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周常明 濮宏魁 王坚 主编

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST BAND FOUR

# 大学英语四级考试 词汇语法点击

# 1000 题



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新世纪 CET-4 新版强化训练丛书

# 大学英语四级考试

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# 大学英语四级考试词汇语法点击 1000 题

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## 前 言

为了应对 21 世纪的新挑战以及中国加入 WTO 后的新形势,努力提高大学生的英语水平是大学英语教学工作者义不容辞的责任。

《大学英语四级考试词汇语法点击 1000 题》是专为学习大学英语的学生编写的辅导性读物。

本书根据教育部 1999 年 9 月颁布的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》对“词汇和语法”所作的基本要求编写,即“词汇”要求学生掌握 4200 个单词,以及由这些词构成的常用词组(中学所掌握的单词和词组包括在内),并具有按照基本构词法识别生词的能力;“语法”要求巩固和加深基本语法知识,提高在语篇水平上运用语法知识的能力。

本书编写的出发点立足于大学英语教学的最后阶段,即第四学期四级考试前的词汇和语法强化训练,从考试的题型和内容上贴近实战,在短期内帮助学生达到以下目的:(1) 熟悉词汇和语法考试的题型;(2) 操练词汇和语法应试的技巧;(3) 体验四级词汇和语法的难度以及相关要求;(4) 培养良好的考试心理。

本书的内容依据四级考试大纲对词汇和语法部分的测试要求进行选择编写。在选题中,所选内容尽量涵盖教学大纲词汇表和语法部分规定的范围和内容。选编的 1000 题中,词汇为 500 题,语法为 500 题,共编成 20 个单元,并附有答案和题解供参考。编者希望本书能为大学生达到《大纲》的词汇语法要求提供帮助。

参加本书编写的人员有周常明、濮宏魁、王坚、任瑞、余祖英、杨立方、焦爱梅、杨红艳、刘姝、钱园、祁玲、金政红、王晓宇等。

本书的编写出版得到了苏州大学出版社王英志、许周鹤及吕进同志的具体指导和大力帮助,我们在此表示衷心感谢。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,本书会存在某些不尽人意的地方,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2002 年 3 月

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## Unit One

### Structure and Vocabulary

1. He seemed a quiet, sensible man, used \_\_\_\_\_ practical work.  
A) to have                      B) for his                      C) to                      D) to do
2. As a result of \_\_\_\_\_ in physics and chemistry, scientists have been able to make important discoveries in biology and medicine.  
A) knowing now that                      B) there is now knowledge  
C) what is now known                      D) known now
3. Dreaming is a distinct and necessary part of sleeping, usually \_\_\_\_\_ the occurrence of rapid eye movement.  
A) characterizing                      B) being characterized  
C) characterized by                      D) having characterized
4. Algebra generalizes certain basic laws \_\_\_\_\_ the addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of all numbers.  
A) governing                      B) governed by  
C) being governed by                      D) having governed
5. Those two families have been quarrelling \_\_\_\_\_ each other for many years.  
A) to                      B) between                      C) against                      D) with
6. A great many teachers firmly believe that English is one of \_\_\_\_\_ subjects in high schools at present.  
A) the poorest taught                      B) a poorest taught  
C) most poorly taught                      D) much poorly taught
7. It's time \_\_\_\_\_ about the traffic problem downtown.  
A) something was done                      B) everything is done  
C) anything will be done                      D) nothing to be done
8. As it turned out to be a small house party, we \_\_\_\_\_ so formally.  
A) needn't dress up                      B) did not need have dressed up

- C) did not need dress up                      D) needn't have dressed up
9. Great efforts to increase agricultural production must be made if food shortage  
 \_\_\_\_\_ avoided.  
 A) is to be                      B) can be                      C) will be                      D) has been
10. Doing this research work all by oneself has its problems, \_\_\_\_\_ obtaining the  
 proper reference books is not the least.  
 A) of which                      B) for what                      C) as                      D) whose
11. Why this otherwise excellent newspaper allows such an article to be printed is  
 \_\_\_\_\_ me?  
 A) above                      B) outside                      C) beside                      D) beyond
12. They'll have you \_\_\_\_\_ if you don't pay your taxes.  
 A) to have arrested                      B) arrest  
 C) arrested                      D) being arrested
13. Neither of the two sisters \_\_\_\_\_ to nurse the sick child.  
 A) was willing                      B) were willing  
 C) had been willing                      D) are willing
14. I can't open the jar, \_\_\_\_\_ give me a hand?  
 A) would you mind                      B) would you please  
 C) will you like to                      D) will you please to
15. \_\_\_\_\_ you're happy, it doesn't matter what you do.  
 A) As soon as                      B) As well as                      C) So far as                      D) So long as
16. He was very cautious lest he \_\_\_\_\_ by his wife.  
 A) be discovered                      B) had been discovered  
 C) was to be discovered                      D) would be discovered
17. If negotiations for the new trade agreements take \_\_\_\_\_, critical food shortages  
 will develop in several countries.  
 A) too much longer                      B) much too long  
 C) the longest                      D) the longer
18. All \_\_\_\_\_ is a continuous supply of fuel oil.  
 A) what is needed                      B) that is needed  
 C) the thing needed                      D) for their needs
19. British's press is unusual \_\_\_\_\_ it is divided into two very difficult types of news-  
 paper; the quality press and the popular press.



- A) in how                      B) in what                      C) in which                      D) in that
20. Everywhere I went, it was like \_\_\_\_\_. It was always a new thing.  
 A) the first time                      B) a first time  
 C) another time                      D) other time
21. He didn't \_\_\_\_\_ me for returning his money that I found.  
 A) so much as thank                      B) so much as to thank  
 C) as much as thanking                      D) so much as thanking
22. We often advise him not drink more wine \_\_\_\_\_ is good for his health.  
 A) as                      B) than                      C) that                      D) but
23. As soon as the children were \_\_\_\_\_, their mother got them out of bed.  
 A) woke                      B) waken                      C) wake                      D) awake
24. \_\_\_\_\_, he does get irritated with her some times.  
 A) As he likes her much                      B) Much he likes her though  
 C) Though much he likes her                      D) Much as he likes her
25. Many people favor \_\_\_\_\_ more nuclear power plants.  
 A) to build                      B) built                      C) build                      D) building
26. The boy was \_\_\_\_\_ for his dinner.  
 A) impatient                      B) inpatient                      C) impartial                      D) impassive
27. Don't try to \_\_\_\_\_ your wishes on us.  
 A) import                      B) impose                      C) expose                      D) dispose
28. The tiny woman had an \_\_\_\_\_ appetite.  
 A) unremarkable                      B) incredulous                      C) incredible                      D) increasingly
29. We \_\_\_\_\_ time by playing cards.  
 A) killed                      B) spent                      C) took                      D) wasted
30. Father and son are two \_\_\_\_\_, they are both generous.  
 A) in kind                      B) kind of                      C) of a kind                      D) a kind of
31. There's no need to \_\_\_\_\_ the point, we are all aware what you said.  
 A) do                      B) emphasize                      C) labour                      D) carry on
32. Why is this country \_\_\_\_\_ behind in the development of space technology?  
 A) logging                      B) lagging                      C) lacking                      D) laddering
33. Two of the escaped prisoners are still at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) all                      B) home                      C) a stock                      D) large
34. I decided to \_\_\_\_\_ in French.

- A) study                      B) major                      C) learn                      D) devote
35. It is \_\_\_\_\_ for us to learn computer.  
A) essential                      B) necessary                      C) elementary                      D) basic
36. The U. S. government says it will not \_\_\_\_\_ with the terrorists.  
A) negotiate                      B) agree                      C) talk                      D) handle
37. The bride and groom received \_\_\_\_\_ gifts.  
A) numeral                      B) numerous                      C) numerable                      D) number
38. The policeman observed the young man \_\_\_\_\_ the bank with a dagger and he followed him.  
A) to enter                      B) entering                      C) have entered                      D) entered
39. It's \_\_\_\_\_ that the sick child needs food and sunshine.  
A) evidently                      B) obvious                      C) apparently                      D) clear
40. Today's weather is an improvement \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday's.  
A) to                      B) for                      C) in                      D) on
41. It is well known that science and technology is \_\_\_\_\_ condition for the development of a country.  
A) infinite                      B) incomparable                      C) indispensable                      D) indefinite
42. I'm in an awkward position \_\_\_\_\_ my secretary is on holiday at the moment.  
A) for that                      B) with that                      C) at that                      D) in that
43. Your voice is \_\_\_\_\_ to our philosophy teacher's.  
A) same                      B) like                      C) equal                      D) identical
44. Charlie, aged sixteen, felt \_\_\_\_\_ to lads of his own age.  
A) inferential                      B) infectious                      C) inferior                      D) influence
45. We \_\_\_\_\_ Edison's success to his intelligence and hard work.  
A) belong                      B) owe                      C) contribute                      D) attribute
46. Inaccurate and indefinite words may make it difficult for the listener to understand the \_\_\_\_\_ which is being transmitted to him.  
A) speech                      B) message                      C) sense                      D) meaning
47. The government will \_\_\_\_\_ how to provide the lay-offs with daily necessities and job opportunities.  
A) look through                      B) look in                      C) look into                      D) look after
48. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ of supply, when the amount of goods increases, the price decreases.

A) regularity      B) law      C) order      D) custom

49. The newspaper has unjustly \_\_\_\_\_ him as a coward.

A) labeled      B) labored      C) signed      D) identified

50. The former focuses on the natural world, the \_\_\_\_\_ starts with human beings and studies how human beings and their government act upon each other.

A) second      B) later      C) latter      D) messenger

## Unit One

### 答案与题解

1. C

be/become/get used to 意为“习惯于”。used 是形容词,相当于 accustomed; to 是介词,后面须跟名词性成分。本句意为:“他看起来是一个稳重且通晓事理的人,习惯于做实际工作。”要注意 used 的另一惯用法:used to + 不等式,表示过去常常,如“*She used to be a vegetarian.*”因此,选择 C。

2. C

as a result of 意为“……的结果是……”,后面须接名词,选项中和 in physics and chemistry 一起充当 of 宾语的只有 what 引导的从句。因此,选择 C。

3. C

characterized by the occurrence... 相当于定语从句 which is usually characterized by the occurrence。characterized by 意为“具有……的特点”。根据句意,应选择 C。

4. A

governing the addition..., 现在分词表示主动,作后置定语,修饰 laws, 故选择 A。

5. D

quarrel with 是固定搭配,意为“与某人争吵”。根据句意,应选择 D。

6. C

most poorly 是副词 poorly 的最高级形式,在句中作 is taught 的状语,故选择 C。

7. A

It's time 表示“是……时候了,现在该……了”之意,后面的从句中要用动词过去时构成虚拟语气,所以选项 A 正确。It's time 后面可以跟不定式,但其结构是“*It's time for sb. to do sth.*”。

8. D

答案是 needn't have dressed up。选项 B 中的 need 用 did not 否定,说明这个 need 不是情态动词,而是实义动词,其后应加动词不等式。若将选项 B 改为 did not need to have dressed up 即成正确答案。

9. A

此句的主从句的关系应为：“如果要……，就必须……。”在 if 从句中如果表示要做的事，通常不用 will 或 shall，因此 C 项可以排斥。A 项中的 be to do sth. 表示计划中将要做的事，正合题意。又因 food shortage 作为 avoided 的对象，置于 avoided 之前，所以要用被动式，故选择 A。

10. A

句中 which 的先行词是 problems。which 引导的是一个非限制性定语从句，其中的介词 of 表示所属关系，of which 的意思是“在这些问题中”。本句意为：完全一个人做这项研究工作会有不少问题，而找到相关的参考书就是难题之一。根据句意，应选择 A。

11. D

本题要求选填一个介词与 me 构成介词短语。beyond me 意为“使我无法理解”。beyond 可以指“(可能性、能力、理解力等)非……可及”。根据句意，应选择 D。

12. C

have sb. done 表示让某人干某事。根据句意，不是“让你去逮捕某人”而是“让人逮捕你”，故选择 C。

13. A

不难判断该句时态应是一般过去时。neither 的意思是“两者都不”，后面的谓语动词用单数。因此，应选择 A。

14. B

在表示请求时可以说：Would you like to do? / Would you mind doing? 或者说 Would/Will you please do? 因此，应选择 B。

15. D

so long as 意为“只要，如果(引出条件状语从句)”。根据句意，应选择 D。

16. A

在由 lest 引起的从句中用虚拟语气，表示“惟恐”。谓语多用 should 加动词原形，should 可省略。根据句意，应选择 A。

17. B

much too long 表示“太长”。much 修饰 too long，作加强语气用。根据句意，应选择 B。

18. B

that is needed 构成短语，修饰主语 all。根据句意，应选择 B。

19. D

in that 是一成语型的连词或称短语连词，其意为“因为”(for the reason that; because)，

引导原因状语从句。根据句意,应选择 D。

20. B

“a + 序数词 + 名词”是表示事先未排定顺序的用法。(如事先排定顺序则需用 the + 序数词)。如: a first prize (一个头等奖), a second chance (又一次机会)。因此,应选择 B。

21. A

so much as 是一固定词组,其意为“甚至”,常与 not 连用,后接一动词原形。因此,应选择 A。

22. B

than 在句中引导定语从句,其先行词是 wine,与比较级 more 构成比较句式。as 用于同级比较;that 不具比较之意;but 仅用于表示否定意义的主句之后,相当于 that... not, who... not, which... not。如“*There is no rule but has exceptions.*”。因此,应选择 B。

23. D

awake 意为“唤醒,(使人或动物)醒来”,如“*He awoke the sleeping child.*”;当 awake 用作形容词时,一般作表语,意为“醒着的”。D 正合题意。

24. D

这里的 as 用作从属连词,意为“虽然,尽管”,引导让步状语从句。其用法特点是通常须将从句中作表语用的名词、形容词、过去分词、修饰谓语动词的副词和谓语动词中 would(might)之后的实意动词置于从句之首。如:1) *Boy as he was, ...* 2) *Exhausted as she was, ...* 3) *Try as he would, ...*。though 用作从属连词时也有同样的用法:1) *Bravely as they were, ...* 2) *Much though I admire her, ...*。因此,应选择 D。

25. D

favor + 动名词表示赞成(某事)。因此,应选择 D。

26. A

be impatient for/to do 意为“等不及……,热切盼望……”;impatient(n.)表示“住院病人”;impartial 表示“公正的,不偏不倚的”;impassive 表示“不动声色的”。因此,应选择 A。

27. B

impose sth. on sb. 表示“把……强加于,勉强”;import 表示“进口,输入”;expose 表示“暴露,揭露”;dispose 表示“处理”。根据句意,应选择 B。

28. C

该题主要测试 incredulous 和 incredible 词义的辨别。incredulous 指对某事/物不相

信,如 an incredulous look; incredible 指某事/物不可信或难以置信,如 an incredible excuse; unremarkable 表示“不引人注目的,不出色的”; increasingly 表示“越来越多地,日益”。根据句意,应选择 C。

29. A

kill time 意为“消磨时间”; spend 通常与 on sth./in doing sth. 搭配,表示花时间和金钱; take 表示花费时用 it 做形式主语,如“*It took us two hours to install the machine.*”; waste 表示“浪费”。根据句意,应选择 A。

30. C

a kind of 表示“一种”([复]: kinds of); in kind 表示“同样对待,用实物支付”,如“*I paid him in kind for cheating me.*”(他骗我,我也回报一下,骗了他。); kind of (adv.) 表示“有点儿,有几分”; of a kind 表示“同一类的,名不副实的”。根据句意,应选择 C。

31. C

labour the point 表示“啰啰嗦嗦”,其他三个词不合句意。因此,选择 C。

32. B

log 表示“登载,记录”; lag behind 表示“落后”,等于 fall behind; lack 表示“缺乏,缺少”; ladder 表示“上楼梯”。根据句意,应选择 B。

33. D

at large 意为“在逃的,逍遥法外的”; at all 表示“一点儿也(不)”; stock 表示“证券”; at home 表示“在家”。根据句意,应选择 D。

34. B

major in sth. 意为“主修,专攻”; study 直接跟宾语; learn + to do sth., devote to sth. 表示“致力于”。根据句意,应选择 B。

35. B

该句主要测试 essential 与 necessary 的区别。前者强调事物基础本质部分不可缺少,缺之不可,如“*Food is essential to people.*”; 后者指必须的,但不一定不可缺少,如“*Sleep is necessary to health.*”; elementary 表示“根本的”; basic 表示“基础的,基本的”。根据句意,应选择 B。

36. A

negotiate with sb. 意为“与……谈判”; agree with sb. 意为“同意某人的意见”; talk with sb. 意为“与人谈话”; handle 在表示“应付,对待”时,是及物动词。根据句意,应选择 A。

37. B

该句主要测试几个近形近义词。numeral 表示“数字”; numerous 用以修饰复数名词时其含义与 many 之意相同,表示“许多的”,为正式用语;numerable 表示“可计数的”; number 表示“数量,数目”。该句的意思是:新婚夫妇收到了许多礼物。因此,应选择 B。

38. B

observe 与 see, watch, notice 一样,后面要求用 doing 或 do,意思是观察某人做某事/正在做某事。因此,应选择 B。

39. B

该句主要测试几个近义词。evidently 是副词,表示“明显地,明白地”;obvious 是形容词,表示“显然的,显而易见的”;apparently 是副词,表示“显然地,表面上”;clear 可作形容词、副词,为一般用语,指事物对于我们的视觉、听觉、理解力来说清晰明了。根据句意,应选择 B。

40. D

该句主要测试 improvement on/in 之间的区别。improvement + in 表示在某个方面的改进或改善,如“He is improving in his English.”;improvement + on 表示对两事物的比较,“比……有所改善”;如“The leading athlete has scored 115 points and I don't think anyone will improve on that.”。根据句意,应选择 D。

41. C

本句四个选项均有前缀 in-,但词义各不相同。infinite 表示“无数的,无限的”(finite 表示“有限的”);incomparable 表示“无比的,无双的”(comparable 表示“可比的”);indispensable 表示“必不可少的”(dispensable 表示“可有可无的”);indefinite 表示“不能确定的”(definite 表示“确定的”)。根据句意,应选择 C。

42. D

本句四个选项中只有 with that 和 in that 是固定搭配,in that 意为“因为,既然”,而 with that 意为“接着就”,如“She threw the book to the ground and with that she ran angrily out of the room.”她把书扔到地上然后气冲冲地跑出屋子。根据句意,应选择 D。

43. D

same 一般和 be the same as 搭配;like 表示“像”,是介词,后面要用名词;equal 表示“等于”,在该句中意思不通;be identical to/with 表示“与……相同/一样”,只有它可以用在此句中。因此,应选择 D。

44. C

在本句四个选项中,inferior 表示“下等的、下级的,劣等的、次的”,与 to 搭配表示“低于



……,不如……”(与 superior“优秀的,优良的”用法相近); superior 与 to 搭配意为“(地位)高于,(品质等)优于”; inferential 表示“可推断出的,推理的”; infectious 表示“传染的,易感染的;有感染力的”; influence 表示“影响”。根据句意,应选择 C。

45. B

本句的四个选项都可与 to 搭配,但是 belong to 表示“属于”,没有 belong sth. to sth./sb. 的说法; attribute 表示“被认为”,主语为事物时一般用被动,如“This song is attributed to Bach. 这首歌被认为是巴赫的作品”。主语是人时表示“把……归因于,是……的结果”(可能是好事也可能是坏事); contribute to 表示“为……出一份力”; owe to 表示“把……归功于,应感激”(一般指好事),符合句意。因此,应选择 B。

46. B

此句中的四个词的意义都比较简单,关键在于词语搭配。made up, make out 可以排除。难在 message 和 meaning。动词 transmit 一般与 a message, a disease, an infection(传染病)等搭配,而 meaning 与 convey 搭配,故应选择 B。

47. C

这四个 look 的习惯短语的含义分别是: look through 表示“阅读,浏览”; look in 表示“顺便看望”; look into 表示“研究”; look after 表示“照顾”。

48. B

此句主要测试四个词的意义。regularity 表示“规则”; order 表示“预定,顺序”; custom 表示“风俗,惯例”; law 在本题中意为“法则,定律”。

49. A

label... (as) ... 意为“把……说成是……”,其他词都不与 as 搭配。

50. C

the former..., the latter 是固定搭配,表示“前者……,后者……”; second, next 与 first 搭配; later 表示“迟的,晚的”,它同时也是 late 的比较级,意思有两个:① 指时间(later, latest);② 指顺序(latter, last)。