36.It doesn’t matter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you pay by cash or credit card in this store.

A.how B.whether C.wha t D.why

【答案】B。【解析】考查主语从句。句意：在这个商店里你用现金支付还是信用卡支付都没有关系。It为形式主语，whether引导的从句为真正的主语，whether…or…“是……还是……,不管……还是……”，故选B。

37.Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I saw yesterday?It was my favorite star,Jackie!

A.whom B.when C.where D.how

【答案】A。【解析】考查宾语从句。句意：你知道我昨天看见了谁吗?我最喜欢的明星—杰基。whom谁;when什么时候;where在哪儿;how如何，怎样。know后面是一个宾语从句，且宾语从句中的saw后面缺少宾语，再根据后文描述是一个人，所以选择whom作saw的宾语，故选A。

38.He didn’t buy the car though it was cheap.That’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he had no money at that time.

A.how B.why C.because D.when

【答案】C。【解析】考查表语从句。句意：虽然那辆车很便宜，但他没有买那辆车，那是因为他当时没钱。本句是一个表语从句，that’s because…是英语的固定说法“那是因为……”所以用because来引导。how如何;why为什么;when什么时间。根据句意那是因为他当时没钱，故选C。

39.Nowadays the belief has become general \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sea food and fruits rich in vitamin C should never be eaten at the same meal.

A.that B.how C.when D.why

【答案】A。【解析】考查同位语从句。句意：现如今，海鲜和富含维他命C的水果不能同食这个观念已很普遍。分析句子结构可知，横线处至句末做the belief的同位语从句，从句中句子意思和结构都已完整，因此应该用连接代词“that”来引导同位语从句，解释说明名词“the belief”的具体内容，“that”无意义，也不充当任何成分，此句是分隔同位语从句，同位语从句为句子的谓语动词“has become general”分隔开来了，故选A。

40.We came to a place \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they had never paid a visit before.

A.which B.in which C.on which D.to which

【答案】D。【解析】考查定语从句。句意：我们来到了一个他们从未去过的地方。此句先行词为a place，从句为they had never paid a visit before，二者构成的完整句为They had never paid a visit to the place before，故选D。