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大学英语四级考试

选词填空

总主编 王迈迈

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时代出版

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序

拒绝四六级考试复习备考的沉重负担,轻松搞定四六级考试是本套丛书编写的宗旨。

本系列丛书具有下列 5 大特点:

1. 针对性强:按试卷测试顶分 8 个类别编撰,能让学生针对自己的弱项自由选择其中一项或几项,在短时间内进行强化训练,达到预期效果。

2. 语料新颖:本系列中的 16 本书均选自国内外最新材料。材料大多出自国外原版期刊和原版英语网站。

3. 短小精悍:将试卷复杂内容分解编撰成短小的单行本,符合考生心理需求,能让考生以轻松心情应对,在轻松之中将四六级备考之繁重任务各个击破。

4. 内容充实:本系列丛书短小精悍,却不失容量充足。四六级训练书籍通常为十套试卷,而本系列丛书每本的容量一般都超过 10 套:《作文与翻译》作文 30 篇,翻译 25 套;《快速阅读》10 套;《听力对话》12 套;《听力短文与填空》各 12 套;《外台英语新闻》42 篇;《选词填空》25 套;《简短回答》25 套;《仔细阅读》10 套 20 篇;《完形填空》15 套。

5. 实用性与前瞻性:认真分析最近两年的四六级考试真题试卷,可以发现听力短文的测试已经将外台英语新闻的内容纳入了测试范围,故本系列丛书专门编撰了《外台英语新闻》,以提高该书的针对性和实用性,强调英语新闻在大学英语听力测试中的地位。同时也凸显其前瞻性,英语新闻也是正在试点的大学英语四六级机考的主要内容。

愿“轻松搞定四六级考试”系列丛书助备考大学英语四六级的考生一臂之力,祝朋友们以轻松之心情快快搞定四六级考试!

编者

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选词填空

Part I

命题特点与应试策略





一、题型分析

四级考试中,学生在该题上的得分情况很不理想。四级选词填空是一种新题型,它有一定的难度。它主要的考试内容是:从一篇长度为 220 个单词左右的文章中挖空了 10 个单词,然后总共给出 15 个单词选项,要求考生从中选出正确的单词填入短文中。在四级阅读理解测试中,它是非常重要的一项。



二、解题技巧

该题型测试重点在于要求考生能够把握文章中心思想和整体结构,考查考生对语篇、语段层面上连贯性、一致性、逻辑性等内容理解和把握。同时,还考查考生对于单词在实际语境中的理解。

所以,要求考生一方面在宏观上理解全文,弄清文章的结构;另一方面,在微观上具体细化理解每个单词。新题型和原本的词汇题相比,更注重实际运用,从单一的一句话考查上升到篇章的理解。

解题要领



1) 快速通读全文,抓住文章中心思想

首先考生快速通读全文,迅速抓出文章的中心思想。同时,抓住段首句和段尾句等主题句,把握篇章的整体结构,快速领会文章主要内容。



2) 仔细阅读选项,快速进行词性分类

接着考生要仔细阅读选项,快速进行词性分类。根据词性把每个单词进

行快速分类归纳,具体重点分成如名词、动词、形容词、副词、介词、连词各有几个选项。

3) 根据上下文逻辑关系和句子整体含义,选择词性正确的单词

根据空格中应填入的词性,大大缩小选择范围。根据上下文逻辑关系和句子整体含义,选择合适的选项填空。

4) 通读全文,再次检查调整所选单词

填词完成后,再次通读全文,通过阅读,检查上下文是否通顺、内在逻辑关系是否连贯。如有问题,进行重选改正。

解题技巧

1) 判定词性时可以重点分析动词的时态,即哪几个是一般时,哪几个是过去时又或者是过去分词。因为根据历年真题,它对考生不做选项改写要求,所以我们可以根据上下文时态对应的原则,给自己进一步缩小选择范围。

2) 如果选项中出现指代词时,往往该选项不能放在首句,要注意指代成立的条件。

3) 如果选项中出现一组反义词时,往往有一个是干扰选项,它注重考查的是对于文章框架结构的理解,要求考生理解整篇文章的语境色彩。

4) 如果选项中出现一组近义词时,往往也有一个是干扰选项,它注重考查的是词汇的精确理解,要求考生分析清楚其细微的区别。

5) 如果选项为连词时,要关注上下句内在的逻辑关系。常见的逻辑关系有:因果,并列平行,递进,强对比,前后意思一致等。

6) 要有总体观,不必按顺序做题。先把自己最有把握的词选出,然后删除该选项,为吃不准的选项缩小选择范围。

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选词填空

Part II

选词填空模拟训练

Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Test 1

Swimming, art of self-support or self-movement, by means of hands and feet, in or on the water, is generally practiced as a sport or means of _____ 47 _____. Because human beings do not swim _____ 48 _____, swimming techniques must be learned. Unlike other land animals that propel¹ themselves through water by what is _____ 49 _____ a form of walking, human beings have developed a varied series of strokes² and body movements that _____ 50 _____ themselves through water with quickness and _____ 51 _____ and that are the basis for the evolution³ of competitive swimming as a sport.⁴

Swimming may take place in any body of water large enough to allow free movement that is not too hot, too cold, or too violent. Currents and tides may make swimming _____ 52 _____, but they also serve as a challenge to the strength and courage of swimmers, as in the various successful efforts to swim across the English Channel⁴, the body of water separating England and France.

Swimming is known not only as a means of _____ 53 _____ or saving lives in _____ 54 _____, but also as a valuable⁵ _____ 55 _____ in physical treatment and as one of the most beneficial⁶ forms of general exercise.² No other form of exercise uses so many muscles in the body so fully. Swimming's popularity⁷ has been helped by the fact that many indoor and outdoor swimming pools have been

56 for public use worldwide. In addition, some residences⁸ have private⁹ pools.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. tool | B. survival ¹⁰ | C. equipment |
| D. distinctively | E. essentially ¹¹ | F. urgency |
| G. constructed | H. power | I. hazardous ¹² |
| J. safe | K. recreation ¹³ | L. entertainment |
| M. instinctively ¹⁴ | N. emergencies | O. propel |

Test 2

Most folk cultures have changed greatly in the last hundred years. Printing and the mass media¹ have given them access to urban culture. Members of folk communities² have moved to cities and continued their traditions in changed form. Urban³ music has, likewise, been 47 by folk music. Thus, many 48 once on the border of folk music have taken on greater importance. Some examples: European groups now living in American cities keep up their 49 at festivals⁴ and parties. Different political and social movements of the left and the right have made a practice of writing and performing songs in folk⁵ style with words supporting their causes.¹ American folksingers of rural⁶ origin, such as the Carter family in the 1950s, or with 50 backgrounds, such as Pete Seeger, have become major urban entertainers⁷. This is true in Europe, Asia, and Africa as well. Popular music makes use of folk styles, and mixed styles such as country-and-western⁸ music, folk-rock⁹, and religious¹⁰ music have 51. In Eastern Europe, 52 rural folksingers have been given formal musical training in conservatories¹¹.

The typical¹² folk community has been 53 to many kinds of musical influences. In the former republics of the USSR¹³, instruments once played solo (独奏) were organized into 54 that entertained in large cities. Contests, folk festivals, and tourism have all made inroads¹⁴ into the relative isolation of the folk community and its music. The character of folk music has changed greatly since World War II, and the lines separating it from other kinds of music

have become 55, 56, folk music as a worldwide phenomenon, although changing, shows no sign of disappearing.

A. emerged¹⁵

B. academic¹⁶

C. affected

D. Thus

E. talented¹⁷

F. disappeared

G. traditions

H. routine

I. exposed

J. covered

K. effected

L. phenomena¹⁸

M. orchestras

N. blurred¹⁹

O. Nevertheless

Test 3

The importance and influence¹ of the Bible among Christians² and Jews³ may be explained 47 in both external and 48 terms. The external explanation is the power of tradition, custom, and creed: Religious groups confess that they are guided by the Bible. In one sense the religious community is the 49 of Bible, having developed it, cherished it, used it, and 50 canonized it (that is, developed lists of officially recognized biblical books). The internal⁴ explanation⁵, however, is what many Christians and Jews continue to experience as the power of the 51 of the biblical⁶ books themselves.¹ Ancient Israel and the early church knew of many more religious books than the ones that 52 the Bible. The biblical books, however, were cherished⁷ and used because of what they said and how they said it; they were officially canonized⁸ because they had come to be used and believed so widely. The Bible 53 is the foundation⁹ document of Judaism¹⁰ and Christianity¹¹.

It is commonly known that the Bible, in its hundreds of different translations, is the most widely distributed book in 54 history. Moreover, in all its forms, the Bible has been enormously influential, and not only among the religious communities that hold it sacred. The literature, art, and music of Western culture in particular are deeply indebted to biblical themes¹² and images. Translations of the Bible, such as the Authorized Version (or King James Version, 1611) and Martin Luther's translation of the Bible into German (first completed in 154) not only influenced literature but also 55 the develop-

ment of languages. Such 56 continue to be felt in emerging nations¹³, where translations of the Bible help to shape language traditions.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. author | B. contexts | C. internal |
| D. consist | E. eventually | F. contents |
| G. broadly | H. shaped | I. affects |
| J. narrowly | K. human | L. truly |
| M. constitute ¹⁴ | N. animal | O. effects |

Test 4

Business activities are becoming increasingly¹ global as 47 firms expand² their operations into overseas markets. Many U. S. firms, for example, attempt to tap emerging markets by 48 business in China, India, Latin America, and Russia and other Eastern European countries. Multinational¹ corporations (MNCs), which 49 in more than one country at once, typically⁴ move operations to wherever they can find the least expensive labor pool 50 to do the work well. ³ Production jobs requiring only basic or repetitive⁵ skills—such as sewing computer 51—are usually the first to be moved abroad. MNCs can pay these workers a fraction of⁶ what they would have to pay in a domestic⁷ division⁸, and often work them longer and harder. Most U. S. multinational businesses keep the 52 of their upper-level management, marketing, finance, and human resources divisions within the United States. They 53 some lower-level managers and a vast number of their production workers in offices, 54, and warehouses⁹ in developing countries. MNCs based in the United States have moved many of their production operations to Central and Latin America, China, India, and Southeast Asia.

Mergers¹⁰ and acquisitions¹¹ are also becoming more 55 than in the past. In the United States, for example, tobacco product and food manufacturer R. J. Reynolds Industries bought food giant Nabisco Brands to form RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp. in 1985 and in 1995 the industrial power generator, electronics, and appliance manufacturer Westinghouse Electric Corpo-

ration 56 media production company CBS Inc.²

A. good

B. chips

C. numerous¹²

D. factories

E. able

F. sold

G. minority

H. employ

I. unusual

J. common

K. chops

L. purchased¹³

M. majority

N. pursuing¹⁴

O. operate

Test 5

Marilyn Monroe, a troubled¹ beauty who failed to find happiness as Hollywood's 47 star, was discovered dead in her Brentwood home of an apparent 48 of sleeping pills Sunday.

The blond², 36-year-old actress had nothing on, lying face down on her bed and clutching³ a telephone receiver in her hand when a psychiatrist⁴ broke into her room at 3 : 50 a. m. ^①

She had been dead for estimated six to eight hours.

About 5 : 15 p. m. Saturday she had called the psychiatrist, Dr. Ralph Greenson, and was told to go for a 49 when she complained she could not sleep, police reported.

Her body was taken to the County Morgue, where Coroner Theodore J. Curphey said after a check that he could give a "presumptive⁵ opinion" that death was due to an overdose⁶ of some drug. ^②

He said a special "suicide⁷ team" would be asked to 50 Miss Monroe's last days to determine if she took her own life.

Further medical tests as to the 51 of the suspected killer drug will be completed in 48 hours, he said.

It was learned that 52 authorities believed Miss Monroe had been in a depressed mood recently. The Coroner's office listed the death on its records as possible suicide while the police report said death was 53 accidental⁸.

No suicide 54 was found.

Dr. Robert Litman, a psychiatrist serving on the suicide team, said notes are

left by less than 5% of those who 55 their own lives.

Miss Monroe's body was discovered after her housekeeper⁹ and companion, Mrs. Eunice Murray, awoke about 3 a. m. and saw a light still burning in the actress' room.

Mrs. Murray found the bedroom door locked. She was unable to 56 Miss Monroe by shouts and rapping on the door, and immediately telephoned Dr. Greenston.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. overdose | B. possibly | C. bring |
| D. impossibly | E. note | F. arise |
| G. paper | H. underdose | I. ride |
| J. investigate ¹⁰ | K. nature | L. brightest |
| M. arouse ¹¹ | N. medical | O. take |

Test 6

The earliest Mother's Day celebrations¹ are traced back to the spring celebrations of ancient² Greece in 47 of Rhea, the Mother of the Gods.

During the 1600s, England celebrated a day called "Mothering Sunday", celebrated on the 4th Sunday of May. "Mothering Sunday" honored the mothers of England. During this time many of the England's poor mothers worked as servants³ for the 48. As most jobs were located far from their homes, the servants would live at the houses of their 49. On Mothering Sunday the servants would have the day off and were encouraged to return home and spend the day with their mothers. A special cake, called the mothering cake, was often brought along to provide⁴ a 50 time.

As Christianity spread throughout Europe, the celebration changed to honor the "Mother Church" — the spiritual⁵ power that gave them life and protected them from 51.^① Over time the church festival blended with⁶ the Mothering Sunday celebration. People began honoring their mothers as well as the 52.

In the United States Mother's Day was first suggested in 1872 by Julia Ward

Howe as a day dedicated to⁷ 53 . In 1907 Ana Jarvis, from Philadelphia⁸, began a 54 to establish a national Mother's Day. Ms. Jarvis persuaded her mother's church in Grafton, West Virginia to celebrate Mother's Day on the second 55 of her mother's death, the 2nd Sunday of May. By the next year Mother's Day was also celebrated in Philadelphia.

While many countries of the world 56 their own Mother's Day at different times throughout the year, there are some countries such as Denmark, Finland, Italy, Turkey, Australia, and Belgium which also celebrate Mother's Day on the second Sunday of May.^②

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. employees | B. champagne | C. harm |
| D. anniversary ⁹ | E. admire | F. festive ¹⁰ |
| G. family | H. peace | I. church |
| J. war | K. employers | L. honor ¹¹ |
| M. wealthy ¹² | N. campaign ¹³ | O. celebrate |

Test 7

Formula¹ racing, or single-seat automobile racing, in which the 47 of the cars are strictly² regulated, is governed by FIA. The organization, located in Paris, France, is the international 48 body for much of worldwide automobile racing. Periodically, FIA sets technical 49 for building, maintaining, and racing many different classes of cars. Vehicles³ used in Formula One (F1) racing are considered the highest form of 50 racing cars due to the sophistication⁴ of construction and ultimate⁵ speed.^① Their design, in which the flow of air over and under the car (aided by sophisticated wings and the closeness of the car to its racing surface) creates a downward force⁶, 51 them close to the ground despite high 52. Designed for road racing, F1 cars can accelerate⁷ and brake quickly. FIA also regulates classes for other formula cars.

For much of automobile racing history, there were no restrictions⁸ on 53 development, so F1 cars were the 54 sophisticated,