



College English Tests and Notes

大学英语四级考试 精编与注释

2

语法与词汇

主编

王汉明 许迎军

辽宁师范大学出版社

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主编	王汉明	许迎军
编者	张素艳	李 丹

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前 言

《大学英语四级考试精编与注释》(以下简称“精编与注释”)是大学英语四级备考的自学、辅导系列教材,它既可作为不需教师指导的自学材料,又可作为教师课堂使用的辅导材料。本系列教材共六册,包括:1. 试题与解答;2. 语法与词汇;3. 阅读与分析;4. 听力强化训练;5. 综合填空与讲解等。其中“试题与解答”,“语法与词汇”于1994年12月出版,其它各册将于1995年陆续出版。

《精编与注释》是按照国家教委批准的大学英语教学大纲和考试大纲要求,分项编著的。目的在于帮助准备参加英语三级、四级和六级统考的大学本科学生,迅速提高英语水平,加强应试能力,顺利通过考试。同时它也适合于准备参加研究生考试和 TOEF、EPT 等各类英语考试的考生使用。

本套教材的特点是:

1. 逐题讲解、便于自学。目前推出的同类教材繁多,但多数只给出答案,而逐题讲解的极少,使读者感到只知其然,不知其所以然,自己作错的题下次仍然不会,因此收获较小。《精编与注释》正是为了满足广大读者这一要求而编著的。全部内容逐题讲解、注释起到教师在课堂上辅导的作用,使备考者真正受益,顺利通过考试。

2. 有的放矢、针对性强。全部内容都是针对学生常见错误和薄弱环节,采众家之长选编处理的。通过大量练习和讲解达到举一反三

三, 高效掌握, 运用语言的目的。

第一册“试题与解答”配有写作范文和录音文字材料, 听力部分备有磁带。需要者可与大连辽宁师范大学外语教研部资料室李亚铃联系(邮编 116022)。

书中疏漏与错误在所难免, 恳切希望同行与读者批评指正。

编 者

1994 年 11 月

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1. 冠词

练习与自测

1. Paul said he could be happy to teach the children tennis, though he certainly did not regard himself as ____ expert.
a. a b. an c. × d. the
2. In the USA in 1967, a man reported ____ UFO (unidentified flying object). It landed several times a week between about 4:30 and 7:30 in the morning.
a. an b. a c. the d. ×
3. This is one of ____ most interesting books on your subject.
a. a b. the c. × d. an
4. The barn roof is thought to have ____ from flying sparks from a passing train.
a. catch a fire b. catch fire
c. caught fire d. caught a fire
5. He likes Jane ____, but she is very proud.
a. in way b. in a way
c. in the way d. the way
6. He stays ____ till seven o'clock every morning.
a. in bed b. in a bed
c. in the bed d. on the bed
7. "Did Sylvia fly across the Caspian Sea?"
"No, she crossed both ways by ____."
a. the ship b. a ship
c. ships d. ship
8. We have friends all over ____ world.
a. an b. a
c. the d. ×
9. They're going to build a school for ____ and ____.
a. the deaf, a blind b. a deaf, a blind
c. a deaf, the blind d. the deaf, the blind
10. The island lies to ____ south of Kwantung.
a. the b. a c. × d. an
11. We held a grand rally to celebrate ____ 50th anniversary of the founding of our Party.
a. × b. a c. the d. an
12. ____ Yangtze river is the longest river in China.

- a. A b. The c. × d. An
13. Long live ____ People's Republic of China.
a. the b. a c. × d. an
14. ____ Whites came to see you this morning.
a. An b. A c. × d. The
15. Charles Brown, ____, lost several games during the tournament.
a. usually has an excellent play b. usually has excellent play
c. has usually excellent a play d. usually has an excellent playing
16. "You've been very busy lately."
"So busy I haven't had time to clean my house. There is ____ wherever you look."
a. dust b. dusty
c. the dust d. a dust
17. My mother usually has ____ bed.
a. the breakfast in b. breakfast in
c. the breakfast in the d. breakfast in the
18. He stole the money and they put him ____.
a. at prison b. in prison
c. at the prison d. in the prison
19. Even on Sundays, fewer people go to ____ church than before.
a. the b. a
c. × d. that
20. ____ Queen Elizabeth II is a monarch of Great Britain.
a. × b. The
c. That d. This
21. I like playing ____ chess while my brother likes playing ____ violin.
a. the, the b. a, a
c. ×, the d. the, ×
22. ____ summer is ____ warmest season, but ____ summer of 1974 was usually cool.
a. ×, the, the b. The, the, the
c. ×, a, a d. The, a, the
23. Mary wants to become ____.
a. some secretary b. a secretary
c. secretary d. secretaries
24. Mao-tai is ____ famous wine in China.
a. the b. ×
c. a d. an
25. Traditionally, the president of the United States is a civilian; so it is all the more remarkable that ____ General Eisenhower should have achieved an overwhelming

majority in the election.

a. the

b. ×

c. this

d. that

26. The station? Take the second turning ____.

a. to left, then go straight on

b. to the left, then go straight on

c. to left, then go right forward

d. to the left, then go right forward

27. Man cannot live without ____ air and ____ water.

a. an, a

b. the, the

c. an, ×

d. ×, ×

28. The author imagined that the Venusian Scientists managed to land ____ satellite on ____ Earth.

a. the, the

b. a, the

c. a, ×

d. the, a

29. What ____ lovely weather it is! Let's go for ____ walk.

a. a, a

b. a, the

c. ×, a

d. ×, the

30. When we saw his face, we know ____ was bad.

a. the news

b. some news

c. a news

d. news

31. He grabbed me ____ and pulled me onto the bus.

a. by the arm

b. by a arm

c. by an arm

d. by arm

32. Please lend me ____ dollar.

a. any

b. a

c. an

d. a one

33. Biology is ____.

a. science of life

b. science of the life

c. the science of the life

d. the science of life

答案与注释

1. b. 不定冠词有 a 或 an 两种形式。a 用在以辅音开头的词前, an 用在以元音开头的词前。expert 是以元音开头的词, 故不定冠词要用 an。
2. b. UFO 是以辅音开头, 不定冠词用 a。
3. b. 形容词最高级前必须加定冠词 the。所以 a, d, c 错, 只有 b 正确。
4. c. have 后需接过去分词才能构成完成时态, a, b 为动词原形, 所以 a, b 错, catch fire 意为“着火”是习惯上不用冠词的常用习语, 故 d 不对, 只有 c 正确。
5. b. in a way 是习惯用语, 意为“有几分”或“在某种程度上”。a, c, d 语法错误, 故选

b.

6. a. in bed 意为“在床上”习惯上不用冠词。b, c, d 分别用不定冠词和定冠词, 所以不对, 故选 a。
7. d. by ship “乘船”习惯上不用冠词。a, b, c 分别用 the, a 和 ships, 不对, 故选 d。
8. c. 宇宙间独一无二的东西(如太阳, 月亮, 世界, 地球, 天空)等名词, 通常要加定冠词。故 a, b, d 不正确, 只有 c 正确。
9. d. 定冠词可以和形容词连用, 代表一类事物或东西。the deaf and the blind 聋人和盲人, 故选 d。
10. a. 表示地理位置、方向的名词前通常要加上定冠词。故不能选 b, d, c, 只能选 a。
11. c. 序数词前面要加上定冠词。a, b, d 分别是零冠词和不定冠词, 不对。故选 c。
12. b. 在江河海洋这些地理名词前必须加定冠词, 故选 b。
13. a. 由普通名词和另外一些词构成的专有名词前多数要加定冠词, 如某些国名, 某些组织机构等。“中华人民共和国”是由普通名词构成的专有名词, 故前面应加定冠词。b, c, d 不对, 只有 a 正确。
14. d. 姓氏的复数前加上定冠词表示一家人, 故选 d。
15. b. 物质名词和抽象名词前一般不用冠词。play 是抽象名词, 指竞赛技能, 所以前面不应有冠词。a, c, d 中 play 前面分别用了不定冠词, 所以不对, 只有 b 正确。
16. a. dust 为物质名词, 故选 a。参见注 15。
17. b. 一日三餐名称前面不加冠词。a, c 在 breakfast 之前加了定冠词, 故不正确; in bed 习惯上不用冠词。所以 d 项 in the bed 也不正确, 只有 b 正确。
18. b. in prison (入狱) 习惯上不用冠词。故 d 错; 把某人投入监狱用 put sb. in prison 而不用 put sb. at prison, 所以 a, c 也错, 只有 b 正确。
19. c. go to church (上教堂) 是习惯用语不用冠词。故选 c。
20. a. 表示头衔和职务(如果这种职务只有一人担任)的名词前面常不用冠词; 人名前通常不加指示代词, 所以 b, c, d 均不正确, 只有 a 正确。
21. c. 某些运动项目, 如球类、棋、牌等名词前通常不加冠词, 而乐器名称前通常加定冠词, 综合两者考虑, 只有 c 正确。
22. a. 季节前一般不加冠词。b, d 在 summer 前用 the, 故不正确; 形容词最高级前应用定冠词, 而 c 项用了不定冠词, 故 c 也错。如果季节名词被一个限制性定语修饰, 或表示一段特定的时间, 它前面就得加定冠词, 特指 1974 年的夏天, 前面该用定冠词, 故选 a。
23. b. 不定冠词可以和名词一起来代表一类人或东西。secretary 是普通名词, 前面加不定冠词代表一类人。根据前后呼应, a, c, d 均不正确, 故选 b。
24. c. 不定冠词用在物质名词、抽象名词等不可数名词前, 含有“一种”、“一场”的意思, 故选 c。

译文: 茅台是中国的一种名酒。

25. b. 见注 20。

26. b. 见注 10。
27. d. air 和 water 为物质名词,故前不加冠词,只有 d 正确。
28. b. satellite 前加上不定冠词,表示类别;表示独一无二的东西前应用定冠词,故正确答案是 b。参见注 8 和 28。
29. c. weather 是不可数名词,前面不能用不定冠词,故 a, b 不对,go for a walk 为固定短语,故选 c。
30. a. news 为不可数名词,前面不能用 some 和 a 修饰,故 b, c 错。特指这个消息应加上定冠词,所以 a 正确。
31. a. 定冠词常用在介词短语中,代替与句中有关的所有格代词,指已提到过的人的身体或衣着的一部分。例如:He grabbed me by the arm. “the arm”指句中宾语“me”的身体的一部分。b, c, d 分别用了不定冠词和零冠词,所以不对,只有 a 正确。
32. a. dollar(美元)为单数可数名词,其前面需用不定冠词,dollar 第一个音为辅音,故用 a 而不用 an,所以 b 正确。
33. d. 抽象名词后面有限制性定语(特别是 of-结构)时,要用定冠词.science 是抽象名词,前面应用定冠词 the。a, b 项没有定冠词,故错。此题中 life 是“生物”的意思,为不可数名词,前面不加冠词。故 c 不对,应选 d。

2. 名词

练习与自测

1. There are many ____ in our middle school.
a. woman teachers b. women teachers
c. woman teacher d. women teacher
2. Both of my sisters are now married, so I have two ____.
a. brother-in-laws b. brothers-in-law
c. brothers-in-laws d. brother-in-law
3. The football team ____ baths now.
a. is having b. are having
c. has been d. have
4. Professor White wrote a ____ report yesterday.
a. two-thousand-words b. two-thousands-word
c. two-thousand-word d. two-thousands-words
5. He led ____ life before liberation.
a. a dogs' b. a life of dog's
c. a dog's d. dogs's
6. We are going to have ____ quiz.
a. a few minutes's b. a few minutes'
c. a few minute's d. a few minutes
7. Physics ____ one of the subjects that I study.
a. are b. is
c. shall be d. be
8. Every means ____ been tried since then.
a. are b. have
c. has d. is
9. The number of articles published on cancer ____ amazing.
a. are b. is
c. have been d. has been
10. "____ ten dollars a big sum to him?"
 "I suppose so."
a. Is b. Will be
c. Are d. Were
11. A number of cars ____ parked in front of my house.
a. is b. are

- c. was d. has
12. There ____ in his room.
a. are too many furnitures b. are too much furniture
c. are too much furnitures d. is too much furniture
13. "What does Mr. Williams do for a living?"
"He owns one of the best ____ in the city."
a. dress shop b. dresses shops
c. dresses shop d. dress shops
14. "Did Henry see Professor Carrel yesterday?"
"He did, and the professor gave him one of the best ____ I've ever heard."
a. piece of advice b. pieces of advices
c. piece of advices d. pieces of advice
15. She bought ____ apples.
a. three dozen of b. three dozens
c. three dozen d. three dozens of
16. "What do you want with fish?"
"I want ____."
a. two bowl of rice b. little rice
c. some rice d. a rice
17. I have to get ____ about the subject before I write the paper.
a. a few more informations b. a few more information
c. a little more information d. a little more informations
18. "The Arabian Nights" ____ full of interesting stories.
a. are b. were
c. is d. has
19. There are ____ on the table.
a. three strong cup of coffee b. three cups of strong coffee
c. strong three cups of coffee d. three strong cups of coffee
20. Because my scissors are dull, I'm going to buy a new ____.
a. one b. scissor
c. pair d. ones
21. She cut the cloth with ____ scissors.
a. a couple of b. a pair of c. two d. a
22. I am sorry to bother you, but could you give me ____?
a. tobacco b. some cigarette
c. a piece of cigarette d. a cigarette
23. Her close friend and fellow actress ____ always encouraging her to write a book on her own biography.

- a. is
c. were
- b. are
d. will
24. Although the town had been attacked by the storm several times, ____ was done.
a. a few damages
b. few damages
c. little damage
d. a little damage
25. the office staff ____ gathered to hear the president speak.
a. is
b. are
c. be
d. will
26. Mary was going to a wedding so she brushed ____ well.
a. her hair
b. her hairs
c. the hair
d. the hairs
27. "Where's my cap?"
"It's on the ____."
a. kitchen counter
b. kitchen's counter
c. counter of kitchen
d. counter of the kitchen
28. She broke a ____ while she was washing up.
a. glass wine
b. wine glass
c. glass for wine
d. glass of wine
29. They try to find what the difference between ____ cars is.
a. Tom and Ed's
b. Tom's and Ed's
c. Tom's and Ed
d. Toms' and Eds'
30. Small arms ____ often carried by the soldiers.
a. are
b. is
c. have
d. has
31. "How wide is the table?"
"It is ____."
a. three feet and one half foot
b. three and half feet
c. three and one half feet
d. three and one half foot
32. "Why is he stopping the car?"
"He says it will ____ to get out to stretch the leg."
a. do us good
b. be better of us
c. do us well
d. be fine of us
33. Please lend me ____ dollar.
a. a
b. an
c. any
d. a one
34. Fifty ____ not a long time.
a. years are
b. years is
c. year are
d. year is

答案与注释

1. b. 由 man 和 woman 构成的合成名词变为复数时,要将里面所含的成分全部都要变为复数。
2. b. 一般合成名词构成复数时,通常只将里面所包含的主体名词变为复数,其它不变。故选 b。
3. b. team 是集体名词。把集体名词看作一个整体时,谓语用单数;如果把它看作若干个体,谓语就用复数。此处 team 指“足球队员”,故用复数。
4. c. 数词和名词构成的复合形容词作定语时,名词应为单数,中间用连字符连接。故选 c。
5. c. 表示有生命的东西的名词所有格,在名词词尾加“'s。”
6. b. 时间、空间、距离、价格、重量等名词的所有格形式,可以用's 表示。如果名词是复数,在词尾已有-s,那么就只须再加“'”。
7. b. 以-s 结尾的科学名词,作为学科常看作单数,如 phonetics, physics, optics, politics 等。故选 b。
8. c. 有少数名词的词尾虽然带-s,但习惯上作为单数名词使用。如 means, summons, news, gallows(绞刑架)。句中 means 意为“方法、手段”。
9. b. number 前用了定冠词,意为“数量,数字”,看作单数,故选 b。
10. a. 句中 ten dollars 意为 a sum(一笔钱)用作单数,故选 a。
11. b. a number of 是定语,修饰主语 cars,故谓语选 are。
12. d. 许多名词,从汉语角度看是可数的,而英语却是不可数的,如 news, advice, furniture 等,要表示“一件”,“一个”概念,要加“a piece of”这类短语。故选 d。
13. d. dress shop(服装商店)是合成名词,复数加在主体词 shop 后面。
14. d. 见注 12。
15. c. 有些和数词连用的名词,如 thousand; dozen; score; hundred; million 等,表示复数时仍保持单数形式。故选 c。
16. c. rice 是不可数名词;“两碗饭”应是“two bowls of rice”所以 d, a 是错的。只有 c 正确。
17. c. information 是抽象名词。a few 修饰可数名词, a little 修饰不可数名词,故选 c。
18. c. 以 s 结尾的书刊名、国名、组织名通常看作单数。故选 c。
19. b. 不可数名词必须用一个计量词去表示它们的数量,复数加在量词上;strong 修饰 coffee 应放在 coffee 前面。只有 b 正确。
20. c. 英语中有些名词经常以复数形式出现,如 trousers, scissors, pants 等表示由两部分构成的东西,作主语时谓语动词用复数,它们也可用 a pair of 来修饰。one, ones 分别用来替代可数名词的单、复数,故选 c。
21. a. 见注 20。

22. d. “cigarette”是可数名词;“tobacco”是不可数名词,故选 d。
23. a. 虽然用 and 连接的两个单数名词作主语通常是复数,但如果这两个名词表示的是单一的概念(人或物)时,应视为单数,只有 a 正确。
24. c. damage 为抽象名词,不可数,不能用 few, a few 修饰。根据题意应选 c。
25. b. 此句中 staff 指“全体职员”,故谓语用复数,参见注 3。
26. a. hair 通常看作单数名词,表示总体。复数形式则表示若干根头发。根据题意应选 a。
27. a. 名词可修饰名词,此处是 kitchen 作定语修饰 counter, 故选 a。
28. b. 见注 27。
29. b. 这里应该用 Tom's and Ed's, 指他们各自的汽车。故选 b。
译文:他们想找出汤姆的汽车与埃德的汽车的差别。
30. a. 一部分名词,只有复数形式,没有单数形式,后面的谓语要用复数。如 goods (货物), papers (文件), greens (青菜), arms (武器)等。此句是被动语态,所以只有 a 正确。
31. c. “三尺半”应该说 three and a (one)half feet 或 three feet and a (one)half, 故选 c。
32. a. 此句中 good 是名词,意思是“好处”,故选 a。
33. a. 在汉语中有些词是可数的,但在英语中却是不可数的。英语中 dollar 可数, money 不可数,故选 a。
34. b. 复数名词或短语作一个单数概念时(如时、价格、度量等),谓语动词用单数,故选 b。