

大学英语精读精讲精练



精读

大学 英语

INTENSIVE READING

1 精讲精练

1



高等学校辅导教材

主 编 王 波

总策划 胡东华

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How to Improve Your Study Habits

(如何改进你的学习习惯)

一、单元核心

核心词汇

1. adequate	2. average 普遍的; 中等的
3. confuse 弄迷惑; 弄混淆	4. enable 使(某人)能(做某事)
5. sound 听起来	6. as well
7. decide on 选定, 决定	8. fill in 填写
9. lead to 导致; 引向	10. set aside 留出

核心语法

目的状语从句

Furthermore, it will enable you to plan your activities so that you have adequate time for both work and play.

此外, 它还能让你安排好各种活动, 既有足够的时间工作, 也有足够的时间娱乐。

so that 在这里 引导一个目的状语从句。

二、课文学习

1. Want to know how to improve your grades without having to spend more time studying? (你)想知道怎样不必花更多的时间来提高你的分数吗?

该句为省略句。完整形式是: **Do you want to know** ...? 在提出问题时, 英语中常有这样的省略。例如:

a. Anybody against it? 有人反对吗?

b. Had your breakfast? 吃早饭了吗?

2. Sounds too good to be true? 听上去是不是好得令人难以置信呢?

该句亦是省略句, 其完整形式为: **Does it sound too good to be true?**

sound: seem when heard 听起来, 似乎

e.g. a. How sweet the music sounds! 这音乐多美呀!

b. That's not so simple as it sounds. 这并不像使人感到的那样简单。

sound 有时跟 like 引起的介词短语

e.g. A special microphone makes her voice sound like that of a child. 一种特殊的话筒使她的声音像一个小孩。

3. Perhaps you are an average student with average intelligence. 也许你是智力一般的普通学生。

average: ordinary 普通的; 中等的

e.g. a. She acts just like the average housewife. 她的举止就如同一般的家庭妇女。

- b. a man of average height 一名中等身高的男子
4. You will never be a top student. 你永远也不会成为一名优等生。
top: highest in position or degree 最高的
 e.g. at top speed 以最高的速度 top sciences 尖端科学
5. This is not necessarily the case, however. 然而实际情况不一定如此。
the case: the actual condition 实际情况
 e.g. a. I must leave if that's the case. 如果情况是这样的话,我肯定就得离开了。
 b. Is it the case that you've lost all your money? 你是不是所有的钱都丢了?
6. Here's how. 下面是具体的做法。
how: 方式,方法
 e.g. explain the how and why of the issue 解释这个问题的情况和原由
7. Then make a schedule or chart of your time. 然后制定一个作息时间表或者时间分配图。
chart: (以曲线表示信息的)图表
 e.g. a weather chart 气象图表 a temperature chart 温度图表
8. Fill in committed time such as eating, sleeping, meeting, classes, etc. 把用于诸如吃饭、睡觉、开会等这样一些必需的时间填上。
 (1) **fill in:** write in; put in 写入; 填入
 e.g. Please fill in all your particulars on this form. 请把你的详细情况填在这张表上。
 (2) **commit:** 指定……用于, committed time 即指定用于做必要事情非花不可的时间, 这里的 committed 为过去分词作定语。
9. Then decide on good, regular times for studying. 然后选定合适的固定时间用来学习。
decide on (upon): make a choice or decision about
 e.g. a. In the end she decided on (decided to buy) the blue hat. 最后她决定要(决定买)那顶蓝帽子。
 b. Don't decide on important matters too quickly. 决定重大事情的时候,不要过于匆忙。
10. Be sure to set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignments. 一定要留出足够的时间来完成正常的阅读和课外作业。
 (1) **be sure to:** be certain to 务必, 一定
 e.g. a. Be sure to write to me as soon as you get there. 到了以后务必尽快给我来信。
 b. Be sure to switch off the television. 一定别忘了关电视机。
 (2) **set aside:** save for a special purpose 留出
 e.g. a. Each week she tried to set aside a few dollars. 她每周都设法存上几块美元。
 b. Meanwhile they set aside part of their funds for motorized boats. 与此同时,他们拨出一部分资金用来购买机帆船。
11. Studying shouldn't occupy all of the free time on the schedule. 学习不应该把作息时间表上的空余时间全都占去。
 (1) **occupy:** take up 占用
 e.g. a. The dinner and speeches occupied three hours. 宴会和演说共用了三个小时。
 b. We must see that our spare time is profitably occupied. 我们要使业余时间得到有效的利用。
 (2) 该句为动名词作主语。课文中还有属这种句型的句子。
 e.g. a. Listening to what the teacher says in class means less work later.
 上课时认真听讲意味着课后少花力气。
 b. Improving your study habits will improve your grades. 改进学习习惯一定会提高你的学习成绩。
12. It's important to set aside time for relaxation, hobbies, and entertainment as well. 给休息、业余爱好和娱乐活动留出一定的时间,这一点也很重要。
as well: also; too; in addition

- e.g. a. He speaks Russian as well. 他也会说俄语。
 b. He is a soldier, but he is a poet as well. 他是个军人,但又是个诗人。
 c. He has knowledge and experience as well. = He has experience as well as knowledge. 他既有知识,又有经验。
13. This weekly schedule may not solve all of your problems, but it will make you more aware of how you spend your time. 这张每周作息时间表不能解决你所有的问题,但它会让你更清楚地知道怎样去安排时间。
be aware (of): know (sth.); know (what is happening) 知道, 意识到
 e.g. a. We are fully aware of the gravity of the situation. 我们十分明白事态的严重性。
 b. He is well aware that there is danger. 他充分意识到危险的存在。
14. Furthermore, it will enable you to plan your activities so that you have adequate time for both work and play. 此外,它还能让你安排好各种活动,既有足够的时间工作,也有足够的时间娱乐。
 (1) **enable sb. to do sth.:** make sb. able to do sth. 使某人能够干某事
 e.g. a. Endurance enabled him to win a victory. 他坚持到底,取得了胜利。
 b. I am now enabled to continue the work. 我现在能够继续干下去了。
 (2) **adequate:** enough 足够的, 恰当的
 e.g. The supply is not adequate to the demand. 供不应求。
 3) **so that ...** 用在这里引导一个目的状语从句:
 e.g. a. Speak clearly, so that they may understand you. 说话清楚些,让别人听懂你的话。
 b. He wore a mask so that no one should recognize him. 他戴上面罩,为的是不让人认出他来。
so that 有时用于引导表示结果的从句:
 e.g. Nothing more was heard of him, so that people thought that he was dead. 再未听到他的消息,因此人们以为他已经死了。
15. When you begin to work, you should be able to concentrate on the subject. 当你开始学习时,你应该专心于你的功课。
concentrate (up) on: direct one's attention, efforts, etc. to 全神贯注于
 e.g. a. I tried to concentrate (my attention) upon my chemical researches. 我集中精力进行化学研究。
 b. We must concentrate our efforts on developing their ability to understand scientific English. 我们必须集中力量来培养他们理解科技英语的能力。
16. Skim before you read. 阅读前先略读。
skim: read quickly to get the main ideas (of) (为了解大意)略读
 e.g. This book is worth skimming through. 这本书值得通读一下。
scan (细读), 其主要目的是在文章中查找所需要的信息。
 e.g. He scanned the newspaper while having his breakfast. 他在吃早饭的时候把报纸大致上翻阅了一下。
17. This means looking over a passage quickly before you begin to read it more carefully. 这就是说,在你仔细阅读一篇文章之前,先把它从头至尾迅速浏览一遍。
look over: examine (quickly) 把……看一遍, 过目
 e.g. a. You may look over the photograph album while waiting for us here. 你等我们的时候,可以翻翻这本相册。
 b. She is looking over her notes before the exam. 考试前她在复习笔记。
18. Skimming helps double your reading speed and improves your comprehension as well. 略读不仅使你的阅读速度提高一倍,还有助于提高你的理解能力。
help 后的不定式可以省略 to, 但在被动结构中, to 不能没有。
 e.g. a. This will help (to) reduce production cost. 这会有助于降低生产成本。
 b. The children must be helped to go to bed early. 一定得让孩子们早点儿睡觉。
19. Review important points mentioned in class as well as points you remain confused about. 既要弄懂仍然不明白的地

方,也要重温课堂上提到的要点。

(1) **mentioned in class** 为定语,修饰 **important points**。

(2) **confused**: mixed up in one's mind 迷惑的,混淆的

e.g. a. For the fraction of a minute his mind was confused. 刹那间,他头脑中一片混乱。

b. If you try to learn too many things at a time, you may get confused. 如果你同时学太多的东西,你会给弄糊涂的。

20. Regular review leads to improved performance on tests. 定期复习是提高考试成绩的有效途径。

lead to: result in 导致

e.g. a. The discussion led to unanimous approval of the plan. 经过讨论,大家一致通过了这项计划。

b. All roads lead to Rome. 条条大路通罗马。

21. The world won't end if you don't pass a test, so don't worry excessively about a single test. 即使考试不及格,天也不会塌下来。因此,不必为那么一次考试而过分担忧。

if: even if 即使,纵然

e.g. a. I will go if I die for it. 我死也要去。

b. You must come in, if it's only for a minute. 你得进来一下,哪怕就呆一分钟。

22. Share with them some of the techniques you have found to be helpful. 与他们共同分享你所发现的某些行之有效的学习技巧。

(1) some of the techniques 是句中动词 share 的宾语, you have found to be helpful 是定语从句,修饰 techniques。

(2) **share sth. with sb.**: 让某人分享,与某人共用

e.g. a. I will share the cost with you. 我和你分担费用。

b. He hated having to share the hotel bedroom with a stranger. 他实在讨厌与不认识的人共住一间客房。

三、练习答案

Comprehension of the Text

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Do you think an average student will never become a top student?

No, I don't think so. If an average student can improve his study habits and work hard, he can become a top student.

2. Why is it important to plan your time carefully?

Because it will make us more aware of how we spend our time and enable us to plan our activities so that we have adequate time for both work and play.

3. Do you spend all of your free time studying? If not, what other things do you do in your spare time?

No. In my spare time, I always do my homework and also leave some time for my hobbies, such as: stamp-collecting, and other outdoor activities.

4. Where do you usually study in the evening? In your bedroom, in your classroom or in the library? Why?

I usually study in the library, because it is very quiet.

5. What does skimming mean? Why is it important?

Skimming means looking over a passage quickly before we begin to read it more carefully. As we preview the material, we get some idea of the content and how it is organized. Later when we begin to read we will recognize less important material and skip some of these portions. Skimming helps double our reading speed and improves our comprehension as well.

6. How can you make good use of your time in class?

By listening attentively to the teacher and taking notes.

7. Do you think it helpful to take notes while listening to your teacher? Why or why not?

Yes, I think taking notes is very helpful because it can make us focus our attention to follow the teacher. Furthermore, after class the notes can remind us of what the teacher has said in class.

8. Do you think necessary to write down everything that the teacher says? What kind information do you write down?

No, it is not necessary to write down everything the teacher says in class. We only need to write down some notes.

9. What should you do after class? Why is it important to review your lessons regularly?

We should go over our notes as soon as we can after class and review important points mentioned in class as well as points we remain confused about. We should also preview the material that the teacher will discuss the next day. If we review our notes and textbook regularly, the material will become more meaningful and we will remember it longer.

10. What is the purpose of a test?

The purpose of a test is to show what we have learned about a subject. Tests provide grades, but they also let us know what we need to spend more time studying, and they help make the new knowledge permanent.

11. Which of the six suggestions in the text do you find the most helpful to you? Give your reasons.

I think the fourth suggestion in the text is the most helpful for me because, if I make full use of the time in class, more time will be saved after class, so I can have more time to review and preview lessons, and broaden my knowledge.

12. Have you any suggestions to offer to your classmates?

Yes, I think practical use of what we have learned is quite important. There's an old saying, "practice makes perfect".

In addition, discussing with others can also help us grasp knowledge

Vocabulary

III. Choose the definition from Column B that best matches each italicized word or phrases in Column A:

1. g. ordinary

2. f. true

3. h. save for a special purpose

4. i. take up

5. a. find an answer to

6. c. enough

7. j. look over quickly

8. e. put together in an orderly way

9. b. talk about in a few words

10. d. unclear in one's mind

IV. Fill in the brackets with words or expressions given below. Change the form if necessary.

1. enable

2. Furthermore

3. aware

4. lead to

5. solved

6. attitude

7. concentrate on

8. fill in

9. went over

10. occupied

11. decide on

12. set aside

13. later

14. organize

V. Complete the following sentences, using the words given in the brackets:

1. If you try to learn too many things at a time, you may get / be confused.

2. Too much work and too little rest may lead to illness/loss of health/exhaustion/sleeplessness

3. Thank you for being so helpful with my homework.

4. Food that looks good doesn't necessarily taste good.

5. The manager promised to double my pay if I could win the contract for him.

6. I was angry when I discovered it was not the case and she'd been telling me lies.

Word Building

VI. Complete the following table:

Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
announce	announcement	manage	management
suggest	suggestion	examine	examination
confuse	confusion	combine	combination
decide	decision	move	movement
complete	completion	employ	employment

produce	production	distract	distraction
organize	organization	divide	division
entertain	entertainment	consider	consideration
protect	protection	recognize	recognition
permit	permission	exhibit	exhibition

VII. Study the following words. Then, use them correctly in the sentences below:

1. 1) careful 2) cares 3) careless 4) care
- 5) carefully 6) carelessness 7) carelessly 8) careful
2. 1) addition 2) additional 3) add 4) additional
3. 1) use 2) useless 3) use 4) useful 5) used 6) use
4. 1) meaning 2) meaningful 3) means 4) meaningless 5) means
5. 1) comfortably 2) comfort 3) comfortable 4) comfort 5) comfortable
6. 1) probably 2) probability 3) probable 4) probably

Structure

VIII. Complete the following sentences, using “so that”, “and ... as well” or “as ... as one can”:

1. I took an English book with me so that I might read it if I was free.
2. He posted the letter early in the morning, so that she could receive it in the afternoon.
3. Would you speak a little louder, so that everyone could hear you?
4. We'd better get some milk, some bread, and some eggs as well.
5. He is a versatile writer. He writes poems, novels, and plays as well.
6. Last year, he visited Japan, Canada, and America as well.
7. He plays basketball and football, and swims and skates as well.
8. You should give them a reply as soon as you can.
9. Please read over the book as quickly as you can. I have to return it to the library tomorrow.
10. When he left his parents, he promised them that he would write home as often as he could.

Cloze

IX. Fill in the missing words:

- (A) (1) aware (2) performance (3) average (4) adequate (5) set aside
- (6) mentions (7) look over (8) commit (9) attitude (10) lead to
- (B) (1) if/once (2) about (3) it (4) know (5) up (6) as
- (7) from (8) words (9) into (10) other (11) for (12) when

Translation

X. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. His failure in the exam has made him aware of how important it is to review his lessons regularly.
2. Be sure not to forget what your parents said to you before you left home.
3. I'm sure her knowledge of English is adequate for the job.
4. The purpose of this article is to tell the students how to develop good study habits.
5. In our age, people depend more and more on computers to solve various kinds of difficult problems.
6. Skimming not only helps you get some idea of what you are going to read, but also helps you read faster and improve your

comprehension.

7. Some people believe that boys' performance on tests is always better than girls. That is not necessarily the case, however.
8. Even students of average intelligence can become top students by improving their study habits.

Reading Activity

Exercise A

Answer the following questions without turning back to the passage:

1. Does the story take place after or before Laura entered the college?

It took place after Laura entered the college.

2. How is she getting along with her studies in general?

She doesn't do well in her studies according to the letter from the college.

3. How many letters did her parents get from the dean of studies?

Her parents got three letters altogether, from the dean of studies.

4. What's the first letter about? What advice did the dean offer in this letter?

The first letter is about Laura's reading ability. The dean strongly advised her parents to send their daughter into a remedial reading class, otherwise she could not keep up with her studies.

5. What is the second letter about? What did the English department suggest?

The second letter is about Laura's writing ability. The English department suggested that she take part in remedial writing class because she was very poor in her writing.

6. What is the third letter about? What did the college urge Laura's parents to do?

The third one is about Laura's math. The dean urged her parents to send her into a special arithmetic class because she cannot add, multiply, subtract or divide simple sums.

7. How much did the college ask Laura's parents pay for each of these remedial courses?

Laura's parents were asked to pay \$ 250 for each of these remedial courses.

8. How did the Timkens feel when they were told that their daughter should attend all these remedial classes?

The father was getting more and more angry about the remedial classes, while the mother thought what the dean had said in the letters was right.

Exercise B

Choose the best answer for each of the following questions:

1. b 2. d 3. c 4. b 5. b 6. a 7. c 8. a 9. d 10. c

Exercise C

Translate into Chinese the underlined sentences in the passage.

参见 Reading Passage 的译文

Guided Writing

Part I

Combination: Using Connectives

Exercise

Combine the following pairs of sentences, using the connectives given in the brackets:

1. At first she didn't want to go. Later, however, she changed her mind
2. I have read one of his novels as well as a few of his plays.
3. He neither knows nor cares what happened.
4. It was a cold snowy day and he had no money left for food.

5. It rained heavily last night, but I went the show anyway.
6. The book is due tomorrow. Therefore, I have to rush through it tonight.
7. Hurry up, or you'll be late.
8. I enjoy classical music. So does she.
9. You may get there either by sea or by air.
10. He must be ill, for he is absent today.
11. I never saw him again. Nor did I hear from him.
12. Both Mr. and Mrs. White were shocked by the news.

Paragraph Writing

Write a one-paragraph composition entitled "How I Plan My Daily Activities".

I plan my daily activities carefully so that I can have adequate time for both work and play. First, I make a list of all of my weekly activities. Then I decide which are the most important activities and I set aside enough time for each one. Usually, the most important activities for me are preparing new lessons and completing homework assignments. On the other hand, I am well aware the importance of having enough time for recreation and relaxation. So I make sure study doesn't occupy all off my free time. Careful planning of my time has enabled me to complete my work and still have adequate time for rest.

四、四级考试模拟强化自测

[. Vocabulary and Structure: choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. Don't speak like that. It _____ insincere to me.
A. hears B. listens to C. likes D. sounds
2. I have to _____ some hours specially for writing my paper.
A. set about B. set forth C. set aside D. set down
3. Although only of _____ intelligence, he speaks four languages fluently.
A. average B. middle C. minor D. slow
4. The three climbers can employ a guide to _____ them on their way up the mountain.
A. guide B. conduct C. lead to D. lead
5. He has impressed his employers considerably and _____ he is soon to be promoted.
A. nevertheless B. accordingly C. however D. yet
6. Prices continue to rise while wages remained low _____ the Government became increasingly unpopular.
A. even though B. so that C. providing D. in order that
7. The country has to have a(n) _____ social security system to cushion the pain of unemployment.
A. adept B. adequate C. frustrate D. fragile
8. _____ you have good views or experiences to share with people, you could be an author.
A. As well as B. Even if C. Although D. As long as
9. I couldn't _____ the spelling of the word, as I hadn't a dictionary at hand.
A. look up B. look on C. look over D. look into
10. This is a _____ word because it has two meanings.
A. confused B. confusing C. confusion D. confined
11. _____ of a newspaper nor the number of pages in an edition has ever been standardized.
A. The page size is neither B. The page size, neither
C. Neither is the page size D. Neither the page size

12. Mrs. Harvey has the habit of asking questions _____ to the answers.
A. but then not listen B. and then not listen
C. and then doesn't listen D. and then not listening
13. _____ I was sufficiently recovered I promised to meet him there in a month.
A. In order that B. In case that C. Provided that D. Even if
14. He checked all his figures again _____ the report might be as good as possible.
A. in order that B. such that C. now that D. seeing that
15. Some people have a very strange attitude _____ animals.
A. for B. with C. as D. to
16. It was several minutes before I was aware _____ what was happening.
A. at B. of C. in D. that
17. When I entered his room, he was fully occupied _____ arranging stamps.
A. with B. to C. between D. of
18. The conflict spread everywhere, into the villages, _____ into the cities.
A. as soon as B. as long as C. as well D. as well as
19. He tried to concentrate _____ his clinical research at the hospital.
A. with B. on C. towards D. at
20. That kind of talk leads _____ an argumentation.
A. up B. at C. to D. by

II . Error Correction; each of the follow sentences has four parts underlined and marked A, B, C and D. You are to identify the one that needs correction.

21. There are one or two lines more on this application which you must fill.
A B C D
22. Let's put our heads together and decide for a plan of action.
A B C D
23. The Red Cross helped victims of the earthquake to get an enough supply of food for the winter.
A B C D
24. They busily occupied with themselves for a full month in producing this show.
A B C D
25. Her annoyance was so great so that she couldn't find the fitting words for it.
A B C D

III. Cloze

When we speak we put our thoughts into words. The power of words 26 their associations—the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled 27 meaning for us by experience, and the longer we live, the more certain words recalled to us the glad and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us 28 .

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which 29 powerfully to our minds and emotions. This 30 and telling use of words is what we call style. Above all, the real poet is a 31 of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can move men to 32. We should 33 learn to choose our words carefully and use them 34 or they will make our speech silly and 35.

26. A. lies behind B. lies in C. lies on D. lies ahead of
27. A. in B. up C. with D. out

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 28. A. increases | B. decreases | C. adds | D. accelerates |
| 29. A. apply | B. appear | C. approach | D. appeal |
| 30. A. interesting | B. charming | C. charmed | D. interested |
| 31. A. student | B. tutor | C. teacher | D. master |
| 32. A. tears | B. anger | C. laughter | D. smile |
| 33. A. therefore | B. nevertheless | C. either | D. so |
| 34. A. attentively | B. cautiously | C. accurately | D. particularly |
| 35. A. simple | B. difficult | C. vulgar | D. meaningless |

IV. Sentence – making

Combine the following pairs of sentences, using the connectives given in the brackets:

36. The composition is all right.
There is room for improvement. (however)
37. In a position like this one cannot stand.
In a position like this one cannot lie down. (neither ... nor ...)
38. He had read the book.
He remembered what he had read. (not only...but also)
39. I'll give you all the facts.
You can judge for yourself. (so that)
40. He was too excited.
He could not speak. (so ...that)

V. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each question of the passage and then translate the underlined sentences:

If you are like most people, your intelligence varies from season to season. You are probably a lot sharper than you are at any other time of the year. A noted scientist, Ellsworth Huntington(1876 ~ 1947) , concluded from other men's work and his own among peoples in different climates that climate and temperature have a definite effect on our mental abilities.

He found that (1) cool weather is much more favorable for creative thinking than is summer heat. This does not mean that all people are less intelligent in the summer than they are during the rest of the year. It does mean, however, that the mental abilities of large numbers of people tend to be lowest in the summer.

Spring appears to be the best period of the year for thinking. One reason may be that (2) in the spring man's mental abilities are affected by the same factors that bring about great changes in all nature.

Fall is the next – best season, then winter. As for summer, it seems to be a good time to take a long vacation from thinking.

41. According to the passage, your intelligence probably
- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| A. stays the same throughout the year. | B. varies from day to day. |
| C. changes with the seasons. | D. changes from year to year. |
42. Huntington based his conclusions on
- | | |
|--|--|
| A. records of changes in his own intelligence. | B. work with people in different climates. |
| C. records of temperature changes. | D. all of the above. |
43. Ellsworth Huntington decided that climate and temperature had
- | | |
|---|---|
| A. a great effect on everyone's intelligence. | B. some effect on most persons' intelligence. |
|---|---|

C. some effect on a few persons' intelligence.

D. no effect on most persons' intelligence.

44. It seems that the cold of winter

A. increases the ability to think.

B. is the best time for thinking.

C. is better for thinking than is very warm weather.

D. decreases the ability to think.

45. One possible reason why spring is the best season for thinking is that

A. all nature, including man, is growing then.

B. it lasts longer than the other season.

C. it is not too warm and not too cold.

D. both B and C.

五、四级考试模拟强化自测分析

I.

1. D. 系动词 sound 此处意为“听起来”。insincere(不诚恳的)是形容词,须用系动词与主语 it 连接。hear, listen to, like 都不能作系动词使用。

2. C. set aside: 留出, 拨出。set about: 开始做, 着手。set forth: 动身, 启程; 详细讲解。set down: 写下, 记下; 让人下车。

3. A. average 意为“平常的、一般的”, 故适用于本句。而 middle 意为“中间”, 它一般是可以用具体指数鉴别的; minor 意为“较小的、次要的”, slow 意为“缓慢的、迟钝的”, 均不合文义。

4. D. lead 指走在前面引路; conduct 作 lead 或 guide 解时, 常含有强迫的意思, 例如:

The police conducted the suspect to the station. (警察把那个嫌疑犯带到了警察局)。guide 强调同行时的密切关系, 或风景导游。lead to 意为“导致、通往”, 与题义无关。

5. B. accordingly 给老板留下深刻的印象, 与很快就要提升, 是因果关系, 所以选择 B (accordingly = therefore)。其余三个词: nevertheless(尽管如此), however(然而)和 yet(还, 可是)都是表示转折的副词, 故不适用。

6. B. so that 这里意为“从而、因此”, 引导一个结果状语从句。物价上涨和政府不受欢迎有因果关系。even though 意为“即使”, 引导让步状语从句; providing 意为“只要”, 引导条件状语从句; in order that 意为“为了”, 引导目的状语从句, 在此处均不适用。

7. B. adequate 意为“适当的”。做选择时, 首先要弄清句义。抓住关键信息, 做出正确的逻辑判断。政府为缓解失业者的痛楚, 当然必须建立一个“恰当的”社会保障体制。adept 意为“熟练的、内行的”, 常与 in/at 连用, 例如: be adept in (或 at) figures 善于计算; frustrate 作形容词时, 意思是“受挫的、无效的”; fragile 意为“易碎的、脆弱的”。

8. D. 在弄清楚主从句之间逻辑关系的前提下, 方可做出正确的选择。主句的意思是“你就可以成为一位作家”, 从句意为“你有自己的观点或经验(经历)与别人共享”。主从句只可能是条件关系, 所以选择 as long as (只要)。as well as(也、又), even if(即使、纵然), although(虽然), 均不符合题义。

9. A. 四个选项均是由 look 加副词或介词构成的动词短语。look up: (在词典、参考书等中)查寻; look on: 观看、旁观; look over: 察看、检查; look into: 观察、调查。只能是在词典中“查寻”单词的拼写, 因此选择 A。

10. B. 某个单词有两个意思, 它容易让人感到糊涂, 因此修饰 word 的应是 confusing; confused 意思是“被弄糊涂了”, 例如: He got confused. 他被弄糊涂了。confusion 是名词, 意思是“混乱、慌乱”; confined 意为“局限于”, 例如: He is confined to the house by illness. 他因病不出门。

11. D. neither...nor...连接名词短语作句子的主语。

12. D. and 连接两个平行的动名词短语作介词 of 的宾语。

13. C. provided/providing (that) 意为“假如; 以……为条件”。in case 可表示“如果; 万一”, 但后面直接跟从句, 不要再加 that, 例如: In case he comes, let me know. 万一他来了, 告诉我一下。

14. A. in order that 表示目的, 意为“以便……”; now (that) 和 seeing (that) 都表示原因, 有“既然”、“鉴于”的意思。

15. D. attitude to...为固定搭配。

16. B. be aware that 后面应跟从句, 而 what was happening 相当于一个名词。所以这里选择 B。

17. A. be occupied with sth./doing 或 be occupied in doing 为固定搭配。

18. D. as well as 连接两个平行的介词短语, as well 的作用相当于副词。as soon as 和 as long as 均为状语从句的连词。

19. B. concentrate on (全神贯注于……)为固定搭配。

20. C. lead to(引向; 导致)为固定搭配。

II.

21. D. 表达“填(表格)”应用 fill in, 而不是 fill。

22. C. 将 for 改为 on, decide on a plan of action 意思是“就行动计划做出决定”。

• 23. C. adequate 和 enough 都有“足够的”意思, 但 adequate 可用于定冠词 a/an 之后, 而 enough 则不行。

• 24. B. 将 with 删去。用 occupy 表示“使……忙于……”, 可以说 be occupied with sth./doing(sth.), be occupied in doing(sth.), 或 occupy oneself with sth./doing(sth.), occupy oneself in doing(sth.)。

25. B. 删去 so。可以说 so... that...(太……以致于……), 但不能说 so...so that...。

III.

26. B. 语言中词汇的力量正“在于”其丰富的联想意义“之中”。lie behind (在其后), lie on (在其上), lie ahead of (在其前), 均不适合文义。

27. C. 我们的经历使我们对词语的意义有新的理解, 因此词语被赋予新的内涵。become filled with 可理解为“被赋予; 带上”。

28. A. 随着我们年龄和经历的增长, 对我们意味深长的词语当然是“增加”。add 一般作及物动词, 不能用于此处。

29. D. appeal to 意为“对……有吸引力”

30. B. 能称之为 style 的用词, 当然不仅仅是 interesting, 而应当是 charming(具有感染力的)。

31. D. 真正的诗人当然是语言的 master(大师)。

32. A. move sb. to tears 意思是“令人感动得落泪”。

33. A. 副词 therefore 意为“因此, 所以”。其他三项均不合句义。

34. C. carefully 已包含了 attentively 和 cautiously 的意思, 因此可排除这两个词。

particularly 意为“特别地; 详尽地”, 用在此处也不恰当。accurately(准确地)符合句义。

35. C. 一旦言语不当, 我们所说的话会让人觉得愚蠢(silly) 和粗俗(vulgar)。

simple, difficult 和 meaningless 用在这里均不如 vulgar 含义广泛。因此选择 C。

IV.

36. The composition is all right; there is room for improvement, however.

37. In a position like this one can neither stand nor lie down.

38. He not only had read the book but (also) remembered what he had read.

39. I'll give you all the facts so that you can judge for yourself.

40. He was so excited that he could not speak.

V.

41. C. 根据短文的第一句