

大学英语四级词汇 与结构精析

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天津大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级词汇与结构精析 / 李洁, 申丽编. —天津:
天津大学出版社, 2001. 6(2002. 1 重印)

ISBN 7-5618-1455-0

I. 大… I. ①李…②申… II. ①英语-词汇-高等
学校-水平考试-自学参考资料②英语-语法结构-高
等学校-水平考试-自学参考资料 N. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 032173 号

出版发行 天津大学出版社

出版人 杨风和

地址 天津市卫津路 92 号天津大学内(邮编:300072)

电话 发行部:022-27403647 邮购部:022-27402742

印刷 天津市宝坻县第二印刷厂

经销 全国各地新华书店

开本 880mm×1230mm 1/32

印张 10.625

字数 315 千

版次 2001 年 6 月第 1 版

印次 2002 年 1 月第 2 次

印数 4001—7000

定价 15.50 元

前 言

本书是根据新大学英语教学大纲教学要求和大学英语四级考试对词汇与结构所要达到的要求编著的。词汇着重从同义词与近义词、同形异义词、异形异义词、介词、短语、动词短语、连词、固定搭配和常见词的一词多义等几个方面对词汇部分进行归纳与分析;结构部分则着重论述四级考题中常见结构如时态语态与主谓一致,虚拟语气,情态动词,非谓语动词,倒装结构,形容词、副词和比较结构,并列结构,从属结构,独立结构,强调结构,同位语结构和一些特殊结构。此外,为了帮助学生掌握上述内容,本书还附上 1988.6~2000.1 历年四级考试真题词汇与结构部分和练习。

本书词汇、结构和历年四级考试真题词汇与结构解析由李洁编写,练习部分由申丽编写。如有疏漏之处,望广大读者提出宝贵意见。

目 录

一、词汇	(1)
1. 同义词与近义词	(1)
2. 同形异义词与近形异义词	(42)
3. 异形异义词	(65)
4. 介词	(76)
5. 短语	(82)
6. 动词短语	(88)
7. 连词	(100)
8. 固定搭配	(102)
9. 常见词的一词多义	(107)
二、结构	(109)
1. 时态、语态与主谓一致	(109)
2. 虚拟语气	(111)
3. 情态动词	(116)
4. 非谓语动词	(118)
5. 倒装结构	(125)
6. 形容词、副词和比较结构	(127)
7. 并列结构	(127)
8. 从属结构	(127)
9. 独立结构	(128)
10. 强调结构	(130)
11. 同位语结构	(130)
12. 一些特殊结构	(131)
三、1988.6~2000.1 历年四级考试词汇与结构真题及解析	(136)
1. 1988.6	(136)
2. 1989.1	(141)

3.1990.1	(146)
4.1991.6	(151)
5.1992.6	(156)
6.1992.12	(161)
7.1993.6	(166)
8.1994.1	(172)
9.1995.1	(177)
10.1995.6	(182)
11.1996.1	(187)
12.1996.6	(193)
13.1997.1	(198)
14.1997.6	(203)
15.1998.1	(209)
16.1998.6	(214)
17.1999.1	(219)
18.1999.6	(224)
19.2000.1	(230)
四、练习与解析	(236)
1.练习1	(236)
2.练习2	(243)
3.练习3	(250)
4.练习4	(258)
5.练习5	(265)
6.练习6	(273)
7.练习7	(282)
8.练习8	(290)
9.练习9	(300)
10.练习10	(308)
11.练习11	(317)
12.练习12	(324)

一、词 汇

1. 同义词与近义词

pension: 养老金

account: 账户, 账目

allowance: 补贴, 津贴; 零花钱

donation: 捐款, 捐赠

grant: 拨款

例 1. The television station is supported by _____ from foundations and other sources.

A. pension

B. donations

C. accounts

D. allowance

(B)

例 2. Most people who travel in the course of their work are given travelling _____.

A. income

B. wages

C. allowance

D. pay

(C)

diverse: 不一样的, 多种多样的

distinctive: 区别性的, 鉴别性的; 有特色的, 与众不同的

distinct: 独特的; 明显的, 清楚的

distant: 远的, 稀疏的

例: People of _____ backgrounds now fly to distant places for pleasure, business or education.

A. diverse

B. distinctive

C. distinct

D. distant

(A)

combat: 竞争; 反抗

fight: 打仗; 吵架

challenge: 挑战

quarrel: 争吵

rival: 竞争

例: In the United States there are numerous federal, state and local programs aimed at _____ air pollution.

A. challenging

B. combatting

C. quarrelling

D. rivalling

(B)

achieve: 完成; 达到(目标; 实现)

accomplish: 完成(任务)

complete: 完成, 结束; 使圆满

finish: 完成; 用完, 耗尽

implement: 贯彻; 完成; 履行(契约, 诺言)

例: Computers will flourish because they enable us to _____ tasks that could never before have been undertaken.

A. accomplish

B. implement

C. complete

D. achieve

(A)

ribbon: 丝带

string: 细绳

cord: 绳

thread: 线

rope: 绳

例: The political future of the president is hanging by a _____.

A. rope

B. string

C. thread

D. ribbon

(C, hang by a thread “危在旦夕”)

specific: 特有的

special: 特别的

particular: 特别的; 讲究的

cautious: 特别的; 谨慎的

例: She's _____ about her food and there are some things she'll never touch.

A. special

B. specific

C. particular

D. cautious

(C)

unity: 统一, 一致, 整体; 团结

combination: 结合, 联合

network: 网络; 网状系统

connection: 连接, 联系; 关系

例: The largest system serving E-mail messengers is the Internet, a _____ of millions of computers linked worldwide.

A. unity

B. combination

C. network

D. connection

(C)

overwhelm: 压倒; 制服, 此词可指某物或某人被彻底地击溃或控制

affect: 影响; 感动

influence: 影响, 感化, 指通过劝说, 示范或行动等间接途径来引起
另外一个人行为或思想上的变化

dominate: 支配, 统治, 处于优势地位

conquer: 征服, 战胜

例 1. Although sports _____ the household, Joe drew the line when they interfered with family traditions and routine.

A. overwhelmed

B. affected

C. influenced

D. dominated

(D)

例 2. They still believe, as they did in the 1960s, that man must

_____ space in order to prove he is master of his surroundings.

- A. dominate B. control
C. conquer D. overwhelm

(C)

例 3. A major challenge in the stress-filled world of today is to learn how to cope with stress so that it doesn't become _____.

- A. dominating B. conquering
C. controlling D. overwhelming

(D)

rough: 表面不平的; 大致的; 简陋的

coarse: 粗糙的; 粗暴的, 粗俗的

rude: 粗鲁的

crude: 天然的, 未加工的

raw: 生的; 未加工的

例 1. By _____ computation, he estimated that the repairs on the house would cost him a thousand dollars.

- A. coarse B. rude
C. rough D. crude

(C)

例 2. We have had to raise our prices because of the increase in the cost of _____ materials.

- A. rough B. coarse
C. raw D. crude

(C)

例 3. We are always taught that it is _____ to interrupt one when he is talking.

- A. rude B. rough
C. coarse D. crude

(A)

common: 公共的, 共有的; 普通的

average: 平均的; 平常的

general: 一般的, 普通的; 全体的

ordinary: 普通的

normal: 正常的, 标准的

例 1. The _____ runner can run 2 miles in fifteen minutes.

A. common

B. normal

C. general

D. average

(D)

例 2. Free medical treatment in this country covers sickness of mind as well as _____ sicknesses.

A. normal

B. average

C. general

D. ordinary

(D)

artificial: 人工的

fake: 赝造的

invalid: 无效的

false: 假的, 不真实的

例: His _____ passport caused him a lot of trouble.

A. fake

B. false

C. artificial

D. invalid

(D)

jury: 陪审团

panel: 专门小组; 陪审员名单

council: 理事会

counsel: 评议

例: It has been announced that a _____ of distinguished authors will come and judge the literary competition.

A. jury

B. council

C. counsel

D. panel

(D)

decline: 婉言谢绝

refuse: 拒绝

reject: 拒绝, 抵制

object: 反对

例: The blind man _____ to be helped across the street.

A. refused

B. objected

C. declined

D. reject

(C)

short: 短的

transient: 短暂的

moment: 片刻的

instant: 即刻的

例: New Orleans is filled with _____ visitors during Mardi Gras.

A. short

B. moment

C. instant

D. transient

(D)

rise: 起来, 上升(不及物动词)

raise: 提高; 集资

arise: 出现(问题, 矛盾, 麻烦, 争端等)(不及物动词)

arouse: 唤醒; 激起

例 1. A completely new situation will _____ when the examination system comes into existence.

A. rise

B. raise

C. arise

D. arouse

(C)

例 2. Many difficulties have _____ as a result of the change over to a new type of fuel.

A. risen

B. raised

C. aroused

D. arisen

(D)

例 3. Last year the advertising rate _____ by 20 percent.

- A. raised B. aroused
C. arose D. rose

(D)

pursue: 追赶, 追踪; 追求

follow: 跟随; 领会; 信奉, 遵循

chase: 追逐; 寻觅

seek: 寻找; 探索, 搜索

例: No one needs to feel awkward in _____ his own customs.

- A. pursuing B. chasing
C. seeking D. following

(D)

apparent: 表面的

superficial:肤浅的

obvious: 显然的

transparent: 透明的

clear: 明确的; 清晰的

例 1. A friendship may be _____, casual, situational or deep and lasting.

- A. lasting B. obvious
C. superficial D. transparent

(C)

例 2. With a weather-worn face, Tom is _____ a very old man but in fact he is only fifty.

- A. apparently B. obviously
C. clearly D. transparently

(A)

例 3. She gave _____ directions about the way the rug should be cleaned.

- A. apparent B. clear

C. obvious

D. transparent

(B)

genuine: 真正的; 坦率的

actual: 实际的

valid: 有效的

real: 真的

例: The jeweler assured Mr. White that the stone was a _____ diamond and not an imitation.

A. real

B. genuine

C. valid

D. actual

(B)

identical: 同一的; 完全相等的

alike: 相像的

same: 同样的

uniform: 一样的, 相同的, 一致的

equivalent: 相等的

similar: 相似的, 类似的

例: Physics is _____ to the science which was called natural philosophy in history.

A. alike

B. equivalent

C. identical

D. uniform

(B)

persuade: 劝服, 说服 persuade sb to do sth

talk: 说服 talk sb into doing sth

convince: 使信服 convince sb of sth; convince sb that ...

induce: 引诱 induce sb to do sth

例: Sometimes it is very difficult for me to _____ him into believing what I say.

A. persuade

B. talk

C. convince

D. induce

(B)

vacant: 空缺的

hollow: 空心的

bare: 光秃的

empty: 空荡荡的

idle: 闲置的

blank: 空白的

例 1. Although they plant trees in this area every year, the tops of some hills are still _____.

A. blank

B. hollow

C. vacant

D. bare

(D)

例 2. Much of the equipment was lying _____ because of a lack of spare parts.

A. idle

B. hollow

C. bare

D. vacant

(A)

例 3. In this big company there are still some _____ positions for salesmen.

A. vacant

B. empty

C. blank

D. bare

(A)

bargain: 廉价货; 契约

deal: 交易

treaty: (国家之间) 条约

consult: 商酌

例: Some people would like to do shopping on Sundays since they expect to pick up wonderful _____ in the market.

A. treaty

B. deal

C. bargain

D. consult

(C)

tiny:微小的

minute:微小的;细致的(描述)

trivial:轻微的;琐碎的

primary:小的(小学)

minor:小的(手术);较次要的

insignificant:无关紧要的,无意义的

delicate:小的;精致的

subtle:微妙的;不可捉摸的

miniature:微型的

例 1. The results were _____ in comparison with the effort required to achieve them.

A. insignificant

B. tiny

C. minor

D. primary

(C)

例 2. Yesterday the _____ operation on his left eye failed.

A. delicate

B. small

C. tiny

D. minute

(A)

例 3. Linda didn't get a correct answer to one of the vocabulary questions in the exam because she neglected the _____ difference between those two words.

A. trivial

B. minor

C. subtle

D. delicate

(C)

例 4. The energy which the sun radiates goes in every direction, and only a _____ part of it falls on the earth.

A. minor

B. minute

C. miniature

D. little

(B)

preliminary: 初步的

previous: 以前的

original: 最初的; 原始的

primary: 基本的; 初级的

primitive: 原始的

例 1. The _____ estimate of gains in gross national product in this country indicated that recovery from recession was faster than anticipated.

A. preliminary

B. previous

C. original

D. primary

(A)

例 2. In _____ times men did not travel for pleasure but to find more favorable climate.

A. original

B. primary

C. preliminary

D. primitive

(D)

spot: 斑点; 污点; 地点

trace: 踪迹; 痕迹

point: 点

track: 航迹; 轨道; 跑道; 小径

clue: 线索

例: The tomato juice left a brown _____ on the front of my jacket.

A. spot

B. point

C. track

D. trace

(A)

invent: 发明

discover: 发现

create: 创造(抽象的)

find: 发现

innovate: 创新

