

根据最新大学英语教学大纲与考试大纲编写

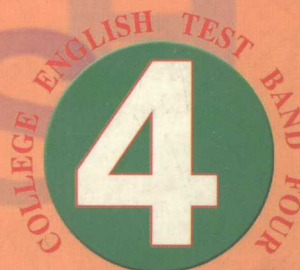


CET-4

大学英语四级考试

分类辅导

陈秀 主编



中国林业出版社

大学英语四级考试分类辅导

陈 秀 主编

中国林业出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语四级考试分类辅导/陈秀主编. - 北京: 中国林业出版社, 2003

ISBN 7-5038-3562-1

I. 大… II. 陈… III. 英语 - 高等学校 - 水平考试 - 自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 088404 号

主 编 陈 秀

副主编 聂利亚

编 者 (以姓氏笔画为序)

卜云辉 王 洁 王银霞 邓天中

尹延安 史红薇 刘伯茹 吴燕辉

邱春安 张国超 郑霞娟 赵敏儿

出版: 中国林业出版社 (100009 北京西城区德内大街刘海胡同 7 号)

E-mail: cfphz@public.bta.net.cn 电话: 66184477

发行: 中国林业出版社

印刷: 北京林业大学印刷厂

版次: 2003 年 10 月第 1 版

印次: 2003 年 10 月第 1 次

开本: 880mm × 1230mm 1/32

印张: 11

字数: 330 千字

印数: 1~5 000 册

定价: 15.00 元

前 言

为了更好地帮助广大考生顺利地通过大学英语四级考试，我们组织大学英语教研组的资深教师编写了这本书。

本书是根据我们在教学中的亲身体验进行编写的，其目的是帮助各类大专院校学生有针对性地进行系统的复习，以便顺利通过大学英语四级考试。和其他的大学英语四级辅导书相比较，本书具有以下几点特色：

(1) 本书分为两大部分，即词汇语法部分和综合部分，力图在有限的篇幅里为考生展现大学英语四级考试的脉络，因此除了听力部分和作文部分以外，大学英语四级考试的各种题型均在书中作了细致明了的分析解释。每种题型在做了细致分析、指导后均配有相应的练习，以增强考生的实战能力。

(2) 本书的词汇部分没有一味地进行题海战术，而是根据历年词汇考试的内容将词汇部分作了科学、实用的归纳。我们抓住短语搭配、近义词、近形词三个大部分进行分析、讲解，并在书末附有常考的短语搭配、近义词以及近形词，帮助学生分门别类地进行词汇复习。考生掌握了这些重点部分，词汇部分的应试能力将会迅速得到提高。

(3) 本书的语法部分对大学英语四级考试中常出现的考点进行了一一的讲解分析，既突出重点，又涵盖全面。考生依点复习，必然事半功倍，收效快捷。

(4) 针对四级考试的新趋势，在“词汇与结构”一题当中加大了对考生词汇量的考察。为此，我们编写了5套词汇语法题目，以便学生得到有针对性的操练。

(5) 本书的综合部分，即阅读理解、翻译、完型填空、简答部分都结合了历年的真题进行了分析，更重要的是，我们提供了有效的解题指导，力图使考生在解题之后获得正确指导和强化。

(6) 另附有2002年12月和2003年6月最新的两套全真试题以及

答案，以便学生能对最近期的大学英语四级考试有更清晰、更全面的了解。

相信考生只要有效地利用此书，就可以在较短的时间内对大学英语四级考试有一个全面和正确的认识，能切实提高实际运用英语的能力，同时更快地掌握应试技巧，更完整地发挥自己的水平。

本书在编写过程中，我们参考了《朗文当代英语词典》（朗文出版公司、世界图书出版公司，1993年4月第1版）、《大学英语教学通用词汇表》（上海外语教育出版社，1997年9月）、《英汉翻译教程》（张培基，上海外语教育出版社，1983年3月）等书籍文献。我们的工作得到了石道金教授、方丽青副教授、章晓雯副教授的大力支持，还得到了王亚伟、桑宇芳等同志的帮助，编者在此深表谢忱。

由于编者水平所限，书中不足之处在所难免，热忱欢迎各位同仁、各位读者不吝指正。

编 者

2003年8月

目 录

第一部分 词汇与语法部分

第一章 短语动词	(2)
第二章 固定搭配	(7)
第三章 近义词	(11)
第四章 近形词	(15)
第五章 虚拟语气	(19)
第六章 非谓语动词	(27)
第七章 情态动词	(68)
第八章 复合句	(75)
第九章 主谓一致	(88)
第十章 倒装和强调	(96)
第十一章 综合练习	(104)

第二部分 综合部分

第十二章 阅读理解与翻译	(122)
第十三章 简 答	(184)
第十四章 完型填空	(199)

第三部分 附 件

附件一 常考 <u>短语搭配</u>	(208)
附件二 常考 <u>近义词</u>	(227)
附件三 常考 <u>近形词</u>	(236)

附录一 各章练习参考答案及分析	(267)
附录二 大学英语四级考试试题 (2002 年 12 月)	(311)
附录三 大学英语四级考试试题 (2003 年 6 月)	(329)

第一部分 词汇与语法部分

题型分析

教育部 1999 年《大学英语教学大纲（修订本）》要求英语四级领会式掌握的单词为 4200（其中复用式掌握的单词为 2500），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。复合式词汇指词义、用法都必须掌握的单词，是考查的重点。从 2002 年 6 月的四级考试来看，词汇部分在四级考试中所占的比例有加大的趋势，原来的四级考试词汇、语法各占一半，而 2002 年 6 月的四级考试词汇考试有 20 题，占 10 分，语法考试 10 题，占 5 分；2003 年 6 月的四级考试中词汇题达到 25 题以上。

为了使考生备考时能够突出重点，有的放矢，提高应试水平，我们对四级试题中的词汇部分进行了分析，并总结出了一些解题思路。

下面我们主要就大学英语四级考试词汇测试中经常采用的动词短语搭配、固定搭配、近义词、近形词等题型来进行分析。

第一章 短语动词

在现代英语中，人们常常喜欢用动词短语来替代单个的动词，因此短语动词使用比较广泛，从而成为大学英语四级考试词汇部分的重要组成部分。在考试中，这类题目难度最大，要求学生有一定的词汇量，要掌握常见的词组。此类题目题干简单，有时可利用题干中的信号词帮助辨认，同时还要注意句法功能和句型结构。一般来讲，短语的含义与短语中的介词或副词有密切联系。例如：for 表示“目的”或“希望”，因而就有了 ask for (要)，inquire for (要求见)，search for (寻找)，go in for (从事，爱好)，stand for (容忍，接受，支持)。在没有把握的情况下，介词或副词会给考生某种提示。

【例题】The store had to _____ a number of clerks because sales were down.

A) lay out

~~B) lay off~~

C) lay aside

D) lay down

答案是 C) lay aside。此题中，四个副词含义各异，out 意为“出来，展开”；aside 为“一边，一旁”；down 为“向下，记下”；off 为“离开，走开”。结合句子，“_____ a number of clerks”的原因是“生意清淡”，因而判断“_____”可能为“让…离开”。

【实用解题技巧】

(1) 一般情况下，名词后面所跟的介词与同源动词或同源形容词所跟的介词相同。

(2) 要读懂题干，并在此基础上寻找搭配线索。

(3) 题干看不懂时要会运用排除法：先确定空白处所需填入词的词性，排除选项中词性和词义与题干内容不符的选项（要注意某些动词与名词拼写一致的词），缩小选择范围，若无法确定，可根据句法功能或句型结构进一步排除不合理选项，答案确定后应套入题干中进行检查。

练习

- B 1. When Mr. Jones gets old, he will _____ over his business to his son.
 A) take 占领
 B) hand 移交
 C) think 仔细考虑
 D) get 克服
- C 2. I can't _____ what that subject is.
 A) make up 编造
 B) make over 修改
 C) make out 辨认出
 D) make for 趋向
- B 3. I want to buy a new tie to _____ this brown suit.
 A) go into 调查
 B) go with 与... 相配
 C) go after 跟踪, 追求
 D) go by 经过, 在... 旁边
- D 4. When the whole area was _____ by flood, the government sent food there by helicopter.
 A) cut away 砍去
 B) cut up 切碎
 C) cut down 砍倒
 D) cut off 切断
- B 5. Because Edgar was convinced of the accuracy of this fact, he _____ his opinion.
 A) struck at 打击
 B) stuck to 坚持, 信守
 C) strove for 奋斗
 D) stood for 代表
- B 6. In developing countries people are _____ into overcrowded cities in great numbers.
 A) breaking in to 破门而入
 B) pouring into 涌入
 C) filling in 填满
 D) hurrying to 匆忙赶到
- C 7. A love marriage, however, does not necessarily _____ much sharing of interests and responsibilities.
 A) take over 接管
 B) hold on 坚持, 握住
 C) result in 导致
 D) keep to in. off. from up
- C 8. The destruction of these treasures was a loss to mankind that no amount of money could _____.
 A) stand up to 经得起
 B) come up with 提出, 提供
 C) make up for 弥补, 补偿
 D) put up with 忍受

B 9. It is not easy to learn English well, but if you _____, you will succeed in the end.

A) hang up 悬挂, 挂断电话

B) hang on 坚持, 挂住

C) hang about 闲逛

D) hang into 陷入

C 10. A well-written composition _____ good choice of words and clear organization among other things.

A) calls on 访问, 号召

B) calls up 打电话

C) calls for 要求, 需要

D) calls off 取消

A 11. The manager needs an assistant that he can _____ to make care of problems in his absence.

A) count on 指望, 期待

B) count up 把...加起来

C) count in 包括在内

D) count out 点...的数目, 不包括在内

A 12. There are other problems which I don't propose to _____ at the moment.

A) go into 涉及, 调查, 研究

B) go for 为了

C) go around 环绕

D) go up 上升

A 13. The sports meet, originally due to be held last Friday, was finally _____ because of the bad weather.

A) set off 出发, 引起

B) worn off 磨损

C) broken off 打断, 断绝

D) called off 叫开

C 14. When a fire _____ at the National Exhibition in London, at least ten priceless paintings were completely destroyed.

A) broke off 折断

B) broke down 发生故障

C) broke out 爆发

D) broke up 破裂

A 15. A lorry _____ Jane's cat and sped away.

A) ran over 碾过

B) ran through 穿过, 搜身

C) ran into 偶然遇到

D) ran down 从...上滑下

D 16. In the experiment we kept a watchful eye _____ the development and recorded every detail.

A) in keeping with 符合

B) for 为了

C) at 在

D) on 关于

A 17. What he told us about the affair simply doesn't make any _____.

A) sense 意义

B) meaning 意义

make sense 讲得通

- C) idea D) significance
- D 18. We gave out a cheer when the red roof of the cottage came D view.
A) from B) before
C) in D) into
- A 19. The new appointment of our president A from the very beginning of next semester.
A) takes effect B) takes part
C) takes place D) take turns
- D 20. You can't afford to let the situation get worse. You must take D to put it right.
A) decisions B) directions
C) sides D) steps
- B 21. I hope my teacher will take my recent illness into V when judging my examination.
A) regard B) counting
C) account D) observation
- C 22. In a time of social reform, people's state of mind tends to keep C with the rapid changes of society.
A) step B) progress
C) pace D) touch
- B 23. Her fluency in English gives her an advantage B other girls for the job.
A) above B) over
C) than D) with
- B 24. Our son doesn't know what to B at university; he can't make up his mind about his future.
A) take B) take up
C) take over D) take after
- B 25. When he realized the police had spotted him, the man B the exit as quickly as possible.
A) made off B) made for
C) made out D) made up
- A 26. The car B halfway for no reason.

A) broke off

B) broke down ✓

C) broke up

D) broke out

A 27. Having decided to rent a flat, we A contacting all the accommodation agencies in the city.

A) set about ✓

B) set down

C) set out

D) set up

A 28. One day I _____ a newspaper article about the retirement of an English professor at a nearby state college.

✓A) came across ✓

B) came about

C) came after

D) came at

C 29. Then the speaker _____ the various factors leading to present economic crisis.

A) went after

B) went for

✓C) went into ✓

D) went on

BA 30. If you suspect that the illness might be serious you should not A going to the doctor.

A) put off ✓

B) hold back

C) put aside

D) hold up

第二章 固定搭配

《大学英语教学大纲》规定词汇的考查范围包括动词短语、介词短语、形容词短语三大类，其中也涉及固定搭配和惯用法。在大学英语四级考试中，固定搭配是词汇学习的难点，同时也是词汇考试的重点，是值得我们在学习中要特别注意的地方。固定搭配也包括介词、副词，与动词、名词、形容词的结合，同时还指一些类似成语的固定表达法。针对这些表达法，考生应该在平时注意多积累，做个有心人。

【例题】 Which sport has the most expense _____ training equipment, player's personal equipment and uniforms?

A) in place of

B) in terms of

C) by means of

D) by way of

答案是 B) in terms of 意为“依据，按照”。A) in place of 意为“代替”。C) by means of 意为“通过…方式”。D) by way of 意为“经由，通过…方式”。

练习

A 1. Tony is very disappointed in the results of the exam.

A) with /in/about/at

B) for *be disappointed with/in*

C) towards

D) on *& /about*

B 2. You should have been more patient with the customer ; I am sure that selling him the watch was possible.

A) of

B) with *be patient with*

C) for

D) at

D 3. By 1929 , Mickey Mouse was as popular as children as Cola-Cola.

A) for

B) in *be popular with*

C) to

D) with

4. Physics is B to the science which was called natural philosophy in history.
- A) alike B) equivalent *be ~ to 与...相当*
C) likely D) uniform
5. I was B the point of telephoning him when his letter arrived.
- A) to *be on the point of* B) *on*
C) at D) in
6. Which sport has the most expense training equipment, player's personal equipment and uniforms?
- A) in place of B) *in terms of*
C) by means of *通过...方式* D) by way of *经由*
7. The thief tried to open the locked door but B.
- A) in no way B) *in vain* *徒劳的*
C) without effect D) at a loss
8. I'm sorry I can't see you immediately; but if you'd like to take a seat, I'll be with you A.
- A) for a moment B) *in a moment* *很快*
C) for the moment D) at the moment
9. Being a pop star can be quite a hard life, with a lot of traveling D heavy schedules.
- A) with regard to B) as to
C) in relation to D) *owing to* *由于*
10. The speech which he made the project has bothered me greatly.
- A) being concerned B) concerned
C) be concerned *✓* D) *concerning*
11. It was difficult to guess what her to the news would be.
- A) impression B) *reaction* *对...的反应*
C) comment *✓* D) *opinion*
12. to this problem is expected to be found before long.
- A) Result B) Response
C) Settlement D) *Solution*
13. Does everyone on earth have an equal right to an equal share of its re-

sources?

A) by

B) at

C) to

D) over

14. All the students in this class passed the English exam with the exception of Li Ming.

A) on

B) in

C) for

D) with

15. He decided to make further improvements on the computer's design in the light of the requirements of customers. in the light of

A) or

B) for

C) in

D) with

16. Will all those on the proposal raise their hands?

A) in relation to

B) in contrast to

C) in excess of

D) in favor of 支持

17. What he said just now had little to do with the question of discussion.

A) on

B) in

C) under

D) at

18. Noting their differences, the couple were developing an obvious and genuine affection for each other. 注意到

A) But for

B) For all 尽管

C) Above all

D) Except for

19. Students or teachers can participate in excursions to lovely beaches around the island at regular intervals.

A) gaps

B) rate

C) lengthen

D) intervals 间隔

20. Everyman in this country has the right to live where he wants to beyond the color of the skin. 超越

A) with the exception of 除...之外

B) in the light of 依据

C) by virtue of 由于

D) regardless of 不顾

21. Finding a job in such a big company has always been beyond his wildest dreams. 超出

A) under

B) over

C) above

D) beyond

B 22. The last time we had a family reunion was B my brother's wedding ceremony four years ago.

A) in

B) at

C) during

D) over

B 23. B seeing the damage he had done, the child felt ashamed.

A) By

B) On

C) At

D) For

D 24. You can't afford to let the situation get worse. You must take D to put it right.

A) decisions

B) sides

C) directions

~~C~~ steps

B 25. The manager lost his B just because his secretary was ten minutes late.

A) mood

~~B~~ temper

C) mind

D) passion

~~A~~ 26. Some plants are so sensitive C pollution that they can only survive in a clean environment.

A) from

B) against

C) to

D) with

C 27. It does not alter the fact that he was the man C for the death of the little girl.

A) accounting

B) guilty

C) responsible

D) obliged

A 28. Beethoven is my favorite musician. I regard him as _____ other musicians.

A) superior to

B) more superior than

C) more superior to

D) superior than

D 29. What you have done is DA the doctor's orders.

A) attached to

B) responsible

C) resistant to

D) contrary to

B 30. She was B to ask such a simple question.

A) sorry

B) ashamed

C) miserable

D) guilty

第三章 近义词

所谓近义词就是一些表达同一概念，但彼此之间有细微语义差别、不同文体色彩或使用场合有别的词。从历年试卷的分析中可以看出，学生在近义词的辨析上还存在一些问题，这是经常出错的原因。

【例题】(1) I'm very sorry to have D you with so many questions on such an occasion. (CET-4, 1999年6月)

✓ A) interfered 干扰

B) offended 冒犯

C) impressed

D) bothered 打扰

答案是 D) bothered。从逻辑上看，空格中显然应该填入表示“打扰”之意的动词，所以答案是 D) bothered。bother somebody with something 的意思是“用某事打扰某人”。本句的意思是：“我很抱歉，在这样的场合用这么多的问题打扰你”。A) interfered 意为“妨碍、干扰”是不及物动词，不能用于本题。B) offended 意为“冒犯、得罪”；提了许多问题可能打扰了对方，而不是“冒犯、得罪”。C) impressed 意为“使有（好的）印象，使钦佩”。

② (2) She cooked the meat for a long time so as to make it D enough to eat. (CET-4, 2000年1月)

A) mild 温和

B) slight 轻微

C) light 轻

D) tender 嫩的

答案是 D) tender。意为“（肉等）嫩的，烂的”。本句的意思是：“她把肉煮了很长时间，使肉烂的咬得动”。A) mild 意为“和缓的，温和的”。B) slight 意为“轻微的”，与句意相去甚远。C) light 意为“轻的”，与句意相去更远。

为使考生在短时间内掌握并熟练运用四级词汇，经过精心设计，我们为考生提供了本章节容易出错的常见近义词列表及练习，旨在帮助考生在考前对词汇进行高度概括的复习，使考生突破词汇难点，并在应试中一举成功。