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新东方国内英语考试培训教材

# 大学英语四级考试

## 完型与词汇结构

○ 新东方教材决策委员会审定

CET-4



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## 第一部分 完型填空全真题

## Passage 1

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Historians tend to tell the same joke when they are describing history education in America. It's the one 61 the teacher standing in the schoolroom door 62 goodbye to students for the summer and calling 63 them, "By the way, we won World War II."

The problem with the joke, of course, is that it's 64 funny. The recent surveys on 65 illiteracy (无知) are beginning to numb (令人震惊): nearly one third of American 17-year-olds cannot even 66 which countries the United States 67 against in that war. One third have no 68 when the Declaration of Independence was 69. One third thought Columbus reached the New World after 1750. Two thirds cannot correctly 70 the Civil War between 1850 and 1900. 71 when they get the answers right, some are 72 guessing.

Unlike math or science, ignorance of history cannot be 73 connected to loss of international 74. But it does affect our future 75 a democratic nation and as individuals.

The 76 news is that there is growing agreement 77 what is wrong with the 78 of history and what needs to be 79 to fix it. The steps are tentative (尝试性的) 80 yet to be felt in most classrooms.

- |                    |                |             |              |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 61. A) about       | B) in          | C) for      | D) by        |
| 62. A) shaking     | B) waving      | C) nodding  | D) speaking  |
| 63. A) in          | B) after       | C) for      | D) up        |
| 64. A) rarely      | B) so          | C) too      | D) not       |
| 65. A) historical  | B) educational | C) cultural | D) political |
| 66. A) distinguish | B) acknowledge | C) identify | D) convey    |
| 67. A) defeated    | B) attacked    | C) fought   | D) struck    |
| 68. A) sense       | B) doubt       | C) reason   | D) idea      |
| 69. A) printed     | B) signed      | C) marked   | D) edited    |

- |                        |                  |               |                |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 70. A) place           | B) judge         | C) get        | D) lock        |
| 71. A) Even            | B) Though        | C) Thus       | D) So          |
| 72. A) hardly          | B) just          | C) still      | D) ever        |
| 73. A) exclusively     | B) practically   | C) shortly    | D) directly    |
| 74. A) competitiveness | B) comprehension | C) community  | D) commitment  |
| 75. A) of              | B) for           | C) with       | D) as          |
| 76. A) fine            | B) nice          | C) surprising | D) good        |
| 77. A) to              | B) with          | C) on         | D) of          |
| 78. A) consulting      | B) coaching      | C) teaching   | D) instructing |
| 79. A) done            | B) dealt         | C) met        | D) reached     |
| 80. A) therefore       | B) or            | C) and        | D) as          |

## Passage 2

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

It's an annual back-to-school routine. One morning you wave goodbye, and that 71 evening you're burning the late-night oil in sympathy. In the race to improve educational standards, 72 are throwing the books at kids. 73 elementary school students are complaining of homework 74 . What's a well-meaning parent to do?

As hard as 75 may be, sit back and chill, experts advise. Though you've got to get them to do it, 76 helping too much, or even examining 77 too carefully, you may keep them 78 doing it by themselves. "I wouldn't advise a parent to check every 79 assignment," says psychologist John Rosemond, author of *Ending the Tough Homework*. There's a 80 of appreciation for trial and error. Let your children 81 the grade they deserve.

Many experts believe parents should gently look over the work of younger children and ask them to rethink their 82 . But "you don't want them to feel it has to be 83 " she says.

That's not to say parents should 84 homework — first, they should monitor how much homework their kids 85 . Thirty minutes a day in the early elementary years and an hour in 86 four, five, and six is standard, says Rosemond. For junior-high students it should be " 87 more than an hour and a half," and two for high-school students. If your child 88 has more homework than this, you may want to check 89 other parents and then talk to the teacher about 90 assignment

- |                  |              |              |            |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 71. A) very      | B) exact     | C) right     | D) usual   |
| 72. A) officials | B) parents   | C) experts   | D) schools |
| 73. A) Also      | B) Even      | C) Then      | D) However |
| 74. A) fatigue   | B) confusion | C) duty      | D) puzzle  |
| 75. A) there     | B) we        | C) they      | D) it      |
| 76. A) via       | B) under     | C) by        | D) for     |
| 77. A) questions | B) answers   | C) standards | D) rules   |
| 78. A) off       | B) without   | C) beyond    | D) from    |
| 79. A) single    | B) piece     | C) page      | D) other   |
| 80. A) drop      | B) short     | C) cut       | D) lack    |

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|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 81. A) acquire    | B) earn     | C) gather   | D) reach        |
| 82. A) exercises  | B) defects  | C) mistakes | D) tests        |
| 83. A) perfect    | B) better   | C) unusual  | D) complete     |
| 84. A) forget     | B) refuse   | C) miss     | D) ignore       |
| 85. A) have       | B) prepare  | C) make     | D) perform      |
| 86. A) classes    | B) groups   | C) grades   | D) terms        |
| 87. A) about      | B) no       | C) much     | D) few          |
| 88. A) previously | B) rarely   | C) merely   | D) consistently |
| 89. A) with       | B) in       | C) out      | D) up           |
| 90. A) finishing  | B) lowering | C) reducing | D) declining    |

## Passage 3

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

A language is a signaling system which operates with symbolic *vocal sounds* (语音), and which is used by a group of people for the purpose of communication.

Let's look at this 61 in more detail because it is language, more than anything else, 62 distinguishes man from the rest of the 63 world.

Other animals, it is true, communicate with one another by 64 of cries: for example, many birds utter 65 calls at the approach of danger; monkeys utter 66 cries, such as expressions of anger, fear and pleasure. 67 these various means of communication differ in important ways 68 human language. For instance, animals' cries do not 69 thoughts and feelings clearly. This means, basically, that they lack structure. They lack the kind of structure that 70 us to divide a human utterance into 71.

We can change an utterance by 72 one word in it with 73: a good illustration of this is a soldier who can say, e.g., "tanks approaching from the north", 74 who can change one word and say "aircraft approaching from the north" or "tanks approaching from the west"; but a bird has a single alarm cry, 75 means "danger!"

This is why the number of 76 that an animal can make is very limited: the great *tit* (山雀) is a case 77 point; it has about twenty different calls, 78 in human language the number of possible utterances is 79. It also explains why animal cries are very 80 in meaning.

- |                       |               |               |                |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 61. A) classification | B) definition | C) function   | D) perception  |
| 62. A) that           | B) it         | C) as         | D) what        |
| 63. A) native         | B) human      | C) physical   | D) animal      |
| 64. A) ways           | B) means      | C) methods    | D) approaches  |
| 65. A) mating         | B) exciting   | C) warning    | D) boring      |
| 66. A) identical      | B) similar    | C) different  | D) unfamiliar  |
| 67. A) But            | B) Therefore  | C) Afterwards | D) Furthermore |
| 68. A) about          | B) with       | C) from       | D) in          |
| 69. A) infer          | B) explain    | C) interpret  | D) express     |
| 70. A) encourages     | B) enables    | C) enforces   | D) ensures     |
| 71. A) speeches       | B) sounds     | C) words      | D) voices      |

笔记区

- |                  |               |                |              |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 72. A) replacing | B) spelling   | C) pronouncing | D) saying    |
| 73. A) ours      | B) theirs     | C) another     | D) others    |
| 74. A) so        | B) and        | C) but         | D) or        |
| 75. A) this      | B) that       | C) which       | D) it        |
| 76. A) signs     | B) gestures   | C) signals     | D) marks     |
| 77. A) in        | B) at         | C) of          | D) for       |
| 78. A) whereas   | B) since      | C) anyhow      | D) somehow   |
| 79. A) boundless | B) changeable | C) limitless   | D) ceaseless |
| 80. A) ordinary  | B) alike      | C) common      | D) general   |

## Passage 4

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

One summer night, on my way home from work I decided to see a movie. I knew the theatre would be air-conditioned and I couldn't face my 71 apartment.

Sitting in the theatre I had to look through the 72 between the two tall heads in front of me. I had to keep changing the 73 every time she leaned over to talk to him, 74 he leaned over to kiss her. Why do Americans display such 75 in a public place?

I thought the movie would be good for my English, but 76 it turned out, it was an Italian movie. 77 about an hour I decided to give up on the movie and 78 on my popcorn (爆米花). I've never understood why they give you so much popcorn! It tasted pretty good, 79 . After a while I heard 80 more of the romantic-sounding Italians. I just heard the 81 of the popcorn *crunching* (咀嚼) between my teeth. My thought started to 82. I remembered when I was in South Korea (韩国), I 83 to watch Kojak on TV frequently. He spoke perfect Korean — I was really amazed. He seemed like a good friend to me, 84 I saw him again in New York speaking 85 English instead of perfect Korean. He didn't even have a Korean accent and I 86 like I had been betrayed.

When our family moved to the United States six years ago, none of us spoke any English. 87 we had begun to learn a few words, my mother suggested that we all should speak English at home. Everyone agreed, but our house became very 88 and we all seemed to avoid each other. We sat at the dinner table in silence, preferring that to 89 in a difficult language. Mother tried to say something in English but it 90 out all wrong and we all burst into laughter and decided to forget it! We've been speaking Korean at home ever since.

- |                    |              |              |            |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 71. A) warm        | B) hot       | C) heated    | D) cool    |
| 72. A) crack       | B) blank     | C) break     | D) opening |
| 73. A) aspect      | B) view      | C) space     | D) angle   |
| 74. A) while       | B) whenever  | C) or        | D) and     |
| 75. A) attraction  | B) attention | C) affection | D) motion  |
| 76. A) since       | B) when      | C) what      | D) as      |
| 77. A) Within      | B) After     | C) For       | D) Over    |
| 78. A) concentrate | B) chew      | C) fix       | D) taste   |

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- |                   |             |            |              |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 79. A) too        | B) still    | C) though  | D) certainly |
| 80. A) much       | B) any      | C) no      | D) few       |
| 81. A) voice      | B) sound    | C) rhythm  | D) tone      |
| 82. A) wonder     | B) wander   | C) imagine | D) depart    |
| 83. A) enjoyed    | B) happened | C) turned  | D) used      |
| 84. A) until      | B) because  | C) then    | D) therefore |
| 85. A) artificial | B) informal | C) perfect | D) practical |
| 86. A) felt       | B) looked   | C) seemed  | D) appeared  |
| 87. A) While      | B) If       | C) Before  | D) Once      |
| 88. A) empty      | B) quiet    | C) stiff   | D) calm      |
| 89. A) telling    | B) uttering | C) saying  | D) speaking  |
| 90. A) worked     | B) got      | C) came    | D) made      |



## Passage 5

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

More than forty thousand readers told us what they looked for in close friendships, what they expected 61 friends, what they were willing to give in 62 , and how satisfied they were 63 the quality of their friendships. The 64 give little comfort to social critics.

Friendship 65 to be a unique form of 66 bonding. Unlike marriage or the ties that 67 parents and children, it is not defined or regulated by 68 . Unlike other social roles that we are expected to 69 —as citizens, employees, members of professional societies and 70 organizations — it has its own principle, which is to promote 71 of warmth, trust, love, and affection 72 two people.

The survey on friendship appeared in the March 73 of Psychology Today. The findings 74 that issues of trust and *betrayal* (背叛) are 75 to friendship. They also suggest that our readers do not 76 for friends only among those who are 77 like them, but find many 78 differ in race, religion, and *ethnic* (种族的) background. Arguably the most important 79 that emerges from the data, 80 , is not something that we found — but what we did not.

- |                  |                 |               |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 61. A) to        | B) for          | C) of         | D) on           |
| 62. A) return    | B) reply        | C) addition   | D) turn         |
| 63. A) about     | B) with         | C) of         | D) by           |
| 64. A) effects   | B) expectations | C) results    | D) consequences |
| 65. A) appears   | B) feels        | C) leads      | D) sounds       |
| 66. A) civil     | B) human        | C) mankind    | D) individual   |
| 67. A) attract   | B) attach       | C) control    | D) bind         |
| 68. A) rule      | B) discipline   | C) law        | D) regulation   |
| 69. A) play      | B) keep         | C) show       | D) do           |
| 70. A) those     | B) all          | C) any        | D) other        |
| 71. A) interests | B) feelings     | C) friendship | D) impressions  |
| 72. A) on        | B) in           | C) for        | D) between      |
| 73. A) print     | B) copy         | C) issue      | D) publication  |
| 74. A) confirm   | B) resolve      | C) assure     | D) secure       |

笔记区

- |                |             |               |            |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 75. A) main    | B) central  | C) neutral    | D) nuclear |
| 76. A) ask     | B) appeal   | C) call       | D) look    |
| 77. A) more    | B) less     | C) most       | D) least   |
| 78. A) friends | B) what     | C) people     | D) who     |
| 79. A) summary | B) decision | C) conclusion | D) claim   |
| 80. A) yet     | B) still    | C) moreover   | D) however |

## Passage 6

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

For the past two years, I have been working on students' evaluation of classroom teaching. I have kept a record of informal conversations 71 some 300 students from at 72 twenty-one colleges and universities. The students were generally 73 and direct in their comments 74 how course work could be better 75 . Most of their remarks were kindly 76 —with tolerance rather than bitterness—and frequently were softened by the 77 that the students were speaking 78 some, not all, instructors. Nevertheless, 79 the following suggestions and comments indicate, students feel 80 with things-as-they-are in the classroom.

Professors should be 81 from reading lecture notes. "It makes their 82 *monotonous* (单调的) ."

If they are going to read, why not 83 out copies of the lecture? Then we 84 need to go to class. Professors should 85 repeating in lectures material that is in the textbook. " 86 we've read the material, we want to 87 it or hear it elaborated on, 88 repeated." "A lot of students hate to buy a 89 text that the professor has written 90 to have his lectures repeat it."

- |                     |                   |              |                 |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 71. A) counting     | B) covering       | C) figuring  | D) involving    |
| 72. A) best         | B) length         | C) least     | D) large        |
| 73. A) frank        | B) hard-working   | C) polite    | D) reserved     |
| 74. A) at           | B) on             | C) of        | D) over         |
| 75. A) described    | B) submitted      | C) written   | D) presented    |
| 76. A) made         | B) addressed      | C) taken     | D) received     |
| 77. A) fact         | B) occasion       | C) case      | D) truth        |
| 78. A) at           | B) with           | C) on        | D) about        |
| 79. A) if           | B) though         | C) as        | D) whether      |
| 80. A) satisfactory | B) unsatisfactory | C) satisfied | D) dissatisfied |
| 81. A) interfered   | B) discouraged    | C) disturbed | D) interrupted  |
| 82. A) sounds       | B) pronunciation  | C) voices    | D) gestures     |
| 83. A) hold         | B) give           | C) drop      | D) leave        |

笔记区

- |                |              |             |             |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 84. A) mustn't | B) shouldn't | C) couldn't | D) wouldn't |
| 85. A) avoid   | B) prevent   | C) refuse   | D) prohibit |
| 86. A) Until   | B) Unless    | C) Once     | D) However  |
| 87. A) keep    | B) discuss   | C) argue    | D) remember |
| 88. A) not     | B) or        | C) and      | D) yet      |
| 89. A) desired | B) required  | C) revised  | D) deserved |
| 90. A) but     | B) how       | C) only     | D) about    |