16.You have no idea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I went through to get this task finished in time.

A.which B.that C.whether D.what

【答案】D。【解析】考查同位语从句。句意：你不知道为使这项任务及时完成，我经历了些什么。动词短语“go though”意为“经历”，分析句子结构可知，从句中的谓语“go though”缺少宾语，连词“that和whether”在名词性从句中不当任句子成分，排除B、C;which表示已知道事物中的哪一个，不合句意，从而排除A;因此应该用疑问代词“what”引导同位语从句，解释说明名词“idea”的具体内容，故选D。

17.He talked about the classmates and the school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he had visited.

A.who B.that C.which D.about which

【答案】B。【解析】考查定语从句。句意：他谈论了他之前拜访过的同学和参观的学校。先行词为the classmates and the school，从句为he had visited，二者构成的完整句为He had visited the classmates and the school.所以不难发现先行词在限定性定语从句中作visited的宾语使用，先行词既指人又指物，故选B。

18.While he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his homework,his mother came in.

A.does B.did C.was doing D.do

【答案】C。【解析】考查时态。句意：当他正在做他的家庭作业的时候，他妈妈进来了。while引导的时间状语从句，从句往往用进行时态。故选C。

19.If the new safety system \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to use,the accident would never have happened.

A.had been put B.were put C.should be put D.would be put

【答案】A。【解析】考查虚拟语气。句意：如果这个安全系统早一点投入使用，这场意外就不会发生。根据句意可知跟过去事实相反，从句用had done，主句用would have done，再结合new safety system是被投入使用，故用had been done，故选A。

20.You are waiting at a wrong place.It is at the hotel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the coach picks up tourists.

A.who B.which C.where D.that

【答案】D。【解析】考查强调句。句意：你们等错地方了，旅游车是在酒店接送大家。判断是否为强调句是将it和be还有that(who)去掉后看剩下的部分是否为一个独立的句子，而本句中剩下的部分构成一个完整的句子，故为强调句。强调句的关系词有that,who,whom，而只有在当强调的部分是人，且为句子的主语时，才用who，不符合本句用法。故选D。