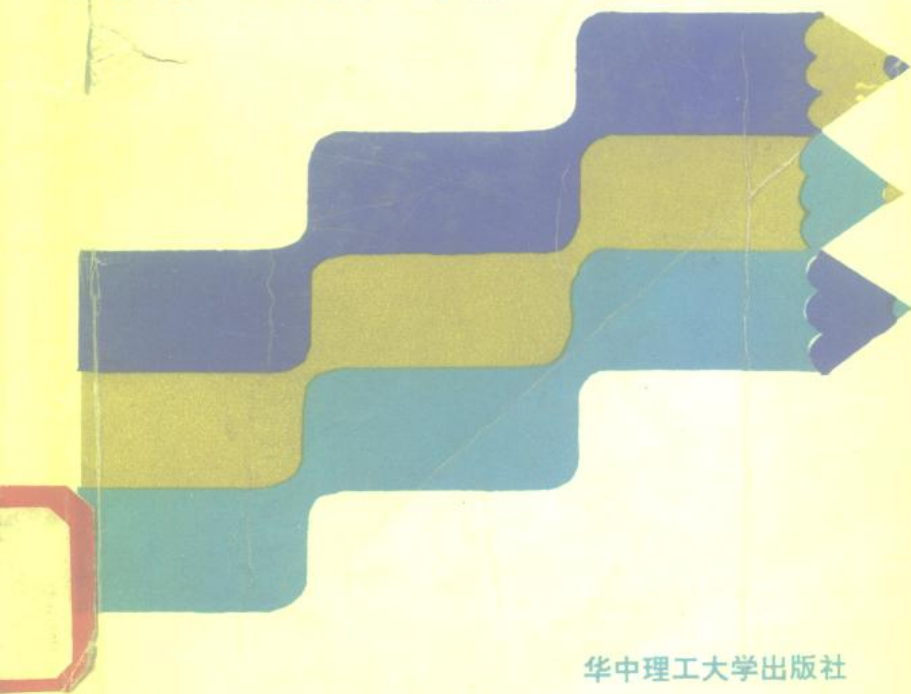


英语四级考试

精练精析 1200 题

熊敦礼 郎可夫 等编



华中理工大学出版社

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前 言

为了更好地贯彻国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》(以下简称《大纲》)的贯彻,帮助广大非英语专业大学生熟练掌握大学英语基本知识,顺利通过国家大学英语四级考试(CET₄),我们针对同学们在应试中所遇到的困难,以大学英语四级考试中的语法结构、词汇及完型填空为重点,根据《大纲》对这几部分的要求,编写了本专项习题集。

本书分语法、词汇、完型填空三部分。各部分含解题技巧、大量练习题及答案分析,目的是帮助同学们在掌握一定技巧的基础上,进行大量练习,并通过分析答案帮助同学们举一反三,掌握所学内容,避免在考试中出现类似错误。

本书所选习题内容新颖,难度适中,解析部分有强有略,针对性强。本书曾用作华中理工大学本科生四级考试培训材料,并收到良好效果。

在此,对提供材料的张义斌教授、朱建平老师等表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,错误在所难免,恳请读者不吝赐教。

本书编写人员(按姓氏笔划):

余春华、杨丽敏、罗文利、郎可夫、阙紫江、熊敦礼。

编者

1995年6月

内 容 提 要

本书是以国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》的要求出发,针对近年来广大考生在全国英语四级考试中所遇到的困难,以语法结构、词汇及完型填空为重点而编写的。各部分内容包括《大纲》要求、解题技巧、模拟练习、答案分析等方面。旨在帮助广大考生在实践中提高语言基本功,熟练掌握各部分解题技巧,提高应试能力,避免考试中出现类似的错误。本书对希望顺利通过全国大学英语四级考试的考生和广大的自学者会有较大的帮助。

DW77/01

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Part A 语法结构(STRUCTURE)

I 解题技巧(附《大纲》语法结构表)

按照国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》的规定,大学英语语法教学应在中学原有的基础上,进一步扩大与加深基本语法的知识,侧重语法结构在语言交际活动中的运用.在全国四、六级统考中,语法结构部分的考题采取多项选择的形式,主要测试学生运用语法结构的能力.

要提高结构题选择的准确率,考生应注意:1)熟记教学大纲要求掌握的语法结构和规则.若不熟悉语法规则,运用能力就失去了根基,选择答案时必然会出现盲目性.2)认真审题.一方面,要弄清楚题干的句子结构;另一方面,要透彻理解题意(尤其是分句间的内在联系).只有这样,才能理解考点与有关语法结构的联系.如:

Her expression suggested that she _____ angry.

A) be

C) is

B) was

D) were

此题题干中,主语是 Her expression, 这种非生命主语 (inanimate subject) 不同于有生命的主语 (animate subject). 在此句中, her expression 不可能发出“建议”之类的动作, 故这里 suggest 不表示“建议”, 而是“暗示”之意. 因此, 本题与虚拟语气无关, 而应遵循“宾语从句与主句时态一致性”和“主谓一致”的

有关规则, 答案为 B. 3) 多记一些固定搭配和习惯用法. 有些结构题的考点为固定搭配或习惯用法, 若没有掌握他们, 只是根据一般的语法规则作判断, 往往出错. 如:

- A) safe C) safely
B) with safety D) in safe

为了帮助读者了解“语法结构”部分的具体要求,我们把《大纲》中的《语法结构表》附诸于后。望读者在对照此表进行复习的基础上,认真做好下面的1—100题,再仔细阅读这100道题的详
细分析,找出不足,然后进行101—400题的练习,从而熟练掌握
这些语法知识。

Symbols & Abbreviations

Adv	Adverb	Meaning	Example
Ad	Adverb	Adverb	Adverb

N Noun

N₁, N₂ The other noun(s)

NP Noun phrase

Prep Preposition

Pronoun

V Base form of verb

Vi	Verb intransitive
Vt	Verb transitive
Vs	3rd Person singular present form of verb
V-ing	Present participle/gerund
V-ed ₁	Past form of verb
V-ed ₂	Past participle
to V	Infinitive
S	Subject
S'	The other subject
O	Object
C	Complement

wh-words who, when, where, how, why, which, whether

wh-clause Clause introduced by *wh*-words

1. Noun(名词)

* 1.1 Classes of N: countable vs uncountable(名词的种类:可数名词与不可数名词)

1.2 Conversion of uncountable into countable(不可数名词转化为可数名词)

* 1.3 Number of N(名词的数)

1.4 Irregular plurals(不规则复数)

axes, phenomena

* 1.5 Case of N(名词的格)

2. Nominalization(名词化)

2.1 With subject converted into premodifier (possessive case) or postmodifier (*of*-phrase, *by*-phrase)(主语转化为前位修饰语[所有格]或

后位修饰语[of 短语, by 短语])

2.2 With object converted into postmodifier (prep-phrase)(宾语转化为后位修饰语[介词短语])
application of laser, need for help

2.3 With adverbial converted into premodifier (Adj instead of Adv), or postmodifier (prep-phrase, to V, sub-clause)(状语转化为前位修饰语[副词改为形容词]或后位修饰语[介词短语, to V, 从句])

* 3. Pronoun(代词)

4. Pro-forms(替代形式)

4.1 Pro-forms for noun phrases(名词短语的替代形式)

4.1.1 3rd person pronouns, and plurals of the 1st and 2nd person pronouns(第三人称代词、第一、二人称代词复数)

4.1.2 indefinite pronouns(不定代词)(+of + N/ Pron)

4.1.3 one, ones; that, those

4.1.4 the same, the former, the latter

* 4.2 Pro-forms for adverbials(副词的替代形式)

then, thus

4.3 Pro-forms for predicate(谓语的替代形式)

4.3.1 do, do so

4.3.2 so do, so will

4.4 Sentence/Clause reference(句子或从句的替代形式)

this, the following

5. Numeral(数词)

- * 5.1 Cardinal and ordinal numbers(基数词和序数词)
 - 5.2 Fraction(分数)
 - 5.3 Decimal(小数)
 - 5.4 Percentage(百分数)
 - 5.5 Multiple(倍数)
 - 5.5.1 n times + N/Pron
 - 5.5.2 n times + as + Adj/Adv
 - 5.5.3 n times + Comparative + (than)
 - 5.5.4 V + (by) + n times
- 6. Determiners(限定词)
 - 6.1 Definite, indefinite, and zero articles(定冠词、不定冠词、零冠词)
 - * 6.2 Any, all, both, each, every, either, neither, no, this, etc.
 - * 6.3 Quantifiers(数量词)
 - many, a piece of
- 7. Adjective; syntactic function(形容词的句法功能)
 - * 7.1 Attributive and predicative(定语和表语)
 - * 7.2 Adjective functioning as N(形容词用作名词)
 - the young, the latest
 - 7.3 Adjective (phrase) functioning as adverb clause equivalent(形容词或形容词短语起副词性从句作用)
- 8. Adjective; complementation(形容词的接续关系)
 - 8.1 Adj + Prep
 - concerned about, available for
 - 8.2 Adj + to V

hard, easy

8.3 too+Adj+to V

8.4 Adj+enough+to V

8.5 so+Adj+as+to V

8.6 be+Adj+*that*-clause

afraid, sure

9. Adverb(副词)

* 9.1 Syntactic function: as modifier of Adj/Adv/Prephrase/N-phrase/Adverb-clause (句法功能: 用作形容词、副词、介词短语、名词短语、副词性从句的修饰语)

9.2 Adverbs with or without *-ly* (带*-ly* 和不带*-ly* 的副词)

high, highly; most, mostly

9.3 Position of adverbs(副词的位置)

* 10 The comparative and superlative degrees of Adj/Adv(形容词和副词的比较级和最高级)

* 11 Preposition(介词)

12 Verb classes(动词的种类)

* 12.1 Transitive and intransitive verbs
(及物动词和不及物动词)

* 12.2 Auxiliaries and modal auxiliaries
(助动词和情态助动词)

12.3 Semiauxiliaries(半助动词)

appear to, be able to

12.4 Dynamic and stative verbs(动态动词和静态动词)

12.5 Phrasal verbs(短语动词)

12. 5. 1 V+Prep(e. g. depend on)

12. 5. 2 V+Adv(e. g. turn out)

12. 5. 3 V+Adv+Prep(e. g. catch up with)

12. 5. 4 V+N+Prep(e. g. pay attention to)

12. 5. 5 V+N(e. g. take place)

12. 5. 6 V+Adj(e. g. make sure)

13. Finite verb phrases(Tenses)(限定动词——时态)

* 13. 1 Simple present, past, future and with modals

(一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时和情态动词加动词)

* 13. 2 Present and past progressive(现在进行时和过去进行时)

13. 3 Future progressive and with modals(将来进行时和情态动词加进行时)

* 13. 4 Present and past perfect(现在完成时和过去完成时)

13. 5 Future perfect and with modals(将来完成时和情态动词加完成时)

13. 6 Present perfect progressive(现在完成进行时)

13. 7 Past perfect progressive(过去完成进行时)

14. Passive voice(被动语态)

* 14. 1 Tenses of passive voice (I): simple present/past/future, present/past progressive, present/past perfect (被动语态的各种时态 (I): 一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时、过去进行时、现在完成时、过去完成时)

14.2 Tenses of passive voice (Ⅰ): progressive/
perfect wish modals(被动语态的各种时态(Ⅰ):
情态动词加进行式或完成式)

14.3 Passive voice of phrasal verbs(短语动词的被动
语态)

15. Subjunctive mood(Ⅰ): in conditional sentences
(虚拟语气(Ⅰ):用于条件句)

15.1 If + V-ed₁, ... would + V

15.2 If + had + V-ed₂, ... would + have + V-ed₂

15.3 If + should/were to + V, ... would + V

15.4 omission of *if*

16. Subjunctive mood(Ⅰ): in clauses other than conditional
(虚拟语气(Ⅰ):用于其他从句)

16.1 in *that*-clause after wish

16.2 in *that*-clause after

16.2.1 demand, suggest

16.2.2 It + be + suggested/desirable

16.2.3 suggestion, recommendation

16.3 in *whether*-clause

16.4 in *as if/as though*-clause

16.5 It is time *that*-clause

17. Verb complementation (Ⅰ)(动词的接续关系(Ⅰ))

17.1 Vi + N as an adverbial of distance, duration,
weight, cost, etc. (不及物动词加表达距离、时
段、重量、价格等概念的名词) cost, weigh

* 17.2 be/become + N/Adj

17.3 Other link verbs + N/Adj

get, look

18. Verb complementation(I)(Sub-clauses excluded)

(动词的接续关系(I)(从句除外))

* 18.1 Vt+N

18.2 Vt+to V

begin, decide

18.3 Vt+V-ing

avoid, begin

19. Verb complementation(II)(动词的接续关系(II))

* 19.1 Vt+N+N

give, tell

19.2 Vt+N+Prep+N

substitute...for, prevent...from

20. Verb complementation(III)(动词的接续关系(III))

* 20.1 Vt+N+N

call, name

* 20.2 Vt+N+Adj/Prep-phrase

leave, make

20.3 Vt+N+to V

allow, tell

20.4 Vt+N+V

feel, let

20.5 Vt+N+V-ing

imagine, keep

20.6 Vt+N+V-ed₂

find, have

20.7 Vt+N+to be+N/Adj

believe, consider

20.8 Vt+N+as+N/Adj/V-ing/V-ed₂

classify, think of

20.9 Vt+it+Adj/N+to V/clause

make, think

21. To V(Infinitive 动词不定式)

* 21.1 to V as subject, object and complement to V
indicating purpose/result

(to V 作主语、宾语和补足语, to V 表示目的和结果)

21.2 in order to V, so as to V

21.3 to V as postmodifier in a noun phrase (to V 修饰名词)

21.4 to V modifying adjective (to V 修饰形容词)

21.5 It+(be)+Adj/N+to V

21.6 V+it+C+to V

21.7 for+N+to V

21.8 *wh*-words+to V(phrase) (疑问词+to V[短语])

21.9 Passive infinitive(动词不定式的被动式)

to be+V-ed₂

Perfect infinitive(动词不定式的完成式)

to have+V-ed₂

Progressive infinitive(动词不定式的进行式)

to be+V-ing

21.10 to V phrase as sentence adverbial (to V 短语作插入语)

to be brief, to begin with

22. V-ing (Gerund 动名词)

* 22.1 V-ing as object, subject and subject complement

(V-ing 作宾语、主语和表语)

22.2 Prep + V-ing

22.3 It + (be) ... + V-ing

22.4 Possessive/N + V-ing as subject and object

(所有格或名词 + V-ing 作主语和宾语)

22.5 Prep + Possessive/N + V-ing

(介词 + 所有格或名词 + V-ing)

22.6 being + V-ed₂, having + V-ed₂, having been + V-ed₂ as a noun equivalent (being + V-ed₂, having + V-ed₂, having been + V-ed₂ 起名词作用)

23. V-ing (Present participle 现在分词)

* 23.1 V-ing as premodifier in a noun phrase

(V-ing 作名词的前位修饰语)

23.2 V-ing phrase as postmodifier in a noun phrase

(V-ing [短语] 作名词的后位修饰语)

23.3 V-ing as complement

(V-ing 作补足语)

23.4 V-ing (phrase) as an adverb clause equivalent

(initial, final and medial)

(V-ing [短语] 作状语 [前位、后位、中位])

23.5 When/While, etc. + V-ing (phrase) as adverb clause equivalent (When/While 等 + V-ing [短语] 作状语)

23.6 (with) N + V-ing (phrase) as adverb clause equivalent ([with] 名词 + V-ing [短语] 作状语)