

INVINCIBILITY



学 无 敌

快速突破 大学英语四级

词汇 · 语法

综合技能训练

主编 杨建平

决胜!

2000年



外语教学与研究出版社

◀ 快速突破大学英语四级 ▶

CET-4 Spurt

丛书主编: 胡晓红

《词汇·语法综合技能训练》

Vocabulary Structure Cloze



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世界图书出版公司

西安·北京·广州·上海

(陕)新登字 014 号

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责任编辑：焦毓本

出 版：世界图书出版公司 出版发行

(西安市南大街 17 号 邮编 710001)

印 刷：文字六〇三厂印刷

销 售：各地新华书店 外文书店经销

开 本：850×1168 1/32

印 张：7.43

字 数：208 千字

版 次：1999 年 9 月第 1 版 1999 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印 数：0001—20000 册

ISBN 7-5062-2447-X/H·200-3

Wx2447-3 定价：8.00 元

编者寄语

对当今大学生而言,要想学好英语,以在即将到来的二十一世纪大展宏图,提高英语语言的的实际应用能力势在必行。

国家教育部最新修订和调整了大学英语四、六级考试大纲,重点要求测试学生英语听、说、读、写、译等五项基本技能,尤其是学生的动手能力,即语言实际运用能力。目前,各类大学英语四、六级考试用书种类繁多,让人眼花缭乱。鉴于此,特编写了本套丛书。本套丛书本着“以学生为中心”的教学原则,并针对四、六级考生的特点及需求,有的放矢地对其学习中遇到的难、疑点进行系统地梳理和考前强化训练,从而检验并提高学生实际掌握和运用语言的能力。本丛书的最大特点是资料翔实,编排独特,针对性强;它不仅融汇了近几年最新的试题模式和语言现象,并且突出了 1999 年修订后新大纲的特点,加大了语言材料的难度,具有一定的超前性。其次,参加本丛书编写的人员是多年从事大学英语教学的资深教师,选编的材料和讲解重点突出,指导性强。

《词汇·语法综合技能训练》(CET-4)一书共分四部分。第一部分为词汇,简要讲解了词汇使用和测试的基本知识。第二部分为语法结构,运用了大量例题讲解基本语法中的重点和难点。第三部分为词汇、语法综合练习,以巩固第一、第二部分所训练的内容。第四部分是完形填空,概述了这种题型的特点和解题方法。本书第一部分由王郑菊老师编写;第二部分由牛桂玲老师编写;第三部分由郭华老师编写;第四部分由杨建平老师编写。

“海阔凭鱼跃,天高任鸟飞。”世纪之交,有太多的绚丽,有太多的惊喜。我们全体编者预祝每一位渴望成功的大学生乘上“英语”这匹快马在转瞬即到的又一个世纪驰骋!

编 者



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第一部分 词汇 (Vocabulary)

词汇部分在大学英语考试中分为四大类型:形近、义近、综合与词组。所谓形近,即词形相近(即有着共同的词根或词缀)、发音相近和拼写相近,但词义不同;义近即词条意义相近,需找出各词的细微差别及用法;综合类即既非形近,又非义近,有的是词条辨析,有的是固定习语用法等,需根据上下文意思进行推测;第四类为词组分类,即把所有的词组汇集一处,加以分析解释。词汇这一部分中所收词条均以新编大学英语四级词汇为基础汇编而成。在学习中需要注意的是每学一道题,不能只学会正确答案的用法,要把四个词条尽数搞懂,搞精。只有这样,才能真正理解贯通。

I. 形近

- Plastics are light and do not _____.
 a. decrease *减少* b. delay *推迟*
 c. ☒ deform *变形* d. decay *腐烂* *di'kei*
- When he became a teacher, he had to _____ himself to speaking loudly.
 a. accommodate *容纳* b. ☒ accustom *习惯*
 c. adopt *采用* d. accomplish *完成*
- Praise is particularly _____ by those doing routine jobs.
 a. appreciated *欣赏* *重视* *欣赏* b. approved *赞同* *赞同*
 c. ☒ appropriated *占有的, 恰当的* d. approached *接近*
- For a long time, scientists have suspected that life exists on other _____.
 a. planes *飞机* b. ☒ planets *星球*
 c. plains *平原* d. plants *植物*
- The modern buildings today use a wide C of building materials.
 a. ☒ variation *变化* b. diversion *转移*
 c. variety *种类* d. version *译本*
- The _____ child made up fairy stories.
 a. imaginative *富想象力的* b. ☒ imaginary *虚构的*
 c. imaginable *可想的* d. imaginal *想象的*

词汇·语法综合技能训练(四级)

7. He _____ his wife of his decision.

- a. reformed 改革, 革新 b. informed 告知, 通报
c. transformed 改变, 转换 d. performed 表演

8. A power failure _____ the room into darkness.

- a. plunged 投入, 陷入 b. plugged 插上
c. plucked 拔, 摘 d. ploughed 犁

9. The secretary closed the envelope and _____ the stamps on it firmly.

- a. licked 舔 b. sucked 吮吸
c. stuck 粘, 贴 d. struck 打, 撞

10. Love is the _____ of hate.

- a. synonym 同义词 b. homonym 同音词
c. simile 明喻 d. antonym 反义词

11. He _____ a deep resentment towards his boss for having denied him a promotion.

- a. charged 充电 b. cherished 珍爱
c. choked 窒息 d. changed 改变

12. The villain in the story is an _____ man who used others to advance his own interests.

- a. immortal 永生的 b. immoral 不道德的
c. immune 免疫的 d. immense 巨大的

13. The teacher was incapable of expressing himself in a _____ way.

- a. literal 字面的 b. literary 文学的
c. illiterate 文盲的 d. literate 有文化的

14. A _____ person is one who is full of enthusiasm.

- a. zealous 热心的 b. vigorous 精力充沛的
c. serious 严肃的 d. jealous 嫉妒的

15. We want to make our products _____ to a wider market.

- a. acceptable 可接受的 b. available 可获得的
c. advisable 明智的 d. applicable 适用的

16. Partners _____ out of their offices and onto the trading floor as associates stared at their screens in disbelief.

- a. screamed 尖叫 b. scratched 抓



17. Defeat was _____ after two of our team were injured.
 a. indispensable 不可或缺的 b. incredible 难以置信的
 c. ☒ indefinite 不明确的, 含糊的 d. inevitable 不可避免的
18. There was a terrible _____ as they waited to hear who had been killed in the plane crash.
 a. division b. stimulation
 c. impression d. ☒ tension 紧张
19. The report on the Canadian scientists research states that his _____ to biology are original and of the greatest importance.
 a. ☒ contributions b. distributions
 c. considerations d. constitutions
20. The broader _____ of forces gave us even greater strength to fight against the enemy.
 a. combination 联合, 结合 b. connection 联系
 c. ☒ cooperation 合作 d. collection 收集
21. As the illness _____, the child's stomach becomes swollen by liquid collecting in the body.
 a. proceeds 继续, 进展 b. progresses 进步
 c. produces d. ☒ processes 加工, 处理
22. No one teaching method can be _____ to satisfy all students at the same time.
 a. devised 设计 b. detected 发现
 c. detached from 分离 d. ☒ derived from 来自, 源于
23. The mother is anxious about leaving the child _____ in the house.
 a. ☒ lonely b. along
 c. ☒ alone d. only
24. A light meal will not _____ us through the day.
 a. attain 获得 b. ☒ maintain 维持, 维持
 c. sustain 维持, 支撑 d. retain 保留, 牢记
25. At the end of each term, students are expected to _____ their essays to their tutors.

a. submit 提交

b. permit 允许

c. admit 承认

d. commit 承诺

26. Public attention has been thoroughly _____ to its importance.

a. arisen 产生

b. risen 升起

c. aroused 唤起

d. roused 唤醒

27. The teacher _____ the examination papers to the class.

a. assigned 分配

b. attributed 归因

c. distributed 分发

d. contributed 贡献

28. Recently more and more attention has been focused on the problem of _____ the environment from destruction.

a. preserving 保护

b. conserving 节约

c. reserving 保留

d. maintaining 维持

29. She was tired of _____ trips to the grocery, school and office.

a. continual 不断的

b. continuous 连续的

c. occasional 偶尔的

d. continuing 继续的

30. I benefited much from my _____ with him.

a. assembly 集合

b. assignment 任务

c. assistance 帮助

d. association 协会

31. My teacher _____ empty talk instead of hard work.

a. condenses 浓缩

b. condemns 谴责

c. concerns 关心

d. confesses 承认

32. That song _____ up old memories.

a. stirs 激起

b. spurs 激励

c. splits 分裂

d. spins 旋转

33. The city _____ met to discuss the new proposal.

a. council 议会

b. counsel 建议

c. console 安慰

d. consul 领事

34. He collects _____ of all kinds of rocks and minerals.

a. spectators 观众

b. species 物种

c. spectrum 光谱

d. specimens 标本

35. This article is full of _____ remarks on the actor's performance.

a. complimentary 赞美的

b. complementary 互补的



- c. complicated d. comparative 相对 700
36. He _____ any offer of help.
 a. rejected b. injected 注射
 c. infected 传染, 感染 d. projected 投射, 伸出
37. During his illness he found it difficult to _____ reality from dreams.
 a. extinguish 熄灭, 消灭 b. distinguish
 c. cherish d. vanish
38. They _____ all sorts of schemes to remedy social evils.
 a. device 小装置, 设备 b. devised V. 设计, 发明
 c. divided d. detected V. 察觉, 发现
39. The boy could not _____ the temptation of the toys and refused to leave the shop with his mother.
 a. persist 坚持 b. insist
 c. resist 抵抗 d. consist 由...组成
40. The editors are _____ in refusing your work, I'm afraid.
 a. justified 有道理的, 正当的 b. modified 修改, 修正
 c. qualified 合格, 胜任 d. purified
41. I'm sure those mistakes can be _____.
 a. renewed 更新, 恢复 b. remedied 纠正, 补救
 c. requested d. retired
42. Because he never tells a lie, Tom makes many enemies. People are often _____ by the truth.
 a. offended 激怒, 冒犯 b. defeated
 c. defended d. defined 定义
43. The dog has _____ its affection to its new master.
 a. transformed 变换, 转换 b. transported
 c. transferred 转移 d. transmitted 传递, 传达, 传播
44. I wouldn't think it _____ to ask him to go with us, _____ he'll only refuse.
 a. worthwhile 值得的, 有意义的 b. worthless
 c. worth d. worthy
45. He felt quite _____ of what he had done to her.
 a. ashamed b. shameful 可耻的, 羞耻的

- c. shameless 无耻的, 不知羞耻的 d. shy 害羞的
46. American women seem less _____ to speak up easily to the boss.
a. included 包括 b. inclined 倾向 c. declined 下降 d. excluded 排除
47. The three men were given work according to their _____ abilities.
a. respective 各自的 b. relative 相对的 c. attentive 注意的 d. each 每个
48. If you continue to be absent from classes, we will have to _____ your parents.
a. satisfy 满足 b. notify 通知 c. modify 修改 d. horrify 使恐怖
49. We were frightened by the _____ of the crowd.
a. hospitality 好客 b. humility 谦虚 c. generosity 慷慨 d. hostility 敌意
50. He's the most _____ manager I've ever met.
a. effectual 有效的 b. expert 专家 c. efficient 效率高的 d. effective 有效的
51. His _____ interest in life was to promote friendly relationships between nations.
a. probable 可能的 b. principle 原则 c. principal 主要的 d. important 重要的
52. In the U. S., the morning newspaper is usually _____ by school-age children.
a. directed 指导 b. derived 派生 c. discharged 放电 d. delivered 投递
53. Though the long-term _____ can not be predicted, the project has been approved by the committee.
a. affect 影响 b. effect 效果 c. effort 努力 d. afford 负担得起
54. Jack is very set in his ways, but his brother has a more _____ attitude to life.
a. changeable 易变的 b. moveable 可移动的



- c. flexible 灵活的 d. feasible 可行的
55. She is not well enough, and there is only one _____ of medicine left in this bottle.
a. doze 打盹 b. dozen 打
c. dosage 剂量 d. dose 剂量
56. The doctor _____ a medicine for my toothache.
a. described 描述 b. subscribed 签署
c. prescribed 开药方 d. inscribed 题词
57. Let's stop now and _____ working at 3 o'clock.
a. presume 假定 b. assume 假设
c. consume 消费 d. resume 继续
58. Homework made her hands _____.
a. coarse 粗糙 b. hoarse 嘶哑的
c. course 课程 d. cautious 谨慎
59. Detectives found _____ of a struggle in the room.
a. trends 趋势 b. tracks 踪迹
c. traces 痕迹 d. traits 特征
60. After a careful investigation, they decided to _____ the run-down houses.
a. replace 取代 b. remove 移除
c. renovate 修复 d. revise 修订

答案与注释

1. 答案 c. 句意: 塑料轻, 不易变形。decrease 指减少; delay 指推迟; deform 指变形; decay 指腐烂。
2. 答案 b. 句意: 他成为教师后, 不得不使自己习惯于说话声音大。accustom oneself to sth. (doing sth.) 为一固定搭配, 指使自己习惯于; accommodate 指容纳, 接纳; adopt 指采纳; accomplish 指完成。
3. 答案 a. 句意: 赞美尤其受到那些做日常工作的人的青睐。appreciate 指重视, 欣赏; approve 指赞同; appropriate 是形容词, 指合适的, 恰当的; approach 指接近。
4. 答案 b. 句意: 长期以来科学家猜测在其它行星上存在生命。plane 指飞

机;planet 指行星;plain 指平原;plant 指植物。

5. 答案 c. 句意:如今的现代化大楼利用广泛品种的建筑材料。a variety of 为一固定搭配,指种种;variation 指变化,变动;diversion 指转向,转移;version 指译文,译本。
6. 答案 a. 句意:这个想象力丰富的孩子编出神话故事。imaginative 指富于想象力的;imaginary 指虚构的,想象出来的,如: The story is not real, it is only imaginary; imaginable 指可以想象出来的,常跟在名词后,如: He is the most suitable person imaginable. Imaginal 指形象的,(有关)想象的。
7. 答案 b. 句意:他告诉他妻子他的决定。reform 指改革,革新;inform 指告知,通知;transform 指改造,改变,变换;perform 指表演。
8. 答案 a. 句意:停电使房屋一片漆黑。plunge 指使……陷入;plug 后可加 into,指把塞子塞进,插头插入;pluck 指拔光(杂草等),采摘;plough 指用犁翻耕,费劲阅读。
9. 答案 c. 句意:秘书合上了信封,把邮票牢牢地粘上。Lick Lick 指舔,后可跟 stamp,指在邮票背面舔一下,但后不跟介词 on;suck 指吸吮,舔食,后跟食物等;stuck 原形是 stick,指粘贴;struck 原形是 strike,指打击,敲(响)。
10. 答案 d. 句意:“爱”的反义词是“恨”。Synonym 指同义词;homonym 指同音异义词,同形异义词,同形同音异义词;simile 指明喻;antonym 指反义词。
11. 答案 b. 句意:因为没有提升他,他对老板深怀痛恨。charge 指指控,要价;choke 指窒息,哽死;change 指改变;cherish 指怀有,珍爱,拥有,常见搭配如: cherish a hope / memory 等。
12. 答案 b. 句意:故事中的恶棍是个总是利用别人来满足自己利益的不道德的人。immortal 指永生的,不朽的,如: immortal god; immoral 指不道德的,与句意相符;immune 指免疫的,不受干扰的,常用于词组 be immune to sth.; immense 指巨大的,极大的,如: The expense of living is immense.
13. 答案 b. 句意:这个老师不会用文学修饰的语句来表达自己的。literal 指本来的,字面的,如: The literal meaning of the word "cat" is an animal, not a girl.; literary 指文学(上)的;illiterate 指没有文化的,文盲的;literate 指受过良好教育的,能读能写的,有文化的,如: A news commentator should be a highly literate man.
14. 答案 a. 句意:一个热情的人就是富有激情的人。zealous 指热心的,热情



的,积极的,和后面的 enthusiasm 对应; vigorous 指健壮的,精力充沛的,朝气蓬勃的; serious 指严肃的; jealous 指嫉妒的。

15. 答案 b. 句意: 我们想要使自己的产品进入更广泛的市场。 acceptable 指可以接受的, 后一般不跟介词, 如: None of your suggestions was acceptable.; advisable 指明智的, 可取的, 如: It is advisable that everyone should have a map.; applicable 指适用于, 后跟介词 to, 如: Yesterday's solutions are not always applicable to today's problems.; available 指可以利用的, 可以得到的, 可以找到的, 再如: There are no tickets available for tomorrow's film.
16. 答案 d. 句意: 合伙人争先恐后地跑出办公室, 涌入交易大厅, 此时, 工作人员正不相信地盯着他们的电脑屏幕看。 scream 指尖叫, 放声大笑等; scratch 指抓, 擦, 刮等; scrub 指擦洗, 擦净等; scramble 指爬行, 在此次句中 指仓促行动, 争抢着做某事, 如: He scrambled into his clothes and ran out.
17. 答案 d. 句意: 我们队的两名队员受伤后, 失败是难免的。 indispensable 指不可缺少的, 必需的; incredible 指不可思议的; indefinite 指不定的, 含糊的, 不明确的; inevitable 指不可避免的, 难免的。
18. 答案 d. 句意: 当他们等待听准在此次飞机坠毁中丧身时, 有一种可怕的紧张气氛。 division 指分割, 分裂; stimulation 指鼓励, 鼓舞; impression 指印象; tension 指紧张气氛。
19. 答案 a. 句意: 有关这个加拿大科学家的研究报告称他对生物学的贡献是有创见的, 而且是至关重要的。 contribution 指贡献, 后常跟介词 to; distribution 指分配, 分发; consideration 指考虑, 思考; constitution 指制定, 建立, 设立等。
20. 答案 a. 句意: 军队的广泛联合使我们有更大的力量对抗敌军。 combination 指联合, 结合; connection 指连接; cooperation 指合作; collection 指收集。
21. 答案 b. 句意: 随着病情的加重, 孩子的肚子因体内的液体积聚而鼓起来。 proceed 指继续进行, 如: The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere., 而此句指病情的进展, 所以与句意不符; progress 指进展, 进行, 作不及物动词用, 又如: The construction of the new railway is progressing successfully.; produce 作不及物动词时, 指产生, 生产, 制造, 创作, 如: This oil well no longer produces.; process 指加工, 处理, 与句意不符。



22. 答案 a. 句意: 没有哪一种教学法能被设计出来同时满足所有的学生。devise 指设计, 想出计划, 如: to devise a plan / how to do sth.; detect 指觉察, 发现; detach 指分开, 拆开, 分离, 后常跟介词 from; derive 指来自, 源于, 取得, 后常跟介词 from, 如: to derive knowledge from practice。
23. 答案 c. 句意: 这位母亲把孩子一个人留在家里, 感到焦急。lonely 指孤独的, 寂寞的, 常用作定语, 如: a lonely woman; along 指沿着, 作介词用, 如: to walk along the river; alone 指单独, 独自一人, 作副词用, 在此句中, 作状语, 又如: Often she would weep when alone。
24. 答案 c. 句意: 吃得少维持不了一天的精力。attain 指获得, 达到; maintain 指保持, 维持, 如: Food is necessary to maintain life.; sustain 指通过饮食维持生命, 又如: You have eaten too little to sustain you for the journey.; retain 指保持, 保留, 如: We should retain our patience。
25. 答案 a. 句意: 学期末, 学生们应把他们的论文交给导师。submit 指提交, 交给, 又如: The secretary submitted a report of the last meeting.; permit 指允许, 常用于词组 permit sb. to do sth.; admit 指承认(错误, 事实等); commit 指犯(罪), 如: commit a crime / robbery, etc。
26. 答案 c. 句意: 此事的重要性已引起了公众的充分注意。arise 指出现, 发生, 为不及物动词, 也常用于词组 arise from, 由……引起, 如: A serious problem has arisen.; rise 指升起, 为不及物动词, 如: The sun rises.; arouse 指激发起, 唤起, 引起(多用于抽象意味), 为不及物动词, 如: The film aroused my interest in foreign languages.; 在本题中作引起讲; rouse 指惊起, 唤醒, (多用于具体意味), 为及物动词, 如: The dog roused the fox from the bushes。
27. 答案 c. 句意: 老师把考试卷发给了班里的学生。assign 指指派, 分配, 布置, 如: These are the exercises our teacher assigned to us.; attribute 指把……归于, 常用于词组 attribute ... to, 如: The student attributes his success to his mother.; distribute 指分配, 分发, 配给, 又如: They distributed the lands among the peasants.; contribute 指贡献, 捐献, 如: Your suggestion will contribute to solving the problem。
28. 答案 a. 句意: 当前保护环境不受破坏的问题越来越引起人们的关注。preserve 指保护, 维持, 强调保护……不受危害等, 常和 environment 搭配使用, 又如: Ancient Egyptians knew the means to preserve dead bodies from

