injury to the brain. Amnesia is likely to be a temporarily condition.

答案：D
分析: 修饰名词的应该是形容词。
改正：temporarily → temporary。
参考译文：在对大脑轻伤的众多例子中，健忘症很可能只是一个暂时情形。

18. The system of chemical symbols, first devised about 1800. gives a concise and instantly recognizable description of a element or compound.

答案：C
分析: 以元音开头的名词前，不能用不定冠词 a。
改正： a → an。
参考译文：大约在 19 世纪第一次制订的化学符号系统，给单个元素或者化合物以简明而已易认的描述。

19. The fact that white light is light composed of various wavelengths may be demonstrating by dispersing a beam of such light through a prism.

答案：C
分析: be demonstrating by， 由 by 知道，应该是被动而非进行时态。
改正：demonstrating → demonstrated
参考译文：白光是由多种不同波长的光所组成这一事实，可以通过由棱镜散射一束白光来得到证实。

20. Over the course of history, much civilizations developed their own Number systems.

可数 n 复数。much 应该修饰不可数，而后却是 civilizations，错。

参考译文：在历史进程中，很多文明都发展出了自己的计数系统。

21. In the United States during the Second World War, each trade unions and employers avoided federal limits on wages by offering employees

Nontaxable medical benefits.

答案：A
分析: each 后面应该接单数名词，A 错。Both …… and ……, 是个固定用法。
改正：each → both
参考译文：在二次世界大战期间的美国，每个工会和老板们都通过给其雇员提供无税医疗的好处，来避免联邦政府在工资上的限制。

22. Philosophy is the study of the nature of reality, knowledge, existent, and ethics by means of rational inquiry.

答案：B
分析: 由 and 知是个平行结构，其所连接成分的词性应该一致。而其中只有 existent 是形容词，错，应改为 n。
改正：existent → existence。
参考译文：哲学是一门通过推理调查的方法来研究现实，知识，存在以及道德规范等的特性的学科。

23. Poems vary in length from brief lyric poems to narrative or epic poems, Which can be as broad in scope than a novel.

答案：D
分析: as …… as 是个固定用法，意为 “…… 象 …… 一样”。
改正：than → as
参考译文：诗在其长度上的变化可以从简短的抒情诗变到那种在篇幅上和小说不分仲伯的叙事或者史诗。

24. The population of California more than doubled during the period 1940-1960, creating problems in road-building and provide water for its arid southern section.

答案：C
分析: 由 and 知是个平行结构，其所连接成分的词性应该一致。而前面是 in 的宾语 road-building 后面却是 provide water，错，应改为名词形式和 road-building 一起做 in 的宾语修饰 problems。
改正：provide → providing 。
参考译文：在 1940-1960 期间，加利福尼亚美的人口增长了 2 倍有余，同时在其干旱的南部地区筑路和供水方面产生了好些问题。

25. Although based it on feudal models, the colony of Pennsylvania developed a reputation for a progressive political and social outlook.

后部分是个完整的简单句，前面部分要么是带连接词的从句，要么是状语等修饰成分。这里是个 A 错。
改正：based it on → based on。
参考译文：虽然其是基于封建模式基础上的，殖民区宾夕法尼亚还是发展了她在政治、社会见解上以改革性、进步性著称的好名声。

26. Hard and resistant to corrosion, bronze is traditionally used in bell casting and is the material used widely most for metal sculpture.

答案：C
分析: most 可以修饰副词，但是应该放在副词的前面，C 错。
改正：widely most → most widely。
参考译文：由于坚固和抗腐蚀，青铜通常用于钟表铸件，并且其还是金属雕塑中应用最广的材料。

27. The Appalachian Mountains formation a natural barrier between the eastern seaboard and the vast lowlands of the continental interior of North America.

答案：A
分析: A 错，该句缺少谓语，根据句意，将 formation 由 n 改为 vt 形式，后面接宾语 a natural barrier，。
改正：formation → form。
参考译文：Appalachian 山脉在西海岸和北美大陆内部的大盆地之间形成了一个天然的障碍。

28. The United States census for 1970 showed that the French-speaking residents of Louisiana were one of the country's most compact regional linguistic minority.

答案：D
分析: one of …… + 名词复数
改正：minority → minorities.
参考译文：1970 年美国的人口统计表明，在路易斯安那洲的说法语的居民是该国家内其中一个语言最凝练的少数民族。

29. When used as food additives, antioxidants prevent fats and oils from become rancid when exposed to air, and thus extend their shelf life.

答案：C
分析: prevent …from doing 结构 ，介词 from 后面不能跟动词 become。
改正：become → becoming。
参考译文：当用作食物添加剂时，抗氧化剂阻止脂肪和油脂在空气中变得腐臭，因此延长了它们自身的寿命。

30.liquid will flow and take the shape of their container.

答案：C
里面代词错的可能性很大。这题，their 是复数概念，而它所代的却是物质不可数名词 liquid，所

参考译文：液体可以流动，并且能够呈盛放它们容器的形状。

31. Copper was the first metallic used by humans and is second only to iron in its utility through the ages.

答案：A
分析: the first 后面修饰的应该是名词，后面 used by 过分作后置定语修饰的也应该是 n。
改正：metallic → metal
参考译文：铜是第一个被人类使用的金属，而且这些世纪以来，它的用途是仅次于铁的。

32. Despite the fact that lemurs are general nocturnal, the ring-tailed lemur travels by day in bands of four to twelve individuals.

答案：B
分析: 修饰形容词 nocturnal 的应该是副词, B 错。
改正：general → generally 。
参考译文： 尽管事实上狐猴通常是在夜间出没，铃尾狐猴却是以一个 4 至 12 人的小集体在白天活动。

33. The Western world is beset with the range of problem that characterize mature, postindustrial societies.

答案：B
分析: 错得比较隐蔽，恍看 4 个都没什么错。但是 characterize 的逻辑主语是 problem，应该是复数才对，否则 characterize 应该加 s。B 错。
改正：problem → problems。
参考译文：西方世界受到一系列以过期的，后工业化社会为特征的问题的困绕。

34. Acrylic paints are either applied using a knife or diluted and spreading with a paintbrush.

答案：D
分析: and 应该连接平行结构，和 diluted 保持一致，所以 D 错。
改正：spreading → spread。
参考译文：丙烯颜料既可以用刀，也可以用画笔来稀释和涂抹。

35. Some marine invertebrates, such as the sea urchin and the starfish, migrates from deep water to shallow during spring and early summer to spawn.

答案：B
分析: 此题的主谓之间有一个同谓语，其实 migrates 的主语是 invertebrates，所以 B 错，应该用谓语复数形式。
改正：migrates → migrate。

参考译文：一些海生无脊椎动物，例如海胆，海星等，在春天和初夏期间，从深海移往浅海产卵。

36. Marshes, wetland areas characterized by plant grassy growth, are distinguished from swamps, wetlands where trees grow.

答案：B
分析: 名词 growth 的多个修饰词 plant 和 grassy 顺序不对。多个修饰词的顺序应该是：
限定词+数词+描述性词+品质性词+名词中心词
这里 grassy 是描述性形容词，plant 是品质性词，B 错。
改正：plant grassy → grassy plant。
参考译文：以绿色植物覆盖为特征的沼泽要明显区别于那种可以在其上生长树木的沼泽。

37. Wampum, beads used as a form of exchange by some Native Americans, was made of bits of seashells cut, drill, and strung into belts.

答案：D
分析: and 前后联接平行结构，词性上应保持一致。Cut、strung 均为过分修饰 seashells，而 drill 为动词原型，D 错。
改正：drill → drilled
参考译文：贝壳链珠，被美国土著人民用来作为一种交换方式的珠子，是由大量的海贝壳通过切割，钻孔，串接而成的链子。

38. Kangaroos use their long and powerful tails for balance themselves when sitting upright or jumping.

答案：C
分析:use …to do sth 固定用法，另：介词 for 后面应该接动名词，C 错。
改正：for → to
参考译文：袋鼠当它们直立而坐或者跳跃的时候，是用其长而强有力的尾巴来保持自身平衡的。

39. Proper city planning provides for the distribution of public utilities, public buildings, parks, and recreation centers, and for adequate and the inexpensive housing.

答案：D
分析: and 前后是平行结构，应该和 adequate 对称修饰 housing。所以 D 错。
改正：the inexpensive → inexpensive。
参考译文：合理的城市规划，规定了公共设施，公共建筑，公园，娱乐中心以及充足而廉价房屋的分布。

40. Most traditional dances are made up of a prearranged series of steps and movements, but modern dancers are generally free to move as they choice.

答案：D

分析: 结尾处的那个 as 是连词，意为：当...之时。其后应该是句子，可没有谓语，所以 D 错。

参考译文：大多数传统舞蹈是由一系列事先排练好的步子和动作构成，但是现代舞它们通常可以选择任

2001 年 05 月语法题

1. The giant ragweed, or buffalo weed, grows _____.
(A) 18 feet up to high
(B) to high 18 feet up
(C) up to 18 feet high
(D) 18 feet high up to

答案：C
分析： The giant ragweed 是主语，or buffalo weed 是同位语，grow 在这意为生长，是个不及物动词作谓语，其后是状语。答案是 C。up to 一直到的意思，high 用做副词，在句尾。语序正确。
(A)(B) (D)语序混乱，很容易排除。
参考译文：大豚草或者水牛草，可以长到 18 英尺那么高。

2. Neptune is _____ any planet except Pluto.
(A) to be far from the Sun
(B) far from the Sun being
(C) farther than the Sun is
(D) farther from the Sun than

答案：D
分析：这是一个简单句，is 后面的空格是表语。D 正确。是个 more ……than……的比较结构。
(A) the Sun 和后面的 any planet 接不起来，2 个名词；
(B) 结构成立，但是逻辑语意不对；
(C) Farther than 连接的双方必须地位一致，Neptune 显然和 any planet except pluto 相比较，而不能和 sun 横向对比。
参考译文：海王星是除冥王星之外离太阳最远的行星了。

3. Since prehistoric times, artists have arranged paint on surfaces in ways _____ their ideas about people and the world.
(A) express
(B) that their expression of
(C) which, expressing
(D) that express

答案：D
分析： 空格前面是个完整的主谓结构，后面应该是修饰成分。这里是定语从句。D 对。
(A) 前半句结构完整，如后没有从句引导词，express 就和其前的谓语冲突了。
(B) that 从句后面没有谓语了，错。
(C) 理由同上。
参考译文：从史前时代起，艺术家们就以他们表达关于人和这个世界的思想的方式来安排表面上的颜料。

4. Except for certain microorganisms, _____ need oxygen to survive.
(A) of all living things
(B) all living things
(C) all are living things
(D) are all living things

答案：B
分析： 前面是个介词短语作状语，主句在后，其缺主语。答案 B，符合表达习惯。
(A) of 前面没有名词，错；
(C) 后面的主句已经有动词 need ， are 则多余；

(D) 理由同上。
参考译文：除了某些微生物外，所有的生命都需要氧气来存活。

5. Dubbing is used in filmmaking _____ a new sound track to a motion picture.
(A) which to add
(B) to add
(C) is adding that
(D) to add while

答案：B
分析：空格前是个完整的 SVO，后面的不定式做状语。本句是固定用法 Use … to do sth 的被动语态，B 对。
(A) which 应该引导定语从句，可它缺了谓语；
(C)is 谓语重复且二者间无连词，而且 that 如果作连词的话，从句缺了谓语；
(D) while 是连词应引导从句，它也少了从句谓语。
参考译文：配音用于制片是为了给电影加入新的音轨。

6. _____ of green lumber may come from moisture in the wood.
(A) More weight than half
(B) Of the weight, more than half
(C) The weight is more than half
(D) More than half of the weight

答案：D
分析： 这是一个简单句，空格应该是主语。答案 D。名词短语作主语。
(A) 语序不对；
(B) 语序混乱；
(C) 句子无法作主语。
参考译文：生材一半以上的重量可能是来自于木材里面的水分。

7. Archaeologists study _____ to trace ancient trade routes because such tools are relatively rare, and each occurrence has a slightly different chemical composition.
(A) which obsidian tools
(B) obsidian tools
(C) how obsidian tools
(D) obsidian tools are

答案：B
分析：空格在动词 study 后面作宾语，应该是个名词或者名词短语，to trace…作目的状语。B 对。
(A)此处 study 是动词， which 引导的定语从句无先行词，而且 which 后面的句子无谓语，错；
(C) how 应该引导宾语从句，可这里缺谓语；
(D) 如果这是宾语从句，则差引导词 that。
参考译文：考古学家研究黑曜岩工具来追寻古代的贸易路线，因为这些工具相对罕见，并且每一次出现其在化学成分上都有细微的不同。

8. _____ the hamster's basic diet is vegetarian, some hamsters also eat insects.
(A) Despite
(B) Although
(C) Regardless of
(D) Consequently

答案：B
分析：两个谓语存在，则空格处缺少连词。
相关类型的题目可参照"黄金规则一"来解题：一个句子有且只有一个谓语，如果有了一个谓语，就不能再有一个谓语了，如果非要有另外一个谓语，则必须同时有连词、关系代词、关系副词。反之，如果一

个句子里面有关系代词、关系副词、那么这个句子有 2 个谓语，每增加一个关系代词/副词，则 要增加

前面的空格正好为从句的引导词，找连词。答案 B，although 引导让步状语从句。
是介词，无法引导从句；
(C) Regardless of 介词短语，同样无法引导从句；
(D) Consequently 副词也不能引导从句。
参考译文：尽管仓鼠基本的饮食结构是素食，有些仓鼠也吃昆虫。

9. The Navajo Indians of the southwestern United States _____ for their sand painting, also called dry painting.
(A) noted
(B) are noted
(C) to be noted
(D) have noted

答案：B
分析：句子缺少谓语。答案 B 。be noted for 固定用法，意为：因...而著名。
(A) noted 及物动词，要么是用 be+noted 作谓语，要么用 note(d)+ 宾语做谓语，note 后面不需要介词来接宾语。而已放在此逻辑语意也不对；
(C) 动词不定式不能作谓语；
(D) have noted 同理 A。
参考译文：美国南部的 Navajo 印第安人以其沙绘而闻名，那也称之为干绘。

10. In 1784, the leaders of what would later become the state of Virginia gave up_____ to the territory that later became five different Midwestern states.
(A) any claim
(B) when the claim
(C) to claim
(D) would claim

答案：A
分析：give up 为及物动词，空格应该是其宾语。答案 A。
(B) when 引导的从句没有谓语，错；
(C) give up 后面的词应该是动名词形式，它不能接不定式；
(D) would 多余。
参考译文：1784 年，那个在后来成为 virginia 州的领导，放弃了对后来成为中部 5 个州土地的要求的主张。

11. _____ one after another, parallel computers perform groups of operations at the same time.
(A) Conventional computers, by handling tasks
(B) Since tasks being handled by conventional computers
(C) Whereas conventional computers handle tasks
(D) While tasks handled by conventional computers

答案：C
分析：逗号后是完整句，由 one after another 和 at the same time 以及选项中的 conventional computers 和题干中的 parallel computers 构成的对比关系可以推断出 whereas 的语义是正确的。答案 C。whereas 引导让步状语从句。
(A)无从句引导词，错；
(B)since 作介词为“自从, 自...以来”，语义不通，错；
(D) 被动语态没助动词 be，错。
参考译文：尽管传统的电脑是一个接一个的处理任务的，而并联电脑却可以在同一时间内执行一组操作。

12. The Liberty Bell, formerly housed in Independence Hall, _____ in Philadelphia, was moved to a separate glass pavilion in 1976.

(C) was a historic building
(D) a historic building

答案：D
分析：句子的 SVO 全，空格处是 Independence Hall 的同位语。答案 D。
(A) which 引导定从缺谓语；
(B) 同上理；
(C) 后已经有谓语了，此处又没有从句引导词，故 was 多余。
参考译文：独立钟，以前是位于独立大厅，那是费城的一个历史性的建筑， 其在 1976 年被移去了一个单独的玻璃展厅。

13. Fossils, traces of dead organisms found in the rocks of Earth's crust, reveal _____ at the time the rocks were formed.
(A) what was like
(B) was like life
(C) what life was like
(D) life was like

答案：C
分析： 空格前的 reveal 是及物动词，其后接宾语或者从句。答案 C。what 引导的宾语从句并在从句中作 like 的宾语。正确语序应该是：what + 谓。
(A) 和 C 项很相似，但是从句没有主语；
(B) 两个谓语 reveal 和 was 间缺连词；
(D) 同 B。
参考译文：化石，这种在地壳岩石中发现的死去有机体的遗迹，揭示了在岩石形成时生命是象什么样的。

14. Although the huge ice masses _____ glaciers move slowly, they are a powerful erosive force in nature.
(A) call them
(B) are called
(C) to call
(D) called

答案：D
分析： 前面是从句，SVO 都全，空格处应该主语的定语。答案 D。过分作定语。因为 call 接双宾语，所以其过分形式是正确的。
(A) 从句已经有谓语 move 了，此处用 call 错；
(B) 用上理；
(C) 此处 to call 不能作为 ice masses 的定语。
参考译文：虽然这被称为冰川的巨大冰块只是在缓慢移动，它们却是一种自然界中很强大的腐蚀作用。

15. The soybean contains vitamins, essential minerals, _____ high percentage of protein.
(A) a
(B) and a
(C) since a
(D) of which a

答案：B
分析： 主谓全，essential minerals 和 high percentage of protein 与 vitamins 构成平行结构，在后二者之间加 and。

(A) 少 and 连接，错；
以来"的意思，不对；

参考译文：大豆包含着维他命，一种基本的矿物质，还包含着很高含量的蛋白质。

16. A gene is a biological unit of information who directs the activity of a cell or organism during its lifetime.

答案：B
分析：关系代词 who 引导宾语从句指人，而前面的先行词 information 表示物，B 错。
改正：who → which。
参考译文：基因是生学上的信息单位，其控制着细胞或者有机组织在其生命过程中的活动。

17. The flowering of African American talent in literature, music, and art in the 1920's in New York City became to know as the Harlem

Renaissance.

答案：D
分析： The flowering 从语意上看应该是被知道，而不应该用主动式。D 错。
改正：to know → to be known
参考译文：20 世纪 20 年代在纽约，美国黑人在文学，音乐和艺术上才能的成熟是以 Harlem 的文艺复兴而开始被人们所认知的。

18. The symptoms of neumonia, a lung infection, include high fever, chest pain, breathing difficult, and coughing.

答案：D
分析： and 前后应该是平行结构，其他几项都是名词短语，所以 D 错。
改正：difficult → difficulty。
参考译文：肺炎，一种肺部感染疾病，其症状包括了高烧，胸疼，呼吸困难和咳嗽。

19. The rapid grow of Boston during the mid-nineteenth century coincided with a large influx of European immigrants.

答案：A
分析：of 前面的中心词应该为名词，The rapid ……of 明显中间是个名词，A 错。
改正：grow → growth
参考译文：在 19 世纪中叶，波士顿的快速发展伴随着大批欧洲移民的涌入。

20. In 1908 Olive Campbell started writing down folk songs by rural people in the southern Appalachian mountains near hers home.

答案：
分析：名词 home 前面需要的是定语，显然 hers 这个名词性物主代词不对，应该是形容词性的物主代词。D 错。

改正：hers → her。

1908 年开始写下了由她家附近南 Appalachian 山脉的人们创造的民歌。

thirteen stripes of the United States flag represent the original thirteen states of the Union, which they all were once colonies of Britain.

答案：D
分析：which 是定语从句的主语，则 they 多余。D 错。
改正：去掉多余的 they。
参考译文：美国国旗上的 13 到条纹象征着美国的 13 个最初的联合州，它们全部曾经都是英国的殖民地。

22.In 1860, more as 90 percent of the people of Indiana lived rural areas, with only a few cities having a population exceeding 10,000.

答案：A
分析：more than 是个固定短语，意为：多余，超过。A 错。
改正：as → than
参考译文：在 1860 年，超过百分之 90 的印第安纳州的人是居住在农村地区，只有仅仅几个城市的人口是在 10，000 以上。

23.Gravitation keeps the Moon in orbit around Earth and the planets other of the solar system in orbit around the Sun.

答案：C
分析：other 修饰名词放在其前。C 错。
改正：planets other → other planets
参考译文：重力作用使月亮保持在环绕地球的轨道上，也同时保持太阳系的其他行星在环绕太阳的轨道上。

24.Photograph was revolutionized in 1831 by the introduction of the collodion process for making glass negatives.

答案：A
分析：由逻辑语意，句子的主语不可能是照片，应该是一种技术。A 错。
改正：photograph → photography
参考译文：1831 年，由于用火棉加工处理照片底片的技术被引入，摄影术发生了重大变革。

25. After flax is washed, dry, beaten, and combed, fibers are obtained for use in making fabric.

答案：B
分析：and 前后是平行结构，其他都是动词的被动形式，dry 此处是动词。B 错。
改正： dry → dried
参考译文：当亚麻经过洗涤，烘干，拍打和梳理一系列工序后，其纤维就可以用来制造纺织品了。

26. A fever is caused which blood cells release proteins called pyrogens, raising the body's

答案：B
分析：此处 cause 是动词，不能引导定语从句，其后应该是状语从句。B 错。
改正： which → when
参考译文：发烧是在当血红细胞释放了一种叫热原(质)的物质时产生的，它提高身体的温度。

27. Because of various gift-giving holidays, most stores clothing in the United Sates do almost as much business in November and December as they

do in the other ten months combined.

答案：A
分析：主语是 clothing，谓语是 stores，语序不对。A 错。再者，本题中句子谓语是 do,所以主语必须是复数。
改正： stores clothing → clothing stores。
参考译文：因为有各种的天赐节假日，美国大多数服装店在 11 和 12 月做了几乎是其他 10 个月加起来那么多的交易量。

28. The United States National Labor Relations Board is authorized to investigation allegations of unfair labor practices on the part of either

employers or employees.

答案：B
分析：is authorized to 是个动词不定式，其后接 动词原形，allegations 作其宾语。 B 错。
改正：to investigation → to investigate
参考译文：无论是雇主或是雇员对各自非正当劳务作出的辩解，美国国家劳工关系委员会都有权开展调查。

29. The Great Potato Famine in Ireland in the 1840's caused an unprecedented numbers of people from Ireland to immigrate to the United

States.

答案：C
分析：前面已经有不定冠词 an 了，所以其后应该是单数。C 错。
改正： numbers → number
参考译文：19 世纪 40 年代，发生在爱尔兰大饥荒导致了空前规模的人移民去了美国。

30.The particles comprising a given cloud are continually changing, as new ones are added while others are taking away by moving air.

答案：C
分析：be done （通指所以实意及物动词）by，是个固定句型。所以 C 错。
改正： taking away → taken away

参考译文：含有某种特定黑斑的粒子总是在不断地变化，当其部分粒子被流动的气流带走的同时，一些

ited States help to coordinate the campaigns of their members and organizes the statewide and nationa

conventions that mark election years.

答案：C
分析：and 连接平行结构，此处 and 连接的应该都是不定式。C 错。
改正： organizes → organize
参考译文：美国的政党有助于协调其成员的活动，以及组织在大选年进行各州或者全国范围内的会议。

32. The lemur is an unusual animal belonging to the same order than mon's and apes.

答案：D
分析：the same …… as……，是固定句型。D 错。
改正： than → as
参考译文：狐猴是一种与猴和猿属于同目的不寻常动物。

33. Cheese may be hard or soft, depending on the amount of water left into it and the character of the cuting.

答案：D
分析：into 表示一个过程，而 in 表示一个状态。由题意，D 错。
改正： into → in
参考译文：奶酪可硬可软，取决于留在其中的水量和其切割的特性。

34. The carbon-are lamp, a very bright electric lamp used for spotlights, consists of two carbon electrodes with a high-current arc passing between it.

答案：D
分析：T 语法中出现的代词画线，一定得找到他们所指代的名词。而此处，指代 two carbon electrodes，明显有数上的错误。D 错。
改正： it → them
参考译文：炭化灯，一种非常明亮用于聚光的灯，由 2 个有大电流的流经它们的炭极组成。

35. At first the poems of E.E. Cummings gained notoriety to their idiosyncratic punctuation and typography, but they have gradually been

recognized for their lyric power as well.

答案：B
分析：以……而著名的名声，介词一般是用 for。B 错。
改正： to → for
参考译文：一开始，E.E. Cummings 的诗由于独特的标点和排版而遭到恶评，但是它们

也还是逐渐被人们认识到了其抒情诗力量。

36. The mechanism of human thought and recall, a subject only partly understood by scientists, is extraordinary complicated.

答案：D
分析：修饰动词的应该是副词。D 错。
改正： extraordinary → extraordinarily
参考译文：人类思考和回忆的生理机能，一门只是被科学家所理解的科目，是非常的复杂。

37. While the process of photosynthesis in green plants, light energy is captured and used to convert water, carbon dioxide, and minerals into

oxygen and organic compounds.

答案：A
分析：while 是连词，应该引导从句，而其后跟的却是名词短语。A 错。
改正： while → during
参考译文：在绿色植物的光合作用过程中，光能被吸收，并被用来把水，二氧化碳和
矿物质转化为氧气和有机物化合物。

38.The globe artichoke was known as a delicacy at least 2,500 years ago, and records of its cultivation date from fifteenth century.

答案：D
分析：序数词前面要加定冠词 the。D 错。
改正： from fifteenth → from the fifteenth
参考译文：在至少 2，500 年前，朝鲜蓟就以其味美而闻名于世，而有关其种植的记录
可以追述到公元 15 世纪。

39. Humans do not constitute the only species endowed with intelligence: the higher animals also have considerably problem-solving abilities.

答案：D
分析：只有形容词才能修饰名词。而 considerably 明显是应该修饰 abilities 的。作
“相当可观的能力”讲。所以 D 错。
改正： considerably → considerable
参考译文：人类不是拥有智力的唯一物种，高等动物同样也拥有相当出色的问题解决能力。

40. Many of species of milkweed are among the most dangerous of poisonous plants, while others have little, if any, toxicity.

答案：A
分析：是限定词问题。ＯＦ结构中，只有前面是不定代词，
many,much,litter,few,any,some,either,neither,both,all,.....后面的名词前才要加限定词（冠词，指示代词，物主代词，所有格）即不定代词+of＋限定词＋Ｎ.

改正： Many of →many
参考译文：有些种的乳草属植物是在最危险的有毒植物之列，然而有些即使有毒，

解释一条：
和 some 对比使用时, 是“有些”的意思而不是做“其他”讲
如:Some cleaned the windows, others mopped the floor. 有的擦窗户, 有的擦地板

2001 年 08 月语法题

1. Geothermal energy is a potentially inexhaustible energy source _____been tapped by humans for centuries but,until recent years,only on a small scale.

(A) has it
(B) has
(C) that has
(D) that it has
Key：C
分析： 空格前后都有谓语，可见空格应该是不是连词就是从句引导词。答案 C，定语从句。
（A）少从句引导词，而同一句子不能有 2 个谓语，错；相关类型的题目可参照“黄金规则一”来解题：一个句子有且只有一个谓语，如果有了一个谓语，就不能再有一个谓语了，如果非要有另外一个谓语，则必须同时有连词、关系代词、关系副词。反之，如果一个句子里面有关系代词、关系副词、那么这个句子有 2 个谓语，每增加一个关系代词/副词，则 要增加一个谓语。
（B）同上理；
（D）定语从句的关系代词在句中是作成分的，that 在这里是逻辑主语，而此项多了个主语 it,错。
参考译文：地热能是潜在的用不完的能量源，已经被人们抽用了几个世纪，但是直到最近几年，还只是很少一部分。

2. The importance of the hand, and more generally of the body, in children’s acquisition of arithmetic_____.
(A) can hardly be exaggerated
(B) hardly exaggerated can be
(C) can be exaggerate hardly
(D) exaggerated can be hardly
Key：A
分析：句子缺少谓语。A 对，符合英语的表达习惯。
（A）（B）（D）语序混乱。 标准语序应该是：助动词 + 副词 + 动词
参考译文：手，更普遍的还有身体的重要性，在孩子们算术知识获得的过程中很难被夸大。

3. _____ is present in the body in greater amounts than any other mineral.

(A) Calcium
(B) There is calcium
(C) Calcium, which
(D) It is calcium
Key：A
分析：空格处应该是句子主语。A 对。单个名词作主语。
（B）其使句子有 2 个谓语，错；
（C）which 引导了定语从句，那主语就没有了谓语，错；
（D）同理 B
参考译文：钙存在于体内，其数量上比其它的矿物质都大。

4. _____ the evidence is inconclusive, it is thought that at least some seals have an echolocation system akin to that of bats, porpoises, and shrews.

(A) Rather
(B) Despite
(C) Although
(D) Why
Key：C

分析： 此题有 2 套完整的主谓宾，则前面的空格应该填一个从句引导词。由句意，前后 2 个分句应该

是副词，无法引导从句，错；
是介词，无法引导从句，错；
（D）疑问词 why 也不能引导从句，不对。
参考译文：尽管这个证据是非决定性的，但还是被认为至少一些海豹拥有一个和蝙蝠，海豚，鼩鼱类似的回声定位系统。

5. The total mass of all asteroids in the solar system is much less _____ mass of Earth's Moon.

(A) than that is the
(B) than the
(C) the
(D) is the
Key：B
分析：much less (more) than 是个固定用法。B 对。
（A）that 无所指，多余了；
（C）形容词 less 后面无法直接名词，除非中间有介词；
（D）同一单句不可能有 2 个谓语。
参考译文：银河系中所以小行星的总质量远远小于月亮的。

6. Like bacteria, protozoans _____by splitting in two.

(A) reproducing
(B) reproduce
(C) to reproduce
(D) reproduction
Key：B
分析：很明显，空格处该填谓语动词。B 正确。
（A）分词不能做谓语；
（C）不定式不能做谓语；
（D）名词做谓语就更离谱了。
参考译文：象细菌一样，原生动物通过一分为二来进行繁殖。

7. _____main processes involved in virtually all manufacturing: extraction,assembly,and alteration.

(A) There are three
(B) Three
(C) The three
(D) Three of the
Key：A
分析：involve 为及物动词，在这里无宾语和能与其构成谓语的 be 动词，应该为过去分词作定语，所以空格处应该包含由谓语。A 正确。 There be 句型，表示存在的有某物。
（B）见理由 A，如选 B，involved 前没有助动词，而不能构成谓语；
（C）基数词前面不用 the；无谓语。
（D）同理 B。
参考译文：在所有实际的制造业中，包含着提取、装配和改造这三个主要的过程。

8. Most documentary filmmakers use neither actors _____studio setting.

(A) or else
(B) but not
(C) nor

(D) and

是个固定句型。C 正确。
无此搭配。
参考译文：大多数纪录片的制片人既不使用演员也不采用摄影背景。

9. Salamanders are sometime confused with lizards, but unlike lizards _____no scales or claws.

(A) that they have
(B) to have
(C) they have
(D) are having
Key：C
分析： but 引导的是并列分句，空格处填主谓。unlike lizards 只是一个插入语。C 对。
（A）that 多余，它既没有引导从句，也没有在句中做成分；
（B）无主语，而且不定式也不能做谓语；
（D）无主语。
参考译文：火蜥蜴和蜥蜴有时候会混淆，但是不像蜥蜴，火蜥蜴没有鳞片和爪子。

10. The province of Alberta lies along three of the major North American flyways Used by birds _____between their winter and summer homes.

(A) the migration
(B) migrating
(C) migrate
(D) and migrate
Key：B
分析：此题主谓已宾经全了，by 后面的 birds 不能再跟谓语，只能是分词等非谓语。答案 B。
（A） 名词接名词一般不对；
（C）by 不能引导从句；两个谓语 lies 和 migrate 之间无连词。
（D）and 找不到与其并列的成分。
参考译文：Alberta 省坐落在沿着三条主要的候鸟在北美冬夏迁徙的路上。

11. Astronomers estimate _____called the Pleiades in the constellation Taurus is 415 light-years away from Earth.

(A) that a loose cluster of stars
(B) a loose cluster of stars is
(C) that is a loose cluster of stars
(D) there is a loose cluster of stars
Key：A
分析： estimate 是及物动词，后面的空格应该是宾语，或者宾语从句。答案 A。从句，其谓语是后面的 is。
（B）其谓语和后面的谓语矛盾了，一个句子只能有一个谓语；
（C）同上理；
（D）同上理。
参考译文：天文学家估算金牛星座中的名叫昂宿星云的一堆松散星星离地球有 415 光年

12. Pearl Sydenstricker Buck, _____ the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1938, is Best known for her novels about China.
(A) won
(B) winner of
(C) to win

(D) who the winner of

句子的主谓都很容易找到，中间部分是主语的同谓语，或者是定语从句等。答案 B。此种类型

（A）其谓语和后面的谓语矛盾了，一个句子只能有一个谓语；
（C） to win 表示将来要进行的，显然和原意相反；
（D）看上去象定语从句，可是差从句谓语。
参考译文：1938 年诺贝尔文学奖得主 PSB，是因她的关于中国的小说而闻名于世的。

13. Stage producers Klaw and Erlanger were the first to eliminate arguments among leading performers _____in order of appearance, instead of prominence.

(A) of whom list the program
(B) the program listing
(C) for them the program listed
(D) by listing them on the program
Key：D
分析： 空格前是个完整的主谓宾结构，空格处应该是状语，或者是定语从句。答案 D。by 引导的方式状语。
（A）list 和 were 两个谓语之间无连词连接；
（B）名词后不能直接接名词；
（C）for sb. or sth.做逻辑主语后接 to do 结构。
参考译文： 舞台制片 KLAW 和 ERLANGER 是最早把演员按出场次序排在节目单上而不是按显要程度排列，这样来减少主演之间的争执。

14. During the decades after the United States Civil War, a host of technical advances made possible _____and uniformity of railroad service.

(A) a new integration
(B) for a new integration
(C) that a new integration
(D) and a new integration
Key：A
分析： make possible sth/that.是个固定句型 a new integration 与 uniformity 行成平行结构。答案 A。
（B）and 前后成分不一致，无法构成平行结构；
（C）that 后面没有谓语，无法构成从句；
（D）made 后面没有了宾语，而且 and 前后也不是平行结构。
参考译文：在美国内战后的十年间，许多技术的发展使铁路服务新的综合一致成为了可能。

15. Forests stabilize _____and retain precipitation, thereby helping to prevent erosion and regulate the flow of streams.
(A) to the soil
(B) the soil
(C) where the soil
(D) the soil is
Key：B
分析： and 连接平行结构，其后面是个动宾结构，那么前面也肯定是个类似的。B 正确。The soil 作为 stabilize 的宾语。
（A）stabilize 是及物动词，不需要介词就可以直接接宾语；
（C）where 引导的从句后面没有谓语；
（D）is 后面没有表语。
参考译文：森林使土壤稳定并且保持了降雨量，从而有帮防止腐蚀和控制河水的泛滥。

16. Modern societies are such complex that they could not exist without a well-developed system of

分析：so …… that 是个固定句型，意为 太…… 以至于。A 错, such …… that such 后面跟名词。
改正：such → so
参考译文：现代社会是如此复杂以至于他们不能脱离健全的法律系统而存在。

17. Altitude, climate, temperature, and the length of the growing season both determine Where plants will grow. Key：C
分析：both 用于两者同时都。可前面的主语却是并列的 4 个，这时候应该的副词应该用 all。C 错。
改正： both → all
参考译文：海拔、天气、温度和季节变化的长度都将决定植物生长在哪里。

18. The bathyscaphe, a free-moving vessel designed for underwater exploration, consists of a Flotation compartment with a observation capsule attached underneath it.

Key：c
分析：observation 以元音开头，需用 an
改正：a--an
参考译文：深海潜水器, 一个特别为海底探险设计的自由移动船只，由一个有观察舱在其下的浮选厢构成的。

19. Water constitutes almost 96 percent of the body weight of a jellyfish, so if a jellyfish were to dry out in the sun, it would virtually disappeared.

Key：D
分析：情态动词 would 后面要用原形。D 错。
改正： disappeared → disappear
参考译文：水分占了水母身体重量的 96%, 因此水母在太阳下会干枯，它将实际上消失。

20. The most important parameters affecting a rocket's maximum flight velocity is the relationship between the vehicle's mass and the amount

of propellant it can carry. Key：A
分析：主语是 parameters ，可谓语却是 is。A 错。
改正： parameters → parameter
参考译文：影响火箭最大飞行速度的最重要的因素是其质量和推进器能够运载的重量。

21.There were once only eight major lakes or reservoirs in Texas, but today there are over 180, many built to storing water against periodic

droughts.
Key：D
分析：此处的 to 是不定式，后面应该接动词原形。D 错。
改正：to storing → to store
参考译文：在 Texas 曾经仅仅只有 8 个湖或者水库，但是如今超过了 180 个，许多建造来蓄水应付定期的干旱。

22. All harmonized music that is not contrapuntal depends from the relationship of chords, which are consonant or dissonant.

分析：depend on 是个固定搭配。B 错。
改正： depends from → depends on
参考译文：所有并非由对位而形成的和谐的音乐都是依靠一致或者不一致的玄之间的关系所形成。

23. Expressionist drama often shows the influence of modern psychology by reflecting the frustrations inner of the dramatist.

Key：D
分析：形容词修饰名词放在名词前面。答案 D。
改正： frustrations inner→ inner frustrations
参考译文：表现主义的戏剧经常通过戏剧家内心的挫折感来表现出现代心理学对它的影响。

24. It is the number, kind, and arrange of teeth that determine whether a mammal is classified as a carnivore not the food that the animal actually eats.

Key：B
分析：and 前后是平行结构，词性应当一样，arrange 是动词，而其他都是名词。B 错。
改正： arrange → arrangement
参考译文：就是牙齿的颗数，种类和排列决定了哺乳动物是否被分类成为肉食型动物,不是动物真正吃得那些.

25. The sea otter is well adapted at its marine existence, with ears and nostrils that can be closed under water.

Key：B
分析：adapt to 表示 适合的意思。B 错。
改正： at → to
参考译文：海獭以它能够在水下密封耳朵和鼻孔, 很好的适应了海洋中的生存。

26. Petroleum, which currently makes up about four-tenths of the world's energy production, supplies more commercial energy than any another source.

Key：C
分析：another 意为：另一个，又一个。在这比较结构中无法表示范围的限定。C 错。应该是 other：其它的，表示一个范围。并且 any other 为固定搭配，没有 any another。
改正：any another → any other
参考译文：石油，其现在构成了世界能源产量的 4/10，它比其他的能源对商业能源的供给都多。

27. Someone may refuse to recognize the seriousness of an emotionally threatening situation and perceive as less threatening.

Key：D
分析：perceive 是及物动词，后面得跟宾语。D 错。
改正：perceive as → perceive it as
参考译文：有些人会拒绝承认情绪惊恐情形的严重性，并且认为其是不太危险的。

experiments with marine organisms, marine biologists can increase our knowledge of and development as well as our understanding

of the nervous system.
Key：C
分析：这里需要和 development 构成平行结构，reproductive 一般用做形容词，作为名词是母体的意思，用于此处语义上不对；如果作为形容词，则无法与 development 构成平行结构。
改正： reproductive → reproduction
参考译文：通过用海洋生物做实验，海洋生物学家可以象了解我们的神经系统一样的来对人类繁殖和发展的知识面做一个拓宽。

29. When swollen by melting snow or heavy rain, some rivers routinely overflow its banks.

Key：D
分析：its 指代的是 some rivers，明显错。
改正： its → their
参考译文：当被溶雪和大雨涨满了水，一些河流就漫过了它们的河堤。

30. In 1884 Belva Lockwood, a lawyer who had appeared before the Supreme Court, became the first woman was nominated for President of the United States.

Key：D
分析：the first …… to 个固定句型，而且这里 became 和 was nominated 两个谓语之间无连词。D 错。
改正： was nominated → to be nominated （改法不唯一）
参考译文：1884 年的 Belva Lockwood，一个在最高法院前出现的律师，成为了第一个被提名为美国总统候选人的妇女。

31. The taller of all animals, a full-grown giraffe may be eighteen feet or more high. Key：A
分析：表示在一个群体范围内比较，应该用最高级。A 错。
改正： taller → tallest
参考译文：长颈鹿，所有动物中最高的, 可以有 18 英尺或者更高。

32. Physicists have known since the early nineteenth century that all matter is made up of tiny extremely particles called atoms.

Key：D
分析：副词修饰形容词应该放在前面。D 错。
改正： tiny extremely → extremely tiny
参考译文：物理学家 19 世纪早期就知道，所有的物体都是由极小的被称为原子的微粒构成。

33. Rain is slight acidic even in unpolluted air, because carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and other natural acid-forming gases dissolve in the

water.
Key：A
分析：修饰形容词的应该是副词。A 错。
改正： slight → slightly
参考译文：即使在未受污染的空气里面，雨还是轻微偏酸性的，因为空气中的二氧化碳和其他天然的酸性气体溶解在了水里。

34. In a stock company, a troupe of actors performs in a particular theater, presenting plays from its

productions.
Key：D
分析： 动词无法直接修饰名词。D 错。
改正： prepare → prepared
参考译文：在股份制公司，一个剧组的演员在特定的戏院演出，上演的节目是从他们准备好的剧目里面挑的。

35. Established in 1860, the Government Printing Office prints and binds documents for all department of the United States government.

Key：C
分析：department 为单数可数名词不能单独存在，all 后面的名词应该用复数。C 错。
改正： department → departments
参考译文：建立于 1860 年，政府印刷所为美国政府的所有部门印刷和装订档案。

36. Ethnology, usually considered a branch of cultural anthropology, is often defined as the scientifically study of the origin and functioning

of humans and their culture. Key：C
分析：修饰名词的应该是形容词。C 错。
改正： scientifically → scientific
参考译文：人种学，通常被视为人类文化的一个分支，其一般定义为人类和其文化起源，功能的科学研究。

37. The one-fluid theory of electricity was proposing by Benjamin Franklin, a man famous for his wide interests and

great attainments.
Key：B
分析：由 by sb.可知，这是个被动语态。B 错。
改正： proposing → proposed
参考译文：电的流体理论是 Benjamin Franklin 提出的，他因广泛的兴趣和伟大的成就而闻名于世。

38. Probably not speech of so few words has ever been as celebrated as Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Key：A
分析：not 是副词，不能修饰名词。A 错。
改正： not speech → no speech
参考译文：也许，没有如此简短的演说会象曾经的宁肯葛底斯堡演讲那么著名了。

39. Generally, Abstract Expressionist art is without recognizable images and does not adhere the Limits of conventional form.

Key：C

分析：adhere 是不及物动词，不能直接接宾语。

参考译文：通常，抽象表现主义艺术没有可辨别的图象，并且也不受传统形式的限制。

40. Although complete paralysis is rare with neuritis, some degree of muscle weakness common.

Key：D
分析：主句的主语是 degree，后面却没有谓语。D 错。
改正：weakness common → weakness is common
参考译文：虽然神经炎很少引起完全的麻痹，但是一定程度上的肌肉松软还是普遍的。

2001 年 10 月语法题

1.Most geologists believe __from the remains of tiny marine plants and animals that died millions of years ago.
(A) what was formed petroleum
(B) that petroleum was formed
(C) when petroleum formed
(D) petroleum that formed

答案：B
分析:看到 believe,后面要找 that.像这种后面跟 that 的宾语从句的动词还有:indicate,state,demonstrate,find,estimate,show,hold,insist,say,tell,believe,think,learn,mean,know
参考译文：大多数地质学者都认为石油是由数百万年前微小的海洋动植物的遗体形成的。

2.The seat of France's North American holdings in the eighteenth century was Quebec, and the French heritage __dominant there.
(A)to remain
(B)remaining
(C)by remaining
(D)has remained

答案：D
分析:and 连接的两个句子,所以后面只能是 has remained
参考译文：18 世纪法国在北美的权力中心位于魁北克，同时法国传统在当地也占据着统治地位。

3.If Earth did not rotate, differences in air pressure would be __, with winds blowing from high-pressure to low-pressure areas.
(A)primary air flow to cause
(B)the primary cause of air flow
(C)they primarily cause air flow
(D)air flow has a primary cause

答案：B
分析:句子缺少宾语,因此是 B,ACD 显然错误
参考译文：如果地球不自转，那么空气压力的差异就成为空气流动的首要原因，因为风总是从高气压区吹向低气压区。

4.A mobile is a sculpture constructed of parts so delicately connected and balanced __the entire suspended structure may be moved by vibration or manual manipulation.
(A)in order
(B)making
(C)with
(D)that

答案：D
分析:空格后面是个句子,那么就看选项里面那个后面是加句子的,A:in order 不能直接加句子,后面必须有 that 才可以,所以排除,B 更不对了,动名词后面不能加句子,C:with 后面不能加句子,所以只能选 D(因为 so…that 为固定搭配)
参考译文：可动雕塑一种由经精心设计达到平衡的雕塑，振动或者手动操控它时整个结构（雕塑）便会运动起来。

5.The ice or a glacier that reaches the sea breaks off__
(A)and forming icebergs

(B)to form icebergs

(D)when the formation of icebergs

答案：B
分析:分析句子结构,缺少什么选什么,这里有主语,谓语,缺少的是宾语或者是 to do 结构,这里选择 B
参考译文：到达海洋的冰或冰川分离并形成了冰山。

6.Migraine headaches are more frequent among women __among men.
(A)than
(B)however
(C)except for
(D)as are

答案：A
分析:more.....than 固定搭配
参考译文：偏头痛在女性中出现的频率高于在男性中出现的频率。

7.South American flamingos can survive in temperatures __above the freezing point.
(A)that fewer degrees
(B)if few degrees
(C)only a few degrees
(D)when fewer degrees

答案：C
分析:这里是省略的定语从句,原句应该是 that is only a few degrees,其它为什么错呢,如果是状语从句,那么 BD 都少谓语,A 是用法错误
参考译文：南美的火烈鸟可以在仅比冰点高几（摄氏）度的温度下生存。
8.Made of hard wood, the boomerang is roughly V-shaped, with arms __skewed.
(A)of slightly
(B)are slightly
(C)slightly
(D)that those are slightly

答案：C
分析:with 后面不能加句子,这里选 slightly 副词修饰后面的 skewed
参考译文：回旋飞镖通常由硬质木材做成 V 形，同时两翼稍有倾斜。

9.Not until the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries __as a unified science.
(A)did ecology emerge
(B)when ecology emerged
(C)ecology emerged
(D)when did ecology emerge

答案：A
分析:not until 引起倒装,所以应该选择 A,否定词至于句首引起倒装,类似的否定词还有:not only....but also,neither,nor,seldom,hardly,rarely,scarcely,in no way,on no account,under no circumstances,no sooner...than(no+n 作主语不倒装)
参考译文：直到 19 世纪末 20 世纪初生态学才作为一门完整的学科出现。

10.The ancient Egyptian water clock required sophisticated calibration, since water dripped faster from its bowl when __and the pressure was greater.
(A)the full bowl
(B)was the bowl full
(C)bowl full

(D)the bowl was full

前后都一致
参考译文：当盛水容器中水较满或者水压较大时水滴的也较快，因此古埃及的滴漏需要非常复杂紧密的校准。

11.Enid, Oklahoma, __a stopping place on the Chisholm Trail in the 1800's,is now the site of the fourth largest wheat storage space in the world.
(A)originally
(B)which originally
(C)was originally
(D)originally where

答案：A
分析:这里是插入语,C 错,多了一个谓语,D 错,如果用 where 引导的定语从句=介词+which 结构的时候,后面应该是完整句,B 也很明显错,所以这里应该是 A
参考译文：最初是 19 世纪奇泽姆牛车道上一个停靠点的伊尼德（Enid），现在成为世界上第四大小麦储藏地。

12.The common barn owl, one of ten species of barn owls found in North America, is also called the mon-faced owl because its heart-shaped face looks __of a mon.
(A)like much that
(B)like that much
(C)much like that
(D)that much like

答案：C
分析:much...that,所以排除 BD,A 应该是 much like,所以选 c
参考译文：这种常见的仓鸮是北美发现的十种仓鸮之一，由于它的心形脸与猴子的脸形相似，因此又被称为猴面鸮（猫头鹰）。

13.All the planets in the solar system except Mercury and Venus have natural satellites, __objects that revolve around the planets.
(A)which
(B)which are
(C)of which
(D)and which

答案：B
分析:which 引导的非限制性定语从句,后面加不完整句,如果是介词+which 引导的定语从句,后面加完整句.这里空格后面是个不完整句,所以应该选 which 而不是介词+which.另外,在定于从句中,which+be/who+be/that+be 均可以省略,但是不可以单独省略其中的一个.A 错在从句中缺少谓语动词
参考译文：除了水星和金星，太阳系的其他行星都有天然的卫星，即围绕行星旋转的天体。

14.Some subsistence activities such as hunting large animals or netting fish require __to work together.
(A)groups are
(B)groups which
(C)groups
(D)that groups

答案：C
分析:require sb to do 这里应该是选 c

参考译文：许多维持生计的活动比如捕杀大型动物和网鱼都需要集体的共同劳作。

15.The Expressionistic artist was concerned not with the reality of the subject matter but with __inner nature and the emotions that it aroused.
(A)it has
(B)its
(C)what its
(D)is it whether

答案：B
分析:with 后面不加句子,选 B
参考译文：表现主义艺术家不仅关心主题的现实意义，还关心主题所能唤起的内在特质与情感。

16．By the end of the nineteenth century, organic chemistry had develop new methods for the synthesis of dyes, perfumes, explosives, and medicines.

答案：B
分析：过去完成时，had + 过去分词。
改正：develop 改为 developed。
参考译文：到 19 世纪末为止，有机化学已经发展了诸如染料、香料、炸药以及药物的新的合成方法。

17．The Dinee, a Native American people of the southwestern United States, were once seminomadic hunters who practiced a few agriculture.

答案：D
分析：agriculture 是不可数名词，而 few 修饰可数名词。
改正：few 改为 little。people 在这里是做民族讲，是可数名词的单数形式。
参考译文：Dinee 是美国西南部的土著民，他们以前曾是从事少量农业活动的半游牧猎人。

18．The earliest successful sewing machines were powered by turn a hand crank.

答案：C
分析：by 后面接名词或动名词。
改正：turn 改 turning。
参考译文：早期较为成功的纺织机是通过转动一个手动曲柄来提供动力的。

19．Early signs characteristic of the acute phase of viral hepatitis in adults are abdominal pain, nausea, and feverish often accompanied by chills.

答案：D
分析：pain, nausea, and feverish 中 and 前后需为相同结构，pain 和 nausea 都是名词，则 feverish 也应是名词形式。
改正：feverish 改为 fever。
参考译文：急性病毒性肝炎的早期症状是腹痛、呕吐、发烧，常伴有风寒。

20．The Guggenheim Museum in New York City is one of the major center for the collection and of abstract art in the United State.

答案： A
分析：one of + pl. 固定搭配。
改正：center 改为 centers。
参考译文： 位于纽约城的古根海姆现代艺术博物馆（Guggenheim Museum）是美国抽象艺术展览和收藏的主要中心之一。

21．With the discovery of gold in the Klondike in Canada's Yukon Territory in 1896, people flocked soon there from all parts of the world.

答案：C
分析：soon 是修饰整个句子的，一般不插在动词与宾语/补语之中。
改正：flocked soon 改为 soon flocked。
参考译文：随着 1896 年加拿大育空殖民地的克朗代克河地区金矿的发现，很快人们就从世界各地蜂拥而至。

22．The right side of the brain is mostly concerned with pictorial, intuitive, musically and spatial ablilities.

答案：C
分析：and 连接相同结构，and 前后都是形容词，则 musically 应为形容词形式。
改正：musically 改为 musical
参考译文：大脑的右半球主要与图形，感觉，音乐和空间能力有关。

23．A uniform mingling of molecules, which it occurs in homogeneous chemical compounds, results from the chemical constituents melting, dissolving, or diffusing into one another.

答案：A
分析：which 引导定从，which 做主语，it 与 which 重复。
改正：which it 改为 which。
参考译文：用熔化、溶解或扩散化学组分的方法可以得到均匀混合的分子，即均相化学复合物。

24．Many dinosaurs were so much heavy that they spent most of their lives in swamps and shallow lakes where water could support them.

答案：A
分析：so much 本身是名词性的，不能用来修饰 heavy，要用副词修饰 heavy。
改正：so much 改为 so。
参考译文：多数恐龙由于体重过大以至于它们多数时间都待在沼泽或者浅海这些可以浮起它们的水体之中。

25．With little nor no mass and no electric charge, neutrinos can penetrate a solid object such as the not there.

答案：A
分析：nor … or，both … and，搭配不当。D 的 were 是虚拟语气。
改正：nor 改为 both。
参考译文：由于很少或者几乎没有质量和电荷，微中子可以从诸如地球之类的固体中穿透，就好像这些固体不存在一样。

26．Georgia O'Keeffe is known for hers use of organic, abstract forms painted in clear, strong colors.

答案：A
分析：hers 是物主名词，不能修饰后面的名词 use，应改为形容词。
改正：hers 改为 her。
参考译文：GOK 以其有组织的抽象艺术形式和简洁有感染力的用色而为人们所知。

27．Until the George Washington Bridge was built, modern suspension bridges were stiffened with steel trusses and beams to limited their motion in traffic and wind.

答案：C
分析：to 后面加动词原形。
改正：limited 改为 limit
参考译文：乔治华盛顿大桥建成之前，现代吊桥都是钢铁结构，这种刚性骨架不利于桥体在交通繁忙或起风的时候运动。

28．First reported by Spanish explorers in 1796, the asphalt in California's La Brea Tar Pit was mined commercial for many years.

答案：C
分析：mined 是动词，要用副词修饰。
改正：commercial 改为 commercially。
参考译文：西班牙探险者于 1796 年首次报道的加利福尼亚 La Brea Tar Pit 进行沥青商业性开采已经很多年了。

29．Independence political of newspapers became a common feature of journalism in the United States of the 1840's and 1850's.

答案：A
分析：… of … 前后需是名词性结构。
改正：Independence political 改为 Political independence。
参考译文：报业的政治独立运动成为美国新闻业在 19 世纪 40 年代到 50 年代之间的主要特征。

30．Transistors exhibit a high amplification factor, operate without distorted over a wide frequency range, and can be made extremely small.

答案：B
分析：with + noun / 动名词。
改正：being distorted 改为 distortion。
参考译文：晶体管有很高的（功率）放大系数，能在较大范围的频率下工作而不失真，并且可以被制作的非常小。

31．In most cases of epilepsy, cerebral electrical activity, also known as brain waves, demonstrates a characteristically abnormal rhythms.

答案：D
分析：前面有 a，后面要与之相对应，用单数。
改正：rhythms 改为 rhythm。
参考译文：在大多数癫痫病例中，脑电活动，即脑电波，特征性地呈现出异常的周期变化。

32．New York City's theatrical district was concentrated the Bowery from 1860 to 1875, and around 1900 the avenue became a center for the Yiddish theater.

答案：B
分析：was concentrated 是被动，后面不能直接加名词，应加入介词。
改正：concentrated the 改为 concentrated in the。
参考译文：1860 至 1875 的鲍威利（Bowery）区成为纽约城剧院较为集中的区域，到了 1900 年又成为意第绪语（Yiddish）剧院的中心。

33．Most female lizards lay eggs, but the females of a number of lizard species bear her young alive.

答案：D
分析：her 指代的是 the females，所以应该用复数形式的物主代词。
改正：her 改为 their。
参考译文：大多数母蜥蜴都是产卵的，但是有些种类的母蜥蜴通过怀孕分娩生下她们的幼崽。

34．Recently archaeologists have strived to develop theories, based on archaeological evident, that explain societal changes such as the development of farming..

答案：C
分析：based on + noun，而 evident 是形容词。that 引导的定从修饰 theories，所以 explain 是正确的。
改正：evident 改为 evidence。
参考译文：在考古学证据的基础上，近年来考古学家通过多年努力给出了理论，用以解释诸如耕作的发展等社会变化。

35. One of the most impressive cultural achievements of the United State during the 1920's was a outpouring of serious literature.

答案：C
分析：outpouring 是名词，需用形容词修饰。
改正：vastly 改为 vast。
参考译文：美国 20 世纪 20 年代最为引人注目的文化成就之一就是涌现了大量的严肃文学作品。

36. The chemical element chlorine is a corrosive, greenish-yellow gas that has sharp odor and has $2_{1/2}$ times heavier than air.

答案：D
分析：have 后面要加名词，而后面接的是形容词的比较级。
改正：has 改为 is。
参考译文：化学元素氯是具有腐蚀性，有刺激性气味的黄绿色气体，它的比重是空气的 2.5 倍。

37. Hair grows more quickly in summer than in winter and more slowly at the night than during the day.

答案：C
分析:at night 是固定搭配,这里无需定冠词
改正：the night 改为 night。
参考译文：头发在夏天比在冬天长的快，在晚上比在白天长的慢。

38. Different fourteen crops were being grown 8,600 years ago by some of the world's earliest farmers.

答案：A
分析：形容词修饰名词的顺序是数词排在其他形容词之前。
改正：Different fourteen 改为 Fourteen different。
参考译文：8600 年前，一些世界上最早的农夫开始耕种 14 种不同的农作物。

39. Between 1905 and 1907, floodwaters from the Colorado River poured into a salt-covered depression and creating the Salton Sea.

答案：D
分析:改为 created,并列结构,前后一致
改正：and creating 改为 and created。
参考译文：在 1905 至 1907，科罗拉多河中的洪水涌入咸碱洼地并形成了 Salton sea。

40. Saturn takes almost 30 Earth years to make one trip around the Sun, during Jupiter takes about twelve Earth years to complete one solar revolution.

是介词，不能引导从句。

参考译文：土星需要 30 个地球年来环绕太阳一周，同时木星需要 12 个地球年完成一次公转。

2002 年 01 月语法题

1.When ___from milk, the remainder is called skim milk. (A)all the butterfat is removed

(B)removing all the butterfat that
(C)is all the butterfat removed
(D)the removal of all the butterfat

答案：A
分析：逗号后主句完整，逗号前是 when 所接的时间状语从句，从句主语与主句主语不同，故应是完整句子，并用陈述句语序，所以应该选 A。B，C，D 都不能构成完整句子。
注：若 when 从句主语与主句主语一致时，谓语又是 be 动词，从句主语和 be 可以省略。
参考译文：当牛奶中的脂肪被除去以后，剩余物被称做脱脂乳。

2.The Buffalo River in Arkansas was designated ___in 1972. (A)a national river and

(B)which a national river
(C)a national river
(D)being a national river

答案：C
分析：题目中主谓俱全，是被动语态，空格处填 designated 的直接宾语，所以选 C，The Buffalo River 是 designated 的间接宾语作主语。A 中 and 应该连接两个并列的结构，B 中 which 前面缺少先行词，D 也明显错误。
参考译文：Arkansas 的 Buffalo 河在 1972 年被指定为国有河流。

3.Much of northern Canada lies within the Arctic Circle, and ___ice or the sparse vegetation known as tundra. (A)it is permanently covered by

(B)by permanently it is covered
(C)is permanently covered by it
(D)it is covered by permanently

答案：A
分析：这里 and 连接两个完整句子，空格处缺少完整句子所必需的主语和谓语，BCD 的语序错误，只有 A 对。
参考译文：加拿大北部的大部分区域位于北极圈以内，它长久以来被冰雪或被称为苔原带的稀少植被覆盖。

4.Manipulation of the spinal column, massage, and dietary adjustments ___used in chiropractic therapy. (A)the principal methods are

(B)are the principal methods

(C)how are the principal methods
(D)are there the principal methods

分析：逗号前是句子主语，空格处应填句子的谓语，排除 AC。D 多了一个 there，也排除。空格后的部分是过去分词短语作名词的修饰语，与 B 中的宾语吻合，也能证明 B 是正确答案。
参考译文：对脊髓腔的处理，按摩和对饮食的调节是脊髓指压治疗法中运用的主要方法。

5.Giant corporations ___to dominate the United States economy in the late nineteenth century, grew steadily larger during the 1920%. (A)which began

(B)in which began
(C)they began
(D)which they began

答案：A
分析：逗号后的 grew 是主句谓语，Giant corporations 是主句主语，结构已完整，所以空格以及空格后和逗号前的部分是修饰主语的定语从句。定语从句引导词 which 在从句中做成分，这里是做从句主语，后接谓语，A 是正确答案。介词+which 是状语结构，后面应该接完整句子作从句，所以 B 错。C 是重复主语。D 多了一个 they，与 which 重复。
参考译文：19 世纪后半叶开始控制美国经济的大公司在 20 世纪 20 年代规模稳步增长。

6.The tradition of the bowhead whale hunt ___back a thousand years and is a vital part of Inuit culture. (A)goes

(B)if it goes
(C)gone
(D)that went

答案：A
分析：句中的 and 连接的是两个并列的结构，前后应一致，这里 and 后面是动宾结构，所以空格处也应该实现动宾结构，答案选 A。C 的时态有误。B，D 均为从句，使整个句子缺少谓语动词。
参考译文：捕杀北极露脊鲸的传统可以追溯到 1000 年前，它是因纽特人文化中的重要部分。

7.___the son of an impoverished farmer, was born on Long Island. (A)The poet was Walt Whitman

(B)When the poet Walt Whitman
(C)The poet Walt Whitman
(D)That the poet Walt Whitman

答案：C
分析：纵观整个句子主谓宾俱全，因此主语前的空格里只能是作修饰用的定语，状语，或解释说明的同位语。C 是同位语，正确。A 谓语重复。B 中 when 引导的从句不是完整句子。D 的主语从句也是同样的错误。
参考译文：诗人 Walt Whitman，一个穷困的农民的儿子，出生在长岛。

8.The primary digestive function of the throat and esophagus is ___swallowed materials from the mouth to the stomach. (A)to transport

(B)transported
(C)for transportation
(D)that transported

分析：题目中主谓完整，空格后是名词短语，按题意不能直接作 is 的宾语，且 from the mouth to the 是状语，故空格处应有此状语修饰的动词或动名词，其宾语是 swallowed materials。is 后除可接名次做表语外，还可接动词不定式作宾语，可以符合上述要求，直接选 A。B 是被动语态，与题意不符。C 没有动词性质的词，D 的时态不对，且动词短语也不能作宾语从句来解释主语 function。
其实这个题目说得是 function，用动词不定式说明 function 是最常见的。
参考译文：喉咙和食道的主要消化功能就是把吞咽的食物从口腔运输到胃部。

9.Insulin is manufactured by specialized cells in the pancreas and released ___glucose reaches a certain concentration in the bloodstream. (A)which

(B)whenever
(C)how
(D)during

答案：B
分析：and 前后都是主句的谓语，与主句的主语构成了完整句子。而空格后是另一个完整句子，空格处应填连词，构成复合句或从句，选 B。A 错，which 是代词，且前面没有先行词。C how 和 D during 也都不是连词。
参考译文：胰岛素是有胰腺中的专门细胞所制造的，当血液中的葡萄糖含量达到一定浓度它便会分泌。

10.One of the basic principles of wildlife conservation involves ___adequate natural food and shelter to maintain populations of each species in a given habitat. (A)the provision

(B)that provision
(C)to provide
(D)providing

答案：D
分析：还是分析句子结构，空格前主谓完整，空格后面是名词词组，作动词宾语。且这个动词跟在主句谓语 involves 后，带有宾语性质，故选动名词，答案是 D。AB 是名词，D 的不定式不能作 involves 的宾语。
参考译文：野生动物保护中的一个基本法则包括提供足够的天然食品和栖息地来保持在一片给定的生活环境内各种物种的数量。

11.In 1974 the space probe Mariner 10 discovered ___Mercury's surface is cratered by meteorite impacts. (A)that the planet

(B)of the planet
(C)the planet that
(D)which planet is

答案：A
分析：空格前主谓俱全，空格后是完整句子，按题意是做宾语从句，发现什么现象。A 正确，the planet 做 Mercury 的同位语。这里不是定语从句，所以 CD 错误，B 没有这种用法。
参考译文：1972 年，航天探测器水手 10 号发现水星的表面满是流星撞击的坑洞。

12.In the diurnal type of tidal oscillation, the alternate rise and fall of sea level, a single high water and a single low water occur ___tidal day. (A)each

(B)each of

答案：A
分析：occur each day 是固定用法，答案选 A，而且 each of 后面一定要有 the，BD 的用法错误，没有这种用法。注：each 后面加单数可数名词，each of the 后面加可数复数名词。
参考译文：在每日潮汐涨落，即海平面的交替涨落中，每一个高水位或低水位在每一个潮汐日出现。

13.The chief justice of the United States presides over the Supreme Court during oral arguments and in conferences ___。 (A)of which decisions concern
(B)have important decisions
(C)that important decisions
(D)concerning important decisions

答案：D
分析：A 中定语从句，介词加 which 后面接完整句，所以 A 中 which 后面缺少主语，错。B 错,句子已经有谓语动词，这里用 have 就多了一个谓语。C 错，that 引导定语从句后面接不完整句(v+o)这里只是加了一个名词。D 正确。
参考译文：美国的首席大法官主持最高法院的口头辩论和涉及重大决定的会议。

14.By focusing on the interesting, ___the significant, the penny press newspapers of the 1830's helped to change the concept of news. (A)which does not necessarily

(B)not necessarily
(C)was not necessarily
(D)nor necessarily being

答案：B
分析：这里是插入语，插入语的成分应该是非限制性定语从句，若谓语是 be 动词时主谓通常可省略。A 非限制性定语从句，应该是 which is not necessarily；C 是省略主谓的从句，多了一个谓语 was，D 没有这种用法。答案是 B，这里是省略的定语从句(省略 which is)。
参考译文：19 世纪 30 年代的便士出版社报纸关注于有趣也许并不重大的事件，改变了新闻的概念。

15.Documentary evidence supports claims that ___the New World about AD 1000. (A)reached the Vikings

(B)the Vikings reached
(C)reaching the Vikings
(D)the Vikings that reached

答案：B
分析：主句完整，据题意可知 that 引导同位语从句，解释 claims，应是完整句子并使用陈述语序，所以选 B。A 语序错误，CD 不是完整句子。
参考译文：文献资料的证据表明斯堪的那维亚人在约公元 1000 年抵达了新大陆。

16.Fog and mist, <u>like</u> clouds, <u>can formed</u> only in the <u>presence</u> of <u>dust particles</u>.

答案：B
分析：情态动词 can 后面应接动词原型。
改正：can formed→can form
参考译文：烟尘和薄雾和云一样可以仅由尘粒形成。

17.The Spanish claiming title to all of North America and established the oldest city in the United States, St. Augustine, Florida, in 1565.

答案：A
分析：and 连接两个并列结构，前后应一致。and 后面是过去式的动宾结构，and 前面的动词也应改为过去式。且动名词无法作谓语，令 and 前面的句子谓语缺失。
改正： claiming→claimed
参考译文：西班牙人拥有整个北美主权，并在 1565 年建立了美国最古老的城市圣•奥古斯丁。

18.The federal system of government in Canada is similar to it of the United States.

答案：D
分析：按题意，两个国家的政体相互比较，划线部分 D 应该指代 the federal system，使用 it 的指代含义模糊。一般使用代词代表前文提到的有所属的事物，如本题的政体，后接 of the United States，均用 that。这种用法常用于比较的句子中。
改正：it→that
参考译文：加拿大的联邦体制与美国类似。

19.It may be argued that genetics, the study of heredity and variation, underwent the most rapid development of any science biological in the twentieth century.

答案：D
分析：单个形容词修饰名词时应该放在被修饰词的前面。
注：词序颠倒也是 TOEFL 考试中非常重要的考点。
改正：science biological→biological science
参考译文：可以说，研究遗传和变异的遗传学在 20 世纪的生物科学中发展最为迅速。

20.Music involves the interaction of three elements: rhythm, melodic, and harmony.

答案：D
分析：并列结构，各并列成分和词性应一致。rhythm，harmony 均是名词，而 melodic 是形容词，故 D 错，应该为名词。
改正：melodic→melody
参考译文：音乐需要节奏，旋律，和谐三种要素的交互作用。

21.The Medicare program was established in 1965 to helping elderly United States citizens pay the increasing cost of health care.

答案：B
分析:动词不定式,to 后面接动词原型,不定式表示目的
改正:helping→help
参考译文：医疗保险计划于 1965 年创立，它旨在帮助年长的美国公民支付日益增长的医疗费用。

22.Researchers have found subtle neurological differences between the brains of men and women either in physical structure and in the waythey function.

这里是搭配错误,没有 either.....and 这种说法

参考译文：研究人员发现了男女大脑在神经学上的细微差别，这种差别不仅体现在物理结构上也体现在功能上。

23.Scientists have traditionally classified plants by grouping them according to similarities in their overall appear, their internal structure, and the form of

their reproductive organs.

答案：C
分析:,in 是介词，应该接名词
改正：appear→appearance
参考译文：传统意义上科学家对植物的分类借助于按照总体表观的相似性，内部结构，生殖器官的形成对它们分组来进行。

24.Geometric figures first appeared more than 15,000 years ago in both practically and decorative forms, such as shapes of buildings,cave

paintings, and decorations on pottery.

答案：B
分析:and 连接并列结构，前后词性应该一样。对称原则也是 GRE 的句子填空的非常重要的一个原则。后面的 decorative 是形容词, 前面也应该是是形容词。同时修饰 forms
改正: practically→practical
参考译文：几何图形最早于 15000 年以前出现，既有实用又有装饰形式，比如建筑物的形态，洞穴绘画和陶器装饰。

25.In the early nineteenth century, the Cherokee nation of American Indians was adopted a written constitution based on that of the United States.

答案：B
分析:这里不应该是被动语态，constitution 是宾语
改正: was adopted→adopted
参考译文：19 世纪初，美国印地安人中的切罗基族颁布了一部基于美国宪法的书面宪法。

26.The able of writers to precisely record observations made about others enables them to include in their work a great deal of material outside their own experience.

答案：A
分析:这里应该是名词，做主语。
改正: able→ability
参考译文：作家的可以精确地描述他们对他人观察的能力使他们可以在他们的作品中运用超出他们自身阅历的材料。

27.In Connecticut, hundreds of houses dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are 100 local or national historical societies.

答案：C
分析:more 表示比较级，后面不用 as，
改正: as→than, more than
参考译文：在康涅迪格，成百上千可追溯到 17 或 18 世纪的住房是由 100 多个当地或国家的历史团体保存下来的。

28.In 1899 Mary Elizabeth Brown donated hers collection of over 200 musical instruments to the Metropolitan Museum of art.

答案：B
分析:hers 是物主格代词，不能再修饰名词。
改正: hers→her,
参考译文：1899 年，将她收藏的 200 多件乐器捐赠给了首都艺术博物馆。

29. Four different types of remembering are ordinarily distinguished by psychologists: recollection, recall, recognize, and relearning.

答案：D
分析:并列结构,应该一致（同 24 题）, 应该和 relearning 一样，加 ing 变为动名词。
改正: recognize→recognizition,
参考译文：回忆通常被心理学家分为四种，回忆，回想，辨认，再学习。

30.Harbors are protected areas of water that can be used the transfer of passengers and cargo between ships shore.

答案：C
分析:固定用法。be used for 或 be used in 表示被用于在什么方面。
改正: used→ used in 或者 used for
参考译文：海港是可用于乘客和货物在船只和海岸间交换的水域。

31.Fossil remains reveal that the farther back in time an animal lived, the smaller than was its brain in proportion to the size of its skull.

答案：C
分析:the more.....the more 固定搭配,这里没必要有 than,
改正: than was →than
参考译文：化石遗迹表明动物生活的年代越久远，它大脑相对于头骨所占的比例越小。

32. As do all insects, a butterfly has a hard outer covering, called it an exoskeleton, that both supports and protects the body.

答案：C

分析:这里是省略的定语从句,原句是 which is called an exoskeleton,省略的 which is,这里应该去掉 it

虫一样，蝴蝶的身体有一个坚硬的既可以支撑又可保护身体被称为外骨骼的外部遮

33.In the early 1900's Pennsylvania's industries grew rapidly, a growth sometimes accompanied by disputes labor.

答案：D
分析:也是语序错误
改正: disputes labor→labor disputes,
参考译文：20 世纪初 Pennsylvania 的工业迅速增长，伴随着劳力的争夺。

34.Also known as a movie or a film, the motion picture is one of the most popular form of art and entertainment throughout the world.

答案：C
分析:one of +可数复数名词
改正: form→forms
参考译文：也以 movie 或 film 形式为人所知，电影是世界范围内最流行的艺术和娱乐形式

35.The soil in which coffee is grown must be rich, moisture, and absorbent enough to accept water readily, but sufficiently loose to allow rapid drainage.

答案：B
分析:还是并列结构,注意一致,这里应该是形容词而不是名词
改正: moisture → moist
参考译文：咖啡生长的土壤必须肥沃，潮湿，吸收性好以利于获取水分，足够松软以允许快速地排水。

36.A merger is achieved when a company purchased the property of other firms, thus absorbing them into one corporate structure that retain its original identity.

答案：D
分析:前面是 structure 是单数,所以应该动词也用单数
改正: that retain→that retains,
参考译文：当一个公司购买别的公司的资产，从而归并为保留原来实体的一个共同整体，合并就发生了。

37.Under the certain conditions, a rainbow appears at the end of a rain shower in the quarter of the sky opposite the Sun.

答案：A
分析:因为后面是 conditions,是复数,所以不需要特指,且 the 指代不明, 要么前面有所指，要么后面有所指，总之泛指是不能用 the 的
改正: the certain→certain

参考译文：在一定条件下，彩虹在雨后出现在天空中正对着太阳的区域。

38. During the nineteenth century the molecular theory of matter was developed, to be composed of tiny, indivisible entity called molecules.

答案：D
分析:因为后面 molecules 是复数,所以前面 entity 也应该是复数
改正: entity→entities
参考译文：19 世纪关于物质的分子理论发展起来，它认为所有物质都由微小的，不可分割的实体分子构成。

39. A cardinal role for players of the lute, a stringed instrument, are that every note is sustained for as long as possible.

答案：C
分析:前面 role 是单数,主谓要一致
改正: are→is
参考译文：对琵琶，这种有弦乐器的演奏者而言，他的主要任务就是就是每一个音节必须持续尽可能长的时间。

40. It was the split of eleven southern states from the Union in 1861 that leading to the Civil War in the United States.

答案：D
分析:如果用 leading 就没有谓语动词了。Lead 是 split 的谓语
改正: leading→led,
参考译文：1861 年，南方 11 州从联邦的分裂引发了美国内战。

2002 年 05 月语法题

1.__of pottery is dependent on the durability of clay after firing.
(A)To make
(B)The making
(C)When to make
(D)It is making

答案：B
分析：缺少主语,所以应该是 B。A 虽然有做主语的功能，但是有表目的的含义，不如 B 合适，C 做主语的话句意不通。D 则有重复谓语。
参考译文：陶器的制作取决于灼烧过的黏土的耐久度。

2.Pig iron, wrought iron, and steel contain iron carbides made up of __ of carbon.
(A)amounts are different
(B)different amounts that
(C)different amounts
(D)which amounts are different

答案：C
分析：分析句子结构,缺少宾语所以选 C。A 与 B 都使句意不通。D 定语从句缺少先行词。
参考译文：生铁、熟铁以及钢中包含有碳含量各异的炭化铁。

3.The Arctic fox is found throughout the Arctic, usually on tundra or mountains __ the sea.
(A)by which near
(B)near of
(C)because near
(D)near

答案：D
分析：介词+which 后面加完整句,所以 A 错,because 后面加句子,所以 C 错,应该是 D,B 错,不能加 of
参考译文：北极狐遍布北极地区，它们常常在海边的苔原或山区活动。

4.The midge __ to any of several species of small flies, refers to a mosquito-like insect with slender wings and body, long legs, and antennae.
(A)which a term applied
(B)a term applied
(C)is a term applied
(D)applied a term

答案：B
分析：空格部分应该是定语从句,原句应该是 which is a term applied,也可以省略 which is 变成 a term applied, A 定语从句缺少一个谓语,C 造成原句多出一个谓语“is”,D 既使原句的谓语重复，同时句意也有错误（term 的指代对象没有弄清楚）。
参考译文：Midge 是一种对小飞虫的泛称，它有着和蚊子一样细长翅膀和身体，长腿和触角的生物。

5. The face is the most __ of a human being.
(A)part is distinctly

(B)distinction in part

答案：C
分析：A 肯定错,多了一个谓语动词,空格部分应该是名词,题干中又出现 most，必然随之出现一个形容词或者副词被其修饰，根据句意判断,应该选 C
参考译文：面部是一个人最与众不同的部分。

6.The chemical facts __ as a by-product of their search for gold became the basis for modem chemistry.
(A)that had been accumulated by alchemists
(B)were accumulated by alchemists
(C)alchemists accumulating them
(D)had been accumulated by alchemists

答案：A
分析：B、D 都犯了多余谓语的错误，C 的句意错误，尤其是 them 的指代不清，A 为定语从句，根据句子的意思，动作发生在 become 动作之前，用过去完成时，正确。
参考译文：炼金术士在炼金的过程中积累的作为副产品的化学物质，形成了现代化学的基础。

7.The fluoroscope makes __ for medical doctors to view a silhouette of the bones and internal organs of a patient's body.
(A)being possible
(B)possibly
(C)it is possible
(D)it possible

答案：D
分析： it 就是指 to view a silhouette of the bones and internal organs of a patient's body 的这件事。所以应该选择 D，B 错在 possible 不是修饰 make，而是修饰 make 的宾语。没有 A、C 的用法。
参考译文：荧光镜使医生观察病人体内的骨骼和内部器官的影象成为可能。

8.The second-oldest continuously occupied governor's mansion in the United States __ Jackson, Mississippi.
(A)the location in
(B)is the location
(C)is located in
(D)located in

答案：C
分析：句子缺少谓语,所以选 C。D 是过去时，而原句只是一般状态，不用过去时。A 缺少谓语，B 的句意不通。
参考译文：美国讫今为止年代第二久远的政府官邸坐落在密西西比的杰克逊。

9.A television camera produces an image by convening __ receives into a series of bright and dark dots.
(A)and it
(B)it
(C)what it

(D)that it

这里是名词性从句,所以选择 C,what=all that。A 使 convene 缺少一个宾语，B 使原句出现重复谓语，D 为定语从句但是缺少先行词。
参考译文：电视摄像机聚合一系列它所收集到的明暗点形成了图象。

10.In so-called nonfiction novels, a documentary style is combined with fictional techniques __actual events and people.
(A)that they describe
(B)to describe
(C)and in describing
(D)are describing

答案：B
分析：本句的动词是 is combined with，动词不定式 to describe…表示目的。A 定语从句后为一个完整句，错误。C 中的 and 后面应该出现与前面平行的结构，而 in 的出现表示后面是一个状语，但前面没有与此平行的结构。D 出现重复谓语。
参考译文：在所谓的记实性散文中，记实风格和虚构技巧被巧妙的结合，来描述真实的事件和人物。

11.Managers often receive considerable training in the “technical” aspects of their jobs __ very little in the “people management” aspects.
(A)so
(B)just as
(C)yet
(D)and that

答案：C
分析：A 错,so 接句子,分析空格前面和后面的内容相反,所以空格处应该是转折连词,所以选 C
参考译文：经理们经常接受与他们工作相关的“技术”方面的大量培训，却很少接受“人力管理”方面的培训。

12.Areas of fertile soil called deltas, usually __ are formed by mud deposited at the mouth of a river.
(A)triangular in shape
(B)their shape is triangular
(C)they have a triangular shape
(D)triangular shape

答案：A
分析：BC 错:句子里有两个谓语;D 用法错误,形状上要加 in,不能直接用 triangular shape，A 中的“called deltas”和“usually triangular in shape”都做“Areas of fertile soil”的定语，谓语是“be formed”。
参考译文：被称为三角洲的肥沃土地，通常是由河口沉积的淤泥冲击而成的三角形地区。

13.Though a respected educator, Alexander Graham Bell __ the inventor of the telephone.
(A)as is best known
(B)best known as is
(C)is best known as
(D)best is known as

答案：C

be known as 为固定用法，所以是 C

参考译文：尽管身为一名受人尊敬的教育家，Alexander Graham Bell 作为电话的发明者则更广为人

14. Not until the First World War __ to improve the road system in the United States.
(A)a determined effort was made
(B)made a determined effort
(C)when a determined effort was made
(D)was a determined effort made

答案：D
分析：not until 引起倒装,所以应该选择 D,否定词至于句首引起倒装,类似的否定词还有:not only....but also, neither, nor, seldom, hardly, rarely, scarcely, in no way, on no account, under no circumstances, no sooner...than(no+n 作主语不倒装)
参考译文：第一次世界大战前，美国在完善其公路系统方面已经取得了巨大的成就。

15. Often invisible, always in motion, gas is __ of matter.
(A)the state is most energetic
(B)stating the most energetic
(C)the most energetic state
(D)the state that most energetic

答案：C
分析：句子缺少宾语,所以应该选 C,D 错 that 后面没有谓语动词,A 出现重复谓语，B 出现了进行时态，并且与句意不符。
参考译文：气体通常是无形的，时刻在运动，是物质存在最活跃的形式。

16. Some fish have whiskers, which are sensory organs used for touching and tasting, and which are helpful when are they searching for food in sand and mud.

答案：D
分析：从句应该是陈述句语序
改正：are they → they are
参考译文：一些鱼生有触须，这些触须是触觉和味觉的感觉器官，也可以帮助他们在泥沙中找寻食物。

17.Cement is produced commercially by to heat a mixture of limestone and clay in a large,slowly rotating cylindrical furnace.

答案：B
分析：by 是介词后面的动词要用 ing 形式,
改正：to heat → heating
参考译文：水泥的商业化制造是通过在一个缓慢旋转的圆柱形大熔炉中加热石灰石和黏土的混合物而产生的。

18.In addition to appropriating the subject matter of mass culture, the pop art movement of the 1950's utilized various technique of mass production.

所以应该用复数,

techniques

参考译文：20 世纪 50 年代的流行艺术运动除了传播大众文化之外，也使各种大众生产技术派上了用场。

19. Practical problems limit the ability of astronomers to determine the mass of asteroids,who are small planetary bodied orbiting the Sun.

答案：C
分析：非限制性定语从句,这里应该用 which,而不是 who
改正：who→which
参考译文：实际问题限制了天文学家测定这些绕太阳旋转的小行星的介子质量。

20.An accomplished saxophonist and composer, John Coltrane begun his career playing in the big bands of the early 1950's.

答案：B
分析：一般过去时,如果是 begun,句子缺少谓语
改正：begun → began
参考译文：John Coltrane，一名成功的萨克斯风演奏家和作曲家，于 20 世纪 50 年代初开始他在大型乐团演奏的演艺生涯。

21.Bacteria and similar one-celled organisms reproduce by cell division, each of the daughter cell then beginning a new life as a distinct organism.

答案：B
分析：each of the +可数复数名词, 前半句是主句，后半句是修饰 cell division 的从句。
改正：cell→cells,
参考译文：细菌及类似的单细胞生物通过细胞分裂繁殖，之后每一个子细胞作为一个独立的生物体开始新的生命。

22.Many species of birds that breed in temperate latitudes often show particular patterns of migration while the year.

答案：D
分析：while 后面接句子，应该用介词.during/while 是一组常考替换词
改正：while → during
参考译文：许多生长在温带的鸟类，在一年中总是显示出特有的迁徙方式。

23.Quebec, the most oldest city in Canada, lies on the north bank of the St. Lawrence River.

答案：A
分析：most oldest 两个最高级,重复

改正：most oldest → oldest
参考译文：加拿大最古老的城市魁北克，坐落在圣劳伦斯河的北岸。

to maintain the correct balance of salts and minerals in the water, keeping saltwater fish in aquariums requires more work that keeping freshwater fish.

答案：D
分析：是养咸水鱼与养淡水鱼作比较。
改正：and → than
参考译文：由于需要保持水中一定比例的盐和矿物质，在鱼缸中养咸水鱼比养淡水鱼更麻烦。

25. Addressing themes that were unique American, the poet Walt Whitman celebrated the lives of ordinary people.

答案：B
分析：修饰 American（美国的，美国文化的 0）应该用副词 that 后面的定语从句修饰 themes，American 是指 themes
改正：unique → uniquely,
参考译文：诗人 Walt Whitman 的诗歌主题为唯一的美国人，歌颂的是普通人的生命。

26.Many museums have been founded by private benefactors, and a few have received endowments that help to support theirs routine operations.

答案：D
分析：应该用物主格代词
改正：theirs→ their
参考译文：许多博物馆是由私人捐赠建立的，少数能得到维持其日常运转的资金捐助。

27.The Bessemer process for converting iron to steel was invention of enormous importance because it led to many significant changes in industrial processes.

答案：B
分析：单数名词不能单独存在前面应该有冠词
改正：was invention → was an invention
参考译文：将铁转化成钢的贝塞麦法是一项意义重大的发明，因为它引导了工业化进程中的许多重要变化。

28. Painters have been portraying the sea for centuries, and in the United States a rich tradition of marine painting been developed during the nineteenth century.

答案：D
分析：完成时态的被动语态
改正：been developed → has been developed,
参考译文：几个世纪以来，画家们一直在描绘海景，在美国，海景绘画在十九世纪已取得了长足的进展。

29.The city of Memphis, Tennessee, was a important Confederate military center during the American the temporary state capital in 1862.

答案：A
分析：后面 important 是元音因开头
改正：a → an
参考译文：田纳西州的孟斐斯城在美国内战时期是南部同盟的重要军事中心，并于 1862 年成为临时州政府所在地。

30. Although all sedimentary rocks contain iron, but the deposits that are richest in iron consist predominantly of minerals such as iron oxides, carbonates, silicates, and sulfides.

答案：A
分析：有了 although,后面就不应该有 but
改正：but the deposits → the deposits
参考译文：虽然所有的沉积岩都含铁，但是在含铁量最多的沉积物中主要含有诸如氧化铁，碳酸铁，矽酸铁和硫化铁的矿物质。

31.In the United States, the attorney general is a cabinet member in charge with the administration of the Department of Justice.

答案：C
分析：in charge of 固定搭配
改正：in charge with→in charge of
参考译文：在美国，司法部长是掌管司法部的内阁成员。

32.The Atlantic cable, which began to operating in 1866,linked the United States to London and to another cable stretching eastward to India and beyond.

答案：A
分析：不定式 to 后面应该接动词原型
改正：to operating → to operate
参考译文：大西洋海底电缆自 1866 年开工，连接美国和伦敦，同时也将另一个向东延伸到印度的电缆连接了起来。

33. Many folk songs were originated to accompany manual work or to mark a specific ceremonies.

答案：D
分析：前面是 a 所以后面是单数
改正：ceremonies → ceremony
参考译文：许多民歌最初是为了配合体力劳动，或是记录一项特殊的仪式。

34.The shell of the abalone, a marine snail, is especially suited by its hardness and various of colors for the manufacture of jewelry.

分析：这里应该是名词而不是形容词,and 前后要对应. Hardness 是名词，那后面也应是名词。

参考译文：鲍鱼的壳，也被称作海蜗牛，由于质地坚硬，色彩丰富，常常被用来制作珠宝饰品。

35.Geraldine Farrar, who debuted as an opera singer in 1901,later appeared both on stage and in several silent film.

答案：D
分析：,前面是 several,这里用复数
改正：film → films
参考译文：Geraldine Farrar1901 年初次登台演出是作为一名歌剧演唱家，之后不仅活跃在舞台上也参演一些无声电影的演出。

36.The migration of African Americans from the rural South to the industrial North in the early 1900's were the biggest internal migration in American history.

答案：C
分析：主谓一致,主语 the migration,所以谓语用单数
改正：were → was,
参考译文：美国黑人在 20 世纪初从南部荒原地区迁徙到北方工业区，是美国历史上规模最大的内部迁徙。

37.Searching for alternate forms of energy does not necessary mean the abandonment of fossil fuels as an energy source.

答案：B
分析：这里应该用副词
改正：necessary → necessarily
参考译文：对新形式能源的寻求并不意味着要放弃作为能源的化石燃料。

38. The flamingo constructs a cylindrical mud nest for its egg, which both parents care for it.

答案：D
分析：which 引导的定语从句,后面接不完整句,如果有了 it, which 在句子中就不做成分了.
改正：for it → for
参考译文：火烈鸟为其孵化卵建造圆柱形的巢，并由亲代负责看护。

39. Due to persistent inbreeding, self-pollinating plants have genetically more uniform than cross-pollinated plants,which harbor more genetic variability.

答案：B
分析：原句主题应该为系表结构。
改正：have→are

参考译文：由于持续的同种繁殖，同株授粉的植物比异株授粉的植物表现得更具一致性，从而使基因突

concerned with the principles, structures, and meaningful that underlie all observable reality.

答案：C
分析：并列结构,前后一致,前面是复数名词,
改正：meaningful→meanings.
参考译文：形而上学的哲学只关注所有隐藏在可见事实下的理论，结构和意义。

2002 年 10 月语法题

1. Among the 450 artworks in the White House art collection __
(A) as is Mary Cassatt's Young Mother and Two Children
(B) is Mary Cassatt's Young Mother and Two Children
(C) which is Mary Cassatt's Young Mother and Two Children
(D) Mary Cassatt's Young Mother and Two Children

答案：B
分析：Among……引导的介词短语放在句首，且没有用逗号隔开，后面的谓语部分应该倒装，只有 B 符合条件。
参考译文：在白宫艺术收藏中的 450 件艺术品中有 Mary Cassatt 的年轻妈妈和两个孩子。

2. An unconsolidated aggregate of silt particles is also termed silt, __ a consolidated aggregate is called siltstone.
(A) which
(B) why
(C) whereas
(D) whether

答案：C
分析：空格前后都是完整的句子，空格处应该选择连词。whether 一般与 or not 构成连词短语。
参考译文：松散的泥沙微粒的聚合体仍称被为泥沙，然而加固的整体被称作粉沙岩

3. In 1864 the American Shakespearean actor Edwin Booth gained critical acclaim when he __ Hamlet at the Winter Garden Theatre in New York City.
(A) perform
(B) performed
(C) had been performing
(D) having performed

答案：B
分析：由整个句子时态可知为过去式
参考译文：1864 年美国莎士比亚作品表演者 Edwin Booth 在纽约冬季花园剧场演出哈姆雷特中获得好评。

4. -- are chiefly derived from petroleum.
(A) Plastics today
(B) There are plastics today
(C) Because today plastics today
(D) Due to plastics today

答案：A
分析：句子结构可以看出缺少主语，所以选择 A
参考译文：现在塑料主要从石油中提取。

5. Most tangerine trees and their flowers and fruits resemble __ the orange, although tangerines are generally smaller.
(A) of those
(B) which of those
(C) those of
(D) which are of

答案：C
分析：由句子结构，空格处缺少宾语，选择 C，those 指代橙子的花和果实
参考译文：橘子树和它们的花及果实与橙子很相似，尽管与后者相比要小。

6. Ohio. the center of __ the Hopewen culture, has the greatest concentration of ancient burial mounds in the United States.
(A) called
(B) what is called
(C) that is called
(D) is called

答案：B
分析：注意 what 结构常考 what=the thing that
参考译文：Ohio，Hopewen 文化的中心是美国古墓数量最多的地方。

7. __, such as jazz, are often played from memory rather than from a written score.
(A) Of some types music
(B) Music some of types
(C) Some types of music
(D) Types of music some

答案：C
分析：句子结构可知空格处缺少主语，易见应该选择 C。
参考译文：一些形式的音乐，比如爵士乐，依靠记忆来演奏而不是依靠书面的乐谱。

8. During the 1850', reform movements __ temperance and the abolition of slavery gained strength in the United States.
(A) advocating
(B) they had advocated
(C) to advocating
(D) to advocate when

答案：A
分析：句子主干齐全，空格处现在分词做定语。
参考译文：19 世纪 50 年代倡导节制和废奴的改革运动在美国影响力日渐增强。

9. Many meteorites are thought to have originated from __ that once existed between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.
(A) where a planet or planets
(B) a planet or planets so
(C) which a planet or planets
(D) a planet or planets

答案：D
分析：句子成分缺少宾语
参考译文：许多陨星被认为起源于曾经存在于火星和木星轨道之间的行星或行星群。

10.The modem automobile is a __ composed of more than 14,000 parts.
(A) complex technical system
(B) system of complex technical
(C) complex technical system that
(D) system is technically complex
分析：划线部分所填内容的中心词应该为 system ，后面 composed of more than 14,000 parts 为过去分词做定语。
答案：A

参考译文：现代的汽车是一种由 14000 多个零部件组成的复杂的技术体系。
11. __ over 100 years since the invention of the square-bottomed paper bag.

(C) There is now
(D) It is now

答案：D
分析：IT 的用法，本句里 IT 做形式主语
参考译文：方底纸袋的发明已经有超过 100 年的历史。

12.The novelist John Dos Passos developed a style of fiction incorporating several documentary devices __ to his works.
(A) lent realism
(B) that lending realism
(C) to lend realism
(D) of whose realism lent

答案：C
分析：空格处为不定式结构做目的状语。
参考译文：小说家 John Dos Passos 创造了一种吸纳数种纪实手法的小说类型，从而把现实主义引入了他的作品。

13.In Earth's infancy, its surface was warm enough for life __ the young Sun was fainter than it is today.
(A) in spite of
(B) whether
(C) neither of which
(D) even though

答案：D
分析：句子中缺少一个连词，in spite of 是介词 不能连接句子。
参考译文：在地球（形成的）的早期，尽管（当时）年轻的太阳还不如今天这样光亮，但地壳的温度对于生命的产生已经足够。

14.The invention of the compound microscope (which allowed much higher magnification through multiple lenses) made __ the great strides in life sciences.
(A) it possible
(B) possibly
(C) possible
(D) it was possible

答案：C
分析：make possible sth 结构，这个一定很长，且后面有一个后置定语。
参考译文：复合显微镜（通过多重透镜实现高倍率放大）使生命科学的大幅发展成为可能。

15.Hares generally have longer ears and hind legs than rabbits and move by jumping __ running
(A) rather to be
(B) rather than
(C) are rather
(D) as rather

答案：B
分析：根据句意，应该为 rather than，固定短语，表选择

参考译文：野兔一般比兔子的耳朵和后褪长，他们靠跳跃而不是奔跑来运动。

16. Lake trout, fish usually finding in deep, cool lakes, are greenish gray and are covered with pale spots.

答案：A
分析：非谓语动词做定语时，要从逻辑上判断这个动作是主动还是被动,这里是被动。
改正：finding →found。
参考译文：湖鲑鱼通常可以在深冷的湖水中被发现，呈泛绿的灰色并且皮肤上有暗淡的斑点。
难度：1

17. During the first 20 years of the space age, the United States spent more than 90 billion dollars onto its civilian and military space programs.

答案：C
分析：spend sth. for /on sth.或者是 spend sth. (in) doing sth.固定搭配。
并且 into 和 onto 通常表示动态的过程的一种描述。
改正：onto →on
参考译文：在太空建设的头 20 年间，美国花费了超过 900 个亿美圆用于它的民用和军用的太空建设项目计划。
难度：2

18. Vitamin A and C and most of the B vitamins are retain in foods that have been canned.

答案：B
分析：考察被动语态
改正：are retain →are retained
参考译文： 维他命 A 和维他命 C 以及大多数的维他命 B 在那些被罐装了的食品中被保存了下来。
难度：1

19. Ella Baker spent her adult life working for social change by lecturing, writing, teacher,and organizing adult literacy programs.

答案：C
分析：考的是并列结构。并列结构中的每个部分要求词性构成等完全相同、完全对称。且从以 by 引导的方式状语的角度也可以考虑，by 后加动名词构成方式状语，而 teacher 只是一个名词而已。
改正：teacher →teaching
参考译文：Ella Baker 花费了她成人后的一生为社会化的变革而工作着，她的工作是通过演讲、写作、教学、以及组织成人文化节目等方式进行的。
难度：1

20. Gold can combined with silver in any proportion, but alloys with 50 to 60 percent silver are the strongest.

答案：A

分析：考点为被动语态的使用。且从情态动词后必须加动词原形的角度考虑也可找出错误点。
can be combined
参考译文：金可以以任何比例与银结合，但是含银量在 50%-60%的合金是最坚硬的。

21. The camera obscure, a lensless precursor of the photographic camera, consists of a darkened chamber, with light pass into it through a single tiny hole.

答案：C
分析：with 引导宾补结构解释伴随状况。with 后不是句子，而仅仅是个宾补结构。
改正：pass →passing
参考译文：照相机暗室，一种照相机的无透镜的先驱，由一个暗室组成，光线是通过唯一的一个很微小的洞穿过暗室进入其中的。
难度：1

22. Lumber production was the main industry in Michigan until the early 1900`s, which the automobile industry was established in Detroit.

答案：D
分析：从句意角度分析比较容易！通看全句可以看出逗号后的句子应该是用来补充说明 the early 1900's 这个年代的。
改正：which →when
参考译文：木材工业在 20 世纪初汽车工业在底特律兴起之前是密歇根州的主要产业。
难度：2

23. Twenty minutes of vigorous exercise every day is very effect in helping a person to maintain physical fitness.

答案：B
分析：典型的系表结构。表语部分不能是名词词性的 effect，而应换作可充当表语的形容词。
改正：effect →effective
参考译文：每天 20 分钟的强度锻炼对于帮助一个人保持身材是很有效的。
难度：2

24. It was not until after Emily Dickenson' s death in 1886 that, hidden away in her bureau, overly one thousand unpublished poems were discovered.

答案：C.
分析：词性误用
改正：overly →over
参考译文：直到 Emily Dickenson 去世也就是 1886 年，一直藏在她的办公桌里的一千多首未出版的诗才被发现。
难度：1

25. Rocks form within Earth are called intrusive or plutonic rocks because the magma form which they form often intrudes into neighboring rock.

分析：过去分词形式作定语，表被动。

参考译文：陆地中形成的岩石被称作插入的或深成的岩石，因为它们形成所需的岩浆经常浸入到临近的岩石中。
难度：1

26. Most fish swim by moving their tails from side to side, with little relatively body undulation.

答案：D
分析：词性运用错误。副词 relatively 是要用来修饰名词，故应变为形容词词性才对。
改正：relatively--- relative -
参考译文：大多数的鱼是通过来回摆动它们的尾部进行游泳的，而想关的身体的波动很少。
难度：2

27. In its life expectancy, although in most other things, the Sun is a typical star.

答案：B
分析：although 引导让步关系的从句，肯定错误, 并且这里没有转折关系，这里应该用并列连词 and.
改正：although →and
参考译文：就它的平均寿命，以及其他很多方面来说，太阳是一个典型的恒星。
难度：1

28. Machines need energy to function, whether it is animal or human muscle, wind or waters currents, or heat-generated energy, such as steam.

答案：C
分析：考点是并列结构的完全对称性。
C 选项前的 or 连接前后两名词，单复数形式应该一致且 water 是不可数名词
改正：waters →water
参考译文：机器是需要能量来发挥作用的，无论靠的是动物或人的臂力，还是气流或水流的力，亦或是加热产生的能量，如水蒸气。
难度：1

The modern violin, the smallest and versatile instrument in the violin family, is tuned in fifths and produces tones ranging over four and a half octaves.

答案：B
分析：两个最高级构成的并列结构。
同时注意 C 选项中 tune a violin 意思是调琴，固定短语。
改正：and versatile →and the most versatile
参考译文：现代的小提琴，是小提琴家族中最小的、最万能的乐器，它被调音到第五音阶并且可以演奏出音域超过 4 又 1/2 个八度音阶的音调。
难度：2

30 Norman Rockwell was a meticulous artist who paintings portrayed family incidents and well-
with a wealth of supporting details.

答案：A
分析：疑问代词的正确使用。名词 paintings 前应该加可以表示所有关系的疑问代词。
改正：who →whose
参考译文：Norman Rockwell 是一个很注意细节的画家，他的绘画作品以大量的支持性细节资料刻画了家庭的事变和说明详细的人物品质。
难度：1

31 By the late twelve century, stained glass had emerged in Europe as an integral part of Gothic architecture.

答案：B.
分析：考点为基数词、序数词的区别和正确使用。
改正：twelve →twelfth。
参考译文：到二十世纪后期，彩色玻璃作为构成哥特式建筑所必需的一部分开始出现在欧洲
难度：1

32 The United States, a nation with a highly diversified economy, is a major exporter of grain, fruit, chemical, aircraft, and cars.

答案：D
分析：并列结构及其构成部数的一致性。Chemical 是可数名词
改正：chemical →chemicals
参考译文：美国，作为一个经济高度多样化的国家，是谷物、水果、化学产品、航行器和汽车的主要出口商。
难度：2

33 Canada began cultivation wheat intensively in 1910, which led to a demand for tools, machines, housing, and building supplies.

答案：A
分析：begin doing sth.的运用。虽然的确可以使用 begin sth，但此题中 cultivation 后面还有 wheat。所以必须将 cultivation 从名词形式变为非谓语动词，才能在后面加 wheat 这一名词充当其宾语。
改正：cultivation →cultivating
难度：2

34 Magnesium has little structural strength and must be alloyed with another metals such as aluminum and zinc when it is to be subjected to stress.

答案：B.
分析：another 后面只能接单数名词
改正：another →other
参考译文：镁含有很小的构成力度，因此当它要抵制压力影响时必须与其他的金属如铝或锌混合成为

合金。

eighteen months to mature before they sprout, and the young plants may need another two years to reach at the flowering stage.

答案：D
分析：reach 既可以当作及物动词，也可以当作是不及物动词。虽然可以把 reach 当作是不及物动词使用，但是后面不会接动词 at，而只在表达一些特殊意思、一些固定词语中用到，如 reach after 努力谋求, 竭力达到，手想抓；reach back 回忆, 回顾；reach for 伸出手去抓；reach out 伸手拿[抓]; 伸向前; 追求; 伸出援助之手, 提供援助。
特别指出 A 选项中，up to 表示“等于”，是固定搭配。
改正：reach at →reach
参考译文：兰花的种子在萌芽前需要长达 18 个月的时间才能成熟，并且年幼的植株可能还要另外的两年才能到达开花期。
难度：2

36 The oldest public edifice in Washington D.C, the White House was originally constructed in the 1790`s, also has been rebuilt or extensively remodeled three times since.

答案：C
分析：分析句意，also 使用之处其实并无“也”的意思，只是需要将前后两句话作以连接。区 also 和 and 的使用
改正：also →and
参考译文：作为华盛顿最古老的大建筑物，白宫最初始建于 18 世纪 90 年代，并且从那时至今已重建或扩建共三次。
难度：2

37 Mitosis is the normal process by which a cell divides, each new cell ending up wich a same number of chromosomes as the parent cell.

答案：D
分析：“the same ……as……”，固定用法。
改正：a →the
参考译文：有丝分裂是细胞分类的通常方法，每个新生的细胞最终拥有和母细胞相同数目的染色体。
难度：1

38.There are a series of large-scale wind patterns all over Earth are called prevailing winds that have a direct effect on weather and climate.

答案：B
分析：由一个句子不可以同时出现两个谓语动词判断，B 中的 are 多余。
改正：are called → called
参考译文：地球上有一些被称为盛行风的大规模的风的类型，他们对天气和气候有直接的影响。

39.In June, 1846, near Sacramento, California, a number of new settlers rebelled in the Bear Flag California an independent republic.

答案：D
分析：由可知为并列结构，所以 rebelled 与 proclaimed 一样充当谓语动词
改正：proclaiming →proclaimed
参考译文：1846 年 6 月，在加利福尼亚的萨克拉门托附近，一群新移民者在 Bear Flag Revolt 起义，谋求加利福尼亚成为一个独立的共和政体。

40.A mutation is result of a definite biochemical change in a gene that causes the offspring to vary in some characteristic from the parents.

答案：A
分析：单数可数名词不能单独出现。
改正：result→the result
参考译文：基因突变是由导致后代与亲代在某些性状上发生改变的基因上的特定生物变化引起的。

2002 年 08 月语法题

1. Over the centuries, ____ that try to explain the origins of the university.
(A) although many theories
(B) many theories
(C) have many theories been
(D) there have been many theories

答案： D
分析：本句缺少主语及谓语，因此只有选 D
考察：主谓关系
参考译文： 在过去的一百年里,有很多理论被用来尝试着解释宇宙的起源.
难度：1

2. The planet Venus is almost exactly the same size and mass _____ Earth, with a similar interior, including a nickel-iron core.
(A) to
(B) as
(C) is
(D) than

答案： B
分析：句型 the same as ，故选 B
考察：短语搭配。
参考译文： 金星与地球的大小和质量几乎相同，它们有着相同的内部结构,包含一个镍铁地核.
难度：1

3. George Washington Carver ____ international fame for revolutionizing agriculture research in the southern United States during the early twentieth century.
(A) won
(B) winning
(C) who has won
(D) the winner of

答案： A
分析：总看全句缺少谓语。只有选 A
考察：主谓结构。
参考译文： George Washington Carver 赢得了国际的声誉是因为他在 20 世纪初期在美国南部进行农业研究的改革。
难度：1

4. Constituting one of the earliest engineering techniques, _____ in Paleolithic time was done in order to extend natural caves.

(A) tunnels were built
(B) which built tunnels
(C) the building of tunnels
(D) tunnels whose building

答案： C
分析：逗号前面是状语，后面 was 是谓语，缺少主语，因此选 C。
考察：主谓搭配。

参考译文： 在旧石器时代隧道的修建是为了延伸天然的洞穴,形成了早期的工程技术之一.

5. The tulip tree is native to the eastern United States, _____ the tallest and largest broadleaf tree.
(A) where
(B) where it is
(C) it is where
(D) is where

答案： B
分析：全句话已经有了主谓语了，后面是一个定语从句，由 where 引导。而后面的定语从句缺少主谓，故排除 A，选 B。
参考译文： 郁金香树是原产于美国东部, 在那里它们最高最大的阔叶树。
难度：1

6. Elementary schools in the United states provide formal education _____ arithmetic, science, social science, and communication skills that including reading, writing, spelling, and speaking.

(A) such subjects as basic in
(B) as basic subjects in such
(C) in such basic subjects as
(D) as in such basic subjects

答案： C
分析：结构 such as。其中间可以添加名词。而 in 要与前面的联系起来。as 后面的是举例。
考察：such as 结构。
参考译文： 美国的初级学校提供正式的教育像基础科目如数学, 科学, 社会学和沟通技巧(包括读,写,拼,说)
难度：1

7. _____ land and money enabled construction of the Union Pacific railroad to begin from Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1865.
(A) By the government granting of
(B) Government grants of
(C) For the government to grant
(D) Government grants so that

答案： B
分析：本句缺少主语。enabled 是谓语。 因此只能选 B
考察：主谓结构与名词搭配。
参考译文： 政府准许的土地与资金使得 1865 年从依阿华的 Council Bluffs 开始的铁路的建造成为可能.
难度：1

8. Appointments to the United States Supreme Court and all lower federal courts ____ by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.
(A) making
(B) to make
(C) are made
(D) have made

答案： C

分析：本句子缺少谓语。故排除 AB。又根据句意思要用被动。故选择 C。

美国总统必须根据参议院的建议和同意来任命最高法院和所有下级的联邦法院.

9. The name “squirrel” is commonly used for those forms of the family Sciuridae that live in trees, _____ it is equally accurate for ground dwelling types.
(A) whether
(B) that
(C) although
(D) in spite of

答案： C
分析：全句有两个分句。故应该中间有一个连词相连。故选 C。 A 意思不合题意。
考察：连词的运用。
参考译文： 尽管它们是在地上生活的物种,但名字 squirrel 被广泛用于指代生活在树上的 Sciuridae 家族.
难度：1

10. Green plants combine _____ with water and carbon dioxide to make food.
(A) energy derived from light
(B) energy, derived it from light
(C) energy is derived from light
(D) from light, and energy derived

答案： A
分析：全句已经有了主谓，故排除 BC。而 combine 是及物动词，后面要有宾语。排除 D 选 A 后面的 derived it from light 是后置定语。
考察：及物动词的用法。主谓的判别。
参考译文： 绿色植物把从阳光得到的能量与水和二氧化碳结合起来来制造养分.
难度 1

11. From the archeologist’s perspective, understanding the past is vitally important and requires _____ of earlier cultures.

(A) the ruins examined
(B) examining the ruins
(C) of the ruins to be examined
(D) that the examined ruins

答案： B
分析：短语:require doing . 而 of 前面一般要加名词. ACD 都不符合.故选 B.
考察：of 的用法, require doing 结构.
参考译文： 考古学家的观点认为, 对过去的了解是重要的而且需要考察早期文化的遗迹。
难度：2

12. The Texas Legislature selected Vassar Miller _____ in 1982, and again in 1988.
(A) was the state’s poet laureate
(B) as the state’s poet laureate
(C) the state’s poet laureate
(D) become the state’s poet laureate

答案： C
分析：全句子已经有了主语谓语(selected.). 又 select 后面可以跟双宾语. 所以后面要加一个名词.故选 C

考察：双宾语结构.
德克萨斯州的立法机关于已于 1982 选 Vassar MilleR 作为本州的诗人荣誉称号获得者,并且

13. The distinguishing feature of a fluid, in contrast to a solid, is the ease _____ .
(A) that a deformed fluid
(B) to deform a fluid
(C) when a fluid that is deformed
(D) with which a fluid may be deformed

答案： D
分析：整个句子已经有主谓.故后面要加修饰成分.A 的定语从句里没有主谓.B 没有此用法.
C 错的原因与 A 一样. D 为最佳答案.D 的 which 指代 ease.
考察：定语从句结构.
参考译文：流体的特征，与固体相比便是流体的形式能被更容易地破坏。
难度：2

14. Oxygen and nutrients reach the body's tissues ____ from the blood through the capillary wall.
(A) pass
(B) by passing
(C) to be passing
(D) have passed

答案： B
分析：句子本身有主谓，A, D 选项里有动词，不对。C to 表示目的，句义不通，而且也不能用 to be passing,，by doing 通过什么样的方法，手段达到什么目的的意思。
参考译文： 氧气和养分通过血液经由毛细管壁到达体内器官。
难度：1

15. _____ important development of the Neolithic age was not in the manufacture of stone tools but in the production of food.
(A) The most
(B) Most
(C) Most of
(D) Of the most

答案： A
分析：最高级前通常要加 THE .
考察：THE 的用法.
参考译文： 新石器时代的最重要的发展，不是石头工具的制造，而是食物的生产。
难度：1

16. By 1899 Ransom olds had establish in Detroit, Michigan, the first factory in the United States for the manufacture of automobiles.

答案：B
分析: 完成时态的用法. 应该是结构 have/had done.
改正: establish→established.
参考译文：到 1899 年, Ransom olds 在 Michigan 的 Detroit 建立了美国的第一个汽车建造工厂.,
难度: 1

17. The progressive Movement is an umbrella tern refer to a number of reform efforts that emerged in

答案： A
分析: 前面已经有了 is 当谓语,后面就不应该有谓语动词, 应该用非谓语动词的分词做定语，这里用现在分词表主动.
改正：refer → referring
参考译文：渐进运动是 20 世纪初一系列改革措施的代名词。
难度: 1

18. The pelican is a water bird with a large pouch attached to its bill, which it uses as a scoop for catch small fish.

答案： D
分析: for doing 结构 , 后面是 catch 所以应该用 to catch, 同样表目的.
改正: for → to
参考译文： 塘鹅是一种有一个与它们的嘴相连的袋子的水鸟，它们把它用做捕捉小鱼的铲子。
难度: 1

19. The invention of reinforced concrete, plate glass, and steel in the mid-1800's was enabled architects to design and build extremely tall constructions, or "skyscrapers."
答案： A
分析: 结构 enable to do …并没有 be enabled to do. 所以去掉 was.
改正: was enabled → enabled
参考译文： 19 世纪中叶钢筋混凝土和加厚玻璃和钢材的发明使建筑师能设计和建造极高的的建筑物或摩天大楼。
难度: 2

20. Acoustics, the study of sounds, is one of the oldest of the physically sciences.

答案：D
分析: 修饰名词一般用形容词.
改正: physically → physical.
参考译文： 声学，研究声音的学科，是最早的物理学科之一。
难度: 1

21.Each of functions of the body, even thinking, requires the expenditure of energy.

答案： A
分析: each of 后面一定要有限定词.
改正：of functions→ of the functions
参考译文： 每一项身体的功能，甚至思考，都需要能量的消耗。
难度: 3

22.Gourds were introduced to what is now the southwestern United States by earliest peoples who migrated north from Mesoamerica about 7000 years ago.

形容词的最高级前面通常需要加 the.

参考译文： 葫芦由大约 7000 年前从中美洲北向迁移的早期人类带到了现今为美国西南部的区域。
难度: 2

23. The economic heart of Canada, Ontario accounts for more than 40 percentage of the nation's productive capacity.

答案： C
分析: 相近词意思的误用, percentage 指代的是百分比, 明显与句意思不符.
改正: percentage→percent .
参考译文： 加拿大的经济中心，安大略拥有全国百分之四十以上的生产能力。
难度: 2

24. Virtually all parts moving of an automobile need to be lubricated because, without lubrication, friction would increase power consumption and damage the parts.

答案： A
分析: 动名词 moving 修饰名词应该放在修饰名词的前面.
改正：parts moving → moving parts
参考译文： 事实上，汽车的所有运动的部件都需要润滑，因为没有润滑，摩擦就会增加能量的损耗和损坏部件。
难度: 2

25. Rarely has a technological development had as great an impact on society as the rapid grow of electronics.

答案： D
分析: OF 前面通常要加名词.
改正：grow→growth.
参考译文： 很少有和电子学的快速发展一样的技术进步能对社会产生那么大的影响。
难度: 1

26. The North American Review, a magazine was first published in 1815, was one of the leading literary journals of the past woe centuries.

答案： A
分析: 根据主句单一原则, 整个句子有两个 was 明显错误.
改正: magazine was→ magazine which was.
参考译文： 北美评论，一部创刊于 1815 年的杂志，是过去的悲哀的世纪的最主要的文学刊物之一。
难度: 1

27. Fuel is any substance or material that reacts chemically with another substance or material to

答案： D
分析: produce 后面加名词.
改正: hot → heat.
参考译文：燃料就是任何一种能和其他物质或材料发生化学反应产生热的物质或材料。
难度: 1

28. Glint was a favored material of prehistoric humans, which used it to make tools and weapons, because it would chip into shapes with sharp edges.

答案： B
分析: which 指代的是 humans, 指人应该用 who .
改正:which→ who.
参考译文： 打火石是一种史前人类常用的物质，人们用它来制造工具或武器，因为它削成碎片的时候带有利刃。
难度: 2

29. Mutiny of a ship's crew against the captain signifies the breakdown of the obedience and discipline required to deal effectively to perils at eat.

答案： D
分析: 固定用法 deal with
改正: to → with .
参考译文： 船员反对船长的的叛变说明了在有效应对困难的时候所必须的服从和纪律的崩溃。
难度: 1

30. Of all the art-related reference and research library in North America, that of the Metropolitan Museum of a Art in New York City is among the largest and most complete.

答案：A
分析: 单数可数名词不能单独存在.
改正: library → libraries .
说明: 这种题很容易被忽略. 应该引起重视.
参考译文： 在北美所有与艺术有关的参考和研究的图书馆中，纽约的都市艺术博物馆
难度: 3

31. Acclimatization is the process by which an organism adjusts to living in an environment to which it normally unsuited.

答案： D
分析: 首先 B 中的 to living 没有错。adjust to+ 名词或 adjust to doing 是固定搭配。
to which 引导的是定语从句，这个从句中缺少谓语，unsuited 是个形容词不能做谓语，
因此选 D，划线处缺少 be 动词。

改正: it normally →it is normally.
环境适应性是生物调整以适应他们通常不习惯生活的环境的过程。

32. Glaciers, mass of ice that flow outward from ice caps, cover about one-tenth of earth's land area.

答案： A
分析: ice 是不可数名词没有复数形式, 其数的表示必须通过 “数词+量词+of+不可数名词”的结构或一些特定的限定词.
改正: mass → the mass
参考译文： 冰河，从冰盖表面向外流出的大量冰层，覆盖了地球十分之一的陆地面积。
难度: 2

33. Some species of bacteria and fungi thrive on such simply compounds as alcohol.

答案：C
分析: 修饰名词一般要用形容词.
改正: simply→ simple.
参考译文： 一些种类的细菌和真菌在如酒精一样的化合物中大量繁殖。
难度: 1

34. In 1923 Alice Paul began campaign to promote the adoption of an amendment to the United States Constitution mandating equal rights for women.

答案：A
分析: 单数可数名词不能单独存在。campaign 是可数名词。前面应该有一个限定词。
改正：began campaign → began her campaign。
参考译文：1923 年 Alice Paul 开始了促使要求妇女的平等权利被写入美国宪法的活动。
难度: 3

35. Perhaps more than any other United States city, San Francisco is a collection of neighborhood.

答案： D
分析: 单数可数名词不能单独存在。neighborhood 是可数名词。
改正: neighborhood→ neighborhoods。
参考译文：可能 San Francisco 比其他任何一个美国城市多出的地方便在于它是临近城市的集合体。
难度：3

36. Almost every the hereditary material of an individual organism resides in the chromosomes.

答案： A
分析: every 是形容词 后面的不能接 the，这里应该用不定代词。
改正: every → each of。
参考译文： 几乎每个生物个体的遗传物质都在染色体上。
难度: 2

补充知识点 every 和 each 的区别
each 强调个体概念。
Every student in our school works hard. 我们学校的学生都很用功。
Each student may have one book.. 每个学生都可有一本书。
2) every 指三个以上的人或物(含三个)，each 指两个以上的人或物 (含两个)。
3) every 只作形容词，不可单独使用。each 可作代词或形容词。
Every student has to take one.
Each boy has to take one.
Each of the boys has to take one.
4) every 不可以作状语，each 可作状语。
5) every 有反复重复的意思，如 every two weeks 等； each 没有。
6) every 与 not 连用，表示部分否定； each 和 not 连用表示全部否定。
Every man is not honest. 并非每个人都诚实。
Each man is not honest. 这儿每个人都不诚实。

37. Only with early seventeenth-century observers did the music of the original inhabitants of the United States and Canada entered recorded history.

答案：D
分析: 本句话是一个以 only 开头的倒装句。中间有了 did，故后面的谓语动词应该用原型。
改正: entered→enter。
参考译文： 直到 17 世纪早期观察家们才把美国和加拿大原住民的音乐列入已经记录的历史中。
难度：2

38. Perhaps the most distinctive features of sharks and undoubtedly one of the most important reasons for their success is their well-developed sensory system.

答案： A
分析：使用最高级时，修饰的名词一般要用单数。
改正: features→feature。
参考译文： 可能鲨鱼最与众不同的特点和毫无疑问他们成功的最主要的原因之一便是他们有高度发达的感官系统。
难度: 2

39. The major economic activities of Cheyenne, Wyoming, include transportation, chemicals, tourism, but governmental activities.

答案： D
分析: include 是及物动词，因此后面并列的都应该是名词，而且并列的连词应该用 and。
改正：but→and。
参考译文： 怀俄明的主要经济活动包括运输，化学，旅游和政府活动。
难度：2

40. The fiction writer, poetry, and critic Edgar Allan Poe is among the most familiar of American writers and one of the most enigmatic.

答案： A

分析：前面的是同位语，都是指代的人，而 poetry 是诗的意思。

小说家，诗人，批评家 Edgar Allan Poe 是美国最为人所知又最高深莫测的作家。

2002 年 09 月语法题

1. Many scientists believe _____ as a result of a collision between the newly formed Earth and a large asteroid.
A. that the Moon was formed
B. in that the Moon was formed
C. that the Moon formed was
D. when the Moon was formed

答案：A
分析：A、believe 引导的宾语从句。从句部分为以 the moon 为主语的被动语态。
B、believe in 后面只接 sth./ sb./ doing sth.，而不接从句。
C、被动语态构成有误。
D、宾语部分，时间状语从句不完整，仅有从句部分，无主句部分。
参考译文：许多科学家相信月亮的形成是一次发生在新生地球和一颗较大的小行星之间碰撞的结果。

2. The organ-pipe cactus is _____ in the United States.
A. Rare that
B. It rare
C. so that rare
D. rare

答案：D
分析：典型的主系表结构。正确选项 D 中的 rare 在句子中充当表语。
参考译文：风琴管形的仙人掌在美国地区少见。
难度：1

3. Willa Cather,_____, gained recognition for her books concerning the American frontier.
A. a novelist and Pulitzer prizewinning
B.a Pulitzer prizewinning novelist
C.a Pulitzer prizewinning novelist who
D.was a PUlitzer prizewinning novelist

答案：B
分析：整个句子结构完整。空格处应该是同位语或者定语补充说明主语。
A、and 构成的并列结构左右两边不对称，因词性不同。
B、名词性短语，正好在插入语部分充当原句的主语的定语。
C、who 先行词后并无其引导出的从句，故 who 多余。
D、was 多余，否则原句两个谓语。
参考译文：Willa Cather，一名曾荣获普利策奖的小说家，她关于美国边境的书为她赢得了赞誉。
难度：1

4. The average wavelength of visible light is 2,000 times _____ the diameter of an atom.
A. much as
B. as great
C. greater than
D. more than that

答案：C

+than……”，这是固定结构。表示“前者比后者 adj.多少倍”的意思。

A 则正确

后面不能跟名词短语；

D、that 后面既不是从句，其也不是作为代词，错。

参考译文：可见光的平均波长比原子的半径大 2000 多倍。

难度：2

5. _____ ants live in nests, which may be located in the ground, under a rock, or built above ground and may be made of twigs, sand, or gravel.

A. Most

B. The most of

C. Most of

D. Of the most

答案：A

分析： 此题考察不定代词 most 的用法，“most+不可数名词/可数名词复数形式”&“most+of+the+不可数名词/可数名词复数”两种固定结构的习惯用法在托福考试中屡次出现。

参考译文：大多数蚂蚁居住在蚁穴中，这些蚁穴可能位于地下、石头下面，或者也可能建在地面以上，这些蚁穴可能是由树枝、沙子、沙砾等作成的。

难度：3

6. The banking systems of the world have many similarities, _____ they also differ, sometimes in quite material respects.

A. of which

B. in spite of

C. but

D.how

答案：C

分析：空格前后都是完整的句子，所以空格应该是个并列连词。由句意可知应该是转折关系，答案 C。

B、后面应该接宾语而非句子。

D、how 只能引导从句，不能作引导两个并列的句子。

参考译文：世界范围内的各银行业系统间存在着很多类似的地方；但是它们之间也有差别，有时候存在在很实质性很具体的关系中。

难度：1

7. Learning that takes place in infancy provides the____ for the eventual transformation of a child into an adult.

A. foundation is necessary

B. necessary foundation is

C. necessary in the foundation

D. foundation necessary

答案：D

分析：分析句子成分知，learning 为主语，后面是 that 引导的定语从句；provides 为谓语动词；而空格处则应该为宾语。D 选项，一个名词性短语，正确！

A、改正为 foundation which is necessary 则正确！为以 which 为先行词的定语从句，修饰 foundation。

B、去掉 is 则也正确。

C、the 后面必有其主体名词，但 necessary 作为名词是“必需品”之意，导致句意不通。

参考译文：幼年时期学习的知识为从孩子到成人这一最终的转化提供了必要的基础。

难度：1

8. In the late 1930’s and early 1940’s, Jacob Lawrence created many paintings _____ the lives of

famous African American activists.
A. portayed

D. that portrayed

答案：D
分析：原句空格前主谓宾已完整，空格及其后内容充当定语修饰 paintings。
A、改成 portraying 则也为正确选项；
B、them 如果指代的是 paintings，那么主语宾语相同，宾语应该用反身代词。
而且句意不通，不对。
C、选项 they 多余。
参考译文：在二十世纪 30 年代末和 40 年代初，Jacob Lawrence 创作了很多刻画著名的非洲美洲激进人士生活的绘画作品。
难度：2

9. The Centennial Exposition, _____ in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1876, celebrated the one-hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.
A. was held
B. to be held
C. held
D. by holding

答案：C
分析：句子结构主谓完整，中间部分为修饰主语的插入语。对主语起补充说明作用。可以是同位语，分词短语等。答案 C。过去分词短语做状语。
A、选项如果改为 which was held 则变成非限制性定语从句修饰主语，也正确。
B、不定式不能做插入语；
D、by 没有其逻辑主语。
参考译文：1876 年在宾夕法尼亚洲费城举行的百年纪念博览会上，庆祝了独立宣言发表的第一百周年。
难度：1

10. In the dark abyss of the deep sea _____ is produced by luminescent fish.
A. because the only light
B. the only light
C. the only light that
D. is the only light

答案：B
分析：in the dark abyss of the deep sea 在句子中充当地点状语，空格后的被动语态构成谓语部分。所以空格处应该填的是充当主语的部分。
A 选项 because 引导出的因果从句只有从句无主句，缺一套句子结构。
B 选项名词短语恰好充当主语。
C 选项 that 后引导定语从句，则原句无谓语部分，残缺不完整。
D 两个谓语 is 缺少主语
参考译文：在深海中黑暗的深渊里，仅有的光是来自于发光的鱼。
难度：1

11. classic American novel Moby Dick____ an account of the conflict between human beings and their fate.
A. may be regarded as
B. as may be regarded
C. regarded as may be
D.regarded may as be

分析：空格前为主语，后为宾语，空格处缺少谓语部分。答案 A。be regarded as “被看作是……。
Moby Dick》被看作是人类与与其命运间斗争的说明。
难度：1

12. In the metals industry, hydrogen is used to prevent metals from tarnishing while undergoing_____.
A. treated by heat
B. heat treatments
C. by heat treatments
D. heat-treated

答案：B
分析：undergo 是及物动词，后接宾语。答案 B。
A、treated 不能作为宾语，宾语应该是名词、代词或者其短语形式；
C、及物动词 undergo 后面无需介词 by 就可以跟宾语；
D、heat-treated 是个形容词不能作宾语。
参考译文：在冶金工业中，氢被用来防止金属在热处理过程中失去光泽。
难度：2

13. （暂缺）
14. （暂缺）
15. （暂缺）

16.The Executive Mansion, constructed in the 1790’s and now popularly called the White House, is oldest public edifice in Washington,D.C.

答案：D
分析：形容词最高级前面必须加定冠词 the，答案 D。
改正：is oldest → is the oldest
参考译文：建成于 18 世纪 90 年代、现被称为“白宫”的执政者官邸，是华盛顿最早期的公共建筑物。
难度：1

17. Inventor Elisha Graves Otis designed the first elevator that it incorporated an automatic brake, which in turn led to the development of the skyscraper.

答案：B
分析：定语从句中，关系代词在从句中是作成分的，that 已经充当了其引导的用来修饰 elevator 的定语从句的主语，it 多余
改正：that it incorporated→ that incorporated
参考译文：发明家 Elisha Graves Otis 设计了第一驾升降机，该升降机和一个自动刹车装置合为一体；这个发明最终导致了摩天大楼的发展。
难度：2

18. Although the term “corrosion” applies mostly to metals and particularly to their reaction to oxygen, all material are subject to surface deterioration.

答案：C

分析：主谓要保持数上的一致，marterial 是可数名词，谓语 are 为复数形式，故主语也应该为复数形

参考译文：尽管“腐蚀”这个表达多数情况下是用来描述金属的，尤其是它们对氧气的反应；但是事实上所有的材料都要受到表面被腐蚀的影响。
难度：1

19. The chief commercial source of bromine is ocean water, from what the element is extracted by means of chemical replacement by chlorine.

答案：B
分析：what 不能引导定语从句作其关系代词。B 错。
改正：what → which
参考译文：溴主要的商业来源是海水，溴可以通过被氯化学置换的方式从海水中提炼出来。
难度：1

20. Like Jupiter and Earth, Saturn is flattened at a poles.

答案：D
分析：不定冠词的使用要和其后面的名词在数的方面是一致的。
改正：a → the
参考译文：象木星和地球一样，土星在两极都是扁平的。
难度：1

21. All living things are made up of one or more cells, and each of these cells were produced by an already existing cell.

答案：C
分析：谓语应该和前面的 each 一致，应该为单数形式
改正：were →was
参考译文：所有的生命都是由单个或者多个细胞构成，而每一个细胞均是由已存在的细胞产生而成。
难度：1

22. It is believed that some dinosaurs were intelligent, ability to perform complex activities, and perhaps even capable of social behavior.

答案：B
分析：并列结构要求词性一致，B 错，ability 这个名词该换成形容词。
改正：ability→able
参考译文：有一些恐龙被认为是聪明的，可以表演复杂的动作的，并且还可能甚至会一些社交的行为。
难度：2

23. Unique among bivalves, scallops swim extremely well, propelled by jets of water expelled while snapped the shell shut.

答案：C

作伴随状语。可以这样化解(Which are)Unique among bivalves, scallops swim , (which are)propelled by jets of water (which is)expelled while (scallops, 主语省略，谓 the shell shut. 改正：snapped → snapping

参考译文：在双壳类中独一无二的是，扇贝游泳很棒。当它的壳突然猛地吸住而闭合时，会排除水；扇贝的游泳正是被这排出的水的喷射所推进的。

难度：2

24. In the period between 1918 and 1939, various political, economic, and geographic factors combined in determine the extent to which a country developed civil aviation.

答案：B

分析：“介词+V-ing”构成方式状语或目的状语。

改正：determine → determining

参考译文：在 1918 年到 1939 年这段时期内，不同的政治的、经济的、以及地理方面的因素结合到了一起，来决定一个国家发展民用航空事业所应达到的程度。

难度：1

25. The main attractive at Sequoia National Park is thirty-five groves of giant sequoias, the largest living things in the world.

答案：A

分析：词性使用有误，该用名词作主语，attractive 错。

改正：attractive → attraction

参考译文：美洲衫国家公园主要的引人之处是 35 片巨型美洲衫树林，其是世界上最大的生物。

难度：1

26. In films, optical printing can be combined with blue-screen photography for produce such special effects as characters seeming to fly through the air.

答案：B

分析：for 后面应该加动名词形式构成方式状语等；而若要在介词后面接动词原形，则应该用 to 的不定式结构。

改正：for → to

参考译文：在电影中，光学的印刷可以和蓝屏摄影技术结合起来，从而制作出一些特效，如演员看上去从空中飞过。

难度：1

27. The developed coutries of the world are using up valuable resources at a rate unprecedented human history.

答案：D

分析：过去分词不能直接接宾语，D 错。

改正：unprecedented human → unprecedented in human

参考译文：世界上的发达国家正在以人类历史上前所未有的惊人速度耗尽有价值的资源。

难度：2

28. An activist for women's rights, Leonora O'Reilly promoted women's vocational training besides wages for garment workers.

答案：B
分析：besides 改为 and，Increased 没错
Increased adj.
因为这是一个对过去事件的表述，所以作者用了一个 increased wages 的表达，意为"这个人为工人工资而奋斗"
改正：besides 改为 and
参考译文：女权主义激进主义者，Leonora O'Reilly 促进了妇女的职业培训，此外还为服装工人的增加薪金作斗争。
难度：2

29. Cameras of one type or another have been using for more than a hundred years.

答案：C
分析：被动语态 be used ……。
改正：using → used
参考译文：各种各样型号的照相机已经被使用了一百多年了。
难度：1

30. Electricity is the phenomenon associated with positively and negatively particles charged of matter at rest and in motion, either individually or in great numbers.

答案：B
分析：语序错误，副词后面应该先是形容词，最后才是名词主体。B 错。
改正：particles charged → charged particles
参考译文：电流是一个伴随着单个或多个正、负电荷静止与移动形成的现象。无论该物体的静止或运动是以单独的方式还是以大规模的方式存在的。
难度：2

31. Air, which it is a mixture of elements oxygen and nitrogen and compounds water and carbon dioxide, also contains small quantities of many other substances.

答案：A
分析：which 引导非限制性定语从句修饰 air。which 在从句中充当主语，所以不需要再加主语 it。
改正：it is → is
参考译文：空气，是一种元素（如氧气和氮气）和化合物（如水、二氧化碳等）的混合物，同时也包含了少量的很多其他物质。
难度：1

32. The planets far from the Sun are so remote from any heat source that their temperatures are thought to be much near absolute zero.

答案：D
分析： very near。这里考的是 much 的用法，much、a little、a bit 等程度副词往往用来接形容词、副

词的比较级形式，而不接形容词、副词的原形。如果改为比较级 much nearer，中文讲得通，但是托福语法从没见过这么用的。准确地说，much 后面可以加形容词原级，但是极少，而且一般用在否定句

I don't think the battery is much good/much different.

参考译文：离太阳很远的一些星星因为距离热源太过遥远了，以至于它们的温度被认为接近了绝对零度。
难度：2

33. Some claim that vegetarian diets may to be more healthful than a diet that includes meat, since they generally contain less fat and more fiber.

答案：B
分析：情态动词后面直接跟动词原形，B 错。
改正：to be → be
参考译文：一些人声称素食者的饮食可能比那些含肉食的饮食要更健康，因为它们通常包含了更少的脂肪和更多的纤维素。
难度：1

34—40 暂缺

2003 年 01 月语法题

1. _____crumbles readily when exposed to a moist, acid atmosphere, but the stone is durable in a dry atmosphere.
(A) The surface of marble is
(B) The surface of marble, which
(C) Although the surface of marble
(D) The surface of marble

答案：D
分析：空格位于句首，由整个句子判断空格处缺少主语，crumbles 是主句谓语。
A 多谓语 is
B 导致句子没有主句
C 多 Although ,Although 与 but 不能同时使用
参考译文：当暴露在潮湿酸性的空气中，大理石的表面容易粉碎，而在干燥的空气中持久稳定。
难度：1

2. By using their trunks, elephants can tell the shape of an object and _____ is rough or smooth, or hot or cold.
(A) it
(B) whether it
(C) how
(D) since it

答案：B
分析：空格处缺少与 the shape of an object 并列的宾语成分，根据空格后 is 判断空格处应为宾语从句引导词及从句主语。
A 缺少从句引导词
B whether or 为固定用法，正确
C、D 引导词都无法引导宾语从句
参考译文：大象可以通过用它的鼻子来分辨物体的形状和物体是粗糙的还是光滑的，热的还是冷的。

难度：1

3. In 1989 Carret Hongo was chosen as _____ for the Pulitzer Prize in poetry.
(A) his being one of the finalists
(B) to be one of the finalists
(C) one of the finalists
(D) the one finalist who

答案：C
分析： AS 后面要接名词或者一个名词从句,A B D 结构混乱。
参考译文：In 1989 Carret Hongo 被选为诗中 Pulitzer 奖的决赛者之一。
难度：1

4. The Moon is much closer to Earth _____ is the Sun, and thus it had greater influence on the tides.
(A) unlike
(B) than
(C) but
(D) where

答案：B
分析：比较级结构，空格处应为比较状语从句引导词，答案明显为 than。
参考译文：月亮比太阳更靠近地球，因而它对潮汐的影响更大。
难度：1

5. The brain of an average adult is one of the largest organs of the body, _____about three pounds.
(A) weighs
(B) is weighed
(C) weighing
(D) to weigh it

答案：C
分析：空格前为完整句子，逗号后应为宾语（和主语）同位语或是非限定性定语从句
A,B 包含谓语动词，肯定错误
C 为现在分词引导的主语补足语
D 不定式短语，一般做目的状语，不合题意
参考译文：
难度：1

6. Throughout history _____different representations for numbers and for the basic process of counting.
(A) have been many
(B) there have been many
(C) many
(D) when many

答案：B
分析：，空格前为时间状语，空格后为宾语，整句缺少主语及谓语，只有 B 符合要求。
参考译文：贯穿历史中有很多不同的数字表示法和基础的计算方法。
难度：2
7. Democratic governments constantly face the problem of balancing _____ the individual with the needs of society.
(A) the rights of
(B) to the rights for
(C) for the rights to
(D) with the rights by

答案：A
后为宾语的修饰成分，空格处为动宾结构。B,C,D 宾语前有介词所以都不对。
参考译文：民主政府经常地要面对个人权利与社会需求的平衡问题。

8. Connecticut was the fifth of the original thirteen states _____ the Constitution of the UnitedStates.
(A) ratified
(B) ratify
(C) to ratify
(D) have ratified

答案：C
分析：本题考察 the + 序数词+名词 to do 结构，只有 C 符合要求。
参考译文：Connecticut 是最早承认美国宪法的 13 个州中的第 5 个。
难度：2

9. The chemical composition of sandstone is the same as _____
(A) that of sand
(B) that sand is
(C) sand is that
(D) what of sand

答案：A
分析：平行结构 the same…as，as 后面的形式要与前面一致，因此选 A。
参考译文：沙岩的化学成分与沙土的相同。
难度：1

10. Hydrofoils can exceed 75 miles per hour, as compared with conventional watercraft, whose maximum speeds _____ approach 50 miles per hour.
(A) are rarely
(B) rarely
(C) of rarely
(D) they rarely

答案：B
分析：空格所在处为 whose 引导的定语从句，句子完整，空格处应为修饰动词 approach 的程度副词
A 多谓语
C OF 后面接名词
D they 多余。
参考译文：与最大速度极少能接近 50 公里/小时的传统船只相比，水翼艇的速度可以超过 75 公里/小时。
难度：1

11. It was novelist and poet _____ in 1968 founded Jackson State University's Institute for the Study of the History, Life, and Culture of Black People.
(A) Margaret Walker did
(B) Margaret Walker
(C) Margaret Walker who
(D) Margaret Walker and

答案：C
分析：本题考点为 It is + 名词/形容词+ to do/that/who 的形式主语结构。
参考译文：是小说家和诗人 Margaret Walker 在 1968 年为了研究黑人的历史、生活和文化而建立了 Jackson 州立大学的学院。
难度：2

12. Before the Europeans arrived, American Indians were using virgin copper _____ into ornaments,

(B) which hammered
(C) was hammered
(D) hammered

答案：D
分析：本句主谓结构完整, 空格处可以是分词短语或定语从句，
A 的定语从句根据句义应该为被动，
B which 后面没有系动词构不成完整的定语从句。
C 没有引导词 which ,that。
因此选择分词短语做定语，也可以把 D 看成定于从句 which was hammered, which was 省略。
参考译文：在欧洲人到达之前，美洲印第安人用原始铜铸造装饰品，小刀和其他古器物。
难度：2

13. In western North America, _____ form the Great Divide, which separates the areas from which waters flow either eastward to the Atlantic or westward to the Pacific.
(A) the Rocky Mountains
(B) where the Rocky Mountains
(C) the Rocky Mountains in which
(D) there are the Rocky Mountains

答案：A
分析：空格前为状语，空格后有谓语与宾语，第二个逗号后为表语，空格处显然缺少句子主语。
参考译文：在北美西部，洛基山脉形成了巨大的分水岭，区域的水道向东流向大西洋，向西流向太平洋
难度：1

14. Some ecologists believe _____ more than 50 percent of existing species will be lost in the next 100 years.
(A) because
(B) that
(C) while there is
(D) that there are

答案：B
分析：空格前为主句主、谓语，空格后为完整的句子，根据主句单一原则，空格处缺少定语从句引导词。
A 不能引导从句
C、D 多从句主谓语
参考译文：一些生态学者认为现存的 50%的种群将在未来 100 年内灭亡。
难度：1

15. Almost _____ substances expand in volume when heated and contract when cooled.
(A) all
(B) they all
(C) all of
(D) all are

答案：A
分析：考点为不定代词 all 与 all of 的区别。 all + 名词 all of+ the +名词
请大家注意，这是托福难点。ＯＦ结构中，只有前面是不定代词，
many,much,litter,few,any,some,either,neither,both,all,.....后面的名词前才要加限定词（冠词，指示代词，物主代词，所有格）即不定代词+of＋限定词＋Ｎ.

参考译文：几乎所有的物质在受热时体积会膨胀，受冷时会收缩

16. A children's librarian often conducts story hours and other activities to help children enjoy herself while developing an interest in reading and the library's resources.

答案：C
分析：指代 children 应该用 themselves。
改正：herself → themselves
参考译文：儿童图书馆管理员经常用引导故事时间和其他活动来帮助孩子过得愉快，同时还逐渐培养孩子对知识和对图书馆中的资源产生兴趣。

17. Titanium has the strength of steel but weighs half only as much, hence its advantage for use in aircraft.

答案：B
分析 only 在这里是副词，修饰 weighs，所以位置应靠近动词
改正：half only → only half
参考译文：钛有着和铁一样的强度而重量只是铁的一般那么多，因而钛在飞行器的使用中具有优势。

18. Protective behaviors of amphibians include hiding in the presence of danger and having coloration such closely matching the environment that the animal is not obvious.

答案：D
分析 so that 结构
改正：such → so
参考译文：两栖动物的自我保护行为包括在危险中隐匿和具有与环境如此接近的颜色以至于它们不会被发现。

19. As the highest-paid star of the silent screen, earning a reputedly income of $20, 000 a week, Gloria Swanson epitomized the glamour of Hollywood in the 1920's.

答案：C
分析 修饰名词用形容词
改正：reputedly → reputed
参考译文：Gloria Swanson 作为一名薪酬最高的，据说每周收入达到$20, 000 的无声电影影星，成为了 19 世纪 20 年代好莱坞魅力的缩影。

20. Candles may be made by repeatedly dipping wicks in tallow, by molding, nor by pouring melted wax over the wicks and rolling them into shape.

答案：B
分析 nor 是否定连词，只有前半句话出现否定词 no，not 等词时，后半句才可以用 nor。
改正：nor → or
参考译文：蜡烛可以用反复将烛芯在动物脂里浸泡制成，或者用在烛芯上浇铸或灌注已融化的蜡然后经

过辗轧成形而制成。

models of automobiles date back as far as the late 1600's, the 1880's seen the first commercial interest in the vehicle.

答案：C
分析：这是一个由 while 连接的两个并列句，逗号后面为一个完整的句子，动词 see 的对象显然为 the first commercial interest，而且它位于 see 的后面，所以 see 不应该使用被动语态。根据题意，应该使用 see 的过去式 saw。
改正：seen → saw
参考译文：尽管第一个汽车模型可以追溯到 17 世纪，然而是 19 世纪才看到汽车工业最初的经济效益。

22. The conceptual of musical harmony is generally traced to the ninth century because it is first mentioned in treatises of that period.

答案：A
分析：句中由 of 属格的名词形式做主语，其中 of 前为名词。因此 of 前应使用 conceptual 的名词形式。
改正：conceptual → conception
参考译文：音乐协调的概念通常被追踪到九世纪的时候，因为它最早出现在当时的论文中。

23. Paleontologists have examined fossil embryos and hatchlings from three type of duck-billed dinosaurs to figure out how they matured.

答案：C
分析：被数词 three 修饰，且 type 可数，因此用复数形式。
改正：type→types
参考译文：古生物学者通过研究三种嘴形像鸭的恐龙的胚胎化石以及刚孵化的小恐龙的化石来了解他们是如何发育的。

24. Lightning tends to strike the nearest good conductor, and hence often strikes in same place more than once.

答案：C
分析：same 通常与定冠词 the 连用
改正：same →the same
参考译文： 闪电往往容易击中最近的良导体，因此常常不止一次地击中相同的地方。

25. When study different cultures and societies, anthropologists often focus on marriage as a contractual agreement between different parties.

答案：A
分析：在时间，条件，让步，方式，状语从句中，如果从句的主句和主句的主语一致，并且从句的谓语构成中有 BE 动词，从句主语 BE 动词可以同时省略。题目中逗号前为 when 引导的时间状语从句，其

中 study 为主句主语主动发出的动作，因此使用主动形式 studying。这也是托福常考的地方，大家多多

在研究不同的文化和社会时，人类学家往往将婚姻看作政党之间的契约。

26. The first piloted balloon flight across the Atlantic Ocean took place at 1978.

答案：D
分析：表示在哪一年，一般在年数前加介词 in，使用 year 时，year 放在数词之前。如 in the year two fifty-three B.C. 在公元前 253 年。但是，通常采用 in 加表示年份的阿拉伯数字。如题中。
改正： at → in
参考译文：第一次有人驾驶气球飞越大西洋发生在 1978 年。

27. The Arts and Crafts Movement of the late nineteenth century strove to revitalizing handicrafts and applied arts during an era of increasing mass production.

答案：A
分析：strive for/after (sth) / strive to do (sth.)为固定用法，因此 revitalizing 应使用其原型。
改正：revitalizing → revitalize
参考译文：19 世纪末期的工艺运动力争使手工业和应用艺术在大规模生产不断膨胀的时代中得到复兴。

28. When canned using proper methods, food suffers no loss in vitamins or another nutritive elements.

答案：D
分析：考 other 和 another 的区别。Another 后跟单数名次，指“另一个”， other 后常跟名词复数或不可数名次，表示“其他的”，但当与 the, each, one, no 等连用也可表单念。题中划线后名次为复数 elements, 所以应该用 other.
改正：another → other
参考译文：当用正确的方法罐装时，可以避免食品中维他命及其他营养元素的损失。

29. Heat exhaustion is causing by excessive loss of body fluids and body salts.

答案：B
分析：典型的被动语态。
改正：causing → caused
参考译文：中暑是由于人体过分损失水分和盐分引起的。

30. Primitive humans probably did not deliberately cook food until long after they had learned to use fire for light and warm.

答案：D
分析：for 后面加名词，warm 为 adj, 应使用其名词形式 warmth。
改正：warm → warmth
参考译文： 原始人类不会刻意烹饪食物，直到很久以后他们学会使用火来照明和取暖。

condition of prisoners are what concerned Dorothea Dix, an American social worker and a school in Boston.

答案：B
分析：句中的主语是 the poor condition，因此谓语动词应该使用单数形式。
改正：are → is
参考译文：Dorothea Dix，一位美国社会工作者和波士顿一所学校的导师，关心着囚犯们的恶劣的条件。

32. Found in the shells of lobsters, shrimp, and crabs, glucosamine is also present in human cartilage, which covering the bones in joints.

答案：D
分析：由 which 引导的非限定性定语从句中谓语不完整，且句中表示的是一种一般的状况，因此将 covering 改为 covers。
改正：covering → covers
参考译文：葡糖胺不仅存在于龙虾、河虾以及螃蟹的壳中，也存在于人体中覆盖在骨关节的软骨中。

33. Between 1871 until 1891, the population of Toronto more than tripled, increasing from 56,000 to 181,000.

答案：A
分析：between…and…为固定搭配。
改正：until → and
参考译文： 在 1871 年到 1891 年之间，多伦多的人口数量增长了三倍还多，从 56,000 增长到了 181,000。

34. In the nineteenth century, Montreal grew into an important transportation and industrial center, aided by its many natural resources and an abundant of hydroelectric power.

答案：D
分析：前面有 an，可知后面是名词，且后面为 of 属格构成的名词，of 前面应该是名词。因此应使用 abundant 的名词形式。
改正：abundant → abundance
参考译文：在 19 世纪，借助于它众多的自然资源和丰富的水利电气，蒙特利尔成长为一个重要的运输和工业中心。

35. In the initial planning for theaters, auditoriums, but any room intended primarily for listening, acoustics is a major consideration.

答案：B
分析：theaters(剧场)、auditoriums(音乐厅)、any room intended primarily for listening (主要以收听为目的任何房间)并列作为 for 的宾语，且意义相近，并无转折或否定的意思，因此将 but 改为并列连词 and。

改正：but → and
剧场、音乐厅、以及主要以收听为目的的房间而设计的计划中，声响学是主要的考

36. The pulse that may be felt wherever an artery passes over a solid structure, such as a bone or cartilage.

答案：A
分析：逗号后面为 such as 引导的 structure 的同位语，因此逗号前应为一个完整的句子。由于 A 中多了 that,使 that 引导的成分成为定语从句，使句子缺少主谓。只要去掉 that，即是完整句子，符合题意。
改正：that may → may
参考译文：在任何动脉经过的实体结构上，比如在骨骼和软骨处，脉搏都可以被感觉到。

37. Through his essays, poems, and lectures, Ralph Waldo Emerson established himself as a major thinker of his time and as a figure leading of American literature.

答案：D
分析：形容词修饰名词时应放在被修饰词之前。
改正：figure leading → leading figure
参考译文：通过他的散文、诗歌和演讲，Ralph Waldo 确立了自己作为当时杰出思想家和美国文化界领袖人物的地位。

38. The “method”, which is both a style of acting a system of training for the actor, stresses inner motivation and psychological truth.

答案：B
分析：which 引导的定语从句中有 both，则一定有 and，但此定语从句中并无 and。而且由句意，a style of acting 和 a system of training for the actor 为并列成分，因此在两者间加 and。
改正：acting a → acting and a
参考译文：这种“方法”，作为一种表演方式和一种训练演员的系统，强调内在动力和心理事实。

39. On September 6, 1996, civil rights activist Rosa Parks was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest honor the United States government gives to civilian.

答案：D
分析：单数可数名词不能单独存在。
改正：to civilian →to civilians/to a civilian
参考译文：1996 年 9 月 6 日，民权运动者 Rosa Parks 被授予自由总统勋章，这是美国政府颁发给国民的最高荣誉。

40. Basalt, which composes most of the ocean floor, is a dark-grey rock rich in iron and magnesium than most surface rocks.

答案：D

分析：后面有 than, 因此 rich 应该使用比较级。这题很容易忽视后面的 than，他提醒我们再做托福语法

参考译文：构成大部分洋底的玄武岩，是一种比大部分地面岩石含有更多铁和镁的深灰色岩石。

1996 年 12 月北美语法题

1. The province of Newfoundland has _____ than any other region of North American in which the first language is English.

(A) its longer history
(B) a longer history
(C) the longer the history
(D) the history is longer

答案：B
分析：than 确定比较级；C longer 前加 the 显然错误， the 一般出现在最高级前面，(在 the more … the more 的结构才能用 the 在 more 前面)；D 中 is 与 has 使句子谓语冲突；A 不符合习惯。
参考译文：纽芬兰省有比其它任何以英语为第一语言的北美地区更长的历史。

2. Clinical psychologists Dr. Carl Rogers found that 80 percent _____ verbal communication involved five types of responses: evaluative, interpretive, supportive, probing, and understanding.

(A) all
(B) is the
(C) with
(D) of all

答案：D
分析：百分数表达方式 XX percent of ＋N.。改错题考过用其他介词，比如 to 来替代 of, 迷惑视听。 注意 involve 是及物动词 involve sth， 类似还有一个考过的词语 concern 是及物动词。
参考译文：临床心理学者 卡尔罗杰斯 发现，80％的语言通信涉及到五种反应：评价、说明、支持、探察的和理解。

3. The early feminist leader Susan B. Anthony became increasingly aware through her work in the temperance movement _____ the same rights as men.

(A) women were not granted that
(B) that women were not granted
(C) not granted women that were
(D) that were not granted women

答案：B
分析：宾语从句 women were not granted the same rights as men 作为 aware 的内容，以 that（不做任何成分） ＋从句形式出现；A,C,D 语序错误，A,C 的 that 没有紧跟 movement， D 误用倒装 。
参考译文：早期的女权主义领导者 苏珊 B. 安东尼 通过她在禁酒运动中的工作，越发意识到妇女没有享有和男人同样的权利。

4. DNA, _____, is found in the cell nucleus in the form of very long and thin molecules consisting of two spiral strands.

(A) inherits material
(B) is inheritance material
(C) material is inherited
(D) the material of inheritance

the material of inheritance 做 DNA 的同位语； A，B，C 中的动词造成谓语冲突。
，遗传物质，被发现以非常长且细微的分子组成两股盘绕的线绳的形式于细胞核中。

5. _____ plants, which manufacture their own food, animals obtain nourishment by acquiring and ingesting their food.

(A) Unlike
(B) Different
(C) Whereas
(D) As much

答案：A
分析：托福常考，Unlike 介词，放句首＋N.，表示与主句主语比较；在这里就是 plants 于 animals 做比较。
参考译文：不像植物那样能够制造自己的养料，动物通过摄取和吸收他们的食物来获取营养。

6. The Hawaiian alphabet, introduced by missionaries in the 1820's, _____ and only seven consonants.

(A) the five vowels consist of
(B) consisting of five vowels
(C) that consists of five vowels
(D) consists of five vowels

答案：D
分析：中间 introduced by missionaries in the 1820's 是修饰成分， 可以看成有省略出现，（which was）introduced， 主语从句；句子真正谓语 consists，表客观事实（从前这样，现在这样，以后也还会这样），用一般现在时，与修饰主语的从句时态并无瓜葛。注意 introduce 应该是及物动词 introduce sth/sb， 这里出现 by missionaries 而且 introduce 没有宾语， 说明 introduced 是分词作修饰成分的插入语， 不是谓语动词。
参考译文：由传教士于 18 世纪 20 年代传入的夏威夷语的字母表是由 5 个元音和 7 个子音组成的。

7. Working like a telescope, _____ the size of objects at great distances.

(A) which magnifies a telephoto lens
(B) a telephoto lens magnifies
(C) a telephoto lens which magnifies
(D) and magnifying a telephoto lens

答案：B
分析：空格前现在分词作全句状语，可略去不管；空格应是句子主谓。注意 lens 是单数的， a 50mm standard lens
参考译文：运用如望远镜，长焦镜头将很远处的物体的尺寸放大。

8. Volcanoes are divided into three main groups, based on their shape and the type of material they _____ .

(A) are made
(B) made of
(C) are made of

(D) made for

可以先行排除；且判断不是（which are）made of 的省略结构，否则之前的 they 将毫无用处，排除 B；the type of material （that） +宾语从句。还原： they are made of the type of material.
参考译文：火山鉴于它们的形状和它们构成物质的种类可以划分为三大类别。

9. _____ to inanimate objects, such as machines, is a form of animism.

(A) When attributing emotion
(B) Attributing emotion
(C) Emotion is attributed
(D) If emotion is attributed

答案：B
分析：首先排除 C 谓语冲突 和 D 缺主语， such as machines 做插入语；A when 有引导从句做主语，但是这里结构不完整，且 when is a form 意思不通， 排除。A,C,D 都没有正确的主语。 Doing sth. is ～ 是托福中常考句型，请识记； 但是在 GMAT 句子改错中， 这个形式并非优先选择。
参考译文：把情感的属性赋予死气沉沉的物质，例如机器，是一种万物有灵论。

10. _____, dolphins have no sense of smell.

(A) As known as far
(B) Known thus far as
(C) It is known as far
(D) As far as is known

答案：D
分析：as far as 结构，在托福中是优选项；A，B，C 结构错误， 可以用： It is known that dolphins have no sense of smell 。
参考译文：已知，海豚没有嗅觉。

11. The growth of psychobiology owes _____ to major conceptual advances in the way people think about the brain.

(A) much
(B) as much as
(C) much which
(D) there is so much

答案：A
分析：much 做副词修饰 owe； 【owe to】 We owe to Newton the principle of gravitation. 我们全靠牛顿才知道引力的原理。 I owe it to you that I am still alive. 幸亏有你我现在才仍然活着。 She owes her beauty to artificial assistance. 她的美全靠打扮。 You owe it to yourself to say it. 这话亏你说得出口。B 的用法不对， 可以说 owes as much to major conceptual advances as to some other development。
参考译文：心理学的发展很大程度上靠着人们对大脑认识的重大概念性的进步。

12. In 1938 Pearl S. Buck became the first American woman _____ the Nobel Prize for Literature.

(A) receive
(B) received

(C) to receive

分析：be/become the first ~to~固定用法，识记。A,B,D 都是两个谓语动词没有连词， 错误。
参考译文：1938 年巴克赛珍珠成为第一位获得诺贝尔文学奖的美国人。

13． Now considered an art form, quilt-making originated as a means of fashioning bed covers from bits of fabric that otherwise _____ .

(A) not use
(B) were no use
(C) had no use
(D) it was not used

答案：C
分析：A，D 句子成分问题；B 改成 were of no use / were not useful 就对了。That otherwise 是修饰 fabric 的定语从句。
参考译文：制被目前被看成一种艺术形式, 最早起源于使用小块织物点缀被面，如果不是这个用途， 这些零碎的布头就没什么用处了。

14． The early years of the United States government were characterized by a debate concerning _____ or individual states should have more power.

(A) whether the federal government
(B) either the federal government
(C) that the federal government
(D) the federal government

答案：A
分析：空格前面已经有句子的主谓，且之后有独立的动词 have，则说明有从句存在，且有 or 做判断，选 A。
参考译文：美国政府早期特点即是关于是联邦政府还是独立的州享有更大权力的争论。

15． Beneath the streets of a modern city _____ of walls, columns, cables, pipes and the tunnels required to satisfy the needs of its inhabitants.

(A) where exists the network
(B) the existing network
(C) the network's existence
(D) exists the network

答案：D
分析：当句子没有宾语，且主语偏长时，往往将句中作状语的介词短语或作表语的形容词短语或作表语的分词短语提至句首，引起主谓的全部倒装。看到一个介词放句首就要敏感的考虑到倒装这个考点，然后看选项，果然有个完全倒装的选项。注意 required 是分词修饰成分， 不是谓语动词。
参考译文：在现代城市街道之下存在着一个被用来满足居民需要的墙、柱、电缆、水管和隧道的网络。

16． The antique collectors must be able to distinguish real antiques from later imitations, which can be either reproductions nor fakes.

分析：看到这类题应该找句中的对应判断词，这里是 either，应是 either……or……这样的用法。提示. Neither…nor…, both…and…, not only…but also… 等等.
参考译文：古董收藏家必须有能力去区别真正的古董和后期的仿造品，其会是复制品或者赝品。

17． Paint must be stirred and sometimes dilution before it is applied.

答案：C dilution: diluted
分析：看到 and 要小心，看看是怎样的平行结构，应该用 dilution 的动词被动 diluted 和 and 之前的 stirred 平行。
参考译文：在使用之前，颜料必须被调匀，有时候还要稀释。

18． A great aviation pioneer, Amelia Earthart was already famous when she sets out on her ill-fated attempt to circle the globe in 1937.

答案：C sets: set
分析：时态问题。Was 和 In 1937 表明要用过去时态。
参考译文：航空界先锋 A E 在 1937 年她开始她那悲剧性(悲壮)的环游世界的尝试时就已经闻名于世了。

19． Although apples do not grow during the cold seasons, apple trees must have a such season in order to flourish.

答案：C a such: such a
分析：such 词序问题，such as 的词序也考到过。
Such 的词序是这样的. Such a adj+ noun, so adj+ a noun. So 除了 so many/ much 的形式, 不能用来修饰不可数名词和复数. 男生记住: she is such a pretty girl. 女生记住: he is such a handsome boy. 成了, 万变不离其宗.
参考译文：虽然苹果不在寒冷的季节生长，苹果树必须经历这样的季节以求茂盛。

20． Tow unique features of the Arctic they are lack of precipitation and permanently frozen ground.

答案：B they are: are
分析：句子主语冲突，句子的主语是 tow unique features，注意。
参考译文：北极圈的两个独特特征是缺少降雨和永冻底层。

21． Faced with petroleum shortage in the 1970's, scientists and engineers in the United States stepped up its efforts to develop more efficient heating systems and better insulation.

答案：B its: their
分析：its 想指代 scientists and engineers，可惜它小样了一点。代词指代单复数要一致。
参考译文：面对 1970 的石油短缺，美国科学家和工程师加快了开发更加有效加热和绝缘系统的步伐。

22. Rabbits have large front tooth, short tails and hind legs and feet adapted for running and

答案：B tooth: teeth
分析：兔子的大门牙，复数。
Likui 疑惑：但是我就搞不懂了，它的超大门牙和 running and jumping 有什么关系？ 牙大且垂直，不是加大了风阻吗？怎解？
Pumpkin 补充：本句说的是 rabbits 的特征， 不是说前后特征有因果关系， 兔子的几个典型特征分别是： 大牙， 短尾巴， 适应于跑和跳的长后腿。从语法上说， adapted for running and jumping 紧紧接着 legs and feet, 说明是修饰这个部分的； 如果说是：
Rabbits have large front tooth, short tails and hind legs and feet， adapted for running and jumping.在 adapted 前面加了逗号， 就是说， 三个特征都是适应于跑和跳， 逻辑就有问题了。 语法中结构为先，结构决定意思，要表达一定的意思， 需要对应的结构。 这个原则在 TOEFL 考试中要求不明显， 在 GMAT 考试中的句子改错部分至关重要。 参考译文：兔子有硕大的门牙，短尾巴， 和适应了跑和跳的后腿脚。

23. Dentistry is a branch of medicine that has developed very dramatic in the last twenty years.

答案：D dramatic: dramatically
分析：修饰动词应该用副词。
参考译文：在近 20 年来蓬勃发展的牙科是医学的一个分支。

24. The ease of solving jigsaw puzzle depends the number of pieces, their shapes and shadings, and the design of the picture.

答案：B depends the : depends on the
分析：固定词组。注意 ease 的用法， 有词组 at ease/ with ease/ for ease of application， 其中 with ease 考过定语从句。
参考译文：解决拼图游戏的难易程度取决于拼板的数目，他们的形状、他们的细微差别和图片的花样。

25. Plants range in size to tiny, single-celled, blue-green algae, invisible to the naked eye, to giant sequoias, the largest living plants.

答案：B to: from
分析：对于这样的题，很多人都很难判断，经常牵扯到动词词组的问题；其实不然，这里有个 from……to……，只是因为中间隔着太多干扰成分所以没察觉，可以用排除法， range 和 living 肯定判断没错，就是 invisible 有点混淆， invisible to the naked eye 是个插入的修饰成分， 没有错；那就剩下 to 有问题。
参考译文：植物的尺寸范围：小到裸眼无法观察的微小单细胞蓝绿色的海藻，大到巨大的美洲衫，现存的最大植物。

26. During the 1940's science and engineering had an impact on the way music reach its audience and even influenced the way in which it was composed.

答案：B reach: reached

分析：如第二个 the way 一样，第一个省略了 in which；看到后面的 and 要注意平行，influenced 是过
也是过去的时间，所以用一般过去时。
年代，科学和工程学对音乐影响听众的手段和其编写的方式产生了影响。

27. By 1860 the railroads of the United States had 3000miles of track, three quarters of which it was east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River.

答案：D which it: which
分析：从句主语冲突，多余 it；切记 介词＋which＋完整句子 / which +不完整句子。
参考译文：直至 1860 年，全美铁路有 3000 公里长，其中 3/4 在密西西比河以东，俄亥俄州以北。

28. Ballads were early types of poetry and may have been among a first kinds of music.

答案：C a: the
分析：与 kinds 数上冲突。
参考译文：民谣既是早期形式诗歌，也可能在最早的的音乐形式的一种。

29. The thin outer layer of the skin is called the epidermis, while the layer inner, which is slightly thicker, is called the dermis.

答案：D layer inner: inner layer
分析：inner 有名词的词性，但是大多数情况下是形容词，而且我们看到前面有提示：the thin outer layer，所以是词序颠倒的错误，看到划线部分包含两个单词就应改注意看看有没有词序的问题；upper，outer，inner 都必须放在被修饰名词前；while 作为连词，表示前后的对比；call 直接加宾语；。 参考译文：皮肤薄薄的外层被称为表皮，而里面稍微厚一点的那层被称为真皮。

30. With the incorporation of jazz history into current academic curricula, leading jazz musicians are now founding on the faculties of several universities.

答案：D founding: founded
分析：be founded on 以…为(论点、作品等)的根据；把(论点、作品等)建立在…的基础上 (on upon)；这题不好理解，建议用排除法解。Racism is not founded on rational thought, but on fear.
参考译文：由于爵士乐历史编入当今的理论课程，现在最主要的爵士乐音乐家是几所大学的教员。（也就是说在学校里爵士乐被很好的教研，学术带头的教员自然又红又专）

31. Humus, a substance found in soil, is soft and spongy and enables plant roots to send out tiny hairs through that they absorb water and food.

答案：D through that: through which
分析：D through 介词，介词＋which＋完成句子。还原： They absorb water and food through tiny hairs。 A 是过去分词修饰 a substance， 可以看成定语从句(that is) found 省略结构，正确；
参考译文：土壤中的腐殖质是柔软多孔的，能够使植物根部所伸出微小的根须通过，吸收水和养料。

32. Although flies live longest in cool temperatures, it breed prolifically when temperatures are warm, , and humidity is moderate.

答案：B it: they
分析：longest 这里做副词修饰 live；而 it 应试指代 flies，代词用错。
参考译文：尽管苍蝇能够在冷的温度下长期存活，它们却是在温度温暖，食物充足，湿度适宜时大量繁殖。

33. Alaska's vast areas of untamed wilderness attracts many people who enjoy the outdoors.

答案：C attracts: attract
分析：谓语动词 attract 的数应该遵循主语的中心词，也就是 areas。
参考译文：阿拉斯加广阔的不羁的狂野吸引着许多喜欢户外（活动）的人。

34. The giant panda closely resembles the bear, but account of certain anatomical features it is placed in the raccoon family.

答案：C but account of：but on account of
分析：on account of＝because of，因为，由于。
参考译文：大熊猫很像熊，但是由于特定的解剖学特征，它被归于浣熊科。

35. The ode was original a ceremonial poem written to celebrate public occasions or exalted subjects.

答案：A original： originally
分析：original 放在 was 和 a 之间， 明显不合适，应用副词形式修饰整个句子； written to celebrate 没有错， 是过分分词后置的修饰成分， 可以看成(that was)written to celebrate 的省略。
参考译文：起初，赋是一种仪式性诗赋，写出来为在大众场合和欢腾活动庆祝之用。

36. Even as he wrote copiously on such diverse topic as educations, politics, and religion, Lewis Mumford remained active in city and regional planning.

答案：B topic: topics
分析：topic 可数名词，用复数，可数名词不能单独出现， 尤其有 diverse 这样的修饰， 说明是复数。
参考译文：正如他的写作广泛涉足如此丰富的主题：教育、政治和宗教，LW 保持了在城市和地区规划的积极性。

37. Oscillation is a electronic function that changes direct current to the signal of desired frequency.

答案：A a electronic： an electronic
分析：electronic 的发元音，不定冠词用 an。
参考译文：发杂音是一种电子功能，其改变直流为所需的频率信号。

38. Papier-mâché figures by Stephen Hensen, which they cheerfully depicted life in the Information of an exhibit at the Museum of American History.

答案：A they cheerfully: cheerfully
分析：从句主语冲突，which＋不完整的句子，which 做从句的主语， 还原：Papier-mâché figures cheerfully depicted life 。
参考译文：SH 所创造，生动描绘了信息时代生活的 PM 角色们是美国历史博物馆一个展览的焦点。

39. Pharmacist fill drug prescriptions, keeping recordings of the drugs their patients are taking to make sure that harmful combinations are not prescribed.

答案：A pharmacist: pharmacists
分析：A 药剂师，可数名词，且看到谓语动词 fill 的数，应用复数。注意，keeping recordings of the drugs their patients are taking to make sure that harmful combinations are not prescribed 是现在分词作句子的结果、原因、伴随状语。
参考译文：药剂师填写药剂处方，保留他们病人的药物记录来确定不开出有害的药品组合（compound 表示化合物, combination 应该是药品组合）。

40. Great technical advances in aerial and satellite photography have been made since end of the Second World War.

答案：D since end: since the end
分析：since 加时间点，at the end of～ & in the end， the 不可少 。
参考译文：在航空领域的技术重大进步和卫星摄像在二战结束就已成就。

2003 年 8 月语法题

1. In 1796 investigations into the chemical nature of diamond concluded _____ a form of pure carbon.

(A) that it
(B) is it
(C) that it is
(D) is that

答案：C
分析：动词 conclude 的用法： 直接加 that 引导的宾语从句。 这里 that 为连接 adv.， 在句中不作任何成分， 其后接完整句。BD 没有连接词，A 宾语从句不完整。
参考译文：在 1769 年, 钻石成分的研究人员得出结论钻石是一种纯粹的碳。

2. The English colonization of Virginia was devised in 1606 by a group of merchants _____ the Virginia Company of London.

(A) who formed
(B) formed
who they formed
they formed

答案：A
分析：定语从句，被修饰成分是 merchants，商人，所以用 who 为连接 adv.， who 在从句中作主语。做主语的部分, 不能省略, 故 B 不对。B 的形式导致两个动词谓语没有连接词，错误。C 重复主语 who/they 的 they 重复了。
参考译文：到 Virginia 州的英国殖民从起始于 1606 年， 由一群商人发起， 这群商人组成了伦顿的 Virginia 公司。

3. The hourglass, an instrument used _____, usually consists of two bulbs united by a narrow neck.

(A) measures time
(B) time is measured
(C) for measuring time
(D) the time for measuring

答案：C
分析：同位语，动词 use 的用法，used for doing sth/ used to do sth，过去分词后置修饰名词 instrument
参考译文：玻璃时钟（玻璃沙漏）， 一种测量时间的仪器， 一般由狭窄部分连接在一起的两个玻璃泡组成。

4. A master is an electronic apparatus that _____ radio and light waves.

(A) generated and was amplified
(B) generating and amplifying
(C) generates and amplifies
(D) to generate and amplify

分析：定语从句，被修饰成分是 apparatus，仪器，所以用 that 为连接 adv.， that 在从句中作主语。A 不能构成完整从句。
参考译文： mater 是一种电子仪器，用来产生和放大无线电波和光波。

5. The human skin forms _____ against the action of physical, chemical, and bacterial agents on the deeper tissues.

(A) how protective a barrier is
(B) a protective barrier
(C) a barrier protects
(D) and which a barrier protects

答案：B
分析：动词 form 的用法， 直接加宾语，a protective barrier。A 逻辑意思不对，C 有两个动词谓语， D 主句和从句并列。
参考译文： 人类的皮肤形成一层保护层阻挡物理的，化学的或者生物的物质在深层皮肤上作用。

6. Medical research at the cellular level, _____ research on the immune system, has been made possible through twentieth-century advances in techniques of genetic research.

(A) which
(B) whereas
(C) such as
(D) is also

答案：C
分析：插入语举例，such as 的用法。A 的 which 是定语从句的标志但是，没有定语从句的谓语； B whereas 是转折连词，没有主句； D 两个动词谓语没有连接词，错误。
参考译文：在细胞层面的医学研究， 例如免疫系统的研究， 已经由 20 世纪的在基因工程研究进步而成为可能。

7. Living organisms contain more water _____ substance.

(A) than do any other
(B) does than any other
(C) other than do they any
(D) than they do any other

答案：D
分析：并列比较结构， do= contain, they= living organisms。 用 A 数不对， 改成 does 可以，但注意修改后的主语变化，Living organisms contain more water than does any other substance. 逻辑意思有所不同. 生物含水比其他物质含水多. B，C 的语序大错。 参考译文：生物含有的水分比它含的任何其他物质都多。

8. The twentieth century has been a period of enormous growth in mathematical research and in the number of mathematicians and fields _____ them.

(A) they require
(B) requiring
(C) require

(D) as required

分析：现在分词作定语修饰名词 fields。 A，C 都有 2 个谓语动词， 少联系词 that， D 少介词 by。
参考译文： 20 世纪在数学研究方面经历了巨大的进步，数学家的数量和要求数学家发挥作用的科目都有了长足进展。

9. Columbia University's School of Public Health is _____ a handful of schools of public health in the United States.

(A) one that
(B) the one
(C) one of
(D) one

答案：C
分析： one of 结构，类似结构有 序数词+of the ****, the first of the four boys to enter college, three of the angles, most of the*** 等等, 这种结构似乎前面总是用定冠词. 但是 sth is one of ****s, 是另外一种形式, 不受此限.
参考译文：Columbia 大学的公共医学院是美国不多的公共医学学院之一。

10. The United States Department of the interior designated the Brooklyn bridge _____ in 1964.

(A) was a national historic landmark
(B) a national historic landmark
(C) which a national historic landmark
(D) a national historic landmark which

答案：B
分析：动词 Designate sth sth 是接双宾语的固定句型, 把…指定为….. , 注意中间不用 as , to be 等词，类似于 win, elect； A 两个动词谓语， C 定语从句没有动词谓语，D 后面多了个 which。 注意： 是 designate 不是 design.
参考译文：在 1964 年，美国内务部将 Brooklyn 桥提名为全国性的历史标志。

11. In jazz music, a riff is a simple melodic figure, _____ and repeated several times.

(A) usually one or two measures lasted
(B) lasted one measure or two usually
(C) is lasting one or two measures usually
(D) usually lasting one or two measures

答案：D
分析：这是平行对称结构种比较难得一个情况，就是现在分词和过去分词并列修饰名词 figure， last 是主动的， the figure lasts one or two measures； repeat 是被动的， the figure is repeated several times。 其他几个 choice 都是主动被动混乱， C 有两个动词谓语。
参考译文：在爵士乐中， 反复乐节是一种简单的旋律符号，通常持续一个或者几个小节并且重复几次。

12. At its center, the sun has a density of over a hundred times _____ and a temperature of 10 to 20 million degrees centigrade.

(A) that of water

答案：A
分析：并列比较结构， that= a density， B 不知道比较对象是什么，C 多了 than (或者说少了比较词, 更好点.)， D 没有结构。
参考译文：在它的中心， 太阳的密度是水的密度的 100 倍， 温度高达 10-20 百万摄氏度。

13. The United States Congress appropriates some four million dollars _____ the upkeep of the White House grounds.

(A) year for a
(B) for a year
(C) a year for
(D) a for year

答案：C
分析：介宾结构 for the upkeep of，量词 four million dollars a year 是正常的用法。
参考译文：美国国会每年拨款约 4 百万来维护白宫的地面。

14. The sea horse uses _____ to cling to the seaweed and other plants.

(A) it has a tail
(B) a tail with which it
(C) its tail
(D) as its tail

答案：C
分析：use sth to do sth/ use sth for doing sth 动词 use 的用法。
参考译文：海马用它的尾巴紧紧附着在水草和其他植物上。

15. In the years ahead, health professionals will be able to enhance or restore health far better _____ at present.

(A) whereas
(B) they can
(C) than
(D) that are

答案：C
分析：比较结构， 出现 better，找 than，只有 C 对。
参考译文：在以后的时间里， 医学专业人员将能够比现在更好的提高和回复人们的健康。

16. The constitution of New Hampshire, a second oldest among those of the fifty states, was adopted in 1784.

答案：B. a second : the second
分析：最高级前面用 the，主要这里有 among those of 说明是最高级； 如果只有 a most beautiful girl， 就没有错， a most 表示很，非常。

参考译文：New Hampshire 州， 第二历史悠久的州， 在 1784 年建立州法。

ngs consist of eight books---four novels and four volumes of poem---in which she displayed a knowledge of both history and literature.

答案：B. Poem: poems
分析：可数名词不能单独出现， 要么有冠词， 要么复数。
参考译文：Elinor Wylie 的作品包括 8 本书，四本小说和四部诗集，在作品中她表现出了历史和文学知识。

18. In addition to their usefulness as scavengers, birds are of enormous value to humans because of they eat insects and control the spread of weeds.

答案：C. Because of : because
分析：because of 是介词，只能接名词， because 连词，接句子。
参考译文：除了作为食腐者的作用， 鸟类对人还有很大的作用，因为它们捕食昆虫，控制野草。

19. When precipitation occurs, some of it evaporates, some runs off the surface it strikes, and some sinking into the ground.

答案：D. sinking: sinks
分析：平行对称结构，动词谓语 evaporates, runs off and runs into 并列， 都是一般现在时态。
参考译文：当降水发生后， 一部分蒸发了， 一部分离开它落地的表面了， 还有一部分渗入了地面。

20. The astronauts chosen for fly the first United States spacecraft were selected from military test pilots.

答案：A. chosen for: chosen to
分析：chosen for doing/ chosen to do 都可以， 但是 for 是介词，不能直接加动词原形。
参考译文：首批挑选出来的美国航天飞机的飞行员是从军队的飞行员里选拔的。

21. Tarantulas inject a paralyzing venom into prey or with their large fangs.

答案：C. or with: with
分析：or 是连词，这里并没有并列的东西来连接，多余，去掉就可以了。
参考译文：Tarantulas 蜘蛛把一种有麻痹效力的毒液用它们的大毒牙注射入猎物体内。

22. Born in New York City in 1891, Preston Dickinson was one of the pioneers of modern artistic in the United States.

答案：D. artistic: artists
分析：形容词和名词混用。
参考译文：出生于 1891 年，Preston Dickinson 是美国现代艺术先驱之一。

23. The water of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans make up 70.8 percent to the Earth's surface.

的谓语动词错误比较明显严重，相比较而言，to the Earth's surface 还是容易。percent of sth 是正常的用法， to 介词错误。而且必须用 percent， 出过考点是 percentage，也是错误的。 参考译文：大西洋， 太平洋和印度洋的水域构成了地球表面的 70.8%。
Pumpkin 注：我认为题目抄写有误， 应该是 waters 不是 water
waters 复数特指 the water in a particular lake, river etc，以下例子来自 Longman Dictionary
the waters of the Amazon,
the coastal waters of Alaska

24. The three main television networks in the United States account for more advertising dollars than any others medium.

答案：D. others: other
分析：other 的用法， others 是指代词，不能放在 medium 前面作定语修饰名词 medium。
参考译文：美国的主要三个电视新闻频道（ABC，CNN，NBC）的广告金额比任何其他媒体都多。

25. In 1913 when he was only 18 year old, Leo Sowerby's violin concerto was performed by the Chicago Symphony.

答案：C. year old: years old
分析：表示年龄的惯用法 10 years old, 还有类似的 3 meters high。
参考译文：在 1913 年， 他 18 岁的时候，Leo Sowerby 的小提琴协奏曲由 Chicago 演奏团表演了。

26. Fossil records support the assumption which microorganisms were the first forms of life.

答案：B. which: that
分析：同位语从句 assumption that…用 which 必须是非限制性定语从句的连接词。
参考译文：化石记录支持这样的假设：微生物是最早的生命形式。

27. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch was founded in 1878 and by 1881 had become the most largest evening newspaper in the city.

答案：D. most largest: largest
分析：最高级只要一个就可以了，most 重复了。
参考译文：St. Louis 的 Post-Dispatch 报纸创建于 1878 年， 到 1881 年已经成为 St. Louis 城最大的报纸。

28. In artifacts from as early as the Stone Age, mathematics and art can be seen to have fused in the geometric patterns decorate pottery, weaving, and carpentry.

答案：C. decorate: to decorate
分析：现在分词作定语修饰名词 patterns，用原形就造成句子两个动词谓语没有连接词，不定式做目的状语。
参考译文：早在石器时代的艺术品中， 数学和艺术就可以看出来是集中在几何图案中， 这些几何图案

用于装饰陶器， 编织品和木工制品。

their common heritage, background, and homogeneity, the original United States consisted of 13 distinct political entities, each commanding considerable loyal from its citizenry.

答案：D. loyal: loyalty
分析：名词和形容词的区别。形容词不能放在这里作 command 的宾语。
参考译文：虽然美国的老 13 州有共同的历史，背景和统一性，可是每个州都要求州内的居民忠实于自己。

30. The choreographer George Balanchine created more than 150 works for the New York City Ballet, that which he was a founder.

答案：C. that which: of/for which 都可以
分析：两个连接词重复使用，一定错了，定语从句还原： he was a founder of the New York City Ballet。Chorographer 是人， choreography 是舞蹈艺术。
参考译文：舞蹈家 George Balanchine 创作了 150 多部纽约吧蕾舞， 是这个派别的奠基人之一。

31. Some ways in which lizards different from snake are in having ear openings, moveable eyelids, and less flexible jaws.

答案：B. different: differ
分析：定语从句还原 lizards differ from snakes in some ways， 用 different 就导致定语从句没有动词谓语； 注意 openings 是可数名词。
参考译文：蜥蜴和蛇的一些不同之处在于蜥蜴有耳朵洞， 眼皮可以动， 下巴没有蛇那么活动。

32. Much of the work of the anthropologist Margaret Mead was devoting to a study of patterns of child rearing in various cultures.

答案：C. Devoting : devoted
分析：be devoted to sth/ be dedicated to sth 是惯用法， devoting 主动形式意思不对， 结构也不对，devote sth to sth。
参考译文： 人类学家 Margaret Mead 致力于研究在不同文化中的培养孩子的方式。

33. The feathers of birds not only protect their skin from injury and conserve body heat, but also function in flight, courtship, camouflage, and sensory perceptive.

答案：D. perceptive: perception
分析：几个名词的并列：in flight, courtship, camouflage, and sensory perception； perceptive 是形容词， 不能并列。 注意句子主语是 the feathers 是复数， 所以 function 作为动词是完全正确的； heat 是不可数名词； 特别注意 their skin 不是 their skins。
参考译文：鸟类的羽毛不仅仅保护它们的皮肤不受伤，保护身体的热量， 而且作用在以下几个方面：打斗， 求偶， 伪装， 感觉。

34. Of the many mushroom species growing wild, the common field mushroom is the one that is most for human consumption.

答案：D. gather: gathered
分析：动词被动形式错误， 前面明明有 is 那必须是 gathered， 动词原形当然不对了；growing 是现在分词作定语，没有错。 原来的句子顺序：
The common field mushroom is the one of many mushroom species growing wild that is most frequently gathered for human consumption。
两个修饰成分放在后面不明确， 就把一个放在句首， 更加清楚被修饰的对象。
参考译文：在众多蘑菇品种中，the common field mushroom 是最常被人们收集食用的。

35. Carl Roger's client-centered therapy is now widely employed and is among the most influential technique in modern United States clinical psychology.

答案：C. technique: techniques
分析：可数名词在 among 后面， 必须是复数， 不然逻辑意思不对。
参考译文：Carl Roger 的客户中心治疗法现在广为使用， 是当代美国临床心理学最有影响力的治疗方法之一。

36. Female horseflies transmit a few diseases, but their main significance as pests is in sting of their bite.

答案：D. in sting: in the sting
分析：可数名词不能单独出现， 特别在 the AAAAA of the BBBBB 的结构中， 冠词不能少。
参考译文：雌性苍蝇传播一些疾病， 不过它们最大的讨厌之处是它们的叮咬。

37. Despite a lack of navigably waterways, Madison, Wisconsin, developed into a manufacturing center as well as a major trade nucleus during the 1800's.

答案：B. navigable: navigable
分析：形容词和副词的混淆，副词不能修饰名词， 不能作名词的定语 。
参考译文：虽然 Wisconsin 州的 Madison 市缺乏可以航行的水道，Madison 仍然在 19 世纪发展成为制造业和商业中心。

38. The food and water that people consume them come from the environment, provided either by nature or through the work of farmers and other producers.

答案：A. consume them: consume
分析：定语从句的宾语 that 已经掉到句字前面了， them 就是重复了， 还原： people consume the food and water；come from 是句子的动词谓语， 主语是 the food and water； provided by 是过去分词修饰成分， 完全正确， 可以这样检验： the food and water that are provided either by … or through….。
参考译文：人们消费的食物和水都来自环境， 要么由自然提供， 要么由农民或者其他生产者的劳动来提供。

39. Communal dance, as a powerful symbol of mutual regard and cooperation group, underlies folk dancing.

答案：C. cooperation group: group cooperation
分析：名词并列 regard 和 cooperation， 尊重和合作。词序混乱, 方法: 读不通的时候可以试试调一下。
参考译文：交谊舞， 作为一种互相尊重和集体合作的标志， 构成民间舞蹈中耐久不衰的传统。

40. More than 800 major oil company have plants and offices in Tulsa, Oklahoma, the site of the international petroleum exposition.

答案：B. company: companies
分析：可数名词单复数误用。出现明确的复数标志：more than 800
参考译文：在 Oklahoma 的 Tulsa 市， 有 800 多个石油公司的工厂和办公室，Tulsa 是国际石油展示中心。

2003 年 10 月语法题

1. The musical comedy Oklahoma did much to expand the potential of the musical stage, and it encouraged others to attempt_____

(A) original themes
(B) to original themes
(C) that were original themes
(D) how original themes

答案：A
分析：动词 attempt to do sth/ attempt sth， 没有 attempt to sth 的用法，B 错，C，D 都有连词 that 或者 how， 但是后面的成分不能构成完整的从句。
参考译文：Oklahoma 的音乐旋律对于音乐舞台的发展恭喜很大， 它也激励了其他原创的旋律。

2. Despite its fishlike form, the whale is_____ and will drown if submerged too long.

(A) an animal breathes air that
(B) an animal that breathes air
(C) an animal breathes air
(D) that an animal breathes air

答案：B
分析：定语从句的用法， 只有 B 正确， A， C 都是句子两个动词谓语没有连接词， 错； D 可以看作是表语从句， 但是逻辑意思不能充当表语， ‘一种动物是动物呼吸空气’从逻辑上说不通。
参考译文：虽然它的形状象鱼， 鲸是一种呼吸空气的动物， 如果在水里停留时间太长， 会窒息而死。

3. The saguaro, found in desert regions in the southwestern United States, _____ cactus in the world.

(A) is the largest
(B) the largest
(C) that is the largest
(D) the largest that is a

答案：A
分析：最高级的用法， found 是过去分词作插入语修饰， 不是句子的谓语动词， 所以 B， C， D 句子无谓语动词。
参考译文：Saguaro 仙人掌， 可以在美国西南地区发现， 是世界上最大的仙人掌。

4. It is said that United Stales literature _____ individuality and identity in the twentieth century, after long imitation of European models.

(A) was achieved
(B) achieved
(C) to achieve
(D) achieving

答案：B
分析：动词 achieve 的用法 achieve 可以及物动词也可以不及物动词， 例子：Women have yet to achieve full equality in the work place. We want all our students to achieve within their chosen

profession。原文中有词组 individuality and identity， 选了 A 的话， 这个成分就没有作用了， 必须说 individuality and identity was achieved； 要保证句子通顺各个给定的成分正常作用， 只能选 B。 参考 世纪孕育出独立性和自主性， 而且是在长期模仿欧洲模型的之后才形成的。

5. Lucy Stone, _____first feminists in the United States, helped organize the American Woman Suffrage Association in 1869.

(A) the one
(B) who was the
(C) another
(D) one of the

答案：D
分析：名词结构的插入语， one of 结构， 句子谓语动词是 help， 注意 help 的用法， help do sth, help to do sth, help sb to do sth, help sb 都可以； A, B 错在数， 如果不是复数 feminists， 而是单数 feminist, 那就选 B。C 没有这种用法的。
参考译文：Lucy Stone， 美国最早的女权运动者之一， 在 1869 年帮助组织了美国女性权力协会。

6. _____ including climate, mineral content, and the permanency of surface water, wetlands may be mossy,grassy, scrubby, or wooded.

(A) Depending on many factors
(B) Many factors depending on
(C) Factors depending on many
(D) On many factors depending

答案：A
分析：现在分词作全句状语， B 的成分 depending on 和原文的 including 不能连接， on 是介词， 这里 including 的作用也是介词， 重复使用肯定不可以， C 不知道 many 的指代， D 语序混乱。
参考译文：依据气候， 矿物质的含量， 和表面水分的永久程度， 湿地可能是长满青苔的， 长满草的，长满灌木的，或者有树木的。

7. Duke Ellington’s orchestra, _____his own often complex compositions, made many innovations in jazz.

(A) he played
(B) playing
(C) that it played
(D) was playing

答案：B
分析：注意句子本身已经有谓语, made, 在没有连词的情况下, D 必错. 同时 A 中的 he 是前面的主语不能和句子连起来. C 中的 it 没有指代. 应该去调. 应该 that 已经代 Duk ***了. 这个题目中的 playing his own often complex compositions 是插入的修饰成分， 句子的伴随、原因状语。
准备考 GMAT 的朋友注意： 在 GMAT 的句子改错中， 这个句子的最优先的表达应该是把伴随成分放在句首: Playing his own often complex compositions, Duke Ellington's orchestra made many innovations in jazz. 在 GMAT 的句子改错中， 原文的中间修饰成分称为 squinting modifier, 是不严格的。
参考译文：Duke Ellington 的管弦乐队演奏了很多他本人谱写的复杂的乐章, 从而对爵士乐进行了很多革新.

8. The term “ice age” refers to any of several periods of time when glaciers covered considerably more of Earth’s surface_____.

(B) than today is
(C) than they do today
(D) that today

答案：C
分析：并列比较结构， they= glaciers， do= cover 出现了 more 找有 than 的选项， B, C， B 中的比较的成分变成了 glacier 和 today 比较， 意思不对。
参考译文：‘冰期’指的是任何一段时间， 该段时间内冰山覆盖了地球表面的相当大的部分。

9. From colonial times, United States property owners agreed to tax themselves on the theory_____ directly from services that the government could provide.

(A) property owners benefited so that
(B) why property owners benefited
(C) that if property owners benefited
(D) that property owners benefited

答案：D
分析：同位语从句 theory/ assumption/ reason that， that 作连接词， 不作句子成分。 C 的意思是疑问句了， 和主句意思不一致。
参考译文：自从殖民时代开始， 美国的拥有资产的人就同意政府征税， 因为他们相信资产拥有者从政府的服务中得到好处。

10. Helium is not flammable and, next to hydrogen, is_____.

(A) known the lightest gas
(B) lightest the known gas
(C) the lightest gas known
(D) the known gas lightest

答案：C
分析：最高级 the lightest gas 的用法， known 是过去分词后置定语； 其他选项语序混乱 B,D 都没有把 the lightest 连在一起， 错；A 的 known 脱离了名词 gas。
参考译文：氦不能燃烧， 而且， 是仅次于氢气的为人所知道的气体。

11. Wild eagles that survive to adulthood are believed _____ from 20 to 30 years.

(A) live
(B) to live
(C) they live
(D) their living

答案：B
分析：be believed to do sth 是习惯用法， A，C 都是两个谓语动词没有连接词， 错；D 从语法上说，their living 没有适当的语法成分。
参考译文：能够活到成年的野生的鹰寿命长度为 20-30 年。

12. Portland, _____, is located primarily on two hilly peninsulas overlooking Casco Bay and its

(A) which Maine's largest city
(B) Maine's largest city where
(C) is Maine's largest city
(D) Maine's largest city

答案：D
分析：同位语作插入语， 单独的名词词组就可以了； A 的定语从句缺谓语； B 多了 where， C 两个谓语动词没有连接词。
参考译文：Portland 是 Maine 州最大的城市， 主要座落在山峦起伏的两个半岛上， 面对 Casco Bay 和 Casco Bay 的很多小岛。

13. _____ widely used in the chemical industry, sodium carbonate is principally consumed by the glass industry.

(A) Despite
(B) Whether
(C) Though
(D) Except for

答案：C
分析：状语从句的省略， 还原就是：Though sodium carbonate is widely used in the chemical industry, sodium carbonate is …… 。A,D 都是介词， 不能接形容词， 要接名词。 B 的意义不对。
参考译文：虽然在化学工业广泛应用， 碘炭化合物主要消耗在玻璃工业。

14. Cells, first identified by the early microscopists, began to be considered _____ in the nineteenth century.

(A) them as microcosm of living organisms
(B) the microcosm of living organisms
(C) the microcosm of living organisms to be
(D) as which, the microcosm of living organisms

答案：B
分析：被动语态， sth be considered sth， 还原动词主动语态：consider sth to be sth， 中间的 to be 可以省略。 A 多出来 them，重复了； C 的 to be 是不完整的成分， D 是混淆定语从句。
参考译文：细胞最早由早期的微生物学者定义， 到 19 世纪的时候被认为是生物的微组成。

15. Like Jupiter, Saturn is a large, gaseous planet composed _____ of hydrogen and helium.

(A) it is mostly
(B) mostly
(C) almost
(D) both are almost

答案：B
分析：副词 mostly 的用法
almost 是几乎、差不多的意思， mostly 意思是大部分。而且 almost 修饰动词、名词等，都放在前面。
参考译文：像 Jupiter 木星一样，Saturn 土星是一个巨大的， 有气体的星球， 气体的主要成分是氢气和氦气。

16. Bacterial cultures are used commercially in the preparation of food products such that yogurt,sour cream,and vinegar.

答案：D. such that: such as
分析：举例用 such as， 惯用法， 考过多次， 还有把 such as 颠倒过来的错误或是把 such a 颠倒来混淆视听。
参考译文：细菌繁殖种群在商业上用来生产食品， 比如酸奶， 酸乳酪和醋。

17. Anyone with absolute, or perfect, pitch are able to identify by ear any note at some standard pitch or to sing a specified note at will.

答案：A. are: is
分析：主语是 anyone, 谓语动词要用单数。 Some 指的是'某'， 后面可以是单数或者复数的名词。
参考译文：任何一个有全阶音律的人都能够通过耳朵分别标准音高或者任意唱出特定音符。

18. Sea horses usually live along the shore among seaweed and other plants to which they cling to by their tails.

答案：C. cling to: cling 分析：定语从句的用法， 还原： they cling to other plants by their tails。原文中已经有 to which， 后面的 to 多余。
参考译文：海马通常生活在海边的水草或者其他的植物中， 他们用自己的尾巴牢牢附着在植物上面。

19. Babies have soft spots between the bones of their skulls, which allowing for further growth.

答案：D. allowing: allow
分析：定语从句的用法， 还原：soft spots allows for further growth。Allowing 导致定语从句无谓语动词。
参考译文：婴儿的头骨之间有柔软部分， 允许进一步生长。

20. T.S.Elot, who a poet, playwright, literary critic, and editor, was a leader of the Modemist movement in poetry.

答案：A. who, 去掉， 或者变成 who was， 不过有罗嗦之嫌
分析：定语从句和插入语的用法。只有 who, 没有 was, 导致定语从句无谓语动词。 修改以后， 出现很长的一个插入语 a poet, playwright, literary critic, and editor， 注意说的是一个人， 而不是很多人， 谓语动词是单数的。 参考译文：T.S.Elot， 一个诗人，剧作家， 文学评论家， 编辑， 是诗歌界 Modemist 运动的领袖人物。

21.The Pacific Ocean comprises almost the entire boundary western of North and South America.

答案：D. boundary western: western boundary
分析：western 作形容词修饰要前置。
参考译文：太平洋几乎构成南北美洲整个西部的边沿。

22．Established in 1948, the State University of New York is the singly largest university system in

答案： B. singly: single
分析：副词形容词用法 single 修饰的是 university system， 独立的， 单独的， 如果是副词就变成‘单独’来修饰‘最大’， 不合逻辑意思了 。 single 的一种用法, 放在最高级前面表示强调.
参考译文：建立于 1948 年， 纽约州立大学是美国最大的单独的大学系统。

23.Photography disseminates information about humanity and nature, records the visible world, and extension human knowledge into areas the eye cannot penetrate.

答案： C. extension: extends
分析： 动词并列 disseminates…records….extends….
参考译文：摄影传播人类和自然的信息， 记录可见的历史， 延伸人类的知识到达眼睛不能穿透的地方。

24.Because of their rapidly changing economically fortunes, many frontier towns of the American West underwent spectacular fluctuations in population in the nineteenth century.

答案：B. economically: economic
分析： 形容词副词混淆， 副词不能作定语修饰名词 fortunes。
参考译文：在 19 世纪， 由于它们财富改变特别迅速， 很多美国西部的边疆城镇经历了人口的巨大起伏。

25.Virtually no disease exists today for which there is no drug that can be given, neither to cure the disease or to alleviate its symptoms.

答案：C. neither: either
分析： 固定搭配 neither … nor, either…or
参考译文：基本上来说现在没有任何一种疾病是没有相应的治疗药物的， 也许治愈该疾病， 也许缓解症状。

26.Calcium is essential for blood clotting, for the action of certain enzymes, and for the normal contraction and relax of muscles.

答案： D. relax: the relaxation
分析： 词性误用 relax 是动词， 这里要名词并列 contraction and relaxation。
参考译文：钙对于以下都很重要：血液的凝固， 某些酶的发挥作用， 肌肉的正常收缩和放松

27.The large collection of the Williams College Museum of Art includes ancient and medieval art, but much exhibits are modern or contemporary.

答案： D. much: more
分析： much 不能修饰可数名词 exhibits， more 是 much 和 many 的比较级，可以用。 从语句的含义

上来看， 改成 more 比 many 合适。
学院艺术博物馆包括古代和中世纪的， 不过很多还是现代或者当代艺术品。

28.The technique of spectroscopy allows analyst of incoming light after it has been separated into its component wavelengths by passage through a prism.

答案：A. analyst：analysis
分析：passage 这里做名词，analyst of incoming light 讲不通，况且 allow sb. to do sth
参考译文：光谱分析技术使得分析光的组成成为可能， 当光通过棱住折射的时候， 分出自己的波长，显示出成分。

29. Today, fifty years after its construction, the Alaska Highway conveys 40,000 vehicles in normal year.

答案： D. in normal: in a normal
分析： 表达每年的概念一定要有 a year， 不定冠词不能少。
参考译文： 在 Alaska 高速公里建成 50 年后的今天，这条路每年来往的车辆有 40000 辆。

30.Since prehistoric times, artists have been arranged colors on surfaces in ways that express their ideas about people,the world,and religion.

答案： have been: have
分析： 主被动混淆，主语是 artists， 是人， 是动作 arrange 的发出者， 这里需要主动语态。
参考译文：自从远古时代以来， 艺术家们就安排使用色彩和面来表达他们对人， 世界和宗教的观点。

31. Few substances look less alike than coal and diamonds, yet both are fashioned from same elemental carbon.

答案： from same: from the same
分析： 没有划线的部分是正确的， 既然是 look 复数， 那么主语的复数也是正确的。 The 是放在专有名词前面的定冠词， 在此处不可省略。same 前面总是加 the 的.
参考译文： 很少有物质如同石墨和钻石这样， 看起来一点不像， 但是却来自同一元素种炭。

32.Meteorologists can program their computes to scan for a specific set of weather criteria, such as falling barometric pressure, increase cloud cover, and rising humidity.

答案： increase: increasing 分析： 并列成分 falling…, increasing…, rising 核心是名词并列 pressure, cover and humidity， increase 是动词原形， 不能作为定语修饰， falling, rising 都是分词， 可以作定语。
参考译文：气象学家能够编程序计算特殊结构的天气标准数据， 例如降低的大气压力， 升高的云层覆盖， 和升高的湿度。

33.Obsidian is formed when siliceous lava cools too rapidly to crystallized into rock-forming minerals.

答案：crystallized: crystallize

to 永远不能直接加过去分词。

参考译文：黑熠石是含硅的岩浆急速冷却结晶形成的石头状的矿物。

34.European settlers in North America moved from the Atlantic coast across 3,000 miles forests, grasslands, deserts, and mountains until they reached the Pacific Ocean.

答案： miles forests: miles of forests

分析： 名词之间的连接用 of 表示修饰从属关系

参考译文：北美的欧洲定居者从大西洋迁移了 3000 英里， 经过森林， 草地， 沙漠和山脉， 终于来到了太平洋。

35.Philosophy tries to discover the nature of true and knowledge and to find what is of basic value and importance in life.

答案：true: truth

分析：名词并列 truth and knowledge

参考译文：哲学家试图发现真实和知识的性质， 找到基本价值和生活中重要的东西是什么。

36.In this world of high technology, it is easy to forget that the most important tools ever developed for learning is still the book.

答案： tools: tool

分析： 谓语是 is, 主语要用单数 tool

参考译文： 在当今的高科技社会中， 人们常常忘记古往今来最重要的学习工具仍然是书本。

37.The element potassium makes up less than one half percentage of the human body.

答案：percentage: percent

分析：percent 的用法 ten percent of sth

参考译文：钾元素占人体成分的 0.5%不到。

38.Twenty thousand years ago a sheet of ice a thousand meters thick covered the coastal region which the cities of Vancouver and Juneau now are located.

答案：which: in which

分析：定语从句的用法， 还原：the cities of Vancouver and Juneau are located in the coastal region.

注意 B 的用法是对的， 类似 ten years old, five meter tall

参考译文：两万年前， 一层厚度为 1000 英尺的冰层覆盖着海边的区域， 这个区域如今是 Vancouver 和 Juneau 市座落的地方。

39.The Crow, Blackfoot, and Sioux tribes traditionally adorned they dwellings and costumes with colorful and highly valued beaded decorations.

答案：they: their 分析： 人称代词和物主代词的混淆
Crow, Blackfoot, and Sioux 三个部落用彩色的而且很昂贵的珠子来装饰他们的住处和民族

40. In the late 1800's, United States painter Thomas Eakins develop a broad, powerful Realist style that became almost expressionistic in his later years.

答案：develop: developed
分析： 过去时态， 时间很明显是 In the late 1800's， 过去的时间。
参考译文：在 19 世纪， 美国画家 Thomas Eakins 创造出一种宽阔的， 强有力的现实主义的风格， 该风格基本成为他晚些年代作品的表现手法。

2004 年 01 月语法题

1. The ancestors of the horse lived _____ and were about half a meter tall.

(A) years ago 60 million
(B) 60 million years ago
(C) ago 60 million years
(D) million years ago 60

答案：B
分析：考点是词组顺序问题, ago 肯定放在时间后面。
参考译文：马的祖先生活在 6 千万年前, 半米高左右。

2. The museum on Ellis Island, a former immigration station, contains documents and artifacts_____ to four centuries of United States immigration.

(A) related them
(B) related
(C) related that
(D) be related

答案：B
分析：考点是分词后置修饰, 固定词组 relate to
参考译文：Ellis 岛的博物馆, 前身是移民局, 藏有 4 个世纪多来美国移民的档案和工艺品

3. _____, particularly the oxides of sulfur, greatly increases the rate at which rust forms.

(A) The presence of air pollutants
(B) Air pollutants are present
(C) Because the presence of air pollutants
(D) Air pollutants whose presence

答案：A
分析：考点是结构上少主语. 排除 BC. D whose 从句和下文连不上.
参考译文：气体污染物的出现, 特别是 oxides of sulfur 硫化物, 很大程度上加速了锈的形成.

4. The Sun, the Moon, and Earth have magnetic fields, and_____ evidence that the stellar that extend through vast regions galaxies have fields of space.

(A) which is
(B) is
(C) because
(D) There is

答案：D
分析：and 链接一个完整的句子.B 中 sun , earth , moon 本身不能是证明.
参考译文：太阳, 月亮, 地球均有磁极. 有证明表示那些在星系中延伸空间很多的星座都具有天空.

5. The “confederation school” poets of nineteenth-century Canada were primarily nature poets, _____ a wealth of eulogies to Canadian rural life.

(A) and producing

答案：C
分析：A producing 连不上.B 中应该去掉 they, D 不是完整的从句， 缺少谓语动词. C 其实是 who produced 的分词修饰形式. 现在分词作句子的状语。
参考译文: 19 世纪加拿大的 confederation 派诗人主要为田园派诗人—其主题多为歌颂加拿大的乡村生活.

6. Since prehistoric people first applied natural pigments to cave walls, _____ have painted to express themselves.

(A) when artists
(B) artists
(C) artists who
(D) that artists

答案：B
分析： 少主语. ACD 都造成句子没有主句， 只有从句。
参考译文; 自从人类第一次开始将自然色素使用在岩洞壁上, 艺术家们就开始用绘画表达情感.

7. About 42 million bushels of oats are used annually _____ manufacture of breakfast foods in die United States.

(A) the
(B) is the
(C) in the
(D) to

答案： C
分析：除了 be used to do , 还有 be used in sth， be used for doing sth 也可以； 注意 manufacture of 的 Of 表明了 manufacture 的词性， 是名词， 不是动词。
参考译文： 在美国, 每年大约有 4200 万普尔的燕麦用于生产早餐食品.

8. Any acid can, in principle, neutralize any base, although _____ between some of the more reactive compounds.

(A) side reactions can occur
(B) the occurrence of side reactions can
(C) can side reactions occur
(D) side reactions that can occur

答案：A
分析： although 从句, 其他顺序都很乱， B 的情态动词 can 单独用， 错， 必须是 can do sth/ can be； C 倒装错， 没有倒装的环境； D 的 although 从句缺少谓语动词。
参考译文： 理论上说, 任何一种酸都可以中和任何一种主要物质, 虽然某些活跃的混合物会产生付反应.

9. Just over two-thirds of Earth’s surface is covered by wafer, _____ more than 98 percent of this water is contained in the oceans.

(A) with

答案：C
分析：后面是一个完整的句子, 故前面用 and 连词.
参考译文： 超过 2/3 的地表被水覆盖着. 其中超过 98%的是海洋.

l0. Pleasing to look at and touch, beads come in shapes, colors, and materials _____.to handle and to sort them.

(A) that almost compel one
(B) one compels
(C) that compel almost
(D) one is almost compelled

答案：A
分析：定义从句, 先行词为前面的 shapes, colors, and materials
参考译文: 珠子看着赏心悦目, 摸着圆润光滑. 其形状, 颜色, 质地让人们不由得对其进行加工,分类.

11. In 1978 the united States National Air and Space Administration selected Sally Ride _____.the first woman astronaut.

(A) who being
(B) to be
(C) and being
(D) was

答案：B
分析：select sb sth 或者 select sb to be sth 的固定句型， 注意没有 to be 其实也不错的， 可以说 select sb sth， 类似的还有 win, elect
参考译文: 1978 年, 美国 NASA 选出 Sally 为美国的第一位女宇航员.

12. Adhesions are _____ formed within the body in response to inflammation or injury.

(A) that thin bands of scar tissue
(B) they thin bands of scar tissue when
(C) thin bands of scar tissue
(D) thin bands of scar tissue able to

答案：C
分析：缺少宾语. 因后面不是从句, 排除 A. B, D 后面的 when 和 able to 都无法和 formed 连上.
参考译文; Adhesions 皮肤组织(实在不知道中文的专有名词叫什么)是因烧伤或其他受伤引起的一条薄薄的伤疤组织.

13. The planet Neptune is about 30 times _____ from the Sun as Earth is.

(A) far
(B) as far
(C) more far
(D) far that

答案：B.

下文出现了 as, 提示上面应该用 as adj as.
距离太阳是日地距离的 30 倍左右.

14. Not until the 1850's _____ a few public-spirited citizens and state legislatures seek to rescue historic buildings in the United States from destruction or alteration.

(A) both
(B) came
(C) did
(D) when

答案：C
分析：not until 在句首倒装句型, 看到词汇立刻找助动词.
参考译文： 直到十九世纪 50 年代, 一些有公益精神的市民和州立法机构才着手拯救美国的历史建筑, 以防其倒塌或被改建.

15. ----- 200 bones forming the framework, or skeleton, of the human body.
(A) Being over
(B) There are over
(C) Where over
(D) Over

答案：B
分析：There be 句型, 没什么花头, 仔细就可以.
参考译文： 200 块骨头组成了人体的骨架.

16. The world's water balance is regulated by the constant circulation of water in Liquid and vapor tom among the oceans, the atmospheric, and the land.

答案： D. atmospheric: atmosphere
分析： 前面 the oceans, 后面 the land 提示中间用名词。
参考译文：地球水平衡要求持续不断的循环， 从液态到气态， 在大洋， 空气和土地中循环。

17. The major purpose of the United States Department of Education are to ensure equal educational opportunity for all and to improve the quality of education.

答案：A. purpose: purposes
分析：后面 are 提示前面的主语为复数， 注意这里的 for all 没有错， all 指代所有人。
参考译文：美国教育部的主要目的是保障所有的人平等的教育机会，提高教育质量。

18. Massive gains in computer speed, power, and reliably have been largely due to advances in silicon technologies and manufacturing processes.

答案： B. reliably: reliability
分析： speed, power 提示后面用名词, 平行结构。
参考译文：电脑运行速度， 能力和可靠性的巨大提高主要来自于硅技术和生产技术的进步。

19. The sunflower, the official state flower of Kansas, and is widespread in the prairies of the western

答案：A. and is: is
分析：前面是主语名词, 没有必要用连词。 用连词 and 导致第一个部分没有谓语。
参考译文：向日葵，Kansas 州的州花， 在美国西部大草原分布广泛。

20. Lake Superior, part of the United States-Canadian boundary, is a largest freshwater lake in the world.

答案：C. a : the
分析：the +最高级结构， 后文 in the world 明确给出范围， 要用最高级。
参考译文：Superior 湖， 美国加拿大边境的一部分， 是世界上最大的淡水湖。

21. The snapper, a large-headed fish with a long dorsal fin, is named to its characteristic way of suddenly shutting its mouth.

答案：B. to: after/for
分析： be named after …. Be named for sth…… 此处认为用 for 表示原因更好. 注意 suddenly 不错. 后面修饰的是 shut 动词
参考译文：snapper， 一种头很大的鱼， 有很长的背鳍， 它的名字来源于它猛然闭嘴的特殊动作。
备注： 原文输入有误， 经朋友查证， 在 suddenly 后面没有逗号的； 有的版本的题目在 suddenly 后面有个逗号。

22. The aim of the decorative arts is to beautiful our surroundings.

答案：C. beautiful: beautify
分析：词性错误， to 要么是介词， 要么是不定式标志， 这里是不定式， 那么要动词， 不用形容词。
参考译文：装饰艺术的目的是美化我们的环境。

23. Modern digital synthesizers, based on microprocessors, are virtually unlimited in the number and range of musical sounds it can produce.

答案：D. it: they
分析：指代为: digital synthesizers 故用 they
参考译文：现代数字话合成器，在依靠微处理器的帮助下， 基本上在处理乐符的数量和范围方面不受限制。

24. During the years he composed, Charles Ives was isolation from the music world; none of his major works was publicly performed.

答案：B. isolation: isolated
分析：be done 被动结构；注意 compose 的用法，be composed of sth 由…组成；
参考译文：在他创作的那些年里， Charles Ives 和音乐世界是隔离的， 没有任何一个他的主要著作被

演奏过。

of therapy that attempts to eliminate conflict by alter the personality in a positive way.

答案：C. alter: altering
分析：by 后面的词性, 不可能直接加动词原型；by 是介词， 要接名词。By doing sth 表示通过…手段作。 By 主要三个用法， 完成时态表示时间； 被动语态表示动作发出者； 接动名词表示方式。
参考译文：心理分析是通过改变性格去除心理冲突的一种形式的治疗方法。

26. Globally, the 1990's stood out as the warmest decade for what we have weather records.

答案：D. what: which
分析：介词+which 从句的考点， 定语从句还原： we have weather records for the warmest decade。
参考译文：总的来说， 20 世纪 90 年代是我们有天气记录以来最暖的时代。

27. Silicon chips are reliable and cheap to produce in large numbers and are used them in computers, calculators, programmed household appliances, and most electronic applications.

答案：B. used them: used
分析：use 的宾语重复 use sth in / use sth to do / use sth for doing sth, 宾语 sth 前置为被动语态， 不能再重复。
参考译文：硅芯片可以稳定大量生产， 用于计算机， 计算器， 程序设定的家用电器， 还有几乎所有电子仪器。

28. Because its pitch cannot easily be altered, the oboe serves as the standard which by the symphony orchestra is tuned.

答案：C. which by: by which
分析：考点是介词+which 的从句结构
参考译文：由于双簧管不能轻易被修改音频， 常常用于乐队的标准调音。

29. Bursae are fluid-filled sacs that form cushions between tendons and bones and protect them while movement.

答案： D. while: 改成 in 或者 during
分析： while 链接的是分句, 必须有动词. 有时可以省略主语和 be 动词, 但是不能没有动词
参考译文：液囊中充满液体， 形成肌键与骨头之间的缓冲部分， 在移动的时候起保护它们的作用。

30. In 1916, United States suffragist Alice Paul founded the National Woman's Party, a political party dedicate to establishing equal rights for women.

答案：C. dedicate: dedicated
分析：动词变成其形容词形式后置修饰; 不修改的话就导致一个句子中两个谓语动词没有连词连接， 必

然错。

美国主张扩大选举权的 Alice Paul 成立全国女党， 一个致力于女性平等权力

31. The spice cinnamon and the drugs cascara and quinine all come from bark, the protective out layer of stems and roots of woody plants.

答案：B. out: outer
分析：多次出现的考点. 其他有如: up, low, in 等等. 这类词和 out 一样, 是介词不可以修饰名词. 必须改成 upper , lower, inner 等等
参考译文：香料 cinnamon 和药品 cascara and quinine 都是来自树皮， 树皮是木本植物根茎表面的保护外层。

32. Tunas migrate long distances over all the world's oceans and occupy tropical, temperate, and even some the cooler waters.

答案：D. some the: some of the 或者 some
分析：冠词的位置. The 永远是第一位的冠词, 它出现在其他修饰词的前面. 同时有些限定词不能同时出现修饰一个名词, 如, some 和 the. 必须中间有链接词. 比如 of
参考译文：金枪鱼在全世界各个海域漫游，出没在热带，温带，甚至温度更低的地方。

33. Taste buds, small sensory organ located on the tongue and palate, recognize four primary tastes: sweet, sour, salty and bitter.

答案：A. organ: organs
分析：前面没有冠词, 后面是单数的实义名词, 必错. 同时 buds 提示, 后面用复数
参考译文：味蕾，位于舌头和上颚的微小的感觉器官， 主要分辨四种味道：甜，酸，咸，苦。

34. Astronauts receive extensive training to prepare themselves both physically and psychologically for complexity and rigor of a space mission.

答案：D. for complexity: for the complexity
分析：the AAAAA of BBBBB 的结构， 定冠词不能省略。
参考译文：宇航员为了适应复杂的高要求的空间任务， 接受广泛的体能和心理的训练。

35. By 1900 several prominent technical institutions, including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, fashioned its own educational offerings to meet the industrial needs of the United States.

答案：B. its: their
分析：代词指代错误.
参考译文：到 1900 年， 一些著名的技术学校， 包括 Massachusetts Institute of Technology， 已经创造出自己独特的教育方案来适应美国的工业要求。

36. Some of the earliest mechanical devices were designed to raise water from streams for the

答案：D. irrigate: irrigation
分析：For 后面不应该直接用动词. The 进一步提示
参考译文：早期有些机械设备是设计从溪水中打水来灌溉作物的。

37. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 increased the territory of the United States by approximate 846,000 square miles, practically doubling the area of the United States.

答案：B. approximate: approximately
分析：approximately 副词修饰句子
参考译文：1803 年的 Louisiana 购买使得美国的疆土扩大了 846,000 平方英里， 基本上是翻倍。

38. A most useful tool for analyzing the elemental composition of fossils is the electron probe, a modify electron microscope.

答案：D. modify: modified
分析：Modify 是动词. 改成 modified 形容词才可以修饰名词。注意 a most useful tool 是正确的， 在后文没有比较的情况， a most 表示非常＝very
参考译文：分析化石成分的一个非常由于的工具是电子探测器，一种改装的电子显微镜。

39. Few substance on Earth equal the beauty of gemstones such as twinkling diamonds, green emeralds, red rubies, blue sapphires, and multicolored opals.

答案：A. substance: substances
分析：后面动词 equal 的复数形式表明前面必须是复数
参考译文：地球上少数物质能和宝石比美，例如闪闪发光的钻石， 绿色祖母绿，湛红红宝石，蓝色蓝宝石，和色彩缤纷的欧泊石。
注：祖母绿，红宝石，蓝宝石都有各种颜色的。

40. For the purposes of the fine and decorative arts, metals have been used either in their simple state and in uncomplicated alloys.

答案：D. and: or
分析：either …. or 固定句型. 大家看到 either 必确认一下后面的搭配问题
参考译文：金属在精细艺术装饰的使用中， 有时候使用纯金属，有时候使用简单合金。

2004 年 05 月语法题

chasedream 论坛托福语法区版主 likui 分析，zhoushao 翻译参考译文，其他托福区版主修正而成。版权由 chasedream 论坛独家所有，转载或引用请联系并得到本论坛许可，

1.In the late 1970's and early 1980's, the United States developed the reusable space shuttle _____to space cheaper and easier.

A. to make access
B. and making access
C. which made accessible
D. and made accessible.

答案：A
分析：从句意可以看出是不定式表目的；固定词组 make access to；
make 的用法:1 make sth sth；
2 make sth adj 或者 make adj sth 或者 make adj n that
3 make it adj that 或者 make it adj （for sb）to do
参考译文：在 20 世纪 70 年代末 80 年代初，美国开发了一种能再利用的航天飞机，使得进入太空更容易，花费更少了。

2. Genetically, the chimpanzee is more similar to humans _____.

A. are than any other animal
B. than is any other animal
C. any other animal is
D. and any other animal is

答案：B
分析：看到 more 后面应该有比较词 than，排除 C，D；A，are 在这里做不了成分，反而造成谓语冲突；B，补出 any other animal 的动词 is 正确。
参考译文：一般来说，比起其他动物，黑猩猩与人类更相似。

3._____more than 65,000 described species of protozoa, of which more than half are fossils.

A. Being that there are
B. There being
C. Are there
D. There are

答案：D
分析：there be 句型，D 项清楚明晰，其它形式都是错误的。
参考译文：已经有 65000 多种(经过科学家)描述过了的原生动物，其中一半以上是化石。

4.The Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 ___ nearly unanimously through the United States Congress.
A. passed
B. in passage
C. having passed
D. passing

答案：A
分析：很简单，句子缺少谓语。
参考译文：1890 年的 Sherman Antitrust 议案几乎无一反对的通过了美国议会。

5.Modern skyscrapers have a steel skeleton of beams and columns ___a three-dimensional grid.
A. forms
B. from which forming
C. and forming

D. that forms

分析：从句，之所以用单数，是因为 a steel skeleton of beams and columns 的中心词是 skeleton；A，造成谓语冲突，这里 have 不是助动词，是动词；B，介词+which+完整句子；C，and 没有平行并列结构与其匹配。
参考译文：现代的摩天大楼有一个梁和圆柱组成的钢制骨架，从而形成了一个三维的网状结构。

6.The average level of United States prices grew very little from 1953 until the mid-1960's when _____.

A. did inflation begin
B. inflation began
C. the beginning of inflation
D. did the beginning of inflation

答案：B
分析：when 加从句且无需倒装。
参考译文：从 1953 年到 60 年代中期通货膨胀开始这段时期，美国的平均物价水平增长一直很缓慢。

7.The basis premise behind all agricultural production is _____available the riches of the soil for human consumption.
A. to be made
B. the making
C. making is
D. to make

答案：D
分析：如第一题的分析，是 make adj. n.的用法，排除 B，C；A，用被动没有必要。
参考译文：一切农业生产的基本前提是确保土壤肥沃供人类消耗利用。

8.___to the united states House of Representatives in 1791, Nathaniel Macon remained in office until 1815.
A. Election
B. Why he was elected
C. Elected
D. Who was elected

答案：C
分析：Elected 做状语放句首，表示句子的主语 Nathaniel Macon 的被动；A，不知做能句子什么成分；B，不符合句子意思，而且造成一个句子中两套主谓宾的矛盾；D，做从句放在修饰的 Nathaniel Macon 后还可以考虑考虑。
参考译文：Nathaniel Macon1791 年被选为美国众议院代表，直到 1815 年他仍在当局（工作）。

9._____ of classical ballet in the united states began around 1830.

A. To teach
B. Is teaching
C. It was taught
D. The teaching

答案：D
分析：A，to teach of 不妥，teach 是及物动词；to do is to do 是常见句型；B，标点就否定这个选项了；C，句子谓语是 began，造成谓语冲突，排除；D，teaching 自身就是一个名词，n + of + n，【teaching：the work or profession of a teacher】
参考译文：在美国，古典芭蕾舞的教学是从大约 1830 年开始的。

10.The universe is estimated ___between 10 billion and 20 billion years old.
A. being

B. to be

答案：B
分析：estimate 的用法比较单一；
1．be estimated to be/have/cost etc
The tree is estimated to be at least 700 years old.
2．estimate something at something
Organizers estimated the crowd at 50,000.
3．estimate that
Scientists estimate that smoking reduces life expectancy by around 12 years on average.
4．estimate how many/what etc
It is not easy to estimate how many people have the disease.

参考译文：据估计，宇宙的年龄大约是 100 亿到 200 亿年。

11. A situation in which an economic market is dominated by a ____ is known as a monopoly.
A. single of a product seller
B. product single of a seller
C. seller of a product single
D. single seller of a product

答案：D
分析：通过句意可以判断。
参考译文：当一个有利可图的市场被一家卖主独占时，这种情况就是垄断。

12.____ freshwater species of fish build nests of sticks, stones, or scooped-out sand..
A. As the many
B. Of the many
C. Many
D. Many of them are

答案：C
分析：注意诸如 many，all 等的用法，有这样两种常考的结构 many of the + n / many n；
D 选项中 are 和 build 造成谓语冲突。
参考译文：很多淡水鱼类是用木棍，石头，或是挖出来的沙子筑巢的。

13.Newspaper publishers in the united states have estimated _____reads a newspaper every day.

A. nearly 80 percent of the adult population who
B. it is nearly 80 percent of the adult population
C. that nearly 80 percent of the adult population who
D. that nearly 80 percent of the adult population

答案：D
分析：见第七题分析。
参考译文：报纸出版商估计，在美国，大约有 80%的成年人每天都要阅读报纸。
14. The foundation of all other branches of mathematics is arithmetic, _ science of calculating with numbers.
A. is the
B. the
C. which the
D. because the

C，不知做何成分，做从句亦缺少谓语；D，表因果不符合句意。B 这里

参考译文：数学的其他分支的基础是算术，（这是）一门计算数字的学科。

15.Nylon was ___the human-made fibers.
A. the first of which
B. what the first of
C. it the first of
D. the first of

答案：D
分析：A，B，C 中的 which, what 和 it 都不能指出其合适的句中成分，不是无法指代，就是冗余；D 选项，主谓宾清清楚楚。
参考译文：尼龙是第一种人造纤维。

16.The male cicada sound is made by specialized structures on the abdomen and which apparently serves to attract females.

答案：C：apparently
分析：注意 and 的平行并列结构，and 后应该有谓语和 is made 并列，而不应该是从句。
参考译文：雄蝉的叫声是腹腔的一种特殊结构发出的，不用说，它是用来吸引雌蝉的。

17.Televisions are now an everyday feature of most households in the United States, and television viewing is the number one activity leisure.

答案：D：leisure activity
分析：这题有难度，A，everyday 是 adj.放在不定冠词后修饰名词是可以的；B，most 是大部分的意思，不用加 the；这题 C 也有可能是错的，viewing television 动名词做主语，谓语用 is，常考的；而 activity leisure 也未尝不可，名词修饰名词；但是又想选 D 的缘故可能是要这样考虑 television viewing is the activity 而不是 television viewing is the leisure
参考译文：在美国，电视现在已经成为大多数家庭的一个平常的特征，并且看电视也成为了第一大娱乐活动。

18.Bacteria are one of the most abundant life forms on Earth, growing on and inside another living things, in every type of environment.

答案：C：other
分析：another 后面跟单数名词，表示三者以上的概念。
参考译文：细菌是地球上形式最丰富的物种之一，他寄生再另一生物体表或体内，再任何环境下都是这样。

19.Fluorine is a greenish gas too active that even water and glass burn in it.

答案：B：so
分析：【so + adj. that+ 从句】固定句型。
参考译文：氟是一种浅绿色气体，特别活泼，甚至水和玻璃都可以在里面燃烧。

20.In general, novels are thought of extended works of prose fiction depicting the inner and outer lives of their characters.

to produce an idea, name, suggestion etc by thinking】句中显然不是这个意思，主是物，若改成主动句，那么这句其实是 people think of novels as extended works
参考译文：一般说来，小说被看作是散文的延伸，对其（作品里的）人物进行内部心理和外部生活的描述。

21.Metabolism is the inclusive term for the chemical reactions by which the cells of an organism transforms energy, maintain their identity, and reproduce.

答案：D：transform
分析：介词 + which +完整句子；这个从句的主语是 the cells of an organism，而判断其单复数要看中心词，这里中心词是 cells，所以从句谓语应该是复数。
参考译文：新陈代谢是许多生物反应的概括，通过它，组织中的细胞来传递能量，保持独立和繁殖。

22.Although most petroleum is produced from underground reservoirs, petroleum occurs in a varieties of forms at the surface.

答案：C：variety
分析：由 C 选项之前的 a 可以判断，这里应该用可数名词单数 variety
参考译文：虽然大多数石油是地下沉淀积累产生的，但是地表仍可见多种形式的石油。

23.A musical organ can have pipes of two kinds: flue pipes that work like a flute and reed pipes that operate on same principle as a clarinet.

答案：D：on the same
分析：【the same---as---】的固定用法，少了 the；又有 on the principle of---按原理
参考译文：管风琴有两种类型的音管：flue 管(flue 没找到合适的解释)演奏起来像长笛，簧管和单簧管演奏的原理是一样的。

24.The Land Ordinance of 1784 divided the western lands belonging to the United States into territories, each to be govern temporarily by its settlers.

答案：C：governed
分析：仅通过简单的结构判断，从画线部分前后就可知这里 govern 应该改成动词被动形式；be 是系动词，govern 是动词，不用被动则造成冲突；temporarily 是个副词，后置于动词之后修饰该动词，所以还是判断改成动词的被动形式；【（be）done + by +doing】这个结构在托福中可谓是真理。
参考译文：1784 年（颁布）的土地法把属于美国的西部地区分成了（一个一个的）州，每一个都被当地的居民临时管辖着。

25.If there is too much pituitary hormone of too few insulin, the amount of sugar in the blood rises abnormally, producing a condition called. Hyperglycemia.

答案：B：little
分析：单从 insulin 的数量上就可以做出选择，不难，前面也有 too much 的暗示。(根据生物学原理，胰岛素分泌少才导致高血糖）
参考译文：（意译）若是有很多脑垂体下分泌出荷尔蒙而有很少的胰岛素，血糖就会上升很快，这种现象叫做高血糖。

26.The care of children during their years of relative helplessness appears to have being the chief incentive for the evolution of family structures.

答案：C：been
分析：have 在这里做助动词，而不是“有”的意思，用过去分词 been
参考译文：在孩子相对无助的年龄阶段所对他们的关怀似乎成了家庭结构演变的主要动因。

27.It was not until the 1920's that pollution came to be viewed by many as a threat to the health of live on Earth.

答案：D：lives
分析：live 可以做动词，副词，形容词，就是不能做名词；这里应该是 life 的复数。
参考译文：直到二十世纪二十年代，污染才被大多数（人）视为威胁地球上生命健康。

28.Platelets are tiny blood cells that help transport hormones and other chemicals throughout the body, and it play a role in clotting blood.

答案：C：they
分析：it 无从正确指代，本应改指代 platelets 的；或者简单的从 play 这个未画线的动词的数上就可以判断。
参考译文：血小板是很微小的血细胞，他能帮助荷尔蒙和许多化学物质运输到整个身体，并且在凝血中也起了很重要的作用。

29. Until the twentieth century, pendulum clocks were calibrated against the rotation of earth by taking astronomically measurements.

答案：D：astronomical
分析：measurements 是名词，修饰名词应该用形容词，astronomical 天文学的 adj.
参考译文：直到二十世纪，（意译）摆钟才通过天文方面的方法被校准，从而摆脱了地球自转的影响。

30.The rapid growth of the world's population over the past 100 years have led to a great increase in the acreage of land under cultivation.

答案：A：has
分析：主语 The rapid growth of the world's population over the past 100 years 其中心词就是 of 之前的 growth，所以谓语的数量上存在问题，改成 has；这种 of 并有复杂修饰的结构只要判断中心词来确定谓语的数。
参考译文：在过去的 100 多年里，由于人口迅速增加，使得耕地面积（意译）也得到了极大增长。

31.In the eighteenth century, the Pawnees, descendants of the Nebraska culture, lived in villages sizeable on the Loup and Platte rivers in central Nebraska.

答案：C：sizeable villages
分析：看到 C 选项，名词后面接原本修饰其名词的形容词，词序错误，托福语法中还确有这种“低级语法”。
参考译文：在十八世纪，内布拉斯加文明的后裔，波尼族人住在内部拉斯加州中部靠近 LOUP 和普拉特河的一个很大的村庄里。

32.The attraction of opposite charges is one of the force that keep electrons in orbit around of nucleus

答案：B：forces
分析：one + the (修饰 n 部分) n.(pl)；再看后面的 that 引导的从句修饰 force，从句的谓语用复数形式，这也可以辅助判断。
参考译文：异性相互的吸引力是电子能够沿着轨道绕原子的中子运动的一个作用力。

33.Of every the major traditions of wood carving, the one that is closest in structure to the tree is the crest pole made by the Native Americans of the Northwest coast.

答案：A：Of the
分析：of 放在句首做“整体范围”讲，后面的 the one 是一个部分；every 是代词，我们可以举个同样是代词的结构来说明，of he the major friends 这样就一下看出问题了吧，这里之所以要删掉 every，因为这里表整体范围，而 every 指单个。
参考译文：在（一些）主要的传统木雕艺术品中，最接近树的结构的是由（居住在）西北海岸的美国本地人制作的顶状撑杆。

34.Many of the fine-grained varieties of sedimentary rocks known as shales yield oil when distilled by hot.

答案：D: heat
分析：hot 和 heat 是常考的一对词。 B 没错，过去分词来说明 rocks 的 yield 已是谓语了吧，再不能改为 are known 了，而介词 by 后只加形容词显然是不对的。
参考译文：许多纹理细密的不同的沉积岩被认为是泥板岩，当通过加热蒸馏是能产油。

35.In 1820 there were only 65 daily newspapers in the united states, which total daily circulation of perhaps 100,000.

答案：C：with
分析：which＋不完整句子，这里做从句缺少谓语，改成 with + 名词短语比较合适。
参考译文：在 1820 年，美国仅有 65 中日报，每天总共发行月 100,000 份。

36.The Milky Way galaxy includes the Sun, its planets, and rest of the solar system, along with billions of stars and other objects.

答案：B：and the rest
分析：【the rest of： what is left after everything or everyone else has gone, been used, dealt with, or mentioned】固定用法
参考译文：银河系包括太阳和他的行星，以及太阳系的其他部分，还有几百亿的星星和其他物质。

37.Some of sharpshooter Annie Oakley’s exploits with a gun are almost unbelievable when it comes to accuracy, speed of firing,and endure.

答案：D：endurance
分析：看到 D 选项前的 and 就要敏感了，不管是托福还是 GMAT；accuracy，speed 和 endure 意在平行并列，但是题中 endure 是动词，所以改成名词形式。
参考译文：当提到准确性，开火的速度，及持久性，神枪手 Annie Oakley's 用枪的一些事迹是难以置信

的。

fossils indicates the scorpion may had been among the first land animals.

答案：C：have been
分析：may 作为情态动词，后面的助动词 have 应该用原形。
参考译文：古代化石的迹象表明蝎可能是第一批陆地动物。

39.Jetties, piers designed to aid in marine navigation, are constructed primary of wood, stone, concrete, or combinations of these materials.

答案：B：primarily
分析：这里 primary 意在修饰动词 construct，但是它是形容词，要改成副词形式。
参考译文：防波堤，一种突堤被用来支援海上航行，主要是由木头，石头，混凝土或这些物质的组合建造的。

40.The Barnes Foundation in Merion, Pennsylvania, was chartered in 1922 to promotion art education by providing art classes and by establishing a publishing program.

答案：B：promote
分析：to do sth 不定式表目的；这里 to + 名词显然不行。
参考译文：在麦立昂，即宾夕法尼亚，巴恩斯基金会于 1922 年被许可，通过开办艺术班和建立一个出版业的项目来提升艺术教育。

黄金规则一

一个句子有且只有一个谓语；如果非要有另外一个谓语，则必须同时有连词、关系代词、关系副词；一个句子如果有连词、关系代词、关系副词，那么这个句子应该有两个谓语，并且两个句子分别有自己的谓语。

黄金规则二：

在时间、条件、让步、方式等状语从句中，如果从句主语与主句主语一致，并且从句的谓语构成中含有 be 动词，那么从句的主语和谓语中的 be 动词可以同时省略。

2004 年 08 月语法题

1. In tile philosophical school of pragmatism, -----certainty and there are no absolutes.

(A) there is no

(B) is there not

(C) neither

(D) no

答案：A
分析：连词 and 连接前后两个句子，后句已经完整，选项中只有 A 能保证并列句子完整性。
参考译文：在实用主义 tile 学派看来，绝对和必然都不存在。

2. The femur, or thighbone, is -------in the human body.

(A) the bone is longest

(B) the longest bone that

(C) the longest bone

(D) that of which the longest bone

答案：C
分析：根据黄金规则一，题干中主语、谓语齐全，若出现连词、关系代词、关系副词，必定还有一个谓语，反之亦然。而 A 中有谓语 is 但是没有连词，B.和 D 中有关系代词 that 但是没有谓语。
参考译文：大腿骨，也称股骨，是人体中最长的骨头。

3.------- different kinds of beans are cultivated throughout the world.

(A) Many

(B) Of the many

(C) There are many

(D) Many are the

答案：A
分析：同上道理，根据黄金规则，C、D 错。B 缺少主语。
参考译文：很多种不同的豆类植物被栽培于世界各地。

4. A major source of rock salt is domes, ------of rock salt embedded in surrounding layers of earth.

(A) are that vertical cylinders

(B) that vertical cylinders

(C) cylinders are vertical

(D) vertical cylinders

答案：D

分析：根据黄金规则，A、C 有谓语动词，但是两句之间没有连词、关系代词、关系副词，错。B 中有
，但是没有谓语动词（注意 embeded 是及物动词的被动语态，不可能单独出现作为谓
作为关系代词时，必须紧跟先行词，之间不可能出现逗号。 题干部分 A major source
已经是一个完整的句子，逗号之后，要么有连词连接句子，要么只能是个词组，
名词短语做宾语同位语。
参考译文：岩盐的主要来源是 domes，一种藏于地表层的岩盐垂直柱体。

5. Hot springs are one of the most characteristic features of areas of recent volcanic activity, although----- in other areas less abundantly.

(A) also to have occurred

(B) their occurrence also

(C) also occur

(D) they do also occur

答案：D
分析：前半句完整，后句出现连词 although. 根据黄金规则，后句必须有自己的主语、谓语。显然只有 D 主语谓语齐全。
参考译文：温泉是近世火山活动区域的最典型特征之一，尽管其在其他地区也会少量出现。

6. Soap operas, a type of television drama series, are so called because at first they were ---such as soap manufacturers.

(A) commercial companies by sponsored

(B) companies commercial by sponsored

(C) sponsored by commercial companies

(D) companies commercial sponsored by

答案：C
分析：语序题，such as 的前面必然是名词，只有 C 符合。同时，被动语态， 只有 were sponsored 也就是 C 符合。
参考译文：肥皂剧，一种电视系列剧，之所以被称作肥皂剧是因为起初它们是由肥皂制造商等商业公司提供赞助的。

7. In the early 1900's, Albert Einstein showed---, under special circumstances, matter and energy can be converted into one another.

(A) in which

(B) that

(C) what

(D) there are

答案：B
分析： B 里面的 That 作宾语从句的连接词。
参考译文：在 20 世纪早期，Albert Einstein 指出物质和能量在特定条件下能相互转化。

8.------in the United States began in the eighteenth century, when individuals, merchants, and colonial governments loaned money to one another.

(B) When banking

(C) It was banking

(D) Banking was

答案：A
分析：后面的壮语从句已经完整，因此只需看主句。主句中已经有谓语 began，根据黄金规则，B 多了关系副词 when；C、D 有第二个谓语，缺少关系代词、副词、连词。
参考译文：美国银行业兴起于 18 世纪，当时个人、贸易商、殖民地政府之间相互借款。

9. By performing specific motions, forager honeybees are able to recruit ---------to gather at a recently discovered food source.

(A) while their nestmates

(B) so that their nestmates

(C) their nestmates

(D) their nestmates are

答案：C
分析：to gather 是动词不定式，不能做谓语。因此，题干中只有一个谓语 are。根据黄金规则，A 有关系副词，但是没有第二谓语，错。D 有第二谓语但是没有连词、关系代词、副词，错。B 中出现 so that 结构，首先 recruit 这里是及物动词，后面没有宾语，错；其次，so that 之后应该是完整的句子，这里显然错。
参考译文：觅食蜜蜂通过特殊的动作，能够把他们的伙伴聚集到新发现的食物源。

10. Although the chemical elements niobium and tantalum are not quite ----------zirconium and hafnium, the differences between them are slight

(A) as similar

(B) as similar as

(C) similar than

(D) that similar

答案：B
分析：as similar as 结构， C 必须是比较 结构。
参考译文：尽管化学元素铌和钽与锆和铪不是非常相似，但是它们的差别很小。

11. ------both safety and reliability have always been primary goals of the railway mechanical engineer.

(A) Railroad history

(B) Railroad history includes

(C) Throughout railroad history

(D) In railroad history there are

有第二个谓语，但是没有连词、关系代词、副词，错。
参考译文：在整个铁路历史上，安全性和可靠性一直是铁路机械工程师的主要目标。

12. The trumpet is-----of most dance and jazz bands.

(A) a part is important

(B) partly important

(C) what part is important

(D) an important part

答案：D
分析：考点为 of 用法。通常出现的是 of 前后均为名词，表示从属关系。Important of 的形式显然错误。
参考译文：小号是大多数舞会和爵士乐队的一个重要部分。

13. Most whole milk undergoes homogenization, -------hot milk is pumped through valves to break up and permanently disperse the fat globules.

(A) a process

(B) which process

(C) a process in which

(D) which is a process

答案：C
分析：考点为同位语结构。主句完整，a process 做 homogenization 的同位语，后面的定语从句 in which 修饰 process。
参考译文：大多数全脂奶经过了均化过程，在这个过程中热牛奶通过阀门，被打散并最终消除脂肪球。

14. A lingua franca is any auxiliary language, -------a rudimentary kind, used as a medium of communication between people who speak different languages.

(A) of which usually

(B) which usually of

(C) is usually of

(D) usually of

答案：D
分析：插入语。题干中已经有一个谓语 is（注意 used as…及后面的部分是宾语补足语），根据黄金规则，A、B 有关系代词但是没有第二个谓语，错。C 有第二个谓语但是没有连词、关系代词、副词，错。
参考译文：混合语是指任何一种辅助语言，通常是一种比较初级的，用来作为讲不同语种的人们之间交流的中介。

15. In 1865 the astronomer Maria Mitchell became ----appointed to the faculty of Vassar College.

(A) as the first woman

(B) the first woman was

答案：C
分析：become 是及物动词，A 错。根据黄金规则，B 出现第二个谓语但是没有关系代词、副词、连词，错。D 的形式有谁见过？
参考译文：1865 年，天文学家 Maria Mitchell 成为第一个被任命为 Vassar 学院教员的女士。

16. Reptiles are found on land and in water, but they cannot alive in frigid climates because they need the Sun's warmth to give them energy_

答案：B，alive>>live
分析：考点为形容词与动词混用, alive 是形容词，live 是动词。
参考译文：爬行动物常见于陆地和水中，但是无法生活与恶劣的气候下，因为他们需要太阳的温暖为其提供能量。

17. Stone tools began to be replaced around 6,000 years ago by metal tools, who were used to build instruments and simple machines.

答案：B，who>>which
分析：who 只能指代人，which 只能指代物
参考译文：大约 6000 年前金属工具开始取代石器，被用来制造设备和简单的机器。

18. One of the most famous structures in the world, the Statue of Liberty is widely considered a inspiring symbol of hope and freedom.

答案：C，a>>an
分析：单词发音为元音开头的单词之前应该用 an
参考译文：自由女神像作为世界上最著名的建筑之一，被广泛视为鼓舞人心的希望与自由的标志。

19. Buses were developed at the beginning of the twentieth century to compete with streetcars by providing flexibility greater in routes.

答案：D，flexibility greater>>greater flexibility
分析：考点为词序颠倒，形容词应在名词之前
参考译文：公共汽车在 20 世纪初发展起来，并以更灵活的行车路线与电车竞争。

20. Abundant rainfall or irrigation is necessary during the early grow period of coffee, but dry conditions during ripening produce beans with the best flavor.

答案：B，grow>>growing
分析：考点为动词、形容词混用，动词 grow 不能当作 period 的修饰成分的。
参考译文：在咖啡的生长早期，丰沛的雨水或灌溉是必要的，但是成熟期里干燥的条件会给咖啡豆带来上佳的口味。

21. There was at least 2,000 years ago that inhabitants of the Northwest Coast of North America first for obsidian.

分析：考点是 it 引导的强调句型；把 there 改成 it 即可。
参考译文：至少在 2000 年前，北美西北海岸线的居民就已开始进行黑曜石的贸易运输。

22. The simplest polymers are created when pressure or heat causes small molecules alter slightly and link together in a long chain.

答案：C
分析：考点是不定式的固定搭配；cause small molecules to alter and (to,可省略) link together…。
参考译文：最简单的聚合体是在压力或热量导致一些小分子发生轻微的变化并且连成一个长长的分子链时生成的。

23. A Canadian Prime Minister must have the supportive of a majority of the members of the Houseof Commons to remain in office.

答案：A
分析：考点是同根形容词与名词的混用；将 supportive 改为 support 即可。
参考译文：加拿大的总理必须获得国会下议院议员们的大多数支持才能留任。

24. The Ashcan school of painting concentrated on ordinary --even ugly--city scenes, rendering they in straightforward, conventional styles that bordered occasionally on illustration.

答案：B
分析：考点是宾格人称代词与主格人称代词的混用，动词后的人称代词须用宾格；将 they 改为 them 即可。
参考译文：“垃圾桶”绘画学派集中刻画那些普通—甚至是丑陋--的城市场景，对它们用直白的、传统的、偶尔接近于插图的风格来进行描绘。

25. By the end of the 1950"s, the suburban population of the United States totaled 60 million, approximately equivalence to the urban areas of the country.

答案：C
分析：同根形容词与名词的混用；将 equivalence 改为 equivalent；完整的表达为 the suburban population of the United States totaled 60 million, (which was) approximately equivalent to the urban areas of the country.
参考译文：到了 50 年代末，美国市郊的人口已达 6000 万，大致相当于市区人口总数。

26. Because it is often dependent of the conditions of crystallization, the composition of the minerals in a rock can be important in determining the rock's geologic history.

答案：B
分析：考的是定贯词的使用，应在 of 后加 the，限定为岩石的 crystallization；Because 后面的 it 指代 the composition；此类题一直是难点，建议用排除法做。
参考译文：由于岩石内矿物质的组成结构经常受岩石结晶时的条件状况，因此这些矿物质的组成结构在

分析岩石的地理历史中能起到重要作用。

e diseases that habitual infect only those persons living within certain geographical limits.

答案：A
分析：考的是形容词与副词的混用，动词前应用副词修饰；将 habitual 改为 habitually，用于修饰谓语动词 infect。
参考译文：地方病是一种习惯性地感染居住在一定地域范围内人群的疾病。

28. Regional geography examines, on a regional basis, the ways in which the people local interact with the environment of the area where they live.

答案：C
分析：考的是词序，定语性质的形容词大多数情况下放在名词前面；将 the people local 改为 the local people 即可。
参考译文：区域地理学研究的是，在地域基础上，当地人与他们所处的地理环境之间相互作用、相互影响的方式。

29. The Mobile River and its tributaries, which flow south to the Gulf of Mexico, form most important river system in Alabama.

答案：D form most>> form the most
分析：考的是定贯词在最高级中的使用；由于句末的 in Alabama 明确了比较的范围，因此题目中的最高级应与 the 搭配使用，即在 most 前加 the。
参考译文：向南流入墨西哥湾的 Mobile 河以及它的支流，构成了阿拉巴马洲最重要的水系。

30. Beneath the surface of the ocean there lies a hidden world inhabit by plants and animals we rarely see.

答案：C inhabit>> inhabitted
分析：考的是用来修饰名词的后置过去分词结构， 修饰名词 a hidden world；将 inhabit 改为 inhabited, 全句的后半部分也可视为一个定语从句结构，即 there lies a hidden world (that is) inhabited by plants and animals。
参考译文：在海平面的下面，有一个被隐藏的世界，那里居住着我们很少很看到的动植物。

31. Advertising's primary objective is to presell a product, that is, to convince consumers to purchase an item before they are actually see and inspect it.

答案：D 多余了 are， 删除就可以。
分析：。考查句子完整性。They 指代 consumers， before 是句子连词，后面应该是个完整句子。如果有 are, 应该是被动语态，但是 see 明显不是被动语态，所以，删除 are 即可；see and inspect 是并列的动词谓语。
参考译文：广告的主要目的是预售一项产品，也就是说，去说服消费者购买一件他们并未事先看到和检查的商品。

32. Fats and fixed oils are greasy or waxy substance that ill their pure state are normally tasteless,

B substance>> substances
分析：考点是名词的单复数；that 引导的定语从句修饰 substance, 由于从句中 are 为复数形式，因此其逻辑主语 substance 也因用复数形式，改为 substances；从句中的 in their pure state 为插入语。
参考译文：脂肪和固体油是油脂性的，蜡状的物质，在纯净状态中，他们一般是无色无味道的。

33. Of all the elements in the Earth's crust, oxygen is known to be the more common.

答案：D more>> most
分析：考点是最高级的使用；由于有 Of all the elements 对比较范围进行了限定，因此要用最高级，将 more 改为 most；全句也是一个倒装结构，正常的语序是 Oxygen is known to be the most common of all the elements in the Earth’s crust.
参考译文：在地壳的所有元素中，氧被认为是最多的。

34. In microphotography, processes photographic are used to reproduce text or illustrations on film in sizes requiring magnification for reading or viewing them.

答案：A processes photographic>> photographic processes
分析：考点是语序；photographic 用来修饰 processes 时应放在前面，此外，后面紧跟的 are 也提示主语的中心词是复数形式的 processes, 而不是 photographic。
参考译文：在微缩摄影术中，通过摄影过程来制作胶片上的文字和图示，这些文字和图示需要放大才能阅读。

35. The round, hard-shelled nuts of the macadamia tree grow in clusters and are covered with husks what split when the nuts are ripe.

答案：C what>> that
分析：考点是 what 与 that 的混用；what 不能作为引导词引导定语从句，必须改为 that；在本题中，that split when the nuts are ripe 作为定语从句修饰 husks。
参考译文：澳洲坚果树上的圆形、有坚硬外壳的坚果成堆生长，并且被外壳所包裹，这些外壳在坚果成熟时会裂开。

36. The United States Social Security Act, enacted in 1935, contained three major programs a retirement fund, unemployment insurance, and welfare grants for local distribute.

答案：D
分析：考的是同根名词与动词的混用；local 后应跟名词，将 distribute 改为 distribution。
参考译文：颁布于 1935 年的美国社会安保法案包括三个主要方案，分别是退休基金、失业保险和针对地方分配的福利保障。

37. The light produced by lasers is in general far more monochromatic, powerfully, and coherent than that from any other light source.

答案：B powerfully>> powerful
分析：考点是并列结构；powerfully 改为 powerful 后，与 monochromatic 以及 coherent 形成并列结

构，共同作为表语。
参考译文：从激光产生的光普通而言要比其它任何光源所产生的光要来得更加色彩单调，强烈以及连

38. Nineteenth-century United States artist John La Farge was the premier interior designer of his time, receiving commissions for church interiors, private houses, and mural.

答案：D mural>> murals
分析：考点是名词的单复数形式；与 mural 并列的 interiors 以及 private houses 均为复数形式，因此应改为 murals, 从句意上理解也应是复数。此外，A 选项中的 premier 是修饰 designer, 而不是修饰 interior。
参考译文：19 世纪的美国艺术家用 John La Farge 是他那个时代的顶级内部设计师，受委托进行教堂内部、私人宅楼和壁画的设计。

39. During first ten years of the Space Age, which began in 1957, more than 500 artificial satellites were rocketed into orbit around the Earth.

答案：A first>> the first
分析：考的是定贯词的使用；first 要与限定词连用，比如，the first, his first。
参考译文：在始于 1957 年的太空时代的头 10 年内，有超过 500 颗的人造卫星被送上环绕地球的轨道。

40. Settlers streamed into Connecticut River towns in so large numbers between 1765 and 1790 that they nearly doubled the population of Hampshire County, Massachusetts.

答案：A so>> such
分析：考点是 such…that 与 so …that 的区别，such 后要跟名词结构，而 so 后面要跟形容词结构。题中的 large numbers 是名词结构，因此要将 A 改为 such。
参考译文：1765 年至 1790 年之间，如此大量的移民涌入 Connecticut River towns, 以至于其数量几乎是位于马萨诸色州的 hampshire country 人口数的两倍。

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2004 年 10 月语法题

1. Inertial navigation,---- a vital role in space exploration, employs devices called accelerometers to measure accelerations of spacecraft.

(A) it plays

(B) which plays

(C) which it plays

(D) in which plays

答案：B
分析：which 引导的非限定性定语从句； 整个句子的谓语动词是 employs; A 导致句子两个动词谓语没有连词，错； C which 和 it 在从句作主语重复；D 作从句，没有主语。
参考译文：惯性导航，在太空探索中起了很重要的作用，使用被称作加速器的装置来测量太空船的加速度。

2. ----- they rely on external sources of warmth, amphibians in cool regions hibernate through the Winter

(A) Because

(B) By reason of

(C) Due to

(D) Since that

答案：A
分析：because 引导原因状语从句，后面是完整句子。
参考译文：因为它们依赖于外部的热源，所以在寒冷地区的两栖动物通过冬眠来过冬。

3. In 1846 --- agreed upon the boundaries separating what would become Washington and British Columbia.

(A) when the Canadian and United States governments

(B) the Canadian and United States governments which

(C) with the Canadian and United States governments

(D) the Canadian and the United States governments

答案：D
分析：句子中出现谓语 agreed，缺少主语成分，故 D 正确。
参考译文：在 1846 年，加拿大人和美国政府在两国分界线这个问题达成一致，将形成华盛顿州和 BC 省。

4. Prized for centuries for their beauty, roses are probably the world's --- plants.

(A) cultivated ornamental most widely

(B) ornamental widely cultivated most

(C) most widely cultivated ornamental

(D) widely ornamental most cultivated

答案：C
分析：考的是名词前修饰成分的顺序， most 修饰的是 widely， 最广泛，所以，A， B， D 语序不对。
参考译文：几个世纪以来因为它们的美丽而被珍视，玫瑰可能是世界上最广泛种植的装饰性

5. In area, Montana is the fourth largest state in the United States,---- it ranks forty-fourth in population.

(A) nor

(B) in spite of

(C) how

(D) but

答案：D
分析：后半句有转折的意思，并且是完整句子，所有要用转折连词 but。In spite of 不能连接句子。
参考译文：在面积上，蒙大拿是美国第四大州，但是在人口数量上它排行第四十四位。

6. Larch and spruce trees ---- in bogs and wet areas of the northern United States.

(A) found

(B) are found

(C) have found

(D) finding

答案：B
分析：被动语态
参考译文：落叶松属和云杉树被发现在美国北部的沼泽和湿地地区。

7. Ostrich eggs are larger ----of any Other living animal; they may be 150 mm long and 127 mm wide and have a shell 1.97 mm thick.

(A) than those

(B) of those

(C) those that

(D) than

答案：A
分析：比较级 larger 后面要有 than，those 指代 Ostrich eggs，这里是 n of n 的用法。
参考译文：鸵鸟蛋比现存任何动物的蛋都要大，它们可能长 150 毫米，宽 127 毫米，并且有一个厚 1.97 毫米的外壳。

8. Although rain falls throughout most of the world, in Antarctica, and in a few other places, ------- precipitation occurs as ice and snow.

(A) and all

(B) all

答案：B
分析：从属连词 although 应该连接两个句子，后半句主语，谓语都已出现，所以只能选一个定语来修饰主语。A 多余连词 and；C 多余 where， D 多余主谓结构 it is。
参考译文：虽然在世界上大部分地区都有降雨，但是在南极洲和少数其他地区，所有的降水都是以冰和雪的形态发生的。

9. ---- to learn about human origins and evolution, the physical anthropologist studies fossil remains and observes the behavior of other primates.

(A) Because trying

(B) Do they try

(C) There is trying

(D) In trying

答案：D
分析：in doing….. 表示手段。。Try to do sth 表示尝试作，逗号后面已经是完整句子，前面要么是连词连接的句子，要么是词组。A，Because 应该连接句子，但是没有句子，错； B 没有连词，错；C 没有连词，错。
参考译文：为了了解人类起源和进化，物理考古学家研究化石残余和观察其他灵长类动物的

10. ---- where the American craft movement seems to have flourished most vigorously, partly through its association with the Prairie School of Architecture.

(A) Was the Midwest

(B) The Midwest as

(C) It was the Midwest

(D) The Midwest being!

答案：C
分析：该句中 it 是形式主语，真正的主语是 where 后面的从句，由于主语太长，放在前面就会头重脚轻，所以，用形式主语 it 来代替。
参考译文：美国工艺运动看起来最繁荣，部分上是通过与建筑学大草原学校学派联合发起运动的地方就是中西部。

11. ---- as taste is really a composite sense made up of both taste and smell.

(A)To which we refer

(B)What do we refer to

(C)That we refer to it

(D) What we refer to

答案：D
分析：句子谓语动词是 is，此题考点为主语从句。AB 可以排除，C 中，that 不做任何成分，没有意

义，但是 it 作为主语从句中的宾语，没有明确指代是什么。D，what 做从句中 refer to 的宾语，符合主

参考译文：我们所提到的味觉实际上是一种由味觉和嗅觉混合在一起的感觉。

12. Lorraine Hansberry's play A Raisin in the Sun was ---- to be produced on Broadway.

(A) the first drama that all African American woman

(B)an African American woman whose first drama

(C)an African American woman's drama that first

(D) the first drama by an African American woman

答案：D
分析：常考结构 the first…to do； B 里面的 whose first drama 部分应该是定语从句的结构，但是没有谓语动词，错；C 同样错，A 用了 that 但是没有从句的谓语动词，也错。
参考译文：Lorraine Hansberry 的剧本《太阳下的葡萄干》是第一个由美籍非洲女人在百老汇创作的剧本。

13. When changes in the tilt of the Earth relative to the Sun shift the location of South America's warmest zone,---- with it.

(A) the rains go

(B) as go the rains

(C)which the rains to go

(D) and the rains going

答案：A
分析：全句缺主语和谓语，A 合适； 逗号之前的部分，是 when 引导的状语从句，后面应该是主句。
参考译文：当地球倾斜的变化与太阳在南美最温暖地区的移动相关的时候，降雨也与之相匹配。

14. The United States government shares governmental powers with the states under the federal system.---- by the United States Constitution.

(A) established it

(B) which established

(C) and established

(D) established

答案：D
分析：分词做状语。由于 establish 与主语是被动的关系，所以要用过去分词。逗号之前的部分是完整的主谓结构，所以逗号之后，A 多余 it, it 无法作为正常句子成分； B 是从句，但是没有谓语动词，错；C and 没有相应的并列成分。
参考译文：在联邦体制下，被美国宪法建立的美国政府与州共享政府权利。

15. A challenging new area in inorganic chemistry is ---- the role of transition metals in the biochemical catalysts called enzymes.

(A) that of understanding

(B) to have understanding

答案：A
分析：A，名词结构，that 普通代词，同比较级里 that of 的惯用法。
B，语法错误 C，分词带宾语不要加定冠词 D，割开了动宾结构，而 understanding 不能直接带宾语从句。
参考译文：在无机化学中一个新的挑战领域就是理解过渡金属在被称作酵素的生化催化剂中的作用。

16. The hermit crab, a crustacean that uses an empty shell as a portable refuge to cover its soft abdomen, changes shells as grows.

答案：D as grows>> as it grows
分析：改为 as it grows. 这里 as 为 conj 连词，译为随着。。。表示时间上同时发生。
参考译文：寄居蟹，一种使用空贝壳盖在它的柔软的腹部来作为便携式避难所的甲壳类动物，随着生长而换壳。

17. In the mid-1960's many artists began to working outdoors on a large scale, making the landscape rather than the studio their arena.

答案：B working>> to work
分析：begin to do/begin doing，固定用法。
参考译文：在 19 世纪六十年代中期，许多艺术家开始了大规模的户外工作，制作出了风景画而不是在工作室中的作品。（此题题目有问题，D 也不对）

18. Electoral politics in the United States has been dominated by two political parties since the administer of George Washington.

答案：D administer>> administration
分析：词义的混用， administer(管理者)应该改为 administration（政权，政府）, 比如现在的美国政府是 the Bush Administration。
参考译文：在美国的选举政治自从乔治.华盛顿执政以来已经被两个政党所主导。

19. Art Deed, a style of design popular in the 1920's and 1930's, was used primarily in furniture, jewel, textiles, and interior decoration.

答案：C jewel>> jewelry
分析：此处并列结构，要求行业并列，应该用集合词 jewelry.
参考译文：艺术性为，一种设计风格流行于二十世纪二十年代和三十年代，主要被用在家具，珠宝，纺织和内部装饰。

20. Initially introduced in 1852, the gyroscope consists a spinning device, usually in the form of a wheel, that exhibits strong angular momentum.

答案：B

分析：改为 consists of sth. 由... ...组成. 同时还有 consist in sth. 存在于……都是固定搭配。
年被采用，回旋议是由一个旋转装置，通常以轮子的形式，展现出强的角动

21. The membrane surrounding a single-celled animal or plant or any individual cell in a multicellular organism is important in the respiratory and nutritionally processes of that cell.

答案： D nutritionally>> nutritional
分析： nutritionally processes 改为 nutritional process, 副词不可修饰名词
参考译文：覆盖在单细胞动物或植物，或者是任何多细胞生物体的单个细胞外的膜，对该细胞的呼吸和营养过程很重要

22. In the nineteenth century, moving from crowded Britain to relatively sparsely populated North America were seen by many British as an act of patriotism.

答案： C were>> was
分析：were 改为 was，moving 单个动名词的动作做主语，谓语用单数
参考译文： 1 9 世纪，从拥挤的不列颠迁移到人口想对稀少的北美没许多英国人看作是一种爱国主义行为。

23. The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States regulates the right of the government to search a citizen's personal and property.

答案： D personal>> person
分析：personal 改为 person。And 前后词性一致。搜身体和财产。看懂了句子，不难。The right to do something, to 没有错
参考译文：美国宪法的第四修正案规范了政府搜公民身体和财产的权利

24. The color and pageantry, keen rivalry, and high level of competition both contribute to the great worldwide interest in the Olympic Games.

答案： C both>> all
分析：both 改为 all。多于两个名词做主语，用 all, 不用 both.
参考译文：精彩和壮观，激烈的对抗和高水平的竞技都是全世界对奥林匹克运动会的兴趣的原因。

25. Although have there been better singers and actresses than Ethel Waters, none typifies the rise from rags to riches more dramatically than she.

答案： A have there>> there have
分析：改为 there have. 没有任何理由在这里用倒装句。Than she 没错。＝than she does. Typify,代表，动词
参考译文：虽然有比 Ethel Waters 更好的歌手和演员，没有人比她更显著的代表了从穷人到富人的崛起

26. The college that became Harvard University, the oldest institution of higher learning at the United States, was founded in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1636.

．国家，城市，前面用 in．注意，在大学：at the university!!句子谓语动词是 was

参考译文：成为哈佛大学的学院，美国最老得好等教育机构，成立于 1636 年 Cambridge, Massachusetts

27. In a eclipse of the Sun, the regions of umbra experience total eclipse and those of penumbra, partial eclipse.

答案： A
分析：改为 an. experience 作动词，没有错。
参考译文：日食中，暗影的区域历经全食和那些半影，即偏食

28. Paleoanthropologists examine fossil remains of extinct primates, while physical anthropologists concern with ethnology study the behavior of primates in their natural settings.

答案： B
分析：改为 concerning, 在逗号后面的部分，while 作连词，后面应该是个完整句子，study 作谓语，concerned 分词作后置定语修饰主语 physical anthropologists
参考译文：古人类学家研究绝种的灵长类的化石遗物，而关注动物学的 physical 人类学家研究自然环境下灵长类的行为

29. Most ocean waves are generated by wind current that agitate the water's surface.

答案： C current>> currents
分析：改为 currents 单数可数名词不能单独存在。看到后面的 agitate 下面没有划线，有利于解题。
参考译文： 大多数洋流是被激起水面的风流引起的

30. Some seeds are viable, or capable of growing into healthy plants, for only a few days after fall from the parent tree.

答案： D fall>> falling
分析：改成 falling， 介词 after 后面不能接动词原型
参考译文：在从母树上掉落一段时日后，某些种子可以或者能够长成健康的植物。

31. Statistics indicate that approximate every 22 years--within a range of 3 to 4 years--a major drought occurs in the United States.

答案： B approximate>> approximately
分析：表大约时 approximate 要用副词形式,改为 approximately。这个 approximately 曾经考过很多很多次了。
参考译文：统计结果显示大约每 22 年美国就会发生一个 3 到 4 年长度的大旱灾。

32. The work of Sarah Oarne Jewet, care-nineteenth-century writer, reflects a concern in the alienating consequence, of condustrialization and urbanization.

D condustrialization>> Industrialization
，与 urbanization 相对应。
的作品反映了对 工业化和城市化孤立结果的担心

33. Seismic waves generated by an earthquake or large explosion can be recorded thousands of kilometer from their source.

答案： D
分析：用复数 kilometers e.g. 10 hours
参考译文：由地震或大爆炸产生的地震波可以在震源几千公里外被记录下来

34. After the United States became independent, the cure of more fertile lands drew steadily New Englanders into the Ohio Valley and the British colony of Upper Canada.

答案： C drew steadily>> steadily drew
分析：副词位置不对。动词后面接宾语时，副词要放动词前面或整个动宾结构的后面，也就是说副词不能放在谓语和宾语之间，改为：steadily drew, or: drew New Englander steadily into
参考译文：在美国独立后，对更多肥沃土地的向往稳定的吸引新英格兰到 Ohio 山谷和上加拿大的英属殖民地。（美国东北角几个州被称为 New England）

35. Found in all oceans the various species of electric rays use the charge they can generate for both stunning prey or warding off predators.

答案： D or>> and
分析：both….and 固定搭配
参考译文：在所有的海洋中可以发现，很多电射线物种用它们产生的电来击昏猎物，和赶走捕食者。

36. Barium is a soft, heavy, silvery white metallic element that readily reacts with another elements to form useful compounds.

答案： C another>> other
分析：改成 other。 another 后面只能接单数名词
参考译文：B 是一种柔软的，重的，银白色的金属元素，很容易和其他元素发生反应生成有用的化合物

37. Among the most complex crystals are that of silicon dioxide, which has seven different structures at various temperatures and pressures, the most common being quartz.

答案：B
分析：改为 those，指代 crystals.后面的 which 指代 silicon dioxide,所以用单数 has
参考译文：在最复杂晶体中有二氧化硅的结晶体，二氧化硅在不同温度和压强下有 7 种不通结构,最常见的是石英。

38. Animals have to cope with and control physical and chemical processes that do not necessarily act to benefit of the animal.

答案： D to benefit>> to the benefit of
在这里做 vi. 而 benefit 本身可作 n.。所以 to 多余。我觉得这个应该是改成 the 的结构。Act 作不及物动词，表示 to perform a specified function
参考译文：动物必须处理并控制不是一定会对它有益的物理和化学过程

39. By 1810 the 23 towns of Hampshire County, Massachusetts, had reached a remarkable uniform of economic development as well as population density.

答案： C uniform>> unification
分析：C。 D 没有错误。这边表示递进也是可以的。C 才是大错。同意是 C，uniform 常用还是制服的意思，应该改成 unification。
参考译文：到 1810 时，H 国的 23 个镇已经达到了显著的经济发展和人口密度的统一。

40. With more than half the world's annual yield of 50 million tons of soy beans, an important source of protein, is grown in the United States.

答案：A
分析：改为 more than。谓语动词是 is, 被动语态，整个句子缺主语。
参考译文：作为一种重要的蛋白质来源，世界大豆年产量 5 百万吨的一半以上是在美国种植的

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参考
答案：
1--10 ABDAD BDCDB
11-20 DCDBD CDCBA
21-30DCDCB CDCDA
31-40 CBADC BDCBB

2005 年 01 月语法题【改错部分】

16. In the eighteenth century, quilting became a common technique in the American colonies for make of coverlets sewed in floral and geometric designs.

答案：C->改为 making
测试点：介词＋宾语
分析：for doing sth 为了作某事，介词 for 后面不能接动词原型 make，需要改成 doing。
参考译文：在 18 世纪的时候，在被子上面绣花变成了一种常见的技术， 用来在床罩上面绣花和几何图案。

17. The computer's complex circuitry is miniaturized inside silicon chips, wafer-thin silicon crystals with circuits electronic etched onto them.

答案：C->改为 electric circuits
测试点：形容词修饰顺序
分析：形容词修饰名词通常都放在名次前面， eg； a red apple； anything, something 除外。
参考译文：电脑的复杂的回路微缩在硅芯片里面，就是刻蚀了电路的薄薄的硅片。

18. Centrifuges are widely use to separate liquids having different densities or to separate solids from liquids.

答案：A->改为 used
测试点：动词的被动语态
分析：be used to do sth 是 use 的被动用法
参考译文：分液漏斗广泛用于吧不同密度的液体分开或者把固体和液体分开。

19. There is ample evidence of that about 700 million years ago, glaciers reached well into what are now tropical regions.

答案：B->改为 that
测试点：定语从句
分析：定语从句的连接词 that 前面多了 of，of 只能出现在 which 前面
参考译文：有足够的证据表明， 在 7 亿年前，冰山深入到达过现在的热带地区。

20. Mathematics is a tool that can help solve problems and lead to new developments in other fields, such as space flight, medical, and architecture.

答案：D->改为 medicine

后面接并列的形式， flight, architecture 都是名次， medical 是形容词， 错误， 改为

参考译文：数学是用来帮助解决问题的工具，在其他领域可以带来新发展，比如飞行，医药和建筑。

21. The meter of the English poetry is determined by accented syllables rather by the quantities of vowels.

答案：C->改为 rather than by
测试点：固定搭配
分析：并列结构 by sth rather than by sth，后面的 by 可以省
参考译文：英语诗歌的节拍是由重读的音节决定的而不是由元音的数量决定的。

22. In the nineteenth-century United States, it was assumed that growth, change, and progressive derived mainly from individual effort and competition.

答案：B->改为 progress
测试点：词性
分析：groth, change and_____三个名次才能并列，progressive 是形容词，词性不对
参考译文：在 19 世纪的美国，成长，改变和发展被认为是主要来源于个人的努力和竞争。

23. Swelling of the mucous membranes, cause by irritants, allergies, or infections, may block the nasal passages, making breathing difficult.

答案：A->改为 caused
测试点：过去分词修饰
分析：句子的主谓分别是 swell may block，中间的部分 cause 没有和 may block 用连词连接， 说明是修饰成分，再看到 by 说明是被动，所以修改为 caused by；making 是现在分词结构修饰动词谓语， 没有错误。
参考译文：由刺激、过敏、或者感染带来的粘膜的肿大，可能阻塞鼻子内部的通道，带来呼吸困难。

24. The spearmint plant, which grows to about three feet height, has stalkless leaves and lax, tapering spikes of flowers that are usually pink or lilac.

答案：B->改为 high 或者 in height
测试点：固定用法
分析：a feet long, two feet wide 等都是这样的用法
参考译文：剑薄荷，一般长到 3 英尺高，有没有梗的叶子和松散的逐渐尖细的钉子行状的花，常常是粉红色或者淡紫色。

25. Germ theory defined precisely how diseases affect tissues and described their passage from one

答案：D->改为 another
测试点：单复数
分析：from one to another，another 可以单独使用；other 单独使用必须加 s 或者加名词 other people, the others；their 指代 diseases，没有错误，单数 passage 是抽象含义，传播，不是具体的“通道”的意思。
参考译文：病菌理论精确的定义了疾病如何影响组织，描述了疾病如何从一个生命体转移到另一个生命体。

26. The rings of the planet Uranus consists primary of boulder-sized chunks of dark matter, averaging about one meter in diameter.

答案：A->改为 consist
测试点：谓语动词的数
分析：主语 the rings 是复数，谓语动词 consist 应该用复数。
参考译文：天王星的环的主要组成是形体巨大的黑色物质，直径平均在一米左右。

27. George Inness' rending of distance and atmosphere raised his art above the ordinarily realism of nineteenth-century American landscape painting.

答案：D->改为 ordinary
测试点：形容词、副词修饰区别
分析：realism 是名次，需要形容词来修饰；副词修饰动词或者形容词。
参考译文：George Inness 对距离空间的处理使得他的艺术成就高于 19 世纪美国疆域绘画的一般的显示主义。

28. Not much is it known about the details of the development and the acquisition of primate communication, especially in the wild.

答案：A->改为 is
测试点：主谓结构
分析：全句出现两个主语 much 和 it，肯定有一个多余，删除 it 就可以了。
参考译文：灵长类动物，特别是在野外的，如何发展如何得到交流的过程不怎么为人所知。

29. Although Alaska is the state in the United States with the largest area, Texas is the one that is divide(divided) into the largest number of countries.

答案：divide->改为 divided
测试点：被动语态
分析：【注：拿到的题目是没有划线的】Although….area 是状语从句，没有发现错误；主句主谓结构

是 Texax is the one that is …..that is 是定语从句，is 和 divide 两个动词并列出现，必然有一个错误，改成被动语态，就没有问题了。
参考译文：虽然阿拉斯加是美国最大的州，德克萨斯被分出最多的郡县数量。【注：怀疑 countries 是的误写，否则意思不通】

30. Much of the early European colonist in North America remarked on the profusion of birds, animals, and fish.

答案：A->改为 Many
测试点：词义
分析：【题目有问题，colnist 应该加上 s】 colonist 是殖民者，不能用 much 来指代，much 只能指代不可数名次。
参考译文：很多在北美的早期的欧洲殖民者记录了鸟类，动物和鱼类的丰富多样。

31. The dancer and choreographer Twyla Tharp grew up in Los Angeles, California, and hers childhood included comprehensive training in music and dance.

答案：B->改为 her
测试点：物主代词性质误用
分析：hers 是名次性物主代词，不能接 childhood，形容词性物主代词 her 才能接名词。
参考译文：舞蹈家编舞家 Twyla Tharp 在加州洛山基长大，她的童年就包含了很多复杂的音乐和舞蹈培训。

32. Telecommunication systems involve the transmission of sound, pictures, words, and other types of information by electronic means, include radio signals and satellite relays.

答案：D->改为 including
测试点：词性
分析：include 是动词原形，没有连词导致句子有两个谓语 involve，include，所以肯定错误，改成介词 including 就没问题了。
参考译文：电信系统使用了声音、图片、语言和其他种类的电子信号，包括无线电信号和卫星信号。

33. In addition to being the state capital, Albany is a focal point of trade, ship, and commerce in upstate New York.

答案：D->改为 shipping
测试点：词意
分析：ship 表示单独的具体的船，shipping 表示航运，是抽象的，才可以和 trade，commerce 这样的抽象名词并列。
参考译文：除了作为纽约州府，Albany 是纽约上州买卖、航运、商业的中心。

34. Like bats, dolphins use echolocation---pulses of high-frequency sound---both to find prey and for

答案：C->改为 to
测试点：并列结构词性
分析：both….and….前后应该是并列成分 to find prey and to explore；同样。
参考译文：象蝙蝠一样，海豚使用声纳－高频音－来寻找猎物、探索他们的环境。

35. The American zoologist Dian Fossey conducted field studies of wild gorillas that disproved old beliefs that gorillas were violence and aggressive.

答案：D->改为 violent
测试点：词性
分析：and 前后连接的应该是并列的成分，词性也应该一样，所以 violence 修改为 violent 和 aggressive 并列。
参考译文：美国生物学家 Dian Fossey 对野生的猩猩进行了现场的研究，否定了认为猩猩暴力和有威胁的古老想法。

36. Delaware is the only state which the legislature can amend the state constitution without the approval of the voters.

答案：B->改为 state in which
测试点：定语从句
分析：如果不加介词，which 在定语从句里面不作任何成分，从句已经是一个完整的句子了，加上介词 in，就成为状语修饰，正常顺序是-> the legislature can amend the state constutition in Delaware。
参考译文：在 Delaware 州，立法机构可以不经过选民投票就修改州宪法。

37. The subcutis layer of the skin contains fat and muscle that insulate internal organ and act as an energy reservoir for the body

答案：C->改为 organs
测试点：复数
分析：organ 是普通名次，要么有惯词，要么有复数
参考译文：皮肤下层有脂肪和肌肉，把内部器官分隔开，也起着身体能量储存库的作用。

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PP Test 1 语法题笔记

Test 1 1~143

1. Most doctors of the Colonial period believed _____ was caused by an imbalance of humors in the body.

A. in disease
B. that disease
C. of disease
D. about disease

答案：B
分析：动词 believe 的用法：直接加 that 引导的宾语从句。这里 that 为连接 adv.，在句中不作任何成分，其后接完整句。
参考译文：大多数殖民时期的医生认为疾病来源人体内不平衡的体液。

2. In 1976 Sarah Caldwell became _____ at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City.

A. she was the first woman to conduct
B. the first woman conductor
C. the woman was first conducting
D. the woman conducts first

答案：B
分析：缺宾语，答案中只有 B，D 可以作宾语，但 D 的语序不对。
参考译文：1976，Sarah Caldwell 成为在第一个在纽约 Metropolitan Opera House 演出的演奏家。
补充: 常考 the first/second/… one to do sth

3. On January 7, 1955, Marian Anderson became _____ to sing a major role at New York City's Metropolitan Opera House.

A. the first African American
B. the first African American was
C. she was the first African American
D. when the first African American

答案：A
分析：缺宾语，C, D 都不能作宾语。一句话中只能有一个谓语，而 B 中有 was，句中出现两个谓语，一定错。
参考译文：1955 年 1 月 7 号，Marian Anderson 成为在第一个在纽约 Metropolitan Opera House 担任主唱的美籍黑人。

4. Perhaps the most significant postwar trend was the decentralization of cities throughout the United States, _____ when massive highway-building programs permitted greater suburban growth.

A. and accelerated a phenomenon
B. a phenomenon that accelerated

C. accelerating a phenomenon which,
D. the acceleration of which phenomenon

分析：考的是同位语结构，a phenomenon 是 the decentralization of cities throughout the United States 的同位语。A 中 and 为 conj.，后面应该连接一个完整的句子，但缺主语，错；C 中语序混乱，错； D 中 of which 作为介词宾语，后面应该接一个完整句，但只有一个 phenomenon 主语，句子不完整，错。
参考译文：可能战后最重大的趋势就是美国城市的分散化，当大规模高速公路建设项目容许了更大程度的发展郊区，这个现象更被促进了。
补充: accelerate/ accomplish/ achieve/ evolve 都可以是 vi.不接宾语

5. Ronald Reagan had served two terms as governor of California before _____ President.

A. he became
B. when becoming
C. became
D. did he become

答案：A
分析：before 为状语从句引导词 conj，后面一般引导一个完整的句子。B 同时出现两个状语从句引导词，错；C 缺主语；D 应该为正常语序，选项中使用了倒装句式，错。
参考译文：里根在成为美国总统之前连续两届担任加州的州长。

6. _____, domesticated grapes grow in clusters, range in color from pale green to black, and contain sugar in varying quantities.

A. Their botanical classification as berries
B. Although their botanical classification as berries
C. Because berries being their botanical classification
D. Classified botanically as berries

答案：D
分析：句子的主语是 grapes , 后面是平行结构 grow…, range…, and contain…。空格后的句子已完整，那么空格处就应该是同位语，状语从句，分词等修饰成分。A 中 Their 指代不明，而且 classification 和 berries 也不相符，错；B 中 Although 为 conj.，后面应该是完整句，错；C 中 Because 为 conj.，后面应该是完整句，错。
参考译文：培植的葡萄的植物分类跟浆果是一样的，它们成串的长在树上，颜色从灰白色到黑色，并且包含由不同数量的糖份。

7. The cymbal is _____ in the military band and is also frequently used in modern orchestral music.

A. a basic instrument
B. basic instrument
C. how basic an instrument it is
D. as an instrument is basic

答案：A
分析：instrument 可数，前面应该有限定词 a。and 前为一简单句。
参考译文：铙钹在军乐队里是一个基本的乐器，而且还经常在现代管弦乐里使用。

8. In instrumentalist philosophy, ideas and knowledge are exclusively functional processes: they are of significance only _____ instrumental in the development of experience.

A. as they are
B. are they
C. there are
D. are

答案：A
分析：两个谓语需要有一个 conj.来连接。一个句子中出现 2 个谓语且没有连接词就一定错。
参考译文：在乐器演奏家的哲学里面，思想和知识是专有排外性的功能性的过程。他们的重要意义仅限于在经验发展的过程中，用于乐器演奏。

9. _____ either by cooling or by depriving the fire of oxygen, and most do both.

A. Working fire extinguishers
B. Fire extinguishers that work
C. Fire extinguishers work
D. The work of fire extinguishers

答案：C
分析：空格中缺主谓。A 中没有谓语；B 中 that 多余，因为句中只有一个谓语；D 也没有谓语。
参考译文：灭火器的通过冷却或者减少火中的氧气的方法工作的，大多数时候两个方法都会用到。

10. The introduction of mass-production methods enabled many people _____ and gave them an unprecedented amount of mobility.

A. to purchase their own automobiles
B. their own to purchase automobiles
C. to their own purchase automobiles
D. own their automobiles to purchase

答案：A
分析：为固定结构 enable sb to do sth.
参考译文：规模生产方法的产生，使得人们能够买自己的车，并获得了空前的灵活性。

11. Frances Perkins, _____ of the United States cabinet, served in the cabinet as secretary of labor from 1933 to 1945.

A. the first female member
B. was the first female member
C. the first female member who
D. of whom the first female member

答案：A
分析：主语同位语结构。B 中多了一个谓语 was，因为后面已经有一个谓语动词 served, 一个句子中出现 2 个谓语且没有连接词就一定错; C 中 who 多余，用法也不正确；D 中 of whom 多余，不是定语从句，考的是同位语结构。
参考译文：Frances Perkins，是美国内阁的第一为女性成员，她从 1933 到 1945 年在内阁担任劳工部秘书。

12. When _____ to dough and heated, carbon dioxide is released, causing the dough to rise.

A. is added baking powder

答案：D
分析：When 为状语从句引导词；语序应该为正常语序，A，C 错；B 语序混乱，明显应该用被动形式，而且有固定结构 add to。
参考译文：当把烘烤用粉加到面团里加热的时候，会释放出二氧化碳，使得面团涨开。

13. _____ the percentage of individuals with similar traits in succeeding generations, geneticists use the theory of probability.

A. The calculation of
B. To calculate
C. Is calculating
D. Calculated

答案：B
分析：to calculate,这里用不定式表示“目的”，前半句的逻辑主语是 geneticists，只有 B 符合要求；A 中只有主语，句子不完整。
参考译文：遗传学家运用概率的理论来计算在后代中拥有相似特点个体占有的百分比。
补充: 如同 A 的形式, 逗号前面就是一个名词短语, 然而正确的句子里, 名词短语要么作为主语的同位语, 要么本身是主语, 如 11 题. 否则就是脱离句子成分, 成为错误.

14. Big-band jazz relies on fixed arrangements, where _____ than one instrument playing some of the parts, rather than on improvisation.

A. is more
B. whenever more
C. there is more
D. more

答案：C
分析：where 引导状语从句，后面缺主谓。
参考译文：大型乐队爵士依赖于固定的安排，其中演奏相同部分音乐的乐器超过一个，而不是现场发挥。

15. Because of _____ diversity, seven separate groupings or divisions of algae have been established by botanists.

A. them
B. so that
C. those
D. their

答案：D
分析：those 是泛指，这里应该用 their 来特指 seven separate groupings or divisions of algae。
参考译文：因为海藻们的不同特性，植物学家把他们分成 7 个不同的组别或分支。

16. Chromosomes are regarded today as the major carriers of genetic material, _____ of DNA and various types of protein.

A. consisting

答案：A
分析：分词作状语。如果用 consist 的话，应该用个 conj.后面加个完整的句子。
参考译文：染色体现今被认为是主要的遗传物质携带者，这些遗传物质由 DNA 和各种各样的蛋白质组成。

17. The leopard seal is the only pinniped _____ preys on penguins and other seals.

A. that normally
B. of which it normally
C. normally
D. that it normally

答案：A
分析：句中出现 is 和 preys 两个谓语动词，一定是个复合句；用 that 引导定语从句，pinniped 为先行词，that 后为不完整句。
参考译文：美洲虎海豹是仅有的捕食企鹅和其他海豹的鳍足类动物。

18. _____ “nova” means new, novas are actually stars that have existed for a long time and suddenly flare into brilliance.

A. That
B. Why
C. Although
D. It is

答案：C
分析：空格后有 2 个完整句，空格处需要一个 conj.
参考译文：尽管 nova 意味着新的，但其实新星们是存在了很久而突然闪耀出光辉的恒星。

19. Because Mars is farther from the Sun than _____, Mars takes longer to complete a revolution.

A. Earth is
B. is from Earth
C. what is Earth
D. is it Earth

答案：A
分析：比较结构的对称性：Mars is farther …… than Earth is，is 后省略了 from the Sun
参考译文：因为火星比地球离太阳要远，火星绕太阳转一圈的时间要比地球长。

20. A social system is _____ of social relations that draws the behavior of its members toward the core values of the group.

A. a complex network
B. how a complex network
C. a complex network and
D. a network that is complex

中的从句只有主语，句子不完整，错；C 中 and 作为连词，后面缺谓语，错；D 错，

参考译文：社会系统就是一个社会关系的复杂网络，这个网络里把成员的行为方式向核心价值观靠拢。

21. Bubbles, flaws, and other irregularities diffuse the light that passes through stained glass, _____ the glass sparkle.

A. which making
B. and making
C. making
D. to making

答案：C
分析：空格前的句子结构完整，这里的分词作状语。A 中用 which 来引导非限制性定语从句，而句中无谓语，错；B 中 and 作为连接词，而 and 后的句子不完整，没有谓语，错；D 错，不定式的结构应该是 to do.
参考译文：气泡，裂纹和其他的不规则会使光线穿过受损的玻璃时发散开，使得玻璃闪闪发光。
补充: stained glass 常指教堂的彩色玻璃

22. Fog is common near _____ inland bodies of water and along coasts in temperate zones.

A. there are large
B. large
C. either large
D. where large

答案：B
分析：A 使得句中出现两个谓语动词，且中间无连接词，错；C 应该是 either… or…结构，但句中没有出现 or；D 中 where 引导的句子不完整，错。
参考译文：雾通常在靠近大型内陆水体和沿着温和地带边缘的地方发生。

23. The portrayal of everyday life in the objects of folk art makes it _____ valuable source of history.

A. and a
B. so that a
C. a
D. is a

答案：C
分析：make 结构，make+n.1/pron+n.2/adj.
参考译文：描述日常生活的民间艺术品使它们本身成为有价值的历史来源。

24. _____ by the United States government's Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Consumer Price Index compares current costs of goods and services with past costs.

A. To prepare
B. As it prepared
C. When preparation
D. Prepared

答案：D
分析：由后半句可以知道句子的逻辑主语应该是 Consumer Price Index, 而且空格后是 by，所以应该用

参考译文：消费者价格索引是美国政府劳工统计部完成的，它把现在的物品价格跟以前的做了比较。

25. _____ carries the genes, which determine the hereditary characteristics of the cell or organism.

A. The chromosome
B. The chromosome that
C. Whereas the chromosome
D. There is a chromosome

答案：A
分析：该句是非限制性定语从句，前半句已经有谓语和宾语，缺主语，选 A。
参考译文：染色体携带了遗传物质，这些遗传物质决定了细胞和生物体的遗传特性。

26. _____ directly with most metals to form compounds called carbides.

A. Carbon reacting
B. Carbon reacts
C. The reaction of carbon
D. When carbon reacts

答案：B
分析：从句意来看，called 在这里不是谓语动词，而是分词做后置定语：…… which are called carbides.空格中缺主语和谓语，选 B。
参考译文：碳直接跟大部分金属反应而形成碳化物的化合物。

27. Meteorites are slowed down by Earth's atmosphere, but if they are moving _____, they can form a crater on impact.

A. enough fast
B. fast enough
C. so fast enough
D enough are fast

答案：B
分析：enough 的用法，固定顺序：adj.+enough
参考译文：陨石受地球大气阻挡而慢下来，但如果他们移动的足够快，他们能在撞击后形成一个大坑。

28. Located at the upper end of each_____ an adrenal gland, an integral part of the endocrine system.

A. kidney which is
B. kidney is
C. kidney being
D. kidney

答案：B
分析：该句为简单句，而且使用了倒装形式，原句为：An adrenal gland, an integral part of the endocrine system is located at the upper end of each kidney.

参考译文：肾上腺是内分泌系统的一个完整的部分，它位于肾的上端。

29. About 75 percent of all cadmium is used for cadmium plating of _____ such as iron and steel.

A. easily corroded metals
B. metals are easily corroded
C. corroded metals that easily
D. how easily metals corroded

答案：A
分析：B 中的 are 多余，否则句中出现两个谓语，错；C 中的 that 引导定语从句，而从句缺谓语，错；用法错误，of 后一般接名词。
参考译文：75%的所有镉金属都用来对类似铁、钢的容易腐蚀的金属进行镉镀膜了。

30. An atom is a basic structural unit of matter, the smallest particle of an element _____ into chemical combination.

A. that can enter
B. can it enter
C. when entering it can
D. that enters can

答案：A
分析：that 引导定语从句，element 为先行词。the smallest particle of an element 是 a basic structural unit of matter 的宾语同位语。
参考译文：原子是物体的基本结构单元，是元素形成化学组合特性的最小的颗粒。

31. All the major cities of the United States, _____ the cities of the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, began as centers of trade.

A. and to include
B. which including
C. included
D. including

答案：D
分析：两个逗号之间是插入语，这里分词作状语，不能用谓语动词。
参考译文：包括大湖区和墨西哥峡谷的美国所有主要城市都是以贸易中心的模式发展起来的。

32. Settled by English Puritans in 1630, Boston became _____ .

A. the capital of the Massachusetts Bay Colony
B. the Massachusetts Bay Colony its capital
C. it was the capital of the Massachusetts Bay Colony
D. so that the capital of the Massachusetts Bay Colony

答案：A
分析：缺宾语。B 语序混乱；C 中出现两个谓语动词，错；D 中 became 仍然没有宾语，so that 多余，错。
参考译文：波士顿在 1963 年被英国清教徒定址，并曾是马萨诸塞州湾殖民地的首都。

33. Navigators on ships and aircraft use a compass to determine _____ they are heading.

A. the direction in which

答案：A
分析：空格前缺宾语，空格后是个完整的句子，只有 B 能满足。prep+which 作为介词宾语，后面接完整的句子。
参考译文：船和飞机的领航员通过指南针来确定他们航行的方向。

34. A condenser is a heat exchanger _____ steam or vapor loses heat and returns to liquid form.

A. what
B. in which
C. in whose
D. that

答案：B
分析：空格前后都是完整的句子，选项中优先选择 prep+which。prep+which 作为介词宾语，后面接完整的句子。
参考译文：冷凝器是一种热交换器，蒸气或水汽在里面失去热量，变回液体状态。

35. Published in 1957, John Cheever's first novel, The Wapshot Chronicle, earned _____ the National Book Award.

A. that he had
B. him
C. was his
D. to him

答案：B
分析：双宾语结构：sth. Earn sb sth。 类似的还有 gain/win
参考译文：John Cheever 的第一部小说 The Wapshot Chronicle 于 1957 年，并为他赢得全国图书奖。

36. As seen from the Earth at night, _____ planet Jupiter ranks third among the planets and stars in maximum brightness, after Venus and Mars.

A. when the
B. in which the
C. the
D. and the

答案：C
分析：空格后句子完整，此处缺限定词。
参考译文：晚上从地球上看去，行星木星在行星恒星最大亮度等级中排名第三，排在金星和火星的后面。

37. _____ produces a crimson glow in a vacuum tube and is used extensively in advertising displays.

A. Neon that
B. When neon
C. Neon

D. There is neon

B 中 When 多余，D 中出现两个谓语动词。
参考译文：氖能在真空管里释放出深红色的光芒，并被广泛的在广告显像里应用。

38. Chaparral consists of _____ stunted by short, wet winters followed by long, dry summers.

A. are trees and shrubs
B. how trees and shrubs
C. trees and shrubs have
D. trees and shrubs

答案：D
分析：of 后接名词，首先排除 A 和 B。C 中有个动词 have, 后半句中有动词 follow, 两句之间没有连接词，一定错。
参考译文：丛林由树和灌木组成，短的、潮湿的冬天和随后的长的干燥的夏天阻碍了它们的生长。

39. The Monroe Doctrine of 1823 was _____ of United States policy concerning the activities and rights of European powers in North and South America.

A. when a statement
B. as a statement
C. a statement
D. to a statement

答案：C
分析：缺宾语。A,B,D 中的 when, as, to 多余。
参考译文：1982 年的门罗主义是针对南北美欧洲集权的行为和权利的美国政策的表述。

40. _____ to stand in a warm place, it sours because of the presence of bacteria that convert milk sugar into acid.

A. When milk is allowed
B. When is milk allowed
C. Milk, when allowed
D. When milk allowed

答案：A
分析：B 不应该使用倒装；C：如果是插入语的话,后半句中不应该出现 it；D 中由句意 allow 应该使用被动形式。
参考译文：当牛奶持续的放在温暖的地方，细菌的出现把牛奶的糖转化成酸，因此它就发酸了。

41. While play is important at all levels of human development, _____ takes on particular significance when children are five and six years old.

A. it
B. and
C. which
D. because it

答案：A
分析：缺主语。it 在这里作为形式主语。

参考译文：比赛对各个层次人的发展都是重要的，尤其是当小孩 5、6 岁大的时候，意义重大。

42. During the second and third years of life, children gain _____ over their bodies.

A. control increasing
B. increasing to control
C. control is increasing
D. increasing control

答案：D
分析：缺宾语，而且应该是 adj.修饰名词，只能选 D。
参考译文：在生长的第二第三年，小孩们对自己的身体控制能力增强了。

43. All brass instruments use a mouthpiece _____ into a long cone-shaped tube.

A. is inserted
B. that inserted
C. that is inserted
D. and inserted

答案：C
分析：that 引导一个定语从句，mouthpiece 为先行词。A 出现两个谓语动词，错；B，D 应该用被动；
参考译文：所有的铜管乐器都用一个放在长锥筒形管里的吹嘴。

44. _____ as children that most people first come in contact with myths.

A. When
B. It is
C. There are
D. That is

答案：B
分析：强调句型。It is …… that……
参考译文：大多数人第一次接触神话故事是在孩提时代。

45. By the mid-twentieth century, United States presidential staffs, _____ had numbered fewer than ten a century earlier, numbered in the hundreds.

A. as
B. that they
C. which
D. and

答案：C
分析：非限制性定语从句，只有 which 能引导非限制性定语从句
参考译文：到 20 时间中期，美国的总统部官员达到了几百个，而在一个世纪前，还屈指可数呢。

46. In 1966 only 60 percent of all five year olds in the United States attended kindergarten, _____ in 1985 almost 82 percent did so.

A. with
B. which
C. whether

D. while

分析：整个句子中出现了两个谓语，缺连接词。
参考译文：在 1966 年，所有 5 岁的小孩中只有 60%的参加了幼儿园，而到 1985，几乎有 82%的小孩上幼儿园了。

47. _____ industries, inventions, and communal endeavors of the Shakers, the best known is their fine furniture.

A. Of the many
B. Their many
C. Are the many
D. Many of the

答案：A
分析：倒装结构。当 prep 短语位于句首，且谓语动词为系动词时，则引起倒装。
参考译文：在基督震荡教徒所参与很多工业、发明创造和社区建设中，最闻名的是他们做的优质家具了。

48. Most fishes and many reptiles have ribs along most of the spine, but in mammals _____ only in the chest area.

A. they are found
B. finding them
C. in which they are found
D. are found

答案：A
分析：缺主语和谓语。该句不是定语从句。
参考译文：大多数鱼类和很多爬行动物沿着大部分脊柱都长有肋骨，但哺乳动物的肋骨只长在胸部位置。

49. Although the habitat of the American beech tree is now confined to the eastern United States and southeastern Canada, _____ extended as far west as California.

A. where it once
B. once
C. it once
D. and once

答案：C
分析：缺主语。A，D 中的 where, and 多余。
参考译文：尽管美国山毛榉树的生长地现在只限制在美东和加拿大东南部的狭窄地带，它曾经都延伸向西生长远到加州的地方。

50. Most of North America receives _____ some form of continuous plant cover except in the arid and semiarid Southwest.

A. moisture to sustain sufficient
B. sufficient moisture to sustain
C. to sustain sufficient moisture

D. sufficient to sustain moisture

分析：缺宾语。其中形容词修饰名词，不定式表“目的”。A,C,D 语序混乱。
参考译文：除了干旱和半干旱的西南地区，大部分北美地区通过吸收充足的潮湿而保持一些连续植被的形式。

51. _____ denotes currency in circulation plus bank deposits.

A. The term “money supply”
B. The term is “money supply”
C. When the term “money supply”
D. “Money supply” is the term

答案：A
分析：缺主语。B，D 中出现两个谓语，一定错。C 中 when 多余，使得句子不完整。
参考译文：术语货币储备是指流通货币加上银行存款。

52. The Franklin stove, invented around 1742, _____, originally with a partially open front, and was designed to fit into a fireplace.

A. was made of cast iron
B. cast iron was made of
C. cast of iron was made
D. was of iron made cast

答案：A
分析：invented around 1742 为插入语，2 个 was 为并列谓语。be made of 为固定搭配。
参考译文：Franklin 火炉发明于 1742 年，是用铁浇铸的，原先前面可以部分打开，而且设计成能正好装进壁炉。

53. A few species of mushrooms cause death or serious illness _____.

A. having eaten
B. that they are eaten
C. are eaten
D. when eaten

答案：D
分析：状语从句的省略结构。省略条件：由特定的状语从句引导词：although, though, even though, if, when, while, as, whether; 从句为主系表结构；从句主语和主句主语一致。省略方式：要同时省略主语和系动词。原句为：…… when mushrooms are eaten.
参考译文：吃了一些种类的蘑菇会造成死亡或重大疾病。

54. Some critics maintain _____ the mystery novel is a symbolic ritual of guilt and retribution.

A. is that
B. that there is
C. it is
D. that

答案：D
分析：that 引导宾语从句。A，C 中出现两个谓语动词，错；B 中 that 引导的从句出现两个谓语动词，

错。
参考译文：一些评论家认为神秘小说是罪与罚象征性的仪式。

55. _____ all cherry trees are very attractive when in bloom, some species with inferior fruit are cultivated especially for their flowers.

A. Although
B. There are
C. It is
D. That

答案：A
分析：后面句子完整，且出现了两个谓语动词，此处缺连接词。
参考译文：尽管所有的樱桃树在开花的时候都很美丽，但它们中的一些不结果的种类专门种植用来观赏他们的花的。

56. Usually pitched in the of C, _____ may be tuned to B flat by means of a slide.

A. the bugle
B. because of the bugle
C. the bugle that
D. but the bugle

答案：A
分析：缺主语。
参考译文：通常音调为 C 大调的军号，可以通过滑动的方式平稳的吹出 B 调来。

57. With _____ formal art training and largely self-educated, Anna Mary Moses, known as Grandma Moses, began to paint rural scenes at the age of seventy-eight.

A. not
B. no
C. neither
D. never

答案：B
分析：no 修饰后面的名词 training。
参考译文：没有经过正常的艺术培训和广泛的自我教育，众所周知的 Moses 奶奶 Anna Mary Moses78 岁才开始画乡村风光。

58. A block and tackle is a _____ of pulley blocks and ropes used for pulling or hoisting large objects.

A. mechanical set special
B. set special mechanical
C. special mechanical set
D. special set mechanical

答案：C
分析：固定搭配：a set of.；形容词修饰名词。
参考译文：滑轮系统是一种特殊的机械装置，用滑轮和绳索来拉或提升大件的物品。

59. Although _____ instant critical acclaim in 1952, he never completed a second novel, publishing many short works instead.

A. Invisible Man was the first novel by Ralph Ellison received
B. first received by Ralph Ellison, the novel Invisible Man was
C. Ralph Ellison's first novel, Invisible Man, received
D. Ralph Ellison's first novel, Invisible Man, was received

答案：C
分析：同位语结构，由句意应该用主动形式。
参考译文：尽管 Ralph Ellison 的第一部小说《隐形人》在 1952 年得到了直接的赞誉，他却再也没有完成第二部小说，取而代之的是出版了很多短篇作品。

60. Sauropods had _____ smallest brains relative to body weight of any group of dinosaurs, yet they were among the most successful of all dinosaurs in evolutionary terms.

A. what was a
B. when a
C. of the
D. the

答案：D
分析：adj. 最高级前一定要加 the。
参考译文：雷龙是恐龙群体中大脑对身体重量相比最小的一种，然而他们在进化过程中却属于最成功的恐龙之一。

61. At the time of Columbus' voyages, Native Americans used an astounding diversity of languages, _____ the diversity used by Europeans.

A. the greatest by far
B. by far than greater
C. by far the greatest
D. greater by far than

答案：D
分析：有 than 就要找到比较级，A，C 语义不通；B 语序混乱。
参考译文：哥伦布航海时代，美洲土著居民使用着令人惊异的各种语言，远远超过了欧洲人使用的种类。

62. During the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920's, much African American writers, artists, and musicians came to Harlem in New York City, creating a cultural center there.

答案：A much→many
分析：.可数不可数名词修饰词的误用。
参考译文：1920 的 Harlem 黑人社区复兴活动中，很多美国黑人作家、艺术家和音乐家来到了纽约市 Harlem，把那里建设成了一个文化中心。

63. In Concord, Massachusetts, there is a museum commemorating the life of Louisa May Alcott, the author the nineteenth-century novel Little Women.

答案：C author the → author of the

Concord 有一个纪念 19 世纪小说《小女人》的作者 Louisa May Alcott 生平的

64. Lactose, a sugar present in milk, is one of simple sugars used in food preparations for infants.

答案：C of simple→of the simple.
分析： 从后面的 sugars 可以看出，sugar 代表“某一类糖”的时候是可数名词；present 这里做形容词“存在的”，前面省略了 which is；one of…..结构后面应该接特指的范围，必须加 the，所以 C 错。
参考译文：乳糖，是在牛奶中出现的一种糖，在给婴儿准备的食物中用的一种简单糖类。

65. Jackson, Michigan, a city who was settled in 1829, was named for Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the United States.

答案：B。who→which
分析：定语从句连词的误用。
参考译文：密西根首府 Jackson，于 1829 年定址，是以美国第七届总统 Andrew Jackson 的名字命名的。

66. Boulder, Colorado, is only city in the United States that derives its water supply from a glacier.

答案：A。is only→ is the only
分析：定冠词使用。
参考译文：科罗拉多州的 Boulder 是美国唯一的从一处冰川获得供水的城市。

67. Construction of first skyscraper began in Chicago in 1883 with the ten-story Home Insurance Building.

答案：B。of first→of the first
分析：定冠词的使用。最高级前加 the
参考译文：最早的高楼建筑 1883 年出现在芝加哥，是一幢 10 层的家庭保险大楼。

68. The Mississippi riverboat, which evolved from simpler steamship of the early 1800's, became the dominant form of passenger transport on the Mississippi River.

答案： steamship→steamships
分析：单数可数名词不能单独出现。需要注意的是，transport 这里作名词，有“运输工具”的意思
参考译文：密西西比河船，在 1800 从简单的汽船演变过来，成为密西西比河上重要的旅客交通形式。

69. Modern stringed instruments comprise both instruments of ancient origin, such as the harp, and the developed recently family of bowed instruments that includes the violin.

答案：D。developed recently→recently developed

分析：词序颠倒。
参考译文：现代弦乐乐器不仅包含有源于古代的乐器，如竖琴，也有最近发展的包括小提琴的弓形乐

70. Stars provided early astronomer with a reference system for measuring the motions of planets, the Moon, and the Sun.

答案：A→astronomers
分析及考点：可数名词单数单独出现，一般都错。
参考译文：天上的星星给早期天文学家提供了一个参照系统来测量行星、月亮和太阳的移动。

71. The coal industry is important to every industrial nations because most other industries are directly or indirectly dependent on it.

答案：A
分析及考点：同样表示每个，所有，every 应该跟名词单数，而 nations 是复数，应该改成 all
参考译文：煤矿工业对所有国家来说都是重要的，因为大多数其他工业都直接或间接的依赖它。

72. The brightly colored kingfisher that perches until it sights a fish, then dives into the water to catch its prey.

答案：B
分析及考点：先看主谓宾，then 连接两个句子。所以 that perches 实际不成立定语从句，应该把 that 去掉。
参考译文：具有光亮颜色的翠鸟栖息在高处，直到它看到鱼，它就会扎进水里把猎物抓住。

73. Neptune circles the Sun once every 164.8 Earth years, and its day --- one rotation its axis --- is 15.8 hours.

答案：C>rotation around its axis
分析及考点：C 的错误比较明显，B（every）的这种用法应记住，很容易被迷惑。
参考译文：

74. Observable comets are occasionally attracted toward the inner Solar System by the fields gravitational of nearby stars and giant molecular clouds.

答案：C
分析及考点：次序颠倒。应改为 gravitational fields，重力场。
参考译文：可以观测的的彗星偶尔会受到附近星星和巨大的星云的重力场作用而吸引到太阳系内部来。

75. A single bacterium has the potential to produce 16 million copies of themselves in a day.

答案：D
分析及考点：代词指代问题。A single bacterium 的代词要用 itself

参考译文：单个细菌有能力在一天内生产 16 百万个它自身的复制品。

76. Atoms are held together by the electrical forces of attraction between each negative electron and a positive protons within the nucleus.

答案：C
分析及考点：名词单复数混乱。Protons 复数，所以应该把 a 去掉。
参考译文：原子核中每一个负电荷电子和一个正电荷质子之间的电的作用力的相互吸引，把原子结合在一起。

77. The original aim of encyclopedias was to provide a general educational.

答案：D
分析及考点：一个词的词性混用。educational 这里应该是名词形式，所以改成 education.
参考译文：百科全书的最初目的是提供普遍的教育。

78. Icebergs are usually white, blue, or green, even although some are black due to rock material incorporated in them .

答案：B
分析及考点：转折连词的用法。只有 even though 和 although，没有 even although 的表述。
参考译文：冰山一般是白色、蓝色或者绿色的，尽管有些是黑色的，那是因为有岩石材料夹杂在里面。

79. Both adult ladybugs and their larvae are voracious eaters of aphids, scale insects, and another plant pests.

答案：D
分析及考点：another 与 other 混用。表示其他的意思，超过一个应该用 other，another 表示另一个的意思。
参考译文：成年瓢虫和他们的幼虫都是极其喜欢吃蚜虫，介壳虫和其他植物害虫。

80. Early English burlesque often ridiculed celebrated literary works and sentimentally drama.

答案：D
分析及考点：词性混用。修饰名词用形容词，所以改成 sentimental。Celebrated 是独立的形容词，意为著名的
参考译文：早期的英语滑稽表演通常嘲笑那些著名的文学作品和感人的戏剧。

81. The American clipper ship era was of duration short, extending from about 1845 to 1859.

答案：B
分析及考点：词序的颠倒，应该改成 short duration。只有特殊情况修饰成分后置。
参考译文：美国的剪帆船的时期经历时间很短，只有从 1845 到 1859。

82. Crystals of pure quartz, usually called rock crystal, are coarseness, colorless, and transparent.

分析及考点：平行对称结构，词性不对称，所以 coarseness 名词应改成 coarse
参考译文：纯净石英的结晶，通常称为岩石水晶，是粗糙的，无色的，透明的。

83. Of 120 minerals known to have been used as gemstones, only about 25 are in common use in today jewelry.

答案：D
分析及考点：词序的问题。应该改成 jewelry today。
参考译文：在作为宝石使用的所知道的 120 种矿石中，只有 25 种是现在珠宝业通常使用的。

84. One of the thirteen original state of the United States, North Carolina lies on the Atlantic coast midway between New York and Florida.

答案：A
分析及考点：名词单复数使用错误。应该用复数 states。看到 one of the，后面一定是可数名词复数。
参考译文：北卡罗来那州是最初组成美国的 13 个州中的一个座落在大西洋岸边，在纽约州和佛罗里达州的中间。

85. The various peoples who developed North America have made it a world leader economic .

答案：D
分析及考点：词序的颠倒。改成 economic leader
参考译文：发展北美的多个民族把北美建设成了全世界的经济领袖。

86. The Milky Way is a flat spiral galaxy who contains an estimated 100 billion stars, including the Sun.

答案：B
分析及考点：定语从句连接词的误用，应改为 which
参考译文：银河系是一个扁平的螺旋星系，它包含有估计 100 亿颗恒星，包括太阳。

87. The piano as it is known today represents a long series of experiments extend back to the year 1711, or perhaps even earlier.

答案：C
分析及考点：词性误用。应该改成 extending。
参考译文：今天所知的钢琴代表了一系列的实践，一直可以追溯到 1711，或者更早。

88. Climate is the primarily force that distinguishes one biome, or major terrestrial region, from another.

分析及考点：词性误用，修饰名词用形容词，所以改成 primary
参考译文：气候是一个主要的因素来区分生物群或者主要陆地相互之间的不同。

89. Prehistoric villagers tended to work harder, suffer from more diseases, and eat the poorer diet than nomadic hunters did.

答案：D
分析及考点：冠词误用。比较级前不用加定冠词 the，直接用 poorer diet 就行
参考译文：史前的村民们倾向于努力工作，防除疾病，和吃比游牧的猎人少的食物。

90. A major Canadian city, Montreal is second only to Paris as the most largest French-speaking city in the world.

答案：D
分析及考点：最高级表述有误。Largest 已经是最高级了，前面不用再加 most
参考译文：加拿大主要的城市蒙特利尔，是世界上仅次于巴黎的第二最大法语城市。

91. Archaeological and geological excavations indicate which a primitive type of corn was used as food in North America at least 7,000 years ago.

答案：B
分析及考点：连接词误用。宾语从句连接用 that，不能用 which 替代。
参考译文：考古学和地质学挖掘发现表明远古种类的谷物早在 7 千年前就被当作食物了。

92. The major component of the sedimentary rock called shale is clay, an earthy, fine-grained material consisting primary of a particular group of crystalline minerals.

答案：C
分析及考点：修饰动词用副词。Consist of 固定搭配，primary 修饰 consist，应改成 primarily
参考译文：被称为页岩的沉积岩的主要成分是粘土，一种土质的，有细密纹理的材料，主要包含一组特殊的水晶矿物质。

93. Copper was the first metal used by humans and is second only to iron into its utility through the ages.

答案：C
分析及考点：介词误用。改成 in its utility
参考译文：铜是人类首先使用的金属，也是很多年里使用性仅次于铁的金属。

94. The mineral chalcopyrite usually is found in compact masses or in mixtures with various other mineral as opaque, brass-yellow, tetragonal crystals.

答案：C
分析及考点：名词单复数误用。改成 minerals
参考译文：黄铜矿通常以不透明的黄铜色的四角形结晶的方式在紧密物质或和其他各种矿物质混合体中

95. Because the study of chemistry encompasses the entire material universe, it is central to the understand of other sciences.

答案：D
分析及考点：词性误用。Understand 原形是动词，这里应该用作名词形式 understanding.
参考译文：因为化学研究包括了整个物质世界，所以它是理解其他科学的中心。

96. Cyclamates were introduced in the early 1950's as alternative sweeteners for use by individuals who needed reducing their sugar intake for medical reasons.

答案：D
分析及考点：动词的用法，need 后面加 to do sth，所以改成 to reduce
参考译文：糖精作为甜料的另一个选择在 1950 年前就被流传了，被那些因为医疗原因需要减少糖的摄入量的人所使用。

97. The pericardium, a double-layered sac, it surrounds the heart and the large vessels entering and leaving the heart.

答案：A
分析及考点：主语重复，句子已经有明确主语，不需要 it 这里做指代。
参考译文：心包膜，一种双层的囊状物，包围着心脏和进出心脏的大的血管。

98. The Hopi, descendants of the prehistoric Anasazi people, are a Pueblo people who of the southwestern United States.

答案：D
分析及考点：不构成定语从句，而误用了定语从句引导词，把 who 去掉就可以了。
参考译文：Hopi 史前 anasazi 民族的后代，是在美国西南部 pueblo 民族的一支。

99. A storyteller exercises close control over the storytelling experience by the choice of words, their arrangement, and their effective.

答案：D
分析及考点：平行对称结构中，词性误用。改成名词性 effectiveness。
参考译文：讲故事的人，通过选择词汇，词的顺序和词的有效性，严紧的控制整个讲故事的过程。

100. Iron is one of the basic element of which the world is made.

答案：B

分析及考点：可数名词的单复数误用，应该改成 elements。注意 one of the 结构多次考过。
参考译文：铁是组成世界的基本元素之一。

101. The president and vice president are the only public officials in the United States choose in a nationwide election, which takes place every four years.

答案：A
分析及考点：词性误用，应该改成 chosen，过去分词修饰 public officials
参考译文：在美国，总统和副总统是仅有的通过全国选举产生的公众官员，他们的任期是 4 年。

102. Derived from the concept of natural law is the theoretical that individuals possess inalienable natural rights, as stated in the United States Declaration of Independence.

答案：B
分析及考点：词性误用，改成名词 theory。这个句子是倒装。
参考译文：在美国独立宣言中声明的人生来就拥有不可剥夺的权利的理论是从自然规律中获得的。

103. The United States national debt was relatively small until the Second World War, during when it grew from $43 billion to $259 billion in just five years.

答案：C
分析及考点：定语从句中，介词后面只能加 which。
参考译文：美国国债相对比较少直到第二次世界大战，在二战期间，仅仅 5 年内国债就从 43 亿涨到 259 亿。

104. Brass is stronger than either the copper and zinc of which it is composed.

答案：B
分析及考点：连词误用。Either….or …固定搭配，组成对称结构。
参考译文：黄铜比组成它的铜或锌都要强硬。

105. In the traditional sense, a molecule is smallest particle of a chemical substance capable of independent existence while retaining all of its chemical properties.

答案：A
分析及考点：冠词使用，形容词的最高级前面要加 the。特殊情况除外，如前面出现所有格限定词 her, his 等等。参见 110 题
参考译文：通常理解，化学物质中能够单独存在并保持其特性的，分子是最小颗粒，

106. The able of a clarinet to blend and contrast with other instruments makes it popular for chamber music and as a solo instrument.

答案：A
分析及考点：词性误用，改成 ability

参考译文：黑管混合和对照其他乐器的能力，使得它在室内乐里很受欢迎，并成为一个独奏乐器。

107. Phenotypic traits, such as size or skin color, result to the interaction between an organism's genetic makeup and the environment in which the organism develops.

答案：A
分析及考点：介词误用。根据语义改成 from
参考译文：生物表面的一些特点，例如大小和皮肤颜色，是由生物遗传结构和它生长的环境相互作用而造成的。

108. To classical scholar, rhetoric was important in three spheres of human interaction: in law courts, in legislative assemblies, and in public forums.

答案：A
分析及考点：可数名词单复数问题。改成 scholars
参考译文：对正统的学者来讲，花言巧语在人类交流中三个方面法庭辩论，立法汇编和公众讨论中比较重要。

109. The stark, boxy forms of European modernist architectural dominated United States cityscapes in the building boom following the Second World War.

答案：B
分析及考点：词性的混用，这样应该用名词。Architecture
参考译文：在二战之后的美国建房盖楼的风潮中，刻板、方块的欧洲现代建筑框架结构占据了美国的城市风景。

110. Subjects of Cecilia Beaux's paintings included prominent figures in government, the arts, and financial, but her strongest works are portraits of family members and friends.

答案：B
分析及考点：词性误用。改成名词性 finance
参考译文：Cecilia Beaux 绘画的主题包括著名的政治人物，艺术家和金融家，但她最有力的作品却是家庭成员和朋友的肖像。

111. By 1920 the area of the United States under cultivation had more than doubled in just 50 years, and the national population that surpassed 100 million.

答案：D
分析及考点：不构成定语从句，却误用定语从句连接词，把 that 去掉就好了。
参考译文：到 1920 年美国已开垦的在 50 年里已经翻了两倍，全国人口也超过了 100 个百万。

112. Some areas of the deep sea are vulnerable frequent natural disturbances taking the form of intense currents, mud slumps, low oxygen, and upwellings.

frequently vulnerable natural disturbances
参考译文：深海的一些地方，常常受到自然干扰，这些干扰以急流、泥浆、低氧和上升流的形式存在。
pumpkin 补充: 大概是改成 vulnerable to frequent natural disturbances

113. In the United States, the first roads were paved in colonial times, first with logs, latest with cobblestones or brick, depending on the region.

答案：B
分析及考点：词性混用。表示先后的状态时，用 later
参考译文：在美国，最早的路是在殖民地时候铺的。一开始用木材，后来根据地区不同用鹅卵石或砖块。

114. In physics, sound is considered to be the waves of vibratory motion, nether or not they are heard by the human ear.

答案：C
分析及考点：连词使用表达错误。改成 whether or not
参考译文：在物理上，声音被认为是振动性运动发出的波，不管人耳能不能听见。

115. Over one thousand mineral are known, most of which are characterized by definite chemical composition, crystalline structure, and physical properties.

答案：B
分析及考点：可数名词单复数误用，改成 minerals
参考译文：有超过 1 千种矿物质为人所知。它们中很多都通过明确的化学组成，结晶结构和物理特性表现出来了。

116. The layers of an elephant's tusk are deposited from the pulp, yet that the innermost layer is the newest.

答案：C
分析及考点：连词的误用，改成 so，so that 一起表因此
参考译文：大象的长牙的分层是从髓质开始沉积的，因此最里面那一层是最新的。

117. Butane is found into both oil and natural gas.

答案：B
分析及考点：介词误用。改成 in
参考译文：丁烷气体是从石油和天然气中找到的。

118. When expelled from the nucleus of an atom, a neutron is unstable and decay to form a proton and an electron.

分析及考点：谓语时态误用，改成 decays
参考译文：当中子从原子核中发射出来的时候，是不稳定的，并衰退从而形成一个质子和一个电子。
Pumpkin 补充: 修改为 decaying 可能更合适, 更和 unstable 并列, 由一个动词 is 来引导
decay:常用进行时态
The monument is decaying after years of neglect
119. Muscles who are given proper exercise react to stimuli quickly and powerfully and are said to be "in tone."
答案：A
分析及考点：定语从句连词误用。改成 which
参考译文：那些受了适当锻炼的肌肉对刺激反应快而强，并被称为协调。

120. Automobile insurance compensates only not for fire and theft but also for damage caused by a collision and for injury to victims of an accident.

答案：B
分析及考点：词序颠倒。Not only…but also…固定对称结构。
参考译文：汽车保险不仅对失火和被窃进行赔偿，而且对撞车事故造成的损坏和事故中受伤的受害人也进行赔偿。

121. Importance as foods, carbohydrates supply energy and are used to make fats.

答案：A
分析及考点：词性误用。应该改成 important。形容词引导的状语从句省略结构。
参考译文：跟食物一样重要，碳水化合物提供能量，并用来产生脂肪。
pumpkin 补充: 大概是翻译成: 作为一种重要的食物, 碳水化合物提供能量，并用来产生脂肪

122. Because banana plants yield only one bunch of fruit, each plant is cut down after produces bananas.

答案：D
分析及考点：动词形式误用。介词后面应跟动名词。所以改成 producing
参考译文：因为香蕉树只生产一串果实，每棵树都会在结果之后被砍掉。

123. Flash photography is widely used for taking pictures when the natural light is insufficient, such as outdoors at night and indoors most of time.

答案：D
分析及考点：冠词的用法。在表述很多时候的意思时，应为 most of the time
参考译文：闪光照相被广泛应用在自然光线不充足时拍照，例如晚上在室外和许多在室内的时候。

124. The specific purpose served by a storage dam will influence its design and determined the amount of reservoir storage needed.

答案：C

分析及考点：时态错误。主句时态由 will 确定，and 连接对称结构。所以这里用原形 determine
参考译文：水库水坝的特殊服务目的会影响它自身的设计，和决定蓄水池储存需要的量。

125. In 1889 Jane Addams founded Hull House, an institution in Chicago where she and other socially reformers lived and worked to improve urban living conditions.

答案：C
分析及考点：词性误用。修饰名词用形容词，Socially 这里修饰 reformers，所以改成 social.
参考译文：1889 年 Jane Addams 建立了 Hull House，一个在芝加哥的机构，在那里她和其他社会改革运动者生活和工作，以提高城市生活条件。

126. Early United States revolutionaries shaped an orderly processes by which frontier territories would move from colonial status to statehood.

答案：A
分析及考点：单复数混用。前面有单数标志词 an，所以 processes 改成 process
参考译文：早期美国革命形成了一个有序的操作过程，使得边境领土从殖民地状态向过于状态转移。

127. In music, cacophony is discordant sounds, false harmony, or noisily and inharmonious combinations of sounds.

答案：C
分析及考点：词性误用。修饰名词用形容词。And 连接对称结构，所以改成 noisy。
参考译文：在音乐中，杂音是那些不协调的声音，错误的和弦，或者吵闹和不协调的声音的混合。

128. Small to medium-sized marsh birds similar in body shape by cranes, rails are found throughout the world, except in the polar regions.

答案：B
分析及考点：固定搭配，介词误用。Similar 后面跟 to 连用，所以把 by 改成 to
参考译文：体型上跟鹤相似的、小到跟中等体型的沼泽鸟一样，秧鸡可以在除了极点地区的整个世界范围内被找到。

129. The completion of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869 gave California its first direct rail connection with a rest of the United States.

答案：D
分析及考点：冠词误用。表示。。。的剩余部分，固定表述为 the rest of
参考译文：在 1869 年第一条横贯大陆铁路的完工，成为了加州第一条直接和美国其他部分连接的铁路

130. Whilhelmina Cole Holladay she was the founder and first president of the National Museum of Women in the Arts in Washington, DC.

答案：A
分析及考点：主语重复。已经有确切主语 Whilhelmina Cole Holladay，代词 she 就多余了，去掉既

Whilhelmina Cole Holladay 是位于华盛顿的女性国家博物馆的创建者和第一任馆长。

131. As sweeteners, there is very small difference between honey and sucrose, although the former does contain minimal quantities of vitamins, minerals, and amino acids.

答案：B
分析及考点：形容词误用。修饰不可数名词表示小的形容词，应该用 little。
参考译文：作为甜料，蜂蜜和蔗糖之间的差别很细微。尽管前者确实包含有少量的维他命、矿物质和氨基酸。

132. Cultivated for salad since ancient times, lettuce is harvesting before its flower stem shoots up to bear its small yellow flowers.

答案：B
分析及考点：动词形式的误用。应该用被动形式，harvested
参考译文：从古代就种植用于色拉食用，生菜在它花茎生出去支持它的小黄花之前就被收割了。

133. Phonological structure encodes speak sounds as a sequence of vocal tract configurations --- successive positions of the larynx, jaw, lips, tongue, and velum.

答案：A
分析及考点：单词形式的误用。修饰名词要用形容词，所以改成它的形容词形式 spoken
参考译文：声音体系的结构，是把发声声音作为一系列声道的构造来编码，这些构造取自于喉、下颚、唇、舌头和小舌头的连续的位置。

134. The steamship contributed of the development of fast news-gathering during the nineteenth century.

答案：B
分析及考点：介词误用。Contribute to 固定搭配。
参考译文：在 19 世纪，汽船对快速的信息收集过程的发展做出了贡献。

135. The 1880's saw not only the creation of the curtain wall and wind-braced iron frame also the architectural mastery of these structural devices.

答案：B
分析及考点：连词的固定搭配，not only….but also。
参考译文：1880 年的人，不仅仅看到了窗帘幕墙和抗风支撑的铁架结构窗的发明创造，而且也看到了这些结构设计在建筑上的运用。

136. A century ago, women made quilts only not to keep their families warm but also to express their

答案：C
分析及考点：连词固定搭配，not only…but also…
参考译文：一个世纪以前，女性缝制被子不仅是为了家人保暖，也是想表现她们的艺术能力。

137. The building knew as the Capitol is situated on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C., and it houses the legislative branch of the United States government.

答案：A
分析及考点：词性误用。定语从句省略结构修饰 the building，所以改成 known as。
参考译文：众所周知的国会大厦座落在华盛顿的国会山，它包含了美国政府的立法机构。

138. A person or business with more debts than assets for meeting debt payment may to declare legal bankruptcy.

答案：D
分析及考点：情态动词使用，直接跟动词原形，所以把 to 去掉，may declare。
参考译文：个人或企业在债务支付过程中，如果资产不抵债务的时候，可以宣布合法破产。

139. The first stethoscope---the kind of instrument what has come to symbolize medicine around the world ---was constructed in 1816.

答案：B
分析及考点：定语从句连接词误用。改成 which。
参考译文：听诊器，成为全球医学的象征的仪器，最早是在 1816 年建造的。
pumpkin 补充: 改成 that 可能好些??

140. It is said that no potential frontier has such fired the imagination or challenged the ingenuity of humankind as has space.

答案：B
分析及考点：难。考的是 so.....as 结构，such 是形容词不能修饰动词，而 so 是副词可以。
参考译文：据说没有其他潜在的新领域能够像太空这样激发人类的想象力，对人类的聪明才智提出挑战。

141. The Congress of the United States can initiate legislation and significantly amend or rejection Presidential legislative proposals.

答案：C
分析及考点：or 连接的平行对称结构中，amend 是动词，所以这里应该改成 reject
参考译文：美国国会能够颁布法令，并最大程度的修正或否决总统的立法提案。

142. Through his paintings, Edward Hopper depicted the isolation, lonely, and lack of variety of the small-town America.

答案：B
分析及考点：词性的变换。and 连接的平行对称结构中，都是名词，所以这里应改成 loneliness
参考译文：Edward Hopper 通过他的画，描述了小镇化美国的孤立，孤独和平淡。

143. The chief editorial concern in magazine publishing is presenting a mix of news, information, and entertain, all targeted at the audience the magazine seeks to reach.

答案：C
分析及考点：and 连接的平行对称结构中，都是名词，或不可数单数，或可数复数，所以改成 entertainment
参考译文：杂志发行中主要的编辑问题是把所有面向杂志所要吸引的观众的新闻、信息和娱乐混合在一起表现出来。

PP Test 2 语法题笔记

Test 2 1~143

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

A. and its
B. since its
C. its
D. 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.

A. Is active
B. That it is active
C. Active
D. 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.

A. to make
B. as made
C. making
D. 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.

A. Alaska's becoming
B. Alaska became
C. when Alaska became
D. Alaska to become

答案：B

分析及考点：and 连接对称结构前后都是完整句子。
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。

5. Almost _____ countries use the decimal system.

A. all
B. all of
C. all of which
D. of all

答案：A
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。
参考译文：几乎所有的国家都用十进制系统。

6. _____ allows the skin and thus the body to be cooled.

A. Sweat evaporates
B. When sweat evaporates
C. Sweat, the evaporation of which
D. The evaporation of sweat

答案：D
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。
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.

A. than
B. than is
C. whereas
D. 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.

A. an international reputation and
B. an international reputation was
C. what an international reputation
D. 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.

A. first manager was

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.

A. when form
B. so form
C. form
D. 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.

A. they are often confused
B. how often they are confused
C. that they are confused often
D. 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.

A. as
B. although
C. than
D. 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.

A. each

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.

A. provides
B. that provide
C. that providing
D. 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.

A. and
B. although
C. whenever
D. 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.

A. Clara Barton, who
B. Although Clara Barton
C. It was Clara Barton
D. 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.

A. What
B. There are
C. When
D. 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.

A. in the production
B. for production
C. to produce
D. 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.

A. When Henry Knox
B. It was Henry Knox
C. Henry Knox
D. 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.

A. approximate southern limit
B. limited, approximately southern
C. southern limit and approximately
D. 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 _____.

A. which farmland
B. such farmland is there
C. farmland
D. 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.

A. its leaves

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. A. Since about

B. Are about
C. About
D. 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.

A. There is not
B. While not
C. What is not
D. 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.

A. only while carrying
B. carry only
C. it was only to carry
D. only carrying its

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。

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

A. produce
B. to produce
C. a production
D. and producing

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。

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

A. which
B. such
C. neither
D. whether

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。

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

A. despite
B. either
C. although
D. but if

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.

A. the first antibiotic to be discovered
B. when the first antibiotic to be discovered
C. the first antibiotic that discovered
D. 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.

A. the
B. from the
C. than the
D. 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.

A. or not
B. but
C. instead
D. 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.
A. Since coral colonies
B. Coral colonies that
C. Coral colonies, although they
D. 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.

A. and its
B. and having
C. and it has
D. 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.

A. heavy loads were carried
B. to carry heavy loads
C. the carrying of heavy loads
D. 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.

A. resists
B. to resisting
C. their resistance to

D. by resistance

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.

A. the collision of primary cosmic rays
B. primary cosmic rays collide
C. primary cosmic rays colliding
D. 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.

A. fires
B. fired
C. by firing
D. 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.

A. Opened
B. Opened it
C. The opening
D. 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.

A. to publish
B. published
C. to publish it
D. 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.

A. was when the Continental Congress stopped
B. when did the Continental Congress stop
C. the Continental Congress when it stopped
D. 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.

A. and who wants it
B. wants it
C. who wants it
D. 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.

A. judicial officer highest
B. officer judicial highest
C. officer highest judicial
D. 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.

A. having
B. where there is
C. which is
D. 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.

A. Its not being

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.

A. a contribution is important
B. an important contribution
C. a contribution and important
D. 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.

A. the consistently creative most
B. consistently creative the most
C. most creative the consistently
D. 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.

A. or
B. the
C. it
D. 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.

A. when producing
B. produce
C. to produce
D. producing

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。

49. The femur is the _____ in the body.

A. bone is the largest and longest
B. largest and the longest bone that
C. largest and longest bone
D. bone largest and longest and

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 _____.

A. that a major industrial state
B. to a major industrial state
C. a major industrial state
D. 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.

A. Spaniards who
B. As Spaniards
C. When Spaniards
D. 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.

A. the lava
B. and lava
C. when lava
D. 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.

A. vary climate
B. climate varied
C. climatically varied
D. 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.

A. whose
B. that if
C. that
D. 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 _____.

A. several bats million
B. bats million several
C. several million bats
D. 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.

A. As are
B. There are
C. Of the
D. 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.

A. The voluntary are

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.

A. beginning his attending
B. did he begin attending
C. he began attending
D. 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.

A. that they live
B. lives
C. that lives
D. that living

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。

60. Wood has been the _____ for furniture since antiquity.

A. commonly most material used
B. used material commonly most
C. commonly material used most
D. most commonly used material

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.

A. surprises
B. surprised at
C. surprising
D. surprise

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。

62. Cartography, the science and art of designing, drafting, and create maps and charts, is older than the art of writing.

答案：B. → creating
分析及考点：并列结构。designing, drafting 和 creating 构成并列结构，故都应用现在分词。
参考译文：绘图法是一门设计、起草和创作地图和海图的科学和艺术，它比文学艺术的历史还要古老。

63. It seems probable that prehistoric people who discovered, by trial and error, which plants were poisonous and which had some medicinal value.

答案：B. → discovered
分析及考点：抛开插入语“by trial and error”找到主语从句主干，可以发现从句缺少谓语动词，“discover”应为谓语动词，“who”此处多余了，应去掉。
参考译文：史前人类很可能就通过反复试验发现了哪些植物是有毒的，而哪些植物具有药用价值。

64. Developed from the medieval mandola, the modern mandolin has four pairs of string tuned to violin pitch and produces a clear, bright tone.

答案：B. → strings
分析及考点：可数名词单数不能单独出现。前面既然是“four pairs of”，后面就应是复数。
参考译文：现代的曼陀林（一种乐器）是由中世纪的大型曼陀林演变而来的，它有四对琴弦，音高与小提琴相和谐，可以发出清晰嘹亮的声音。

65. Photographer Edward Steichen constantly experimented new techniques and materials in his quest to have photography accepted as a creative art.

答案：A. → experiment with new
分析及考点：此题较隐蔽。experiment 做动词时为不及物动词，后须加介词 with，为固定搭配。
参考译文：摄影师 Edward Steichen 不断地试验各种新技术和新材料，以期使摄影作为一门创造性的艺术为人们所接受。

66. Maine is almost as large than the five other New England states combined but contains only about 9 percent of New England's population.

答案：A. → large as
分析及考点：as large as，和……一样大。
参考译文：缅因州的面积有新英格兰地区其它五个州加起来那么大，但它的人口却只占新英格兰地区全部人口的 9%。

67. The area of the United States was doubled as a result of the Louisiana Purchase, which made in

答案：D. → was made
分析及考点：which 引导的非限定定语从句修饰“Louisiana Purchase”，purchase 这个动作只能由人来完成，故此处应为被动语态。
参考译文：在 1803 年购买了路易斯安娜后，美国的面积增大了一倍。

68. Oak trees furnish more timber annually in the United States than any of other broad-leaved tree and are second only to conifers in total lumber production.

答案：B. → any
分析及考点：any 用法。any + 名词单数；any of the + 名词复数。句中 tree 为单数，故应该为“any”。
参考译文：在美国，橡树木材每年的产量比其它任何一种阔叶树种都多，而且在木材总产量上仅次于松树列第二位。

69. Although months or even years may pass without rainfall in parts of some deserts, they are never complete dry.

答案：D. → completely
分析及考点：dry 为形容词，故应用副词 completely 来修饰。
参考译文：虽然在一些沙漠的许多地方一连几个月甚至几年都没有降雨，但这些地方从未完全干涸。

70. Education in the United States is overseen by local school districts, which follow regulations mandated by their respective state government.

答案：D. → governments
分析及考点：可数名词单数不能单独出现。此题较隐蔽，respective + 名词复数，表“各自的……”，固定搭配。
参考译文：美国各地的教育受到当地校区的监督，这些校区的监督工作遵循各自州政府制定的规定。

71. Up to 30 percent of the blood pumped with each heartbeats goes directly to the liver.

答案：C. heartbeats → heartbeat
分析及考点：each 用法：each + 名词单数；each of ＋ the or 物主代词+ 名词复数。例子：each student, each of my children, each of the students
参考译文：每一次心跳输送出的血液有百分之三十都直接流往肝脏。

72. If atoms are push together by high pressure or subjected to high temperature, they can rearrange themselves within minerals without changing their overall composition.

答案：B. push → pushed
分析及考点：被动语态。

参考译文：如果原子在高温或高压下被挤压在一起，它们会在矿物内进行重新排列而不改变它们的整体

Sun can penetrate only a few hundred meters below surface of the ocean.

答案：C. below surface → below the surface
分析及考点：可数名词单数不能单独出现。“surface”做“表面”讲时，为可数名词，故前须加冠词“the”。
参考译文：太阳光只能照射到海平面以下几百米的地方。

74. The surface of Venus is obscured by the planet's thick clouds yet so is invisible to optical instruments.

答案：C. 去掉 yet，换成 and。
分析及考点：此句无转折关系，只有因果关系。
参考译文：金星的表面由于它外围笼罩的厚厚的云层而变得模糊不清，因此光学设备也无法对它进行观测。

75. The Andromeda galaxy, like the Milky Way, is orbited by several companion galaxies but contains about as twice many stars.

答案：D. → twice as
分析及考点：倍数比较的表达方法。twice as 两倍之多
参考译文：像银河系一样，仙女座星系也被多个同伴星系所环绕，但它却拥有两倍于银河系的恒星。

76. In art, caricature is a pictorial representation which the physical features of a person or object have been grossly exaggerated for comic effect.

答案：A. → representation in which
分析及考点：原句中 which 在后面从句中做不了什么成份，无法连接主句和从句，根据句意应加介词 in
参考译文：在艺术上，漫画是一种绘画表现形式，在漫画中，人或物体的某些自然特征会被显著夸大以达到喜剧效果。

77. Philosophy has much aspects and different manifestations according to the problems involved and the method of approach used by the individual philosopher.

答案：A. → many
分析及考点：修饰可数名词复数用 many，修饰不可数名词用 much。
参考译文：根据每个哲学家研究问题和方法的不同，哲学有着许多方面和不同的表现形式。

78. Found in wild woods and stony places, the Canterbury bell never flowering until the second (and final) summer of its life.

答案：C. → flower

分析及考点：逗号后面的部分为句子主干，缺少谓语，根据句意 flower 为谓语动词，故不能用现在分

Canterbury bell）分布于野生森林中和多石地区，它直到生命中的第二个（也是最

79. Lake Mead, one of the largest artificial lake in the world in capacity, is formed by Hoover Dam.

答案：A. → lakes
分析及考点：one of + 形容词最高级＋名词复数，表示“最……的之一”。
参考译文：Mead 湖，世界上容量最大的人工湖，是由 Hoover Dam 建造的。

80. The alligator snapping turtle, weighing up to 68 kilograms, is one of the largest freshwater turtle.

答案：D. → turtles
分析及考点：one of + 形容词最高级＋名词复数，表示“最……的之一”。
参考译文：alligator snapping turtle（一种龟）重达 68 公斤，是世界上最大的淡水龟之一。

81. Clipper ships were designed for maximum speedy and were used for transportation to and from the gold rush regions of California and Australia.

答案：B. → speed
分析及考点：maximum speed，最高速，句子中做宾语，而 speedy 是形容词。
参考译文：clipper ships 是为了达到最高速度而设计的，并被用做加州和澳大利亚的淘金热地区往来的运输工具。

82. As the centrally control organ of the body, the brain governs the functioning of the body's other organs.

答案：B. → central
分析及考点：此题较隐蔽。control 在句中为名词，故要用形容词来修饰，central control organ，意为中央控制器官。句中 functioning 为名词，意为“机能”。
参考译文：大脑作为身体的中央控制器官，控制着身体其它器官的机能。

83. The Inuit probable first came to North America by crossing the Bering Strait landbridge from Asia about 4,000 years ago.

答案：A. → probably
分析及考点：probably 在句中修饰副词 first，故应用副词。
参考译文：因纽特人很可能在 4000 年前经由白令海峡的大陆桥第一次到达北美地区。

84. Precipitation in mountainous regions that collects in a number of small valleys that are called rills and gullies.

答案：B. → collects

分析及考点：此题 PPreview 及 PPtext 中有错误，PP 原题中 B 应该是在“that collects”下面划线。collect 句中做谓语，意思是聚集，为不及物动词。
参考译文：山区的降水在许多小河谷里聚集起来，这些河谷被称作小溪和溪谷。

85. Suction disks along the body of the sea cucumber provides locomotion, and tentacles around its mouth are used to catch food.

答案：A. → provide
分析及考点：主谓一致。句子主语“suction disks”为复数，故谓语动词不能用现单三。看清句子主干结构，错误一目了然。
参考译文：海参身体上的吸盘使其具有了移动能力，而它嘴部周围的触须则用来捕食。

86. The numerous Cro-Magnon burial sites that been found reveal that these early humans, like the preceding Neanderthalers, engaged in various ritual activities.

答案：B. → that have been
分析及考点：that 引导的定语从句为现在完成时，但缺少了 have。
参考译文：许多被后人发现的 Cro-Magnon 人的墓地显示，像先前的 Neanderthalers 人一样，Cro-Magnon 人也有各种各样的祭祀活动。

87. From the 1880's on, artist Mary Cassatt increasingly devoted herself to the theme of mother and child in oils, pastels, etchings, and engraved.

答案：D. → engraving
分析及考点：oils, pastels, etchings 等名词构成并列结构，engraved 为过去分词，应改为名词 engraving，意为“版画”。
参考译文：从 19 世纪 80 年代起，艺术家 Mary Cassatt 逐渐致力于通过油画、粉笔画、蚀刻画和版画来表现关于母亲和孩子的主题。

88. Glaciers helped creation the thousands of lakes for which the state of Minnesota is famous.

答案：A. → create 或 the creation of
分析及考点：help 做“促进”讲时，可用 help + do sth. / to do sth. / + sth. 三种搭配都对。所以 A 可改为 help creat 或 help the creation of。
参考译文：冰河促进了明尼苏达州数千个湖泊的形成，而明尼苏达州也以此而闻名。

89. Alpha rhythm, a brain wave frequency of moderate voltage, is characteristic of a person when is awake but relaxed.

答案：D. → when he，或者 who
分析及考点：从句缺主语“he”，故可以加上主语 he，或将后面部分改为 who 引导得宾语从句。
参考译文：阿而发脑电波，一种具有中等电压的脑波频率，通常在一个人清醒并放松的状态下表现出来。

90. The amount of money generated by a nation in a year in the forms of wages, rents, interest, and national income.

答案：D. → known as the
分析及考点：be known as sth. 意为“被称为”，固定搭配。Interest 作“利息”讲，不可数。
参考译文：一个国家一年内以工资、租金、利息和利润等形式产生的货币总额被称为国民收入。

91. In North America the name chameleon is popularly given to several lizards capable of change color.

答案：D. → changing
分析及考点：be capable of doing sth.
参考译文：在北美，好几种可以变色的蜥蜴通常都被称作变色龙。

92. Naturally occurring caves are formed in various way, but chiefly by the solvent action of water and compounds in it.

答案：B. → ways
分析及考点：various 的用法， various + 可数名词复数。
参考译文：自然形成的洞穴有多种成因，但主要原因是水及水中的化合物的溶解作用。

93. Clouds perform a very important function in modifying the distribute of solar heat over Earth's surface and within the atmosphere.

答案：C. → the distribution
分析及考点：词性混用，此处应为名词 distribution。
参考译文：在调节太阳热能在地球表面和大气中的分布方面，云起着非常重要的作用。

94. Ragtime is a musical form developed and brought to maturation between 1890 and 1910 which is rooted in several musical tradition.

答案：D. → traditions
分析及考点：several 的用法，several + 可数名词复数。
参考译文：拉格泰姆音乐（ragtime）是在 1890-1910 年间逐渐发展成熟的一种音乐形式，它来源于多种传统音乐。

95. The peccary, an American mammal, is closely related to the swine family and fills an ecological similar role.

答案：D. → an ecologically similar
分析及考点：形容词与副词混用，修饰形容词 similar 应该用副词 ecologically。
参考译文：peccary，一种美洲的哺乳动物，与猪科动物关系很近，并且与猪科动物担任着相似的生态学角色。

96. The teaching of literary and composition has figured prominently in the formation of educational curriculums in the United States at all levels.

答案：B. → literature
分析及考点：形容词与名词混用，literary 为形容词，此处应用名词 literature。
参考译文：文学和写作的教育在美国各个水平的教育课程中有着突出的地位。

97. The spice plants, what yield the pungent and fragrant substances used all over the world as condiments, are almost all natives of tropical regions.

答案：A. → which
分析及考点：非限定定语从句应由 which 引导，不能用 what。
参考译文：辛香料植物几乎都出产于热带地区，这种植物可以产生出味道又香又辣的物质，这些物质在世界各地被广泛地用做调味品。

98. Ultrasonic waves vibrate such rapidly that they produce sounds that are too high for the human ear to detect.

答案：A. → so
分析及考点：so…that 与 such…that 的用法。so 后面可以连接形容词或者副词，such 后面连接名词。
参考译文：超声波振动得如此快速，以至于它们产生的声音频率过高，人耳无法察觉。

99. Contemporary election practices in the United States have their roots in British and colonial American laws and customary.

答案：D. → custom
分析及考点：形容词与名词混用，customary 为形容词，而此处应为名词形式。
参考译文：美国当代的选举程序来源于英国和美国殖民地时期的法律和惯例。

100. The degree of physical fitness that anyone can develop is governed by age, sex, physique, and other natural factor.

答案：D. → factors
分析及考点：单数可数名词不能单独出现，other + 可数名词复数。
参考译文：每个人的身体健康的程度都会发展变化，这一健康程度由人的年龄、性别、体格和其它自然因素决定。

101. The migration route of the first humans to occupy North America took them across a land bridge that once was connected Asia with what is now Alaska.

答案：C. → connected
分析及考点：根据句意，that 指代“a land bridge”，此处应为主动语态。句中“them”指代前面的“the first humans”。
参考译文：迁移的路线引领着最初到达北美的居民穿过一个大陆桥，这个大陆桥曾经连接着亚洲和现在

的阿拉斯加。

102. Socialization, which begins in child, is a process by which people become members of a society, learning its norms, customs, laws, and ways of living.

答案：B. → childhood
分析及考点：根据句意，此处为“童年时期”之意，故应用 childhood。
参考译文：社会化的过程开始于人的童年时期，在这一过程中，人逐渐成为某一社会的成员，并学习该社会的规范、习俗、法律和生活方式。

103. Poet Amy Lowell began her career by publishing the conventional volume A Dome of Many-Coloured Glass, despite eventually succeeded Ezra Pound as leader of the progressive Imagists.

答案：C. → although she
分析及考点：despite 是介词，后不能直接接从句，而此句中有明显的前后转折关系，所以 D 必须换成可以接从句的表转折关系的连词。
参考译文：诗人 Amy Lowell 以传统诗集《A Dome of Many-Coloured Glass》开始她的诗人生涯，但后来她却逐渐成为继 Ezra Pound 之后的进步印象派诗人领袖。

104. The towns of Middlebury and Cornwall, both in Vermont, was united into the single town of Middlebury in 1796.

答案：A. → were
分析及考点：主谓一致。句子主语“The towns”为复数。
参考译文：佛蒙特州的两个镇 Middlebury 和 Cornwall 在 1796 合并为一个 Middlebury 镇。

105. In a simile, a comparison between two distinctly differently things is indicated by the word “like” or “as.”
答案：B. →different
分析及考点：形容词与副词混淆。“different”直接修饰名词“things”，应用形容词形式。
参考译文：在明喻（一种修辞手法）中，两个截然不同的东西通过词“like”或“as”来进行比较。

106. While the late nineteenth century, most laborers in the United States worked six days a week, often ten or more hours a day.

答案：A. → during
分析及考点：during 和 while 混用。while 是连词，后面接句子；During 是介词，后面接名词。
参考译文：在 19 世纪后期，多数美国工人一周工作 6 天，通常一天工作 10 小时或更多。

107. Chordophones are musical instruments with strings that can be set in motion by moving a bow, plucking a string, or striking .

答案：D. → a
分析及考点：可数名词单数不能单独出现。根据前文的“a bow”和“a string”不难看出，这里应为“a ”。

参考译文：Chordophones 是带弦的乐器的总称，弦可以通过拉琴弓、拨琴弦、敲击琴键来产生旋律。

of United States households owning television receivers rose from 0.4 percent in 1948 of 23.5 percent in 1951.

答案：D. → to
分析及考点："form …… to"，表"从……到……"固定搭配。
参考译文：美国家庭拥有电视机的比例由 1948 年的 0.4%上升到 1951 年的 23.5%

109. The chief character or hero of piece of fiction or drama is known as the protagonist.

答案：B. → of a piece
分析及考点："a piece of fiction"，表"一部小说"，"a piece of"为固定搭配。
参考译文：一部小说或戏剧中的主要角色或男主人公被成为 protagonist。

110. A drought is a period of dry weather that lasts too long enough to cause a serious imbalance in the water cycle.

答案：B. → lasts long
分析及考点：句中的"too"多余了。
参考译文：干旱是指干燥的天气持续过长从而导致水循环的严重失衡。

111. Cotton crop failures and a plague of boll weevils at the beginning of the twentieth century forced the diversification of Alabama's the agriculture.

答案：D. → agriculture
分析及考点：此处"agriculture"已有物主代词"Alabama's"修饰，故"the"多余了。
参考译文：在二十世纪初，棉花的减产和棉籽象鼻虫的灾害推动了阿拉巴马州农业的多元化。

112. Although absolute zero cannot actually be reached, approximations of less than 0.001 degrees Celsius above absolute zero have been created the laboratory.

答案：D. → created in
分析及考点：句中少了介词"in"，"in the laboratory"，表示"在实验室中被制造出来"
参考译文：虽然绝对零度不可能真正达到，但仅高于绝对零度 0.01 摄氏度的近似温度已经在实验室中被制造出来。

113. That brought about the widespread extinction of the dinosaurs is unknown; it must, however, have involved major changes in the environment.

答案：A. → What
分析及考点："What"引导的主语从句在句中做主语。
参考译文：是什么导致了恐龙的大面积灭绝仍不为人知，但恐龙的灭绝肯定与自然环境的巨大变化有关。

derivative theories, especially deconstructionism, have proposed to alter the direction of literary studies during the last thirty or thirty-five years.

答案：A. → its
分析及考点：此处应为物主代词“its”，意为“结构主义的衍生理论”。
参考译文：在最近 30-35 年间，结构主义及其衍生理论，尤其是解构主义，彻底改变了文学研究的方向。

115. The northwest coast of North America was originally settled by a series of tribal with extremely diverse linguistic affiliations.

答案：C. → tribes
分析及考点：a series of + 复数名词，表“一系列”，而句中“tribal”为形容词。
参考译文：北美洲的西北海岸地区最初居住着许多部落，这些部落有着完全不同的语言渊源。

116. After the War of 1812, immigrants from Britain and Ireland swelled the populate of Canada.

答案：D. → population
分析及考点：句中“populate”为动词，而此处应为名词“population”，意为“人口”。
参考译文：1812 年的战争以后，来自英国和爱尔兰的移民使得加拿大的人口逐渐增多。

117. The rapidly advancement of modern anthropology since the end of the nineteenth century has been the most important single influence on the growth of myth criticism.

答案：A. → rapid
分析及考点：形容词与副词混用，句中“advancement”为名词，应用形容词修饰。
参考译文：自 19 世纪末以来，现代人类学的快速进步已经成为神话批评发展过程中最为重要的独立影响因素。

118. Although Spaniards had explored upper California much earlier, they did not attempt to settle there until the latter part the eighteenth century.

答案：D. → part of the
分析及考点：D 中缺少了介词“of”，“the latter part of the eighteenth century”，表“十八世纪后期”，注意，“eighteenth century”前须有冠词“the”。
参考译文：虽然西班牙人在更早以前就在加利福尼亚北部进行探察，但他们直到 18 世纪后期才尝试在那里定居。

119. Although copper was hammered into tools and ornaments by some early inhabitants of North America, the smelting and casting of copper were unknown between them.

答案：D. → among
分析及考点：两者之间用“between”，三者及以上之间用“among”。

参考译文：虽然一些北美洲的早期居民就可以把铜锻造成工具或装饰品，但他们并不知道如何进行铜的

，名词意为“锤子”，动词意为“锻造”，即把金属烧红后用锤子砸成想要的形状；而
，名词意为“铸件”，动词意为“铸造”，即把金属的熔液注入某个模具使其具有特殊的形状。显然，在工艺上，cast 要比 hammer 更高级。）只要留心，随时随地都可以学单词！

120. As moist air in a warm front ascends the retreating wedge of cold air, it cools to produce cloudy and frequently causes precipitation.

答案：D. → clouds
分析及考点：形容词与名词混用。句中名词“clouds”做“produce”的宾语。
参考译文：当暖锋（前进的暖气流爬升到冷气流上而形成的锋）中的潮湿空气上升至后移冷空气的边缘时，它就会冷却产生云，并常常导致降雨。

121. Choreographer Martha Graham's pioneering technique, designed to express inner emotion through dance forms, representative the first real alternative to classical ballet.

答案：C. → represents
分析及考点：抛开两个逗号间的插入语找到句子主干，可以看出句子缺谓语动词，“representative”为形容词，故应改为动词“represents”，由于名词为单数，所以谓语为现单三形式。
参考译文：舞蹈设计师 Martha Graham 设计的开创性的表演技巧－通过舞蹈的形式来表达角色的内心情感－代表了除传统芭蕾之外第一种真正的舞蹈表现形式。

122. A ink-jet printer works by squirting very fine streams of quick-drying ink onto paper.

答案：A. → an
分析及考点：“ink”的发音为元音开头，故用冠词“an”修饰。另如：an MBA
参考译文：喷墨打印机的工作原理是将非常细的快干墨水流喷到纸上。

123. The properties of coca are similar to those of opium, but coca is not such strong a narcotic.

答案：D. → so
分析及考点：such 和 so 的区别，so 是副词，后面可以连接形容词，such 是形容词，后面只能连接名词，上述表达如果用 such，就应该是 such a strong narcotic。
参考译文：古柯（Coca）的特性与鸦片相似，但没有鸦片那么强。

124. Identical twins are always of the same sex, resemblance one another very closely, and have similar fingerprints and blood groups.

答案：C. → resemble
分析及考点：句中三个动词“are”、“resemble”和“have”构成并列结构。
参考译文：同卵双生的双胞胎总是性别相同，彼此非常相像，并拥有相似的指纹和血型。

125. The great bulk of business transactions in the United States is handled by means of credit instruments rather currency.

参考译文：在美国，大部分的商业交易都通过信用票据而非现金来完成。

126. The outstanding feature in the evolve of the central nervous system in humans has been the growth of the brain.

答案：B. → evolvement
分析及考点：B 中“evolve”为动词，而句中应为名词形式。
参考译文：在人类身上，中枢神经系统进化的突出特征就是大脑的发展。

127. On Long Island's Montauk Point are located a stone lighthouse 168 feet high, equipped with a flashing light white, and a United States lifesaving station.

答案：C. → white light
分析及考点：形容词与名词词序颠倒，此也为托福语法改错常考考点。作为名词的“light”应放在形容词“white”后面。
参考译文：在长岛的 Montauk Point 上坐落着一座 168 英尺高的石头灯塔，灯塔上有一个白色的信号灯和一个美国的救生站。

128. Loons, migratory aquatic birds, are expert swimming and divers, but walk on land with difficulty.

答案：B. → swimmers
分析及考点：“swimmers”与“divers”在句中构成并列结构。
参考译文：潜鸟（loons），一种迁徙的水鸟，是游泳和浅水的好手，但在陆地上行走时却很困难。

129. Usually only the males grasshoppers produce a song, but both sexes possess auditory organs.

答案：B. → male
分析及考点：句中形容词“male”修饰名词“grasshoppers”，故不能加“s”。
参考译文：通常只有雄性蚱蜢才能鸣叫，但雌性和雄性的蚱蜢都拥有听觉器官。

130. Intricate choreographer emphasized the beauty and virtuosity of the nineteenth-century prima ballerina, while the male dancer functioned only as her partner until the twentieth century.

答案：A. → choreography
分析及考点：词义误用。这里是指艺术，而不是舞蹈者。
参考译文：19 世纪的复杂的舞蹈表演强调芭蕾舞首席女明星的美和精湛技巧，而在二十世纪以前男芭蕾舞演员不过是女明星的陪衬。

131. Dolphins can held their breath for up to several minutes and are capable of rapid and deep dives of more than 300 meters.

答案：A. → hold
分析及考点：情态动词后跟动词原型。
参考译文：海豚可以几分钟不呼吸，并且能迅速潜到超过 300 米深的水下。

132. The concept of folk music, though generally understood by most people, has not simple, widely accepted definition.

答案：D. → no
分析及考点：表示“没有….”一般用 have no+名词…..或者 don not have any+名词。
参考译文：民间音乐的概念虽然能普遍地被大部分人所理解，但它却没有一个简单的、被广泛接受的定义。

133. The two steel towers of the Golden Gate Bridge in California are the tallest bridge towers in the world, each measuring 227 meters in high.

答案：D. → height
分析及考点：“227 meters in height”，表“227 米高”，固定搭配。
参考译文：加利福尼亚的金门大桥的两根铁塔是世界上最高的桥塔，每根高达 227 米。

134. Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is where the Declaration of Independence also the United States Constitution were signed.

答案：C. → and
分析及考点：连接两个平行部分，用 and，不能用 also。
参考译文：宾州费城的独立大厅是独立宣言和美国宪法的签署地。

135. From 1892 to 1954 Ellis Island was an immigration station through which some 20 million immigrant entered the United States.

答案：D. → immigrants
分析及考点：单数可数名词不能单独出现。
参考译文：在 1892-1954 年间，Ellis Island 是一个移民入境站，大约 2000 万的移民由此进入美国。

136. Interstellar matter intercepts some of the visibly light emitted by distant stars so that observers on Earth cannot view in detail distant parts of the Milky Way.

答案：A. → visible
分析及考点：形容词与副词混用。修饰名词“light”应用形容词“visible”而非副词“visibly”
参考译文：星际间的物质阻挡了遥远的恒星发出的一些可见光，因此地球上的观测者无法清晰地观察到银河系的深处。

137. Working by chemical reaction, and being independence of atmospheric oxygen, rockets are used to power interplanetary space vehicles.

be independent of”，表“不受……的限制，不依赖于……”，固定搭配
参考译文：火箭通过化学反应来工作，并且不依赖于大气中的氧气，它被用来为星际太空飞船提供能量。

138. Wind and oceans currents may move icebergs thousands of kilometers from their resource.

答案：A. → ocean
分析及考点：复合名词的复数形式。ocean 这里修饰 current，一个名词修饰另外一个名词的时候，变复数时一般只变后者。特殊情况除外，比如 women leaders。
参考译文：风和海流的作用可以使冰山离开它们的发源地数千公里。

139. Locomotion of the body is produced through the cooperation of skeletal muscles and another systems, including the skeletal, nervous, and circulatory systems.

答案：B. → other
分析及考点：“systems”为复数，只能用“other”修饰。Another ＋名词单数；other + 名词复数。
参考译文：身体的运动是在骨骼肌和其它系统（包括骨骼系统、神经系统和循环系统）的共同作用下完成的。

140. On 1848 the first organized meeting for women’s rights in the United States took pace in Seneca Falls, New York.

答案：A. → in
分析及考点：某个具体年份前用介词“in”，不能用“on”。
参考译文：1848 年，美国第一次有组织的女权会议在美国纽约州的 Seneca Falls 召开。

141. The word “fable” frequently denotes a brief tale in whose animals or inanimate objects speak and behave like humans, usually to advance a moral point.

答案：B. → which
分析及考点：只有“which”引导的定语从句介词可以提前。如“in which”、“on which”、“to which”等。
参考译文：“fable”一词常指一个简短的故事，在故事中动物或其它没有生命的物体像人类一样说话和行动，通常用来表达一种寓意。

142. In his book Roots, Alex Haley combines fact and fiction as he describes his family’s history begins in the mid-1700’s in Africa.

答案：D. → which began
分析及考点：从句中的从句结构。句中 D 后面的句子修饰“his family’s history”，从句缺少主语，可改为 which 引导的从句。
参考译文：在他的《Roots》这本书中，Alex Haley 使用了事实和虚构相结合的方法来描写他 18 世纪中叶源于非洲的家庭历史。

143. The poet Gwendolyn Brooks had she first poem published when she was thirteen years old.

答案：A. → her
分析及考点：A 中应用物主代词“her”。
参考译文：诗人 Gwendolyn Brooks 在 13 岁时出版了她的第一首诗。

普林斯顿样题 1

1. Simple photographic lenses cannot _____ sharp, undistorted images over a wide field.
(A) to form
(B) are formed
(C) forming
(D) form

答案：D
分析：句子主语为 simple photographic lenses,宾语为 images，所以空格处应和情态动词 cannot 构成句子的复合谓语。值得注意的是 form 是及物动词，其后要加宾语。
参考译文：简易的摄像机镜头不能捕捉住大范围的清晰而不失真的影像。

2. Of all the factors affecting agricultural yields, weather is the one ____ the most.
(A) it influences farmers
(B) that influences farmers
(C) farmers that it influences
(D) why farmers influence it

答案：B
分析：逗号前是介词短语做状语，逗号后才是这句话的主句。Weather is the one（factor）one 代替前面的 factor，句子已经完整。则 the one 后的空格应修饰 the one,选 B，that 引导定语从句。
参考译文：在所有影响农业的因素中，天气是对农民影响最大的因素之一。

3. Beverly Sills, _____ assumed directorship of the New York City Opera in 1979.

(A) be a star soprano
(B) was a star soprano
(C) a star soprano and
(D) a star soprano

答案：D
分析：句子主语是 BS，谓语是 assumed，宾语是 directorship，主语后的空格应该为主语的同位语，起解释说明的作用。
参考译文：著名的女高音 Beverly Sills, 曾于 1979 年在纽约市歌剧院担任指挥。

4. _____ of tissues is known as histology.

(A) Studying scientific
(B) The scientific study
(C) To study scientifically
(D) That is scientific studying

答案：B
前应该用名词或者是名词性短语，the sicientific study of tissue 整体作为句子的主语。
参考译文：对组织的科学性的研究被称为是组织学。

5. With the exeption of mercury, _____ at standard temperature and pressure.

(A) the metallic elements are solid
(B) which is a solid metallic element
(C) metallic elements being solid
(D) since the metallic elements are solid

答案：A
分析：逗号前部分为介词短语做状语，状语前置，以保持句式的平衡（与 2 句式类似），其后方为句子的主句。分析主句部分，括号后 at……pressure,表示状态，也是这个句子的状语。（原来的语序应为_____ at standard temperature and pressure with the exeption of mercury. = except mercury）所以空格中应该包涵主句的主谓宾结构，选 A。
参考译文：除了水银以外，金属在标准温度和气压下是固态。
PS：标准状态好像是指温度为 25 摄氏度，气压为 0 帕斯卡吧，大概记得是这样的，^_^

6. Potential dehydration is ____ that a land animal faces.
(A) the often greatest hazard
(B) the greatest often hazard
(C) often the greatest hazard
(D) often the hazard greatest

答案：C
分析：that 引导一个定语从句，则 that 前面的空格应为其先行词，应该为名词。注意到 A，B，C 三个选项最后一个词都为 hazard，这道题考点其实是词的顺序，一般是 the+most+adj.+n.，而 often，always etc. 一类的表示频率的副词跟在谓语的后面。此句的谓语为是动词 be，所以选 C。
参考译文：脱水是陆地动物通常会面临的潜在的最大危险。

7. By tracking the eye of a hurricane, forecasters can determine the speed at which ____.
(A) is a storm moving
(B) a storm is moving
(C) is moving a storm
(D) a moving storm

答案：B
分析：很明显，which 引导一个定语从句。
参考译文：通过追踪飓风的风眼（飓风中心的相对平静的圆形区域），预报人员能够判断暴风雨运动的速度。

8. The grapes of Wrath, a novel about the Depression years of the 1930's, is one of John Steinbeck's _____ books.
(A) most famous
(B) the most famous
(C) are most famous
(D) and most famous

答案：A
分析：注意这道题不能选 B，因为前面已经有 sb's ,就不能再加 the 了。
参考译文：一本关于 1930 年大萧条时期的小说《愤怒的葡萄》，是 JS 的最著名的小说之一。

9. Technology will play a role in _____ future life-styles.

(D) shaped

答案：B
分析：考察一个短语，sth/sb play a role in doing sth 在….方面起一个….作用。
参考译文：科技会在未来生活方式的形成过程中起关键作用。

10. The computer has dramatically affected _____ photographic lenses are constructed.
(A) is the way
(B) that the way
(C) which way do
(D) the way

答案：D
分析：affect 是及物动词，其后要加宾语。注意 the way+ (in which)+ sb/sth do 表示作某事的方法。
参考译文：计算机已经极大地影响了摄影镜头构成方式。

11. The early railroads were _____ the existing arteries of transportation: roads, turnpikes, canals, and other waterways.
(A) those short lines connected
(B) short lines that connected
(C) connected by short lines
(D) short connecting lines

答案：B
分析：主语为 railroad，紧接是动词 be，空格后为名词性短语。纵观选项，只可选 B.
（A）可改为 those short lines that/which connected；
（C）从语法上分析，与空格后的名词性短语脱节，其间没有联系词；（D）与（C）同。
参考译文：早期的公路是一些连接现存的公路，收税路，运河和其他水路的交通动脉的短线。

12. _____ as a masterpiece, a work of art must transcend the ideals of the period in which it was created.
(A) Ranks
(B) The ranking
(C) To be ranked
(D) For being ranked

答案：C
分析：逗号前为句子的状语部分（结构参照 2、5）。纵观四选项，主句的主语为 a work of art，是物，则只可用被动形式，删去 A、B，而 D 中 for 只可后接 sth./doing sth.，注意后者只可为对象是人时。举例：Thank you for telling me. It's good for training our mind. 所以只可选 C，to be ranked=in order to be ranked，不定式做目的状语。
参考译文：一件艺术品只有超越了它所在的时代的极至，才能成为一件杰作。

13. Jackie Robinson, _____ to play baseball in the major leagues, joined the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947.
(A) the Black American who first
(B) the first Black American
(C) was the first Black American
(D) the first and a Black American who

次了，空格处做主语的同位语。
，是第一个在大俱乐部打篮球的美国黑人，于 1947 年加入了 BD。

14. During the flood of 1927, the Red Cross, _____ out of emergency headquarters in ississippi, set up temporary shelters for the homeless.

(A) operates
(B) is operating
(C) has operated
(D) operating

答案：D
分析：The Red Cross……set up……..the homeless.已经可以作为一个完整的句子结构，空格部分插入中间，只可能为定语从句，同谓语或是状语。同谓语为一名词后跟另外一名词或是名词性短语，起补充说明的作用。纵观四选项，空格部分为动词短语，所以空格应为为句子的状语部分，选 doing，D。
参考译文：在 1927 年的大洪水中，红十字会在密西西比建立了紧急司令部，为无家可归的人修建了临时住所。

15. In bacteria and in other organisms, _____ is the nucleic acid DNA that provides the genetic information.

(A) both
(B) which
(C) and
(D) it

答案：D
分析：逗号后面是句子的主句，这道题只能选答案 D it，作形式主语，这是个强调句。
参考译文：在细菌和其它器官中，是核酸 DNA（deoxyribonucleic acid 脱氧核糖核酸）提供基因的信息。

16. Twenty to thirty year after a mature forest is cleared away, a nearly impenetrable thicket of trees and shrubs develops.

答案：A
分析：year 是可数名词，前面是 thirty 这个数量词，所以 year 要用其复数形式。
改正：year→years
参考译文：在一个成熟的森林被砍伐完后的二三十年里，一片几乎无法穿越的灌木生形成了。

17. The first national park in world, Yellowstone National Park, was established in 1872.

答案：B
分析：像 world，earth，moon 这类专有名词前要加冠词 the。
改正：in world → in the world
参考译文：世界上的第一个国家公园，黄石国家公园，于 1872 年建成。

18. Because it does not have a blood supply, the cornea takes their oxygen directly from the air.

分析：整个句子中都没有出现复数名词，而且逗号后分句的主语 cornea 的谓语为 takes，注意为单数形式，所以物主代词应该与前面的形式相符，用单数形式 it its。
改正：their→its
参考译文：因为角膜没有给它的血液供应，所以它直接从空气中吸收氧气。

19. Magnificent mountains and coastal scenery is British Columbia's chief tourist attractions.

答案：C
分析：and 连接两个名词，其后谓语要用复数。而且从后面的表语 attractions 所用的复数形式也可以判断出谓语应该用复数。
改正：is →are
参考译文：雄伟的山脉和海景是英属哥伦比亚最主要的旅游靓点。

20. Scientists at universities are often more involved in theoretical research than in practically research.

答案：D
分析：考点是形容词和副词的误用。research 是名词，前面只能用形容词修饰它。
改正：practically→practical
参考译文：大学里的教授更多地是参与理论研究而不是实际研究。

21. John Rosamond Johnson he composed numerous songs, including Life Every Voice and Sing, for which his brother, James Weldon Johnson, wrote the words.

答案：A
分析：JRJ 作主语，再用代词 he 就纯属多余了。
改正：he composed→composed
参考译文：JRJ 谱了大量的曲，包括他的哥哥 JWJ 作词的 Life Every Voice and Sing,

22. Nylon, a synthetic done from a combination of water, air, and a by-product of coal, was first introduced in 1983.

答案：A
分析：表示"从哪里获得"用 get 或者 derive 比较好。Toefl 考试中类似的 do 动词的误用最常见的是 do 和 make 的误用。请见两个例子；
The way of (reasoning) whereby people (do) conclusions by (logical) inference from (given) premises is called the deductive method. [do→make]
The (fundamental problem) of a tax system is (to do) (enough) money (to pay) for the expenses of government. [to do→to make]
改正：done→got/derived
参考译文：尼龙，一种来自水、空气和副产品——煤的混合物，于 1983 年首先制造。

23. Ornithology, the study of birds, is one of the major scientific fields in which amateurs play a role in accumulating, researching, and publish data.

前后三个动名词并列。

参考译文：鸟类学，是研究鸟的学问，是一门业余爱好者在搜集、研究和公开数据
起一定作用的主要的科学研究领域之一。

24. Animation is a technique for creativity the illusion of life in inanimate things.

答案：B
改正：creativity→creating
分析：creativity 后面是不能接宾语 the illusion 的。这道题的考点是名词和动名词的误用。
参考译文：动画技术是一种创造使无生命事物看起来有生命的技术。

25. The nonviolent protest advocated by Dr. Martin Luther King proving highly effective in an age of expanding television news coverage.

答案：B
分析：考点是词的误用。B proved 作整个句子的谓语。
改正：proving→proved
参考译文：被马丁。路得金所支持的非暴力反抗运动在一个电视新闻覆盖越来越
广的年代里证明是非常有效的。

26. On December 7,1787, Delaware became a first state to ratify the Constitution.

答案：C
分析：序数词前面要加定冠词 the。
参考译文：在 1787 年 12 月 7 号，特拉华州成为第一个批准宪法的州。

27. Nutritionists believe what diet affects how one feels physically and emotionally.

答案：B
改正：what→that
分析：diet affects…是一句完整的话，则 what 应改为 that，由 that 引导宾语从句。
参考译文：营养学家认为是食物影响人的生理和心理感受。

28. Mealii Kalama, creator of over 400 Hawaiian quilts was granted a National Heritage Fellowship in 1985 for herself contributions to folk and art.

答案：C
分析：考点是人称代词和物主代词的误用。
改正：herself→her
参考译文：MK，是一个 400 多首夏威夷。。的创作者，在 1985 年因为她对民歌和
艺术的贡献而获得了国家遗产奖。

29. A jetty serves to define and deepen a channel, improve navigate, or protect a harbor.

作及物动词的话，其后要接宾语；improve 也可以作不及物动词，如 The
棉花涨价。
改正：navigate→navigation
参考译文：防波堤是用来完善和加深河道，提高水上交通的能力或者是保护一个港口。

30. Minoru Yamasaki is an American architect which works departed from the austerity frequently associated with architecture in the United States after the Second World War.

答案：A
改正：which→whose
分析：考点是定语从句中的疑问关系代词的误用。
参考译文：MY 是一个美国建筑师，他的作品与二战后美国的常见的朴素的作品的风格大相径庭。

31. Chemical research provides information that is useful when the textile industry in the creation of synthetic fabrics.

答案：B
改正：when→for
分析：when 一般引导时间状语从句，但这句话中 when 后面显然不是一个完整的句子，改成 for，表示为了什么的意思。
参考译文：化学上的研究提供了对在人造织品的制作过程的纺织品工业很有用的信息。

32. Jane Addams, social worker, author, and spokeswoman for the peace and women's suffrage movements, she received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931 for her humanitarian achievements.

答案：C
改正：she received→received
分析：考点同 21 题。
参考译文：JA，一个社会学家，作家，和平和妇女选举权运动的发言人，于 1931 年因为她的人道主义的成就而获得了 Nobel 和平奖。

33. Bromyrite crystals have a diamond-like luster and are usually colorless, but they dark to brown when exposed to light.

答案：C
改正：dark→darken
分析：考点是形容词和动词的误用。dark 为形容词，C 应该为动词，所以改为 dark 的动词形式 darken。
参考译文：溴银矿的晶体有着钻石般的光泽而且常常是无色的，但是当它们接触到光线时就颜色加深到褐色。

34. Stars in our universe vary in temperature, color, bright, size and mass.

前后五个名词并列。
参考译文：我们的宇宙中的星星在温度，颜色，亮度，型号和体积方面都不相同。

35. Ice is less denser than liquid from which it is formed.

答案：A
改正：denser→dense
分析：less+形容词原形 表示"不。。。"
参考译文：冰的密度比形成冰的液体的密度低。

36. The 1983 Nobel Prize in Medicine was awarded to Barbara McClintock for her experiments with maize and her discoveries regardless the nature of DNA.

答案：D
改正：regardless→regarding
分析：regardless 是"不管…的；不顾…的"的意思，这里应该用 regarding 来修饰 discoveries。
参考译文：1983 年的 Nobel 医学奖授予了 BM，为了赞赏她做的玉米实验和她的对 DNA 性质的发现。

37. In 1866 to 1883, the bison population in North American was reduced from an estimated 13 million to a few hundred.

答案：A
改正：In→From
分析：表示"从…时间到…时间"用介词 from…to, in +时间表示在"一段时间里".
从 1866 年到 1883 年，在北美的野牛数量从预测的 13 million 减到几百。

38. Most of the damage property attributed to the San Francisco earthquake of 1906 resulted from the fire that followed.

答案：A
分析：……方面的破坏，用介词 to
改正：damage property → damage to property
参考译文：1906 年的旧金山地震中毁坏的绝大多数的财产是因为那场火。

39. James Baldwin's plays and short stories, which are to some degree autobiographical, established them as a leading figure in the United States civil rights movement.

答案：C
分析：考点是代词的误用。
改正：them→him
参考译文： JB 的戏剧和短篇小说在一定程度上是自传，并把他自己塑造成为美国人权运动中的领袖。

from a maximum distance of about ten miles except Under unusual

答案：A
分析：考点是动词的误用。Listen 一般用于主动。
改正：listened→heard
参考译文：除了在特殊的大气环境外，最远可以从 10 英里的距离外听到雷声。

普林斯顿样题 2

1. Helium is _____ all gases to liquefy and is impossible to solidify at normal air pressure.
(A) more than difficult
(B) the most difficult of
(C) more difficult of
(D) 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.

(A) businesses that sell
(B) selling businesses
(C) businesses sell
(D) 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.
(A) to form the first
(B) the first to form
(C) who formed the first
(D) 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.
(A) it
(B) but
(C) then
(D) 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.
(A) however
(B) nevertheless
(C) or
(D) 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

(A) when elected
(B) elected
(C) who was elected
(D) 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.

(A) For concentration of salt
(B) Salt concentrations that
(C) If salt concentrations
(D) 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.

(A) No
(B) Nothing
(C) Not
(D) 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.

(C) Early
(D) 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.

(A) energy that
(B) that it is energy
(C) it is energy
(D) 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.

(A) they
(B) to their
(C) its
(D) 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 _____.

(A) surface below the deep
(B) deep below the surface
(C) the deep below surface
(D) 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.
(A) govern

(B) that 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,_____

(A) the nervous system has produced detrimental effects by lead
(B) lead's detrimental effects are producing the nervous system
(C) lead produces detrimental effects on the nervous system
(D) 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.
(A) However the early gold prospector often lived
(B) The early gold prospector often lived
(C) Not only did the early gold prospector often live
(D) 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。

16. The culinary expert Fannie Farmer taught dietetics, kitchen management, and to cook at her famous Boston school.

答案：C
分析：考点是平行结构，and 前后名词并列。
改正：to cook→cooking
句子参考译文：烹饪专家 FF 在她的著名的波斯顿学校教授营养学，厨房管理和厨艺。

17. The elephant relies more on its sense of smell than for any other sense.

答案：B
分析：more…than 是比较级形式，for 应该换成与全面统一的 on。
改正：for→on
句子参考译文：大象更多的依赖于它的嗅觉而不是其它感觉。

17. A few of the naturally elements exist in such small amounts that they are known mainly from laboratory-made samples.

答案：A
分析：考点是副词和形容词的误用。

改正：naturally→natural
句子参考译文：一些自然元素的量是如此的少以至它们被认为主要是来自实验室制造的样品。

ultrasonic sounds more than two octaves than higher humans can.

答案：D
分析：than 在句中重复使用, 应该在 higher 后面.
more than + 倍数 + 形容词 er 形式(+ than + something / 句子)
改正：than higher → higher than
句子翻译 : 一些昆虫可以听到比人类可以听到的声音还要高两个八度的超音速声音

20. Because of its larger size, the United States House of Representatives is more impersonal, hierarchical, and specialization than the Senate.

答案：D
分析：考点是 and 引导的平行结构。
改正：specialization→special
句子参考译文：因为美国众议院更大的规模，所以它比参议院更客观，更层次话，更特别。

21. To stay warm in cold weather cold-blooded animals must expose itself to a source of warmth such as direct sunlight.

答案：B
分析：代词单复数的误用。指代对象是 animals
改正：itself→themselves
句子参考译文：为了在寒冷的天气里保持温暖，冷血动物必须让它们接触温暖的资源例如直接的太阳光。

22. A severe illness where she was just nineteen months old deprived the well-known writer and lecturer Helen Keller of both her sight and her hearing.

答案：A
分析：where 引导的定语从句不能修饰 illness，改为 when 引导时间状语从句。illness 作主语，deprived 作谓语。
改正：where→when
句子参考译文：当她 19 个月大的时候一场严重的疾病夺去了这个著名的作家和演讲者的视力和听力。

23. Like all ecological systems, a forest is made up of a living environment and a nonliving environment, the latter composed of air, rocks,soiled,and water.

答案：D
分析：考点是平行结构。
改正：soiled→soil
句子参考译文：像所以的生态系统一样，森林是由有生命的环境和无生命的环境组成，后者包括空气，岩石，土壤和水。

24. The purposeful of the elementary school is to introduce children to the skills, information, and attitudes necessary for a smooth adjustment to society.

答案：A
分析：形容词不能充当主语,并且 of 前后皆用名词。
改正：purposeful→purpose
句子参考译文：小学的目的就是教给孩子们能够高效适应社会的技能，信息和态度。

25. Notorious as a host for wheat rust, the barberry bush has been banned from many area.

答案：D
分析：many ＋ 名词复数。
改正：area→areas
句子参考译文：作为锈病的宿主而臭名昭著，伏牛花灌木丛在很多地方都被禁止。

26. Christopher Plummer is a Canadian actor who has starred in stage, television and film productions on both sides the Atlantic Ocean.

答案：D
分析：加上 of 表示从属关系，这个介词不能少。
改正：sides the→sides of the
句子参考译文：CP 是一个在大西洋两岸的舞台，电视节目和电影里都很风光的加拿大演员。

27. A microphone enables musical tones to be amplified, thus making it possible the gentle renditions of soft songs in large halls.

答案：C
分析：make 后面有两种用法。一种是 make it +adj. + to do sth.,一种是 make sth + adj.第二种情况下如果 sth 很长，就把它放在 adj 的后面，这是为了句子平衡而这样做的。本题就是第二种情况。
改正：making it possible → making possible
句子参考译文：麦克风能使音调增大，这样就能使在大厅中演奏的柔情的歌的温柔演唱成为可能。

28. The poetry of e.e. cummings illustrates the way in which some poets bend grammatical rules as they strive to expression their insights.

答案：D
分析：strive to 动词不定式后面接动词原形。
改正：expression→express
句子参考译文：“e.e. cummings”这首诗说明了一些诗人在他们试图表达自己的观点时屈服了语法规则。

29. In the wild, tea plants become trees of approximately thirty feet in high.

答案：D
分析：考点是形容词和名词的误用。类似的用法还有 deep，depth；long，length。

改正：high→height
句子参考译文：在野外，茶树在高度上大约是 30 英寸。

30. Accounting is described as art of classifying, recording, and reporting significant financial events.

答案：A
分析：art 是可数名词，所以前面应该有冠词修饰。
改正：as art→as an art
句子参考译文：会计被认为是一门分类，记录和报道主要的财经大事的艺术。

31. The development of the watch depended upon the invent of the mainspring.

答案：C
分析：考点是动词和名词的误用，of 前后都要接名词。
改正：invent→invention
句子参考译文：钟表的发展依赖于发条的发明。

32. The ordeal of the Cherokee Indians who were forcible moved from their homeland in the 1830's is remembered as the "Trail of Tears."

答案：B
分析：考点是形容词和副词的误用。
改正：forcible→forcibly
句子参考译文：在 19 世纪 30 年代，被强迫离开祖国的切罗基族印第安人的痛苦被纪念为"血泪的旅程"。(历史著作的统一翻译)

33. Physical fitness activities can lead to an alarming variety of injuries if participants push themselves greatly hard.

答案：D
分析：greatly 是副词，一般后面修饰形容词，如 He was greatly surprised. hard 是副词，一般前面用 too 修饰表示程度很深。
改正：greatly→too/very
句子参考译文：如果参加体育锻炼的人过度锻炼的话，能使身体健康的运动也能导致令人担忧的大量的疾病。

34. The structure but behavior of many protozoans are amazingly complex for single-celled animals.

答案：A
分析：A not B 表示 A 非 B。
改正：but→not
句子参考译文：对于单细胞的动物来说，很多原生动物的结构而非行为是令人吃惊地复杂。

35. Alaska's rough climate and terrain divide the state into isolated regions, making highway maintenance difficulty.

Make sth. Difficult

句子参考译文：阿拉斯加的恶劣的气候和地形把这个州分为孤独的一些区域，使得高速公路的维护变得很艰难。

36. For hundreds of years, sailors relied on echoes to warn them of another ships, icebergs or cliffs in foggy weather.

答案：C
分析：another+单数名词，other+复数名词。
改正：another→other
句子参考译文：几百年来，航海员依靠回声来警告他们自己在雾天避免其它的船只，冰山或者是悬崖。

37. Although he is employed in the scientific and technical fields, the metric system is not generally utilized in the United States.

答案：A
分析：考点是指人代词和指物代词的误用。主语为 metric system , 应该用 it 指代
改正：he is → it is
句子参考译文：尽管米制系统在科研和技术领域早已应用，但是在美国它的应用不是很普遍。

38. Prototypical oboes did a loud, harsh tone, but the modern oboe is appreciated for its smooth and beautiful tone.

答案：A
分析：动词误用。made 表示“制造”。
改正：did→made
句子参考译文：原始的双簧管发出的是大声的刺耳的声音，而现代双簧管却以它流畅和美妙的声音而著称。

39. Beneath the deep oceans that cover two-thirds of the Earth, intriguing secret of the planet are concealed.

答案：C
分析：名词单数和复数的误用。句中的 are 提示应该用复数。
改正：secret→secrets
句子参考译文：在占地球表面积三分之二的深深的大洋下，这个星球的迷人的秘密还无人知道。

40. The pioneer John Chapman received the “Johnny Appleseed” because he planted apple seedlings during him travels in what are now Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

答案：C
分析：代词的误用。

改正：him→his

“Johnny Appleseed”这个绰号，是因为在他在旅行的如今的俄亥俄州，印地安那州和伊利诺斯州种植了苹果苗。

普林斯顿样题 3

1. Cobalt resembles iron and nickel in tensile strength, appearance, ---.
(A) is hard
(B) although hard
(C) has hardness
(D) and hardness

答案：D
分析：介词后为平行结构，是名词成分，正确答案为 D。
（A）两个谓语动词,使句子结构混乱；
（B）although 为连词，后面不能接形容词；
（C）理由同（A）。
参考译文：钴在张力、外观和硬度方面同铁和镍类似。

2. --- who was the first Black woman to run for the office of President of the United States in1972.
(A) Shirley S. Chisholm
(B) It was Shirley S. Chisholm
(C) Shirley S. Chisholm was
(D) When Shirley S. Chisholm

答案：B
分析：该句为强调句型，It is ……who……答案为（B）。
另外，也可以认为本句有 who，从句主谓完整，所以缺主句的主谓。
（A）、（C）、（D）使句子结构混乱。
参考译文：1972 年 Shirley S. Chisholm 成为第一位竞选美国总统的黑人妇女。

3. --- versatile performer, soprano Kathleen Battle has often concluded a program of art songs and arias with selections from ragtime or popular music.
(A) A
(B) Which
(C) So
(D) Because

答案：A
分析：该句主谓宾齐全，逗号前的成分是主语的同位语，空格处应该为冠词。
（B）Which 引导的从句缺少谓语；
（C）So 后的名词前缺少冠词；
（D）because 后应该接从句；
参考译文：作为一位多才多艺的表演家，女高音歌唱家 Kathleen Battle 通常选择拉格泰姆音乐或通俗音乐来结束艺术歌曲和咏叹调节目。

4. Before starting on a sea voyage, prudent navigators learn the sea charts, ---, and memorize lighthouse locations to prepare themselves for any conditions they might encounter.
(A) sailing directions are studied
(B) study the sailing directions
(C) to direct sailing studies
(D) studies direct sailing

答案：B
分析：该句谓语为并列的动词短语构成的平行结构，答案为 B。
（A）为一个完整的句子，和第一个句子之间缺少连接词，错误；
（C）不定式不能直接作谓语；

（D）主语为复数名词，谓语动词不能用单数形式。
参考译文：在开始海上航行之前，谨慎的航海家们钻研航海图，学习航海指导，并且记忆灯塔的位置以便为任何可能遇到的状况做好准备。

5. --- social nesting birds that build their nests in trees and on cliffs.
(A) The most storks
(B) Most are storks
(C) Most storks are
(D) Storks most

答案：C
分析：空格处缺少句子的主语和谓语，故（C）正确。
（A）使句子缺少谓语；
（B）使句子宾语重复；
（D）使句子缺少谓语。
参考译文：绝大多数的鹳都群居并且筑巢，它们的巢建在树和悬崖上。

6. Plankton, ---, is the basic foodstuff for everything that lives in the ocean.
(A) comprise both minute marine animals and plants
(B) is the name given to minute marine animals and plants
(C) the collective name for minute marine animals and plants
(D) minute marine animals and plants collectively that

答案：C
分析：句子主谓宾齐全，空格处应该为主语的同位语。只有（C）是名词性短语。
（A）构成句子的谓语使谓语重复；
（B）理由同（A）；
（D）使句子结构混乱。
参考译文：浮游生物是微小海洋动植物的总称，也是所有海洋生物基本的食物来源。

7. The best-known diffuse nebula is the great Orion Nebula,--- can be seen by the naked eye.
(A) one
(B) it
(C) which
(D) who

答案：C
分析：逗号后为定语从句，空格处应该为定语从句的引导词。
（A）、（B）都不是引导词。定语从句修饰 great Orion Nebula, 而（D）who 指代人，错误。
参考译文：最广为人知的弥漫星云是猎户座大星云，它能用肉眼看见。

8. Of all the economically important plants, palms have been --- .
(A) the least studied
(B) study the least
(C) study less and less
(D) to study the less

答案：A
分析：the least/most+分词/形容词或副词为固定搭配。故只有（A）正确。
参考译文：在所有具有经济上重要性的植物中，棕榈是人们研究最少的。

9. Most amphibians hatch from eggs laid in water or moist ground, and begin life --- water-dwelling larvae.
(A) such
(B) as

(C) to be

分析：begin sth. as＋名词是固定搭配，故只有（B）正确。
参考译文：绝大多数两栖动物从产在水里或潮湿地面上的卵中孵化出来，并且以水生幼虫的形式开始生活。

10. At the Seventh International Ballet Competitions, Fernando Bujones won the first gold medal ever --- to a United States male dancer.
(A) to be awarded
(B) to award
(C) that awards
(D) should be awarding

答案：A
分析：the first＋名词＋（ever）to do 是固定短语。而根据句子意思应该用被动语态，故只有（A）正确。
参考译文：在第七届国际芭蕾舞竞赛上，Fernando Bujones 为美国男舞蹈家赢得了历史上第一块金牌。

11. Founded around 1075, the Acoma pueblo is considered --- settlement in the United States.
(A) the oldest continuously occupied
(B) occupied continuously the oldest
(C) the oldest occupied continuously
(D) continuously the oldest occupied

答案：A
分析：空格处为名词 settlement 的定语，其顺序应为定冠词 the 在最前，过去分词 occupied 表示被修饰名词的状态，放在最后，故（A）正确。
参考译文：建立于 1075 年左右的 Acoma 印第安人村庄被认为是美国最古老的长期聚居地。

12. On March 1, 1867, --- to the Union when President Andrew Johnson's veto was overridden.
(A) since the state of Nebraska had been admitted
(B) admitted that the state of Nebraska
(C) the admission of the state of Nebraska
(D) the state of Nebraska was admitted

答案：D
分析：空格处应该为句子的主谓部分，故（D）正确。
（A）构成状语从句，但句子缺少主语和谓语，错误；
（B）使句子缺少主语；
（C）使句子缺少谓语。
参考译文：1867 年 3 月 1 日，当 Andrew Johnson 总统的否决被推翻时，内布拉斯加得以成为美国的一个州。

13. The best known of all the Arctic birds, --- .
(A) birdwatchers favor ptarmigans
(B) being ptarmigans and birdwatchers' favorites
(C) favored by both ptarmigans and birdwatchers
(D) ptarmigans are a favorite of birdwatchers

答案：D
分析：空格处缺少句子的主干成分，四个选项中只有（D）构成完整的句子。逗号前为主语的同位语。
参考译文：雷鸟是所有北极鸟类中最广为人知的一种，也是鸟类观察者最喜爱的一种。

14. Nearly all trees contain a mix of polymers that can burn like petroleum --- properly extracted.

(C) when it
(D) is

答案：B
分析：当 if 引导的条件状语从句的主语和主句的相同时，可以省略主语和助动词。类似的还有 though、although 和 when。（B）相当于 if they are。
（A）可以引导从句，但缺少从句主语和助动词；
（C）缺少表被动的助动词；
（D）不能引导从句。
参考译文：几乎所有的树都含有一种混和的聚合体，这种聚合体经过合适的提炼后可以像汽油一样燃烧。

15. Acute hearing helps most animals sense the approach of thunderstorms long before people --- .
(A) do
(B) hear
(C) do them
(D) hearing it

答案：A
分析：before 引导的状语从句缺少谓语动词，此处为 sense 和主句相同，故用 do 代替。故（A）正确。
参考译文：敏锐的听觉有助于大多数的动物先于人很久就能感觉到暴风雨的来临。

16. Emily Dickinson, one of the greatest poets of the United States, was entirely almost unknown to the people of her own time.

答案：C
分析：almost 应该紧接在系动词之后，故（C）错。
改正：entirely almost→ almost entirely
参考译文：作为美国最伟大的诗人之一，Emily Dickinson 几乎完全不为她那个时代的人所知。

17. Charcoal is employed widely as a deodorizer because it absorbs gases good.

答案：D
分析：修饰谓语动词应该用副词，不能用形容词 good。
改正：good→ well
参考译文：木炭因为其对气体良好的吸收而被广泛用作除臭剂。

18. Abstract Expressionism was a movement in American painting that flourished from the mid-1940's and mid 1950's.

答案：D
分析：from…to 为固定搭配，不能用 and。
改正：and→ to
参考译文：抽象表现主义是美国绘画界的一场运动，繁荣于二十世纪四十年代中期至五十年代中期。

19. The National Cowboy Hall of Fame in Oklahoma City pay tribute to everyone associated with what Americans call the “Old West.”

答案：B
分析：主语为第三人称单数的 The National Cowboy Hall，谓语动词也应该用单数。
改正：pay→ pays
参考译文：位于俄克拉荷马城的美国国家牛仔名人堂向和美国人所谓的“旧西部”有关的任何人致敬。

20. Scientists can detect when someone is dreaming by using an electroencephalograph ， a A machine that registers difference brain waves in a sleeping individual.

答案：C
分析：修饰名词不能用名词 difference，应该用形容词 different。
改正：difference → different
参考译文：通过使用脑电图仪这种可以记录睡眠个体不同脑电波的仪器，科学家们可以在人们睡眠时进行探测。

21. The Obie Awards have been given annually for 1956 to outstanding artists in off-Broadway theater.

答案：B
分析：句子为完成时态，因此在具体的时间之前应该用 since。
改正：for→ since
参考译文：自 1956 年以来，Obie 奖每年都颁给百老汇以外剧目中的杰出艺术家们。

22. The earliest soaps were made of many different kind of raw materials
答案：D
分析：many 修饰可数名词，其后名词应该用复数，故（D）。
改正：kind→ kinds
参考译文：最早的肥皂由很多不同种类的原材料制成。

23. Because geophysics embraces the concepts, data, and methods of variety other sciences, it is very board in scope, and its boundaries are hard to define.

答案：B
分析：修饰名词应该用形容词 various，或形容性词组 a variety of，故（B）错。
改正：variety other→ various other 或 a variety of other
参考译文：由于地球物理学包含了多种其它学科的概念、数据和方法，所以它的领域非常广泛，它的范围也难以界定。

24. A white oak at Rutgers University is said to had been the inspiration for Joyce Kilmer’s poem “Trees”.

答案：B
分析：is said to 后应该接动词原形，因此（B）错误。
改正：had been→ have been

参考译文：据说 Joyce Kilmer's 的诗《树》的灵感来源于一棵长在 Rutgers 大学的白橡树。

, feed, and breathes with their tube feet.

答案：B
分析: 谓语部分为平行结构，故动词 breath 形式应该同 move 和 feed 一致。
改正：breathes→ breath
参考译文：海星用它们的管状触手移动、喂食和呼吸。

26. The Whitney Museum continues to reflect the diversity of the art of the United Stated in all of it acquisitions.

答案：D
分析: 修饰名词应该用形容词性代词 its，不能用名词性代词 it。
改正：it→ its
参考译文：通过它所有的收藏品，Whitney 博物馆一直都反映着美国艺术的多样性。

27. Photovoltaics, commonly called "solar cells，" convert sunlight direct into electricity.

答案：C
分析: 修饰动词短语应该用副词 directly，不能用形容词 direct。
改正：direct→ directly
参考译文：光电子通常被称为太阳能电池，能够直接将太阳光能转化成电能。

28. Despite the broad acclaim of him novels, James Baldwin is most highly respected as an essayist and social critic.

答案：B
分析: 修饰名词应该用形容词性代词 his，不能用人称代词 him。
改正：him→ his
参考译文：尽管 James Baldwin 的小说受到了广泛赞扬，但他最为人认可的却是作为散文家和社会评论家。

29. Along the East Coast, American India women's councils could vote a declaration of war at refusing to supply moccasins and field rations.

答案：D
分析: 表示用某种方式时应该用介词 by ＋doing，不能用 at。
改正：at→ by
参考译文：沿着东海岸，美国印第安妇女议会可以通过拒绝供应鹿皮鞋和口粮来建议宣战。

30. In proportion to its size, the hungriest animal is the shrew, which must consume several times their own weight every day.

答案：C

分析: 代词指代名词 shrew，应该为单数形式，故 their 错误。

参考译文：就同身体大小的比例而言，地鼠是最贪吃的动物，它每天必须消耗自身体重几倍的食物。

31. The novels of Pearl S. Buck show a keen understanding of China and Chinese people， A knowledge which learned by living there for many years.

答案：C
分析: which 指代 knowledge，在引导的定语从句中做主语，和 learn 之间是被动关系，应该用被动语态。故 C 错误。
改正：which learned→ which is learned
参考译文：赛珍珠的小说反映了她对中国和中国人民的深刻理解，以及她通过在中国生活多年而学到的知识。

32. North America has eight time zone, ranging from Newfoundland on the East Coast to Alaska on the West Coast.

答案：B
分析: 可数名词 zone 前有 eight 修饰，应该用复数形式。
改正：zone→ zones
参考译文：北美有八个时区，从东海岸的纽芬兰延伸到西海岸的阿拉斯加。

33. Historians believe that some forms of an advertising must be as old as barter and trade.

答案：C
分析: 动名词 advertising 前不能加不定冠词 an，应该去掉。
改正：an advertising→ advertising
参考译文：历史学家们相信某些形式的广告很可能和物品交换以及贸易一样古老。

34. Although fluorine tests and x-ray analyses, archaeologists can prove the validity of artifacts.

答案：A
分析: although 为转折连词引导从句，句子中 although 后面接名词词组，错误。应改为介词 with。
改正：although→ with
参考译文：利用氟测试和 X 射线分析，考古学家们可以辨明史前古器物的真伪。

35. Dams are used to control flooding, provide water for irrigation, and generating electricity for the surrounding area.

答案：C
分析: 由平行结构可知，and 后面的动词应该和 control 和 provide 一样使用动词原形，故 generating 错误。
改正：generating→ generate
参考译文：堤坝被用来控制洪水，提供灌溉用水以及为周围地区发电。

36. The development of photographic techniques and equipment provided an important aid to , and research.

答案：D
分析: medical 为形容词，由平行结构可知，应该用名词 medicine。
改正：medical → medicine
参考译文：摄影技术和设备的发展为工业、医学和研究提供了重要的帮助。

37. United States tennis championship Pancho Gonzales gained international acclaim for his strong serve.

答案：A
分析: championship 指冠军的地位或称号，此处指人应该用 champion。
改正：championship →champion
参考译文：美国网球冠军 Pancho Gonzales 因其强力发球赢得了国际上的普遍赞誉。

38. Many television newscasters make the public an eyewitness to the news by means of on-the-spot, alive reports.

答案：D
分析：alive 多用作表语，不能用作定语修饰名词。作定语应该用 live。
改正：alive →live
参考译文：很多电视新闻广播员通过现场的、生动的报导使得观众成为新闻的目击者。

39. Certain zoologists regard crows and ravens are the most intelligent of birds.

答案：B
分析：regard 一般不接从句，regard…as…是固定短语，故 B 错误。
改正：are→as
参考译文：一些动物学家认为乌鸦和渡鸦是所有鸟类中最聪明的。

40. While the twentieth century, the field of dentistry has developed braches that specialize in the treatment of individual dental problems

答案：A
分析：while 作为连词应该接从句，此处接名词短语，错误。
改正：While→In 或 During
参考译文：二十世纪牙科医学领域派生出了专门研究个人牙病治疗的分支学科。

普林斯顿样题 4

1 .Hanya Holm is a doctor, choreographer, and ---.
（A）dance that she teaches
（B）her teaching of dance
（C）to teach dancing
（D）dance teacher

答案：D
分析：该句的表语是一个平行结构，正确答案为 D。dance teacher 和前两个名词并列，构成句子的表语。
（A）主语为人，表语不能为 dance ；
（B）同（A）；
（C）不定式不能和名词并列组成平行结构。
参考译文：Hanya Holm 是一位医生、舞蹈指导兼舞蹈教师。

2. During an eclipse of the Sun, --- in the shadow of the Moon.
（A）the Earth lies
（B）the Earth when lying
（C）that the Earth lies
（D）the lying Earth

答案：A
分析: 句子缺主语和谓语，故答案为 A。
（B）使句子缺少谓语；
（C）构成主语从句，但句子缺少主句，也不正确；
（D）同（B）使句子缺少谓语。
参考译文：发生日蚀时，地球处在月球的阴影里。

3. Under the influence of Ezra Pound, Hilda Doolittle became associated with the Imagists and --- into one of the most original poets of the group.
（A）developed
（B）to be developed
（C）who developing
（D）developing it

答案：A
分析: 空格位于 and 之后，和 became 并列充当句子的谓语，答案为 A。
（B）动词不定式不能作谓语；
（C）who developing 既不能和后面的成分构成从句，也不能在前面的句子中充当成分；
（D）现在分词短语不能作谓语。
参考译文：在 Ezra Pound 的影响下，Hilda Doolittle 开始和意象派诗人交往并且成为其中最有创造力的几位诗人之一。

4. --- all rainwater falling from a cloud reaches the ground; some of it is lost through evaporation.
（A）Nowhere
（B）Not
（C）No
（D）None

答案：B

分析：修饰形容词 all 应该用否定副词 not。Not all（不是所有的）是固定搭配，表示部分否定。
意思是无处，到处都没有，意思不符；
为形容词，不能修饰形容词 all；
作副词时意为决不，作代词时通常和 of 连用。
参考译文：并非所有从云中降下的雨水都能到达地面，有些通过蒸发而逸失了。

5. In an area first explored by Samuel de Champlain, --- .
（A）establishment of the city of Halifax in 1749
（B）in 1749 the city of Halifax established
（C）in 1749,establishing the city of Halifax
（D）the city of Halifax was established in 1749

答案：D
分析：空格处缺句子的主干成分，只有（D）构成一个完整的句子。
（A）使句子只有主语；
（B）使句子缺少谓语；
（C）同（A）使句子只有主语。
参考译文：1749 年，在一个首先由 Samuel de Champlain 开拓的地区建立了哈利法克斯城。

6. A nation's merchant marine is made up of its commercial ships and the people --- them.
（A）they operate
（B）who operate
（C）they operate of
（D）do they operate

答案：B
分析：句子成分完整，空格处缺的成分应该能和后面的成分构成修饰语，（B）构成定语从句修饰 people，为正确答案。
（A）使两个句子缺少连词而直接并列；
（C）operate 为及物动词，不能加 of；
（D）同（A）；
参考译文：一个国家的商船队是由商船和操作商船的人组成。

77 -- Nat Turner who led a revolt against slavery in Virginia in 1831.
（A）Where was
（B）It was
（C）He was
（D）That he was

答案：B
分析：空格显然缺能构成强调句型的成分，故（B）正确。
（A）Where was 使句子成为疑问句，而句子却是陈述语气，错误；
（C）使句子结构拖沓；
（D）构成 that 引导的主语从句，而句子缺少谓语，错误。
参考译文：正是 Nat Turner1831 年在弗吉尼亚领导了反抗奴隶制的起义。

8. The most elaborate of all bird nests ---,domed communal structure built by social weaverbirds.
（A）larger
（B）largely is
（C）the large
（D）is the large

答案：D
分析：空格处应为系动词，和后面的名词组成系表结构构成谓语。答案为（D）。
）中缺少系动词使句子没有谓语；
前缺少定冠词；
（C）同（A）；
参考译文：在所有鸟类巢穴中最精制的，是群居织更鸟所织出的圆顶的公共构造。

9. William Walker's mural, " Wall of Respect", --- an outdoor wall in Chicago, deals with social issues.
（A）covers
（B）covers it
（C）which covers
（D）which it covers

答案：C
分析：句子主谓宾齐全，（C）构成定语从句，修饰 mural，正确。
（A）Covers 和后面的谓语动词 deals 冲突，错误；
（B）同（A）；
（D）which 为定语从句引导词，it 多余；
参考译文：William Walker 画在芝加哥户外一堵墙上的壁画《尊敬之墙》，反应的是一些社会问题。

10. Studies of the gravity field of the Earth indicate --- yield when unusual weight is placed on them.
（A）although its crust and mantle
（B）its crust and mantle to
（C）that its crust and mantle
（D）for its crust and mantle to

答案：C
分析：indicate 后接名词或从句，空格后有动词 yield，故空格处应该能构成宾语从句，
（C）正确。
（A）使 indicate 缺少宾语；
（B）indicate to 意思为指示，此处意思不对；
（D）indicate 后不能用 for。
参考译文：对地球重力场的研究表明，地壳和地幔在遭受巨大压力时会发生凹陷。

11. The columbine flower, --- to nearly all of the United States, can be raised from seed in almost any garden.
（A）native
（B）how native is
（C）how native is it
（D）is native

答案：A
分析：句子主谓宾齐全，空格处缺修饰语。（A）构成形容词短语作状语。
（B）how 引导的句子缺少主语；
（C）how 引导的句子和主句之间缺少连词；
（D）使两个并列谓语之间缺少连词而直接并列。
参考译文：耧斗菜遍布美国各地，可以在几乎任何一个花园通过播种的方式进行栽培。

12. The photoperiodic response of algae actually depends on the duration of darkness, --- .
（A）the light is not on
（B）and not on light

（C）but is not on the light

分析：
（A）使个句子之间缺少连词而直接并列；
（C）but 后的句子缺少主语；
（D）使两个并列谓语之间缺少连词而直接并列。
参考译文：藻类的光周期反应实际上依赖于无光而不是光照的持续时间。

13. ---, the first Black denomination in the United States.
(A) Richard Allen founded the African Methodist Episcopal Church
(B) Richard Allen, who founded the African Methodist Episcopal Church
(C) The African Methodist Episcopal Church founded by Richard Allen
(D) The foundation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church by Richard Allen

答案：A
分析：空格处缺少句子的主干，只有（A）可以构成完整的句子，空格后是宾语的同位语。
（B）使句子只有主语而没有谓语；
（C）同（B）；
（D）同（B）。
参考译文：Richard Allen 创建了非洲卫理公会主教教派，那是美国第一个黑人宗教教派。

14. The annual worth of Utah's manufacturing is greater than --- .
(A) that of its mining and farming combined
(B) mining and farming combination
(C) that mining and farming combined
(D) of its combination mining and farming

答案：A 分析：由 than 可知空格处缺少比较的对象，答案明显应为（A），that 指代 the annual worth。
（B）combination 不能和 worth 构成比较；
（C）同（B）；
（D）不是名词性短语，不能构成比较的对象。
参考译文：犹他州制造业的年产值要比矿业和农牧业年产值的总和还要大。

15. The wallflower --- because its weak stems often grow on walls and along stony cliffs for support.
(A) so called is
(B) so is called
(C) is so called
(D) called is so

答案：C
分析：空格处缺少主句的谓语，为被动语态。系动词应紧跟主语，故 A、B、D 都不正确。答案为（C）。
参考译文：桂足香之所以得名是因为它柔弱的茎经常依附在墙上及石壁上以获得支撑。

16 The tongue is capable of many motions and configurations and plays a vital role in chewing, swallowed, and speaking.

答案：D
分析：由平行结构可知 D 处不应该用过去分词。
改正：swallowed→swallowing

参考译文：舌头能够完成很多动作和做出很多形状，因而在咀嚼、吞咽和讲话中起着

housed in one central bank in Washington, D.C, the Federal Reserve system is division into twelve districts.

答案：C
分析：由 division 后的 into 可知，应该用被动语态.be divided into 为固定搭配。
改正：is division→is divided
参考译文：联邦储备系统被分成了 12 个区，而不是被储藏在华盛顿特区的一个中央银行中。

18. Philodendrons of various kinds are cultivated for their beautifully foliage.

答案：D
分析: beautifully 为副词，不能修饰名词 foliage。
改正：beautifully →beautiful
参考译文：各种喜林芋因为它们美丽的叶子而得以种植。

19. Kiwi birds mainly eat insects, worms, and snails and to search for their food by probing the ground with their long bills.

答案：B
分析: and 后接并列谓语，而不定式不能直接做谓语。
改正：to search →search
参考译文: 几维鸟主要吃昆虫，蠕虫以及蜗牛，它们主要通过用长喙探察地面来寻找食物。

20. William Penn founded the city of Philadelphia in 1682, and he quickly grew to be the largest city in colonial America.

答案：A
分析: 并列句的主语是 Philadelphia，不能用指代人的 he；
改正：he→it
参考译文: William Penn 于 1682 年建立了费城，它迅速发展成为殖民地美国最大的城市。

21. Fewer people reside in Newfoundland than in other any Canadian province except Prince Edward Island.

答案：D
分析: any other 是固定搭配；
改正: other any→any other
参考译文: 除了爱德华王子岛以外，纽芬兰岛的居民人数比加拿大其它任何一个省的都少。

22. Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, the founder of Bethune-Cookman college, served as advice to both Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Harry Truman.

指意见，建议。此处指人，应该用 adviser。

参考译文: Mary McLeod Bethune 博士是 Bethune-Cookman 学院的创始人，也是 Franklin Delano Roosevelt 和 Harry Truman 两人的导师。

23. Some plant produce irritating poisons that can affect a person even if he or she merely brushes against them.

答案：A
分析: 由 produce 可知，主语应该为复数。而且 some 修饰复数名词。
改正: plant→plants
参考译文: 一些植物能够产生刺激性毒素，人即使只是被这些植物轻拂一下也会受到这些毒素的影响。

24. The rotation of the Earth on its axis is responsible the alternation of periods of light and darkness.

答案：C 分析: be responsible for 是固定短语。
改正: responsible →responsible for
参考译文: 昼夜交替是地球绕地轴自转的结果。

25. Anne Elizabeth McDowell is best remembered for a weekly journal, Woman's Advocate, who she launched in January 1855.

答案：D
分析: 定语从句先行词指物，不能用指人的 who，
改正: who →which
参考译文: Anne Elizabeth McDowell 最为人所知的是她于 1855 年 1 月创立了一份名叫《妇女拥护者》的周刊。

26. In every society there are norms that say individuals how they are supposed to behave.

答案：B
分析: say 后应该接说话的内容，不能接表示说话的对象。
改正: say→tell
参考译文: 每个社会都存在着指导人们行为举止的规范。

27. An erupting volcano or an earthquakes sometimes affected the featured of the surrounding region and can even cause lakes to disappear.

答案：B 分析: featured 为过去分词，不能用作动词 affect 的宾语。
改正: the featured →the feature
参考译文: 火山爆发或者地震有时可以影响周围地区的地貌特征，甚至能导致湖泊消失。

28. Most tree frogs change color to harmonize with its background.

tree frogs，不能用指代单数的 its。

参考译文：绝大多数树蛙改变自身的颜色以同环境相协调。

29. Due to the refraction of light rays, this is impossible for the naked eye to determine the exact location of a star close to horizon.

答案：B
分析: 真正主语为不定式，形式主语应该用代词 it。
改正: this →it
参考译文：由于光的折射，光靠裸眼要判断出地平线附近的星星的方位是不可能的。

30. Modern poets have experimented with poetic devices such alliteration and assonance.

答案：D
分析: such as 为固定搭配，此处缺少 as。
改正: such alliteration → such as alliteration
参考译文：现代诗人们已经对诸如头韵和类韵这些诗歌的手法进行了实验。

31. Birds eggs vary greatly of size, shape, and color.

答案：C
分析: vary in 是固定搭配，不能用 of。
改正: of→ in
参考译文：鸟蛋在大小、形状和颜色方面区别很大。

32. Social reformer Frederick Douglass dedicated his life to working for the abolish of slavery and the fight for civil rights.

答案：B
分析:abolish 为动词，不能做介词 for 的宾语。
改正: abolish→ abolishment
参考译文：社会改革家 Frederick Douglass 一生致力于废除奴隶制和争取公民权的工作。

33. Mount Edith Cavell, a peak in the Canadian Rockies, is named after a famous nurses.

答案：D
分析: 冠词 a 后应该接单数名词。
改正: nurses→ nurse
参考译文：Edith Cavell 山是加拿大洛矶山脉的一座山峰，得名于一位著名的护士。

34. Xanthines have both good and bad effect on the body, and these effects are generally determined on the size and regularity of dosage.

是固定搭配；
determined by
参考译文：黄嘌呤对身体有利有弊，它的影响通常由剂量的大小和施用规律决定。

35. When a severe ankle injury forced herself to give up reporting in 1926, Margaret Mitchell began writing her novel Gone with the wind.

答案：C
分析: 反身代词作宾语时和主语是同一事物，主语为 injury，故不能指代人的反身代词 herself。
改正: herself→ her
参考译文：当 1926 年一场严重的脚踝受伤迫使 Margaret Mitchell 放弃报导时，她开始写作小说《飘》。

36. One of the most difficult problems in understanding sleep is determining what the functions of sleep is.

答案：D
分析: 主语为复数的 functions，谓语也应该是复数。
改正: is→ are
参考译文：在理解睡眠方面，一个最大的难题是明确睡眠的功能究竟是什么。

37. The Millicent Rogers Museum houses five thousands pieces of Hispanic and American India jewelry, textiles, and other objects documenting the vibrancy of these cultures.

答案：A
分析: thousand 在具体数字之后，尽管表示复数的概念，仍然用单数。
改正: thousands→ thousand
参考译文：Millicent Rogers 博物馆收藏了五千件西班牙和美国时期印第安人的珠宝、纺织品，以及其它能够证明这些文明繁荣性的物品。

38. Seven of planets rotate in the same direction as their orbital motions, while Venus and Uranus rotate in the opposite direction.

答案：A
分析: 此处 planets 特指太阳系的九大行星，应当加定冠词。
改正: planets → the planets
参考译文：九大行星中有七个沿着和轨道运动相同的方向自转，只有金星和天王星沿相反的方向自转。

39. In the United States voters election representatives to the national legislature, which consists of the House of Representatives and Senate.

答案：B
分析: election 是名词，不能充当谓语。

改正: election →elect
参考译文：在美国，选民选举由众议院和参议院组成的国家立法机构的代表。

between people,rather than the events that occur in their lives that are the main focus of social psychology.

答案：C
分析: 定语从句先行词 that 指代 interaction，故定语从句谓语应该为单数。
改正: that are →that is
参考译文：社会心理学的侧重点是人们之间的相互作用而不是发生在人们生活中的事情。