

College English Test



四级词汇与结构 2000题 详解



主编 郑天义 苏颖
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中国对外翻译出版公司

大学英语四级考试

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前言

词汇是语言的基础,听、说、读、写、译等各项技能都是建立在词汇基础之上的,语言能力的提高,与词汇量的扩大和词汇知识的增加是密不可分的。

教育部最新制订的《大学英语教学大纲》对四级词汇的要求是:“领会式掌握 4200 单词(其中复用式掌握的单词为 2500)以及由这些词构成的常用词组,并具有按照基本构词法识别生词的能力”。其中,“领会式掌握”是指在一定的上下文中能理解词义,“复用式掌握”则包括能正确拼写单词,掌握其基本词义并且能加以运用。

为了帮助广大四级考生在日常进行系统化的词汇练习,迅速提高词汇运用水平,并在考前进行集中检测,我们编写了这本《四级考试词汇与结构 2000 题详解》。在编写过程中,以最新《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语四级考试大纲》为依据。在题目难度上力求与四级考试保持一致,以便于考生检测自己的水平。

全书共计 67 个单元,每单元 30 题,前 50 单元为词汇题,后 17 单元为语法结构题。题型分布上,根据历年四级考试真题题型进行编排,即词汇部分:固定搭配占 19%,短语动词占 15%,同(近)义词占 42%,形近词占 11%,习惯用法占 13%;语法结构部分:时态占 9%,语态占 4%,情态占 4%,非限定占 22%,虚拟语气占 15%,复合结构占 12%,倒装占 5%,名词代词占 1%,形容词副词比较占 6%,强调并列占 6%,连词占 11%,介词占 5%。基本涵盖了四级考试中词汇与结构部分的全部考点。

所有题目均给出详细解答,词汇题并给出句意,便于考生透彻理解。

本丛书由郑天义教授主编,北京大学苏颖、张凤琴、陈菁,北

京外国语大学张洪亮,清华大学彭秋兰,北京理工大学李冬梅、王淑美,中国人民大学周新生等编著,参加编写的还有郝文荣、马悦、王坚岚、陈龙梅。本书在编写过程中得到了美籍专家 Duncan Rayner 的大力帮助,在此表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中的疏误在所难免,敬请读者不吝批评、指正,作者不胜感谢。

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Test 1

1. You can _____ different kinds of people, dictionaries, or maps to find out what you wish to know.
A. contact B. contain C. convert D. consult
2. Everyone of us needs a rest for all our energy is _____.
A. exhaustion B. exhaustible C. exhaustive D. exhausted
3. This department of the store is _____ to machine tools and engineering needs.
A. devoted B. declared C. described D. demonstrated
4. The green house effect is caused by the higher _____ of CO₂ in the atmosphere.
A. consequence B. supplement
C. assembly D. concentration
5. In developing countries people are _____ into overcrowded cities in great numbers.
A. breaking B. filling C. pouring D. hurrying
6. The dull speaker could not _____ the interest of his audience.
A. attain B. obtain C. gain D. retain
7. Lame as he is, he is interested in so many things and enjoys reading about them so much that he is _____ unhappy.
A. anything but B. nothing but
C. rather than D. more than
8. Qingdao is one of China's most famous _____ cities.
A. anchor B. harbor C. port D. shore
9. The students showed _____ when solving the difficult maths problems.
A. validity B. purity C. ingenuity D. reliability
10. I know it's a good product, Owens, but isn't there some way we can _____ it?

2 四级词汇 1500 题

- A. improve on B. impose on
C. improve in D. approve of
11. When he applied for a _____ in the office of the local newspaper, he was told to see the manager.
A. location B. career C. position D. profession
12. I'm sorry I can't see you immediately; but if you'd like to take a seat, I'll be with you _____.
A. for a moment B. in a moment
C. for the moment D. at the moment
13. Throughout his life Douglas remained _____ to his fundamental political principles.
A. trustful B. faithful C. confident D. consistent
14. The new president hoped to _____ new procedures to save money.
A. establish B. make C. restore D. proceed
15. The students kept quiet in the classroom, it seemed that they were _____ of the lecture.
A. appreciative B. appreciable
C. appreciating D. appreciate
16. He was ordinarily of a _____ disposition(性格), but this time he felt his blood boiling within him.
A. calmly B. quietly C. peaceful D. reserved
17. The writer's choice of words is simply a matter of _____ style.
A. personal B. personnel C. private D. individual
18. No one wishes to deal with a person who is accustomed to _____.
A. eat his words B. keep his word
C. break his word D. break his words
19. He _____ his father's office several times this morning, but each time the line was engaged.
A. telephoned B. dialed
C. communicated D. recalled
20. Ice and water are the same _____ in different forms.
A. material B. substance C. mineral D. concept

21. There is an undesirable _____ nowadays to make films showing violence.
A. direction B. tradition
C. phenomenon D. trend
22. A lorry _____ Jane's cat and sped away.
A. ran down B. ran through
C. ran into D. ran over
23. In Britain today women _____ 44% of the workforce, and nearly half the mothers with children are in paid work.
A. build up B. stand for C. make up D. conform to
24. The new appointment of our president _____ from the very beginning of next semester.
A. takes effect B. takes part
C. takes place D. takes turns
25. When business is _____, there is usually an obvious increase in unemployment.
A. degraded B. depressed C. reduced D. lessened
26. If no one will _____ misbehaving, all pupils will be kept in after school.
A. admit of B. admit in
C. own up in D. own up to
27. The first thing we must do when we arrive in the city is to _____ a hotel.
A. see about B. see through
C. sit io D. sit for
28. Scientists have spent years _____ into the effects of certain chemicals on the human brain with no result.
A. studying B. researching
C. investigating D. inspecting
29. Tom is a fairly good runner. He wins _____.
A. more or less B. more often than not
C. first of all D. in a moment

- A. for good B. once more
C. on the spot D. after all

Answers & Notes

1. 选 D。contact“联系,(使)接触”。contain“包含,容纳”。convert“使转变,使转化”。consult“请教,向…咨询;查阅,查看”,如 consult an expert 向专家请教。你可以向各种人咨询,查字典或地图来找出你想知道的东西。
2. 选 D。exhaust“耗尽,用光”。She was exhausted in the long cycle ride. 经过长途自行车旅行以后她已经筋疲力竭了。exhaustion“耗尽,精疲力竭”。exhaustible“可耗尽的,可用光的”。exhaustive“完全,彻底”。我们大家都需要休息,因为我们都筋疲力尽了。
3. 选 A。devote oneself/sth to“致力于,把…专用于”。declare“宣告”。describe“描述”。demonstrate“展示”。商店的这个部门专销机械工具和工程用品。
4. 选 D。consequence“后果,结果”,in consequence 因此;in consequence of 由于…的缘故。supplement“补充;增刊”。assembly“集会,集合;装备,组装”,General Assembly 联合国大会。concentration“专注,专心;集中;浓度”。温室效应是由于大气中二氧化碳的含量过高而造成的。
5. 选 C。pour“蜂拥而入”。break“打破,打碎,损坏;违反;停止”。fill“装满,用…填满”。hurry“使匆忙,赶紧”。在发展中国家,大量人口蜂拥而入人口过多的大城市。
6. 选 D。attain“达到,实现”。obtain“得到,获得,容纳”。gain“赢得”。retain“保留,留出,保持”。那个笨拙的讲演者无法引起听众的兴趣。
7. 选 A。anything but“丝毫不,决不”,相当于 never。nothing but“不外乎,只有”,相当于 only。rather than“与其…(不如)”。more than“超过”。他虽然是个瘸子,但对很多事情都感兴趣,而且喜欢读

相关的书籍,所以他从未感到不快乐。

8. 选 C。anchor“锚”。harbor“大的港口,港湾”。port“港市,口岸”。shore“海滩”。青岛是全国最著名的港口城市之一。
9. 选 C。validity“有效性,效力;正确(性)”。purity“纯净,纯洁”。ingenuity“独创性”。reliability“可靠性”。学生们在解那道数学难题时显示出他们的独创性。
10. 选 A。improve on“生产出比…更好的东西”,如 improve on the first book 写出比第一本更好的书。impose on“强加于(某人);加税于”。improve in“在…方面有起色”。approve of“赞成,同意”。我知道这是一件好产品,欧文斯,不过我们难道就没有办法生产出更好的东西了吗?
11. 选 C。location“位置,场所”。career“事业,职业”,如 careers open to women 妇女可从事的职业。position“职位”。profession“职业”。He is a lawyer by profession. 他的职业是律师。当他向当地报社提出求职申请后,他被通知去见经理。
12. 选 B。in a moment“不久,很快,马上”。for a moment“一会儿”。for the moment“一瞬间”。at the moment“此时,此刻”。很抱歉我不能马上见你;但是如果你坐下等我的话,我过会儿就可以跟你在一起。
13. 选 B。trustful“易于相信他人的”。faithful“忠诚的”,faithful to“对…忠诚,忠实”。confident“自信的;确信的”,常用于 confident of sth 结构。consistent“坚持的;一致的”。道格拉斯终生不渝地信守自己的基本政治原则。
14. 选 A。establish“建立,设立;确立”。make“制造(通常指实物);使得;整理,准备;获得;总计;等于”。She made coffee for us. 她为我们准备了咖啡。restore“恢复;归还;修复,重建”。proceed“继续”。新总统希望能建立新的程序以便节省开支。
15. 选 A。appreciative“有眼力的,有鉴赏能力的,感激的”,常用于 appreciative of 结构。I am deeply appreciative of his generosity. 我很感激他的慷慨大方。appreciable“可见的,可感觉到的,相当多(大)的”。appreciate“欣赏,感谢”。教室里学生们保持安静,似乎对讲演很欣赏。

16. 选 C. *calmly* *adv.* “平静地;镇静地”。*quietly* *adv.* “安静地,平静地”。*peaceful* “爱好和平的;平静的,安静的,和平的”。*reserved* “沉默寡言的”,指反应迟钝,不善交际。他通常是一个性格比较平和的人,但这次他觉得热血沸腾。
17. 选 A. *personal* “个人的,亲自的;有关私人的”。*personnel* “[总称]工作人员”。*private* “私人的”。*individual* “个别的,单独的;独特的”。这个作家对用词的选取只是一个个人风格的问题。
18. 选 C. *break one's word* “失信,食言”。*keep one's word* “守信用,遵守诺言”。*eat one's words* “收回前言,承认说错”。任何人都都不愿和一贯失信的人打交道。
19. 选 B. *telephone* “打电话”。*dial* “拨(电话号码),打电话给...”,如 *dial the operator* 打给接线员。*communicate* “通讯,交流,交际;传达,传播”,常用 *communicate with sb* 结构。*The poem communicates the author's despair.* 这首诗流露出作者的绝望心情。*recall* “使回忆,回想”。今早他给他父亲的办公室拨了好几次电话,但每次都是占线。
20. 选 B. *material* “材料,原料;事实,资料;素材”。*substance* “可触摸的物质;实质;主旨,要领”。*mineral* “矿产,矿石”。*concept* “概念,观念”。冰和水只是一种物质的两种不同形态。
21. 选 D. *direction* “方向,方位;用法说明”。*tradition* “传统,惯例”。*phenomenon* “现象;迹象”。*trend* “趋势”。*The trend of wages is still upward.* 工资仍有提高的趋势。如今出现了一种拍摄反映暴力影片的不良趋势。
22. 选 D. *run over* “辗过;溢出”。*run down* “撞倒,跑下来”。*run through* “花光,用尽”。*run into* “撞上,偶遇”。一辆货车轧过 Jane 的猫后加速逃跑了。
23. 选 C. *make up* “占,组成,构成”。*build up* “增强(体质等)”。*stand for* “意味着,代表”。*conform to* “使一致,使适合”。在英国,今天的妇女占劳动力的 44%,半数有孩子的母亲们在工作挣钱。
24. 选 A. *take effect* “生效,显露出效果”。*take part (in)* “参加”。*take place* “发生”。*take turns* “轮流”。我们校长的新的任命在下学期初正式生效。