



TOPWAY

淘金高阶

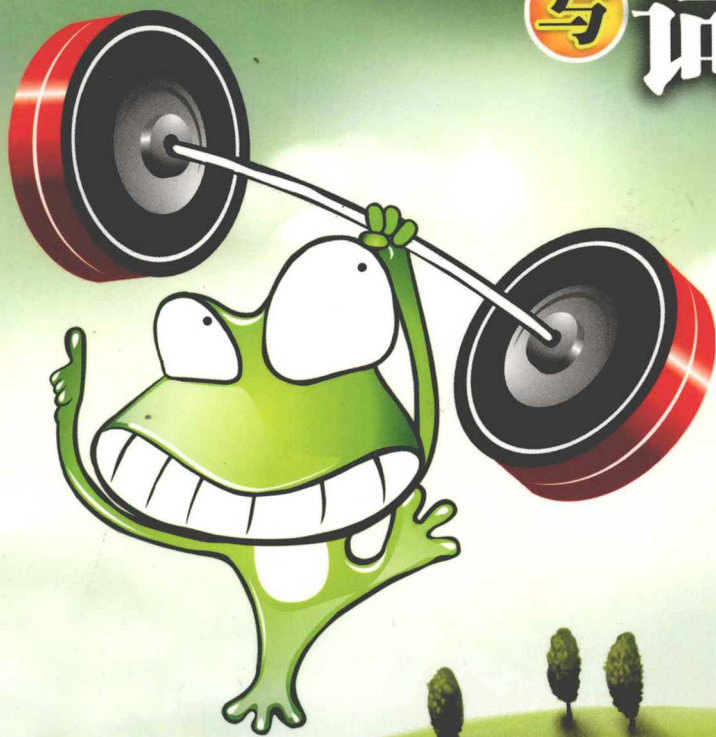
TEST FOR 单小明 主编
ENGLISH MAJORS
— GRADE FOUR

上海外国语大学
王兴扬 审订

英语专业4级考试

提供全文翻译

完型、语法 与 词汇



归纳
+
训练

考点归纳 从真题入手归纳常考要点，精讲高频语法
分类训练 分题型、分考点设置训练，逐一攻破各个难点

世界图书出版公司



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英语专业四级考试

TEST FOR
ENGLISH MAJORS
— GRADE FOUR

完型、语法 与 词汇

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前言

《淘金高阶英语专业4级考试完型、语法与词汇》是一本针对英语专业4级考试而编写的专项训练书。本书的主要特点如下:

一、训练题高度仿真,不练无效题

本书提供20篇完型填空专项训练,15套语法专项训练,15套词汇专项训练。每一道训练题都采用科学实验的手段进行设置,与真题高度仿真。考生不再练习无效题。

以完型填空为例,专4完型虽然涉及语法、词汇等多方面的知识,但这些知识点的考查都是与篇章相结合的。完型题目如果离开了上下文,就很可能不止一个答案。另外,历年完型真题文章中题与题之间一般间隔5个单词以上,最少也间隔3个单词。试比较市面上同类书与本书的完型填空题:

同类书:文章空格之间只相隔2个单词;选项设置无干扰,脱离上下文可直接填空

——差

- | | | |
|---|------------------|--------------|
| ... awareness and abilities to handle feelings will determine your success in all | 9. A. fields | B. levels |
| (9) <u>选 D</u> of life, (10) <u>选 A</u> family | C. points | D. walks |
| relationships. | 10. A. including | B. involving |
| | C. consisting | D. taking |

本书:题与题之间的间隔布局合理;选项设置有干扰,脱离上下文无法选择——好

- You know you have to read "between the lines" to get the most out of anything. I want to persuade you to do something equally important in the (1) _____ of your reading. I want to persuade you to "write between the lines". (2) _____ you do, you are not likely to do the most (3) _____ kind of reading.
- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. course | B. lane |
| C. direction | D. subject |
| 2. A. If | B. Until |
| C. Despite | D. Unless |
| 3. A. proficient | B. efficient |
| C. sufficient | D. elaborate |

2. [D][解析]逻辑关系题。该句前半句的 you do 指代前句的“读书时在书上写批注”,而后半句是说你达不到阅读的最佳效果。只有 Unless“除非”才合适,代入其他选项句意均不通顺,故 D 正确。

二、高频语法精讲,不做无用功

本书分析历年语法真题对不同语法点的考查频率,重点讲解了虚拟语气、从句、时态和语态等5个必备高频考点。知识点的讲解不求面面俱到,但求重点突出、效率优先。这样,考生就能有针对性地进行复习,大大提高学习效率。例如:

2. 省略 if 的虚拟条件句的用法

在虚拟条件句中,有时可将 if 省去,而把 were, had 或 should 提到主语之前,引起倒装。如果句中没有 were, had 或 should 等,则不能省略 if,也不能用倒装结构。

例 _____ for the fact that she broke her leg, she might have passed the exam.

[真题 2002]

A. Had it not been

B. Hadn't it been

C. Was it not

D. Were it not

【译文】要不是因为摔断了腿,她或许已经通过了考试。

【解析】答案为 A。由于主句中使用了 might have done 结构,说明此句表示的内容与过去事实相反,故从句中应该使用 had done 结构。若要将虚拟条件句中的连词省去,则需将助动词提到主语前面,因此 Had it not been 为正确答案。

三、解题技巧总结,不丢冤枉分

本书在分析完型填空、词汇与语法历年真题的同时,也总结了若干高效实用的解题技巧。有助于考生在知识点熟悉但时间不够的情况下,能迅速抓住题目关键词,赢得答题时间,不丢冤枉分。例如:

解题技巧 3 根据上下文转折关系确定正确选项

例 1 The majority of nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of the medical profession women are in a _____. [真题 2005]

A. minority

B. scarcity

C. rarity

D. minimum

【译文】大多数护士都是女性,但在医学界拥有较高职务的人中,女性却占少数。

【解析】答案为 A。根据句中关键词 but 发现前后文之间存在对比,和 majority 相对的是 minority,故选 A。

四、全文翻译,不留疑难点

本书的完型填空、语法和词汇,包括真题和训练题,全部都给出译文,帮助读者理清逻辑关系,彻底理解文章或句子,不留疑难点。

编者

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Part

1

**完型
填空**

第一章 完型填空概述

一、考纲浏览

2004 年版《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》对完型填空部分做出的规定如下:

① 测试要求:

(1) 能在全面理解所给短文内容的基础上, 选择一个最佳答案使短文意思和结构恢复完整。

(2) 考试时间 15 分钟。

② 测试形式:

本部分采用多项选择题。在一篇约 250 个单词、题材熟悉、难度中等的短文中留出 20 个空白。每个空白为一题, 每题有四个选项。填空的词涉及语法和词汇。

③ 测试目的:

测试学生的综合语言知识和技能。

二、大纲要求

根据《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》对英语专业学生在语法、词汇、阅读等方面的要求, 专 4 完型相应的能力要求及考点如下:

阅读: 阅读是完型填空的基础, 考生需要在最短的时间里把握文章大意以及语言情境, 才能进行判断选择。这也要求考生具有一定的人文知识、科技知识, 甚至是生活常识, 从而培养清晰的逻辑思维能力。

语法: 在完型填空, 单纯考语法的题并不多, 考查的内容主要集中在各类从句、固定句型、情态动词、虚拟语气等等。

词汇: 词汇是完型填空最常出现的题型, 主要集中在词义的理解、同义词、同义词组的辨析上。

第二章 完型填空考点 突破及真题训练

第一节 完型填空考点突破

一、测试重点

完型填空题是一整篇短文,对知识的测试是与篇章相结合进行的,它同时也测试学生的阅读、分析理解能力以及对词汇语法等知识综合运用的能力,属综合性的语言能力测试。专四完型填空主要考查对词汇、语法、篇章等方面的知识及能力。

① 词汇

主要包括:辨别词汇在上下文中的意义,主要是名词、动词、形容词、副词等实义词。

例1 Metal, valued by weight, (41) _____ coins in many parts of the world.

[真题 2008]

41. A. processed B. produced C. preceded D. proceeded

【解析】此句的意思是金属出现在硬币之前,故选 C. preceded“在……之前”。A. processed“加工,处理”;B. produced“生产,制造”;D. proceeded“进行,继续做(某事)”。

例2 He not only taught me to think, he convinced me, (as much) by example as words that it was my moral (33) _____ to do so and to serve others.

[真题 2007]

33. A. work B. job C. duty D. obligation

【解析】A. work 和 B. job 与 moral 连用表示德育工作。C. duty 和 D. obligation 容易混淆。duty 指“道义上的责任”,较强调“自觉性”;obligation 指“按照法律、合同、诺言等的要求,应尽的义务”。为他人服务属 obligation 范畴,故选 D。

例3 There are many superstitions in Britain, but one of the most (31) _____ held is that it is unlucky to walk under a ladder...

[真题 2006]

31. A. broadly B. widely C. quickly D. speedily

【解析】此空所在句的意思为“在英国最广为流传的迷信之一是……”。根据句意应该填入一个表示“广泛”(认为)的词,故选项 B. widely“广泛地”为正确答案。选项 C. quickly 和 D. speedily 含义相同,都表示“迅速地”,可以同时排除;选项 A. broadly 意为“大体上,基本上,概括地,宽广地,广泛”,强调幅度范围的宽广,与上下文语义不符。

- 例 4** If you plan to stay in your home area, the possibilities are (probably) well-known to you already. Friends and the local paper are always (a good source of information). If you are going to work in a (47) _____ area, again there are the papers — and the accommodation agencies... [真题 2005]
47. A. familiar B. cold C. humid D. new

【解析】根据上文 If you plan to stay in your home area 可知,这一句要表达的是与“待在本地”相反的意思,即“去外地,去一个陌生的地方”,所以选 D. new。A. familiar 与句意相反;B. cold 和 C. humid 为不相关选项。

② 语法

主要包括:动词的时态、语态、非谓语动词、短语搭配、连接词的选择、不定代词的用法和比较级的使用等语法知识。

- 例 1** He not only taught me to think, he convinced me, (32) _____ by example as words that it was my moral (obligation) to do so and to serve others. [真题 2007]

32. A. as much B. much as C. as such D. such as

【解析】空格后的 as words 表明此处存在比较关系,因此选 A. as much,形成比较结构 as much as。而此处如果没有进行比较,句子是“he convinced me by example and words that...”。

- 例 2** The superstition is supposed to (46) _____ in ancient times, when mirrors were considered to be tools of the gods. [真题 2006]

46. A. have originated B. be originating
C. be originated D. originate

【解析】originate 表“起源”是不及物动词,不能用于被动,因此先排除 C。而根据上下文“起源于很久以前”,是始于过去,对现在有影响的事件,因此应该选择不定式的完成体,故选 A. have originated。

- 例 3** McDonald's fries now come from huge manufacturing plants (32) _____ can process two million pounds of potatoes a day. [真题 2003]

32. A. this B. that C. / D. what

【解析】这句话需要一个关系代词连接定语从句修饰名词 plants,同时该关系代词在从句中充当主语成分,只有选项 B. that 符合要求,而且 that 不可省略。

- 例 4** People thinking about the origin of language for the first time usually arrive at the conclusion that it developed gradually as a system of grunts, hisses and cries and (31) _____ a very simple affair in the beginning. [真题 2002]
31. A. must be B. must have been C. ought to be D. should be

【解析】从上文的 at the conclusion that...来看,这里是对语言的起源进行肯定判断,是过去的事情,must have done 结构表示对过去发生事情的肯定推断,所以 B 为正

确选项。must be/do 结构表示对现在情况或状态的肯定推断。此题容易误选 D,但事实上 should do 与 ought to do 意义与用法基本相同,表示关于目前情况的主观态度和意见,而不是判断,所以不正确。

③ 逻辑

主要包括:考生对语篇整体性、一致性、连贯性的把握,辨清句与句、段与段之间的因果、对比、递进、让步、转折等逻辑关系。

例 1 Salt may seem rather a strange (substance) to use as money, (32) _____ in countries where the food of the people is mainly vegetable... [真题 2008]

32. A. but B. and C. so D. even

【解析】上半句提到了把盐这种物质作为钱来使用也许看起来很奇怪,而下半句提到了在一些国家它又是必需品,由此判断上下句是转折关系,选 A。

例 2 It normally (takes) from five days to one week for a person to adapt to a (reversed) routine of sleep and wakefulness, sleeping during the day and working at night. (32)_____, it is often the case in industry that shifts are changed every week. This means that no sooner has he got used to one routine (than) he has to change to another... [真题 2004]

32. A. Therefore B. Unfortunately C. In a word D. In comparison

【解析】前文说,日班与夜班的转换需要 5 天到 1 周来适应,而工业领域常常又是每周换一次班,这是“不幸的”,故选 B。所以才有下文“这意味着一个人刚适应了夜班就又要转回白班”。

例 3 It was believed that an Eskimo must have at the tip of his tongue a vocabulary of more than 10,000 words (so as) to get along reasonably well, much larger than the active vocabulary of an average businessman who speaks English. (31) _____, these Eskimo words are far more highly inflected (词尾变化的) than (those) of any of the well-known European languages... [真题 2002]

31. A. However B. Moreover C. Though D. Therefore

【解析】从上下文来看,上一句说爱斯基摩人的常用单词量远远多于一个讲英语的普通商人;而这一句说这些爱斯基摩单词的词尾变化也非常复杂,在意思上是对上句的递进,所以 B 符合文意,为正确选项。

二、答题步骤

① 通读全文,掌握大意

先要稳下心来,“硬着头皮”把短文从头到尾快速阅读一遍,以从整体上感知全文,掌握大意。跳过空格、不看选项、快速阅读,困难肯定是有的,但要注意文中的暗示,努力找出关键词。如果是故事性文章,那时间、地点、人物就是关键词;抓住了关

键词就抓住了故事的线索,进而理解全文,此时选填就不会是胡猜乱填了。

② 瞻前顾后,先易后难

瞻前顾后即前后观察,对空格前后句子作深入分析,确定空格在句中的意思。如果是语法问题,不仅要考虑时态、语态,还要考虑整个词法、句法。如果是语义问题,要从上下文分析,依据短文自身完整的语言环境进行合乎逻辑的推理判断。先易后难就是首先选出那些只根据上下文就能确定的、直接的、明显的答案,诸如固定词组、常见句型等。另外要牢记文章的中心思想,将每个空白处的含义与前后句的意思联系起来理解。文章最前面的空格提出的问题很有可能要到文章的末尾才能找到答案。

③ 上下连贯,合乎逻辑

这是从句子结构的角度来考虑。如果空白处位于引导状语从句的位置上,则首先分清是何种状语从句(时间、原因、条件、结果、目的、让步、比较关系、行为方式),然后再选择适当的词填空。总之,填入单词后要使句子意思和结构都完整,上下连贯,合乎逻辑。

④ 复核全文,消除疏漏

填空全部完成后,还要通读一遍,检查是否前后贯通,内容清楚,主题突出。复读过程中如果有某些地方意义含糊或矛盾,就应该依据文章的中心意思来重新考虑。凡不通之处,必有待推敲的疑点。应从意义和语法两个角度仔细权衡,加以改正,以便弥补疏漏。从语法上,检查一下所完成的句子是否主谓一致;时态、语态是否正确;名词、代词的性、格是否一致;动词、形容词、名词与介词的搭配是否准确无误。对于个别难度较大的空项,可以凭着自己的语感,坚持第一感觉选择答案。

第二节 完型填空真题训练

2008 年真题

Salt, shells or metals are still used as money in out-of-the-way parts of the world today.

Salt may seem rather a strange (31) _____ to use as money, (32) _____ in countries where the food of the people is mainly vegetable, it is often an (33) _____ necessity. Cakes of salt, stamped to show their (34) _____, were used as money in some countries until recent (35) _____,

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 31. A. object | B. article |
| C. substance | D. category |
| 32. A. but | B. and |
| C. so | D. even |
| 33. A. abstract | B. advantageous |
| C. abundant | D. absolute |
| 34. A. weight | B. value |
| C. role | D. size |
| 35. A. times | B. events |
| C. situations | D. conditions |

and cakes of salt (36) _____ buy goods in Borneo and parts of Africa.

Sea shells (37) _____ as money at some time (38) _____ another over the greater part of the Old World. These were (39) _____ mainly from the beaches of the Maldives Islands in the Indian Ocean, and were traded to India and China. In Africa, shells were traded right across the (40) _____ from East to West.

Metal, valued by weight, (41) _____ coins in many parts of the world. Iron, in lumps, bars or rings, is still used in many countries (42) _____ paper money. It can either be exchanged (43) _____ goods, or made into tools, weapons, or ornaments. The early money of China, apart from shells, was of bronze, (44) _____ in flat, round pieces with a hole in the middle, called "cash". The (45) _____ of these are between three thousand and four thousand years old — older than the earliest coins of the eastern Mediterranean.

Nowadays, coins and notes have (46) _____ nearly all the more picturesque (47) _____ of money, and (48) _____ in one or two of the more remote countries people still keep it for future use on ceremonial (49) _____ such as weddings and funerals, examples of (50) _____ money will soon be found only in museums.

36. A. even B. also
C. still D. never

37. A. had been used
B. are used
C. would be used
D. would have been used

38. A. and B. but
C. yet D. or

39. A. collected B. produced
C. grown D. raised

40. A. city B. district
C. community D. continent

41. A. processed B. produced
C. preceded D. proceeded

42. A. in spite of B. instead of
C. along with D. in line with

43. A. against B. as
C. in D. for

44. A. often B. seldom
C. really D. much

45. A. earlier B. earliest
C. better D. best

46. A. replaced B. reproduced
C. reflected D. recovered

47. A. sizes B. shapes
C. formats D. forms

48. A. while B. although
C. because D. if

49. A. events B. gatherings
C. occasions D. assemblies

50. A. original B. primitive
C. historical D. crude

2007 年真题

Until I took Dr Offutt's class in DeMatha High School, I was an under-achieving student, but I left that class (31) _____ never to underachieve again. He not only taught me to think, he convinced me, (32) _____ by example as words that it was my moral (33) _____ to do so and to serve others.

(34) _____ of us could know how our relationship would (35) _____ over the years. When I came back to DeMatha to teach English, I worked for Dr Offutt, the department chair. My discussions with him were like graduate seminars in adolescent (36) _____, classroom management and school leadership.

After several years, I was (37) _____ department chair, and our relationship (38) _____ again. I thought that it might be (39) _____ chairing the department, since all of my (40) _____ English teachers were (41) _____ there, but Dr Offutt supported me (42) _____. He knew when to give me advice (43) _____ curriculum, texts and personnel, and when to let me (44) _____ my own course.

In 1997, I need his (45) _____ about leaving DeMatha to become principal at another school. (46) _____ he had asked me to stay at DeMatha, I might have. (47) _____, he encouraged me to seize the opportunity.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 31. A. concerned | B. worried |
| C. determined | D. decided |
| 32. A. as much | B. much as |
| C. as such | D. such as |
| 33. A. work | B. job |
| C. duty | D. obligation |
| 34. A. Both | B. Neither |
| C. Either | D. Each |
| 35. A. evolve | B. stay |
| C. remain | D. turn |
| 36. A. process | B. procedure |
| C. development | D. movement |
| 37. A. called | B. named |
| C. asked | D. invited |
| 38. A. moved | B. altered |
| C. went | D. shifted |
| 39. A. awkward | B. uneasy |
| C. unnatural | D. insensitive |
| 40. A. older | B. experienced |
| C. former | D. / |
| 41. A. / | B. still |
| C. even | D. already |
| 42. A. through | |
| B. throughout | |
| C. at the beginning | |
| D. all the way | |
| 43. A. for | B. at |
| C. over | D. about |
| 44. A. chart | B. head |
| C. describe | D. manage |
| 45. A. opinion | B. request |
| C. permission | D. order |
| 46. A. Even if | B. Although |
| C. If | D. When |
| 47. A. Naturally | B. Instead |
| C. Consequently | D. Still |

Five years ago, I became the principal of DeMatha. (48) _____, Dr Offutt was there for me, letting me know that I could (49) _____ him. I've learned from him that great teachers have an inexhaustible (50) _____ of lessons to teach.

48. A. Once again B. Repeatedly
C. Unusually D. Unexpectedly
49. A. count in B. count down
C. count out D. count on
50. A. stock B. bank
C. wealth D. store

2006 年真题

There are many superstitions in Britain, but one of the most (31) _____ held is that it is unlucky to walk under a ladder — even if it means (32) _____ the pavement into a busy street!

(33) _____ you must pass under a ladder you can (34) _____ bad luck by crossing your fingers and (35) _____ them crossed until you have seen a dog. (36) _____, you may lick your finger and (37) _____ a cross on the toe of your shoe, and not look again at the shoe until the (38) _____ has dried.

Another common (39) _____ is that it is unlucky to open an umbrella in the house — it will either bring (40) _____ to the person who opened it or to the whole (41) _____. Anyone opening an umbrella in fine weather is (42) _____, as it inevitably brings rain!

The number 13 is said to be unlucky for some, and when the 13th day of the month (43) _____ on a Friday, anyone wishing to avoid a bad event

31. A. broadly B. widely
C. quickly D. speedily
32. A. running from B. jumping off
C. stepping off D. keeping from
33. A. If B. As
C. Though D. Unless
34. A. erase B. remove
C. avoid D. ease
35. A. keep B. keeping
C. kept D. to keep
36. A. Consequently B. However
C. Comparatively D. Alternatively
37. A. make B. print
C. perform D. produce
38. A. label B. symbol
C. mark D. cut
39. A. argument B. superstition
C. opinion D. idea
40. A. loss B. difficulty
C. tragedy D. misfortune
41. A. house B. household
C. home D. circle
42. A. unwise B. unintelligent
C. unpopular D. unfortunate
43. A. falls B. arrives
C. drops D. happens

had better stay (44) _____. The worst misfortune that can happen to a person is caused by breaking a mirror, (45) _____ it brings seven years of bad luck! The superstition is supposed to (46) _____ in ancient times, when mirrors were considered to be tools of the gods.

Black cats are generally considered lucky in Britain, even though they are (47) _____ witchcraft. It is (48) _____ lucky if a black cat crosses your path — although in America the exact opposite belief prevails.

Finally, a commonly held superstition is that of touching wood (49) _____ luck. This measure is most often taken if you think you have said something that is tempting fate, such as “my car has never (50) _____, touch wood?”

- 44. A. away B. outdoors
- C. indoors D. far
- 45. A. when B. as
- C. if D. though
- 46. A. have originated
- B. be originating
- C. be originated
- D. originate
- 47. A. concerned about
- B. related with
- C. associated with
- D. connected in
- 48. A. especially B. specially
- C. frequently D. rarely
- 49. A. as B. for
- C. in D. of
- 50. A. broken up B. broken off
- C. broken away D. broken down

2005 年真题

A person's home is as much a reflection of his personality as the clothes he wears, the food he eats and the friends with whom he spends his time. Depending on personality, most have in mind a(n) “(31) _____ home”. But in general, and especially for the student or new wage earners, there are practical (32) _____ of cash and location on achieving that idea.

Cash (33) _____, in fact, often means that the only way of (34) _____ when you leave school is

- 31. A. ideal B. perfect
- C. imaginary D. satisfactory
- 32. A. deficiencies B. weaknesses
- C. insufficiencies D. limitations
- 33. A. cut B. shortage
- C. lack D. drain
- 34. A. getting over B. getting in
- C. getting back D. getting along