

大学英语四六级考试辅导系列 由国家英语考试中心专家审定

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四级语法与词汇

CET-4

GRAMMAR &  
VOCABULARY

世界图书出版公司

**HIP** 大学英语四六级考试辅导系列

# 四级语法与词汇

任济敏 编著

兴界图书出版公司

北京·广州·上海·西安

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

大学英语四六级考试辅导系列. 四级语法与词汇/任清敏编著. —北京:  
世界图书出版公司北京公司, 2004.8

ISBN 7-5062-6920-1

I. 大… II. 任… III. ①英语—词汇—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料  
②英语—语法—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(2004)第 079535 号

**书 名:**四级语法与词汇(大学英语四六级考试辅导系列)

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**编 著:**任清敏

**责任编辑:**赵大新

**封面设计:**奥脉设计

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**出 版:**世界图书出版公司北京公司

**发 行:**世界图书出版公司北京公司

(地址:北京朝内大街 137 号 邮编:100010 电话:64077922)

**销 售:**各地新华书店和外文书店

**印 刷:**北京世图印刷厂

---

**开 本:**850×1168 1/32 **印张:**12

**字 数:**300 千

**版 次:**2004 年 8 月第 1 版 2004 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

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ISBN 7-5062-6920-1/H·718 定价:14.00 元

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**谨向各地新华书店、外文书店和各图书经销商  
表示衷心感谢!**

全国大学英语四六级考试开考距今已经十几年了,在这个过程中,一届又一届的考生在成长,大学英语教师也在不断地学习、总结、提高。虽然考试只是检查和衡量学生学习情况的一种手段,但是,考试成绩的好坏还是可以部分地说明学习的效果。另外,大学英语四六级考试在一定程度上也推动和促进了全社会对英语学习的重视,全国大学英语的教学也由于这个考试而不断地改进、提高,并且取得了令人瞩目的成绩。

大学英语四六级考试在发展过程中不断面临着新形势和新问题。由于全社会对英语学习的重视,四六级考生水平不断提高,考试的题型和难度也不断地变化,从教大学英语多年的教师们因而也有责任为考生和英语学习者提供有效的学习策略和解题技巧。基于这一点,我们在认真分析大学英语考题和全面总结多年大学英语教学经验的基础上,编写了这套丛书,以帮助学习者巩固所学知识,适应新题型,从而在考试中取得更好的成绩。

这套丛书共分九个分册,分别从听力、阅读、词汇、写作、短语五个方面介绍学习重点、答题技巧,以帮助考生强化学习效果,提高应试能力。从方便学习者的角度出发,书中对于考生在学习和练习过程中经常遇到的问题加以透彻讲解,清楚说明,并配合实例练习。学习者可以根据自己的实际情况重点学习某些

分册来强化提高某些方面的能力;同时整套书又是一个有机的整体,通过对这套书的全面研读,学习者的应试技巧和综合运用能力会大大提高。

本套书注重理论与实践相结合。各个分册都系统地分析了语言要点,详细地介绍了解题技巧,同时紧密结合四六级的考点和试题,补充了大量的练习供读者实践。相信本套丛书一定能够帮助广大同学顺利通过大学英语四六级考试,更有信心地去迎接人生旅途中新的挑战。

编者

2004年7月



本书是为那些准备参加大学英语四级考试的学生精心编写的。本书的编写目的是帮助考生了解四级考试的词汇和语法结构部分的测试内容、重点及命题原则,以提高其备考的针对性及应试能力。

本书主要特点如下:

语法精编部分将四级考试真题与国家教委 1999 年颁发的最新教学大纲《语法结构表》糅合到一起。通过对近七年来的真题词汇和语法结构部分里每题所考核的技能的分析和综合归纳,使考生能详细了解四级考试具体考查大纲《语法结构表》的哪些语法项目以及如何考核这些语法项目,对他们有很强的指导意义。

从历次试卷的分析中可以看出词汇的测试重点为名词、动词、形容词、副词和介词。短语题目占较大比例,其中以动词短语和介词短语为主。动词、名词、形容词和副词常以多义词、近义词、词形相近的词和同义词的形式出现。词汇汇编部分,在分析出题思路的基础上,将词汇题归纳为以下几个方面:词汇意义、多义词、近义词、同义词和词形相近的词。通过分析归纳,具体说明词汇测试要求具备哪些语言能力以及如何考核这些语言能力。考生可以从中悟出正确的词汇学习方法。

15 套全真题详解部分对每题都作了精辟的讲解与分析,有利于加深考生对考核内容的正确理解,有助于考生的英语学习。

模拟测试 10 套词汇与语法练习题是依据对真题的分析而设计的,根据大纲《词汇表》和《语法结构表》精心编写而成,重点难点突出,具有很强的针对性。

附录中词汇语法总表详细统计了 15 套全真题的命题内容及每次考试这些内容出现的频率,所有测试重点一目了然。

另外,附录中的词汇语法索引也为查阅提供了方便。

本书汇集了编者多年从事英语教学所积累的经验之精华,特别是词汇语法精编部分的编写,确实有其独到之处。它不仅是考生学习英语、准备考试的良师,也是大学英语教师的进行教学参考的益友。

编者

2004 年 7 月

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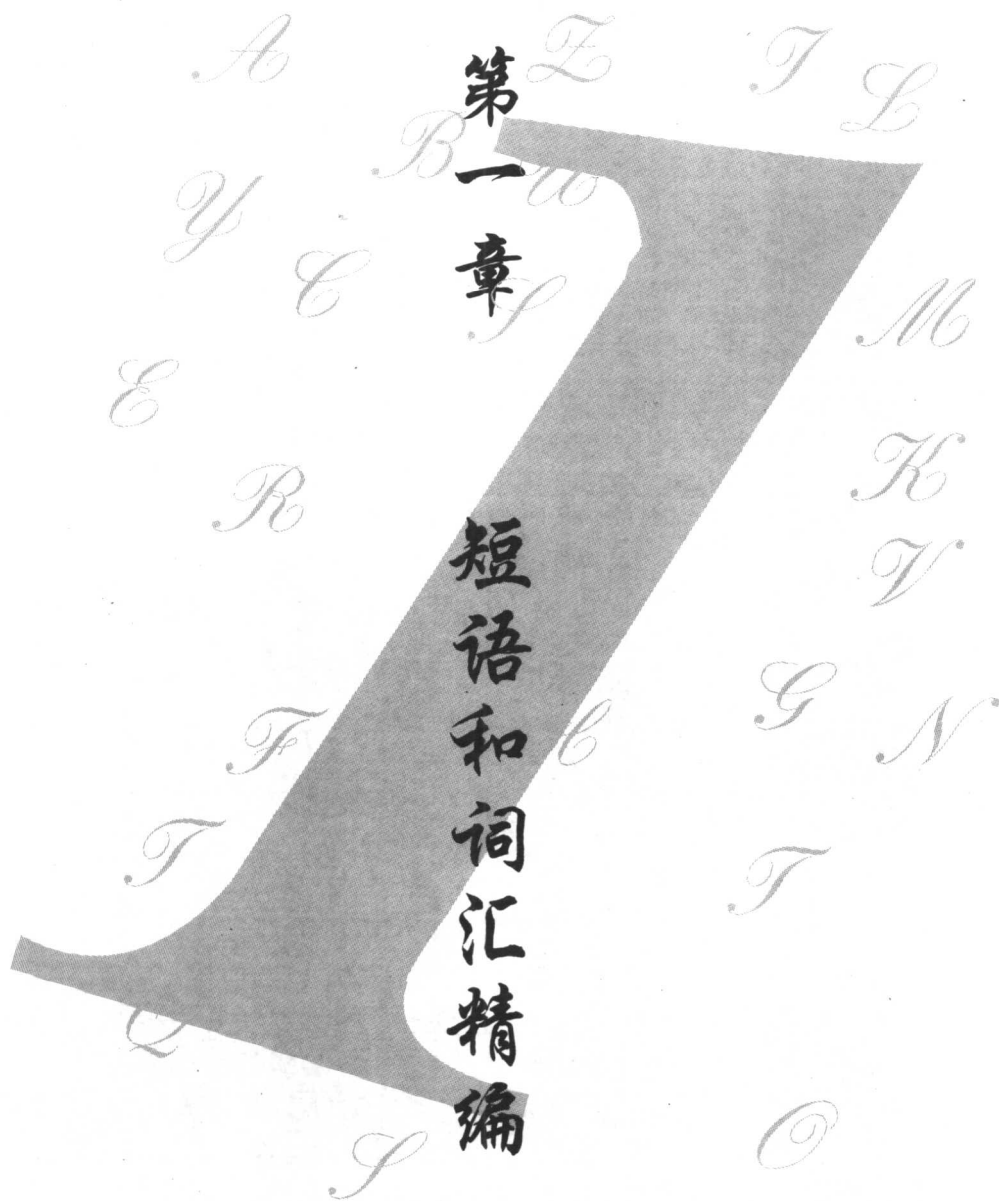
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第一章

短语和词汇精编





# 短 语

短语数量很大,有的一条又有许多意思,是学生最感困难的问题之一。这需要在学的过程中逐步掌握,长期积累。但如果有意识地注意,就可以加快积累和掌握。大学英语教学大纲中列出 1600 条常用短语,在几次四级考试的词汇语法部分,短语题目都多达六题。这些短语中包括动词短语、介词短语、名词短语、形容词短语及副词短语等。其中以动词短语和介词短语为主。

## ㊟(一)动词短语

动词短语的构成:

### (1) 动词 + 介词 (+宾语)

考题中出现的这类短语有:

call on 拜访

call for 需要

come across (无意中)发现,偶然遇见

come into view 出现,看到

come to 谈到,涉及到(常用于 when it comes to.....)

contribute to 促使(发生某情况)

count on [upon] 依靠,指望

go into 谈论,讨论

go through 经受

hold up 阻挡;使停止

lay off (暂时)解雇

lead to 引起

make for 走向, 冲向  
 make up 组成  
 pick up 学会  
 put up 挂上, 张贴  
 read between the lines 体会言外之意  
 refer to 参考, 求助于  
 require of 对……的要求  
 resort to 求助, 诉诸  
 result in 导致  
 run over (撞倒并) 碾过  
 set about 开始  
 stick to 坚持  
 take into account 考虑到  
 take on 承担  
 take up 开始从事  
 turn to 求助于  
 yield to 屈服等

☞ 例如:

(02.12) 54. Our manager is \_\_\_\_\_ an important customer now and he will be back this afternoon.

- A) calling on                      B) calling up  
 C) calling in                      D) calling for      (A)

(02.06) 66. I would never have \_\_\_\_\_ a court of law if I hadn't been so desperate.

- A) sought for                      B) accounted for  
 C) turned up                      D) resorted to      (D)

(02.01) 46. There was a big hole in the road which \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic.

- A) set back                      B) held up  
C) stood back                    D) kept down            (B)
- (02.01)57. Reading \_\_\_\_\_ the lines, I would say that the Government are more worried than they will admit.  
A) behind                      B) between  
C) along                        D) among                (B)
- (01.06)55. Eating too much fat can \_\_\_\_\_ heart disease and cause high blood pressure.  
A) contribute to                B) attribute to  
C) attend to                    D) devote to            (A)
- (01.06)57. This article \_\_\_\_\_ more attention to the problem of cultural interference in foreign language teaching and learning.  
A) calls for                      B) applies for  
C) cares for                    D) allows for            (A)
- (01.01)47. Without proper lessons, you could \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of bad habits when playing the piano.  
A) keep up                      B) catch up  
C) pick up                       D) draw up              (C)
- (01.01)48. Everything we eat and drink contains some salt; we can meet the body's need for it from natural sources without turning \_\_\_\_\_ the salt bottle.  
A) to                              B) over  
C) on                              D) up                      (A)
- (01.01)56. In Disneyland, every year, some 800,000 plants are replaced because Disney refused to \_\_\_\_\_ signs asking his "guests" not to step on them.  
A) put off                        B) put down

- C) put out                      D) put up                      (D)
- (00.01)63. I'd \_\_\_\_\_ his reputation with other farmers and business people in the community, and then make a decision about whether or not to approve a loan.  
A) take into account    B) account for  
C) make up for              D) make out              (A)
- (00.06)31. The early pioneers had to \_\_\_\_\_ many hardships to settle on the new land.  
A) go along with              B) go back on  
C) go through              D) go into              (C)
- (00.06)35. I didn't know the word. I had to \_\_\_\_\_ a dictionary.  
A) look ou                      B) make out  
C) refer to                      D) go over              (C)
- (99.06)47. Our son doesn't know what to \_\_\_\_\_ at the university; he can't make up his mind about his future.  
A) take in                      B) take up  
C) take over                      D) take after              (B)
- (99.06)67. A lorry \_\_\_\_\_ Jane's cat and sped away.  
A) ran over                      B) ran into  
C) ran through              D) ran down              (A)
- (99.01)43. Generous public funding of basic science would \_\_\_\_\_ considerable benefits for the country's health, wealth and security.  
A) result from              B) settle down  
C) lie in                      D) lead to              (D)
- (99.01)64. When he realized the police had spotted him, the man \_\_\_\_\_ the exit as quickly as possible.



- A) made for                      B) made off  
C) made up                      D) made out                      (A)
- (98.06)45. Frequently single-parent children \_\_\_\_\_ some of the functions that the absent adult in the house would have served.  
A) take off                      B) take after  
C) take on                      D) take in                      (C)
- (98.01)39. We love peace, yet we are not the kind of people to yield \_\_\_\_\_ any military threat.  
A) up                      B) to  
C) in                      D) at                      (B)
- (98.01)52. Having decided to rent a flat, we \_\_\_\_\_ contacting all the accommodation agencies in the city.  
A) set about                      B) set down  
C) set out                      D) set up                      (A)
- (98.01)55. 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                      (A)
- (97.06)52. He will agree to do what you require \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A) of                      B) from  
C) to                      D) for                      (A)
- (97.06)60. Because Edgar was convinced of the accuracy of this fact, he \_\_\_\_\_ his opinion.  
A) struck at                      B) strove for  
C) stuck to                      D) stood for                      (C)
- (96.06)26. In Britain today women \_\_\_\_\_ 44% of the work force, and nearly half the mothers with children are in paid work.

- A) build up                      B) stand for  
C) make up                      D) conform to (C)
- (96.06)32. A well written composition \_\_\_\_\_ good choice of words and clear organization among other things.  
A) calls on                      B) calls for  
C) calls up                      D) calls off (B)
- (96.06)38. The store had to \_\_\_\_\_ a number of clerks because sales were down.  
A) lay out                      B) lay off  
C) lay aside                      D) lay down (B)
- (96.01)32. The manager needs an assistant that he can \_\_\_\_\_ to take care of problems in his absence.  
A) count on                      B) count in  
C) count up                      D) count out (A)
- (96.01)34. We gave out a cheer when the red roof of the cottage came \_\_\_\_\_ view.  
A) from                      B) in  
C) before                      D) into (D)
- (96.01)36. Doing your homework is a sure way to improve your test scores, and this is especially true \_\_\_\_\_ it comes to classroom tests.  
A) when                      B) since  
C) before                      D) after (A)
- (96.01)41. There are other problems which I don't propose to \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.  
A) go into                      B) go around  
C) go for                      D) go up (A)
- (96.01)46. A love marriage, however, does not necessarily \_\_\_\_\_ much sharing of interests and responsibilities.