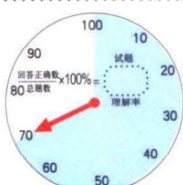
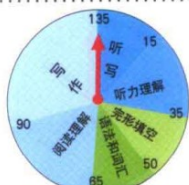


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2008英语专业4级考试 完形·语法·词汇

上海外国语大学四、八级考试命题研究组

轻松过关五步曲



详见封二

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主 编 陈冰
副主编 葛爽

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完形填空及语法与词汇是各种英语能力测试中的两种常规题型，所不同的是测试的重点和难度。就英语专业四级考试而言，随着我国英语教学水平的不断提高，近年来其试题难度呈逐步上升的趋势。自《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》在2004年进行修订后，专业四级完形填空、语法与词汇部分增加了试题的数量，而所占比重不变，这实际上也就是提高了考试难度。为了帮助考生适应新大纲的难度要求，熟悉新的命题趋势，我们在深入研究近几年真题的基础上编写了此书，希望给考生复习以切实的指导。本书的编写遵循了以下原则：

一、真题自测与模拟训练相结合

好的考试辅导专家历来都非常强调真题在备考过程中的作用，本书也不例外。我们将熟悉真题视为充分备考的第一步，在全书的编排上贯彻了先熟悉真题，后进行训练的思路。由于专业四级考试完形填空部分近几年在选文长度和试题数量上有较大的变化，使得各类考点的比例也发生了相应的变化，为了让考生了解到最新的考题难度及命题趋势，我们只选择了近七年的真题，供考生练习之用。而根据考试大纲最新要求，语法与词汇部分虽然试题量有所增加，但实际考查的语法项目和词汇范围与以前是一致的，因此我们选择了近十年的真题，考生可以通过针对性的训练来了解命题特点。

二、讲解系统条理，突出重点难点

完形填空、语法与词汇这两类试题虽然命题形式简单，但所涵盖的考查内容却很广泛，涉及到考生对词汇、语法知识及阅读等多方面知识的掌握。仅就语法一项而言，考生所需要掌握的内容就不是一本书所能详尽介绍完的。考生如何能在有限的时间内掌握所有必考的重点、难点呢？本书

所致力达到的目标就是，将这些芜杂的知识系统化、条理化，突出考试的所有重点、难点，将这些难点讲明、讲透，并辅以必要的练习，使考生通过训练巩固学习效果。例如：在完形部分，本书以解题思路和训练为重点；在语法部分，我们穷尽历年真题中所有的语法考点，并根据考点出现的频率，将各语法点分类进行或详或略的讲解；在词汇部分，我们从分析选项外在特征入手，将词汇题进行分类，并分别介绍其相应的解题思路。

三、命题高度仿真，涵盖所有考点

模拟训练是提高英语应试能力的必要途径。而训练的效果则取决于两个因素：1) 试题的量；2) 试题的质。本书题量充足，分别为考生提供了10篇完形填空练习题和20套语法与词汇模拟训练题。此外，本书力求所有试题难度与真题一致，考点按照真题比例进行设置，这样，考生做题的效果才能得到保证。

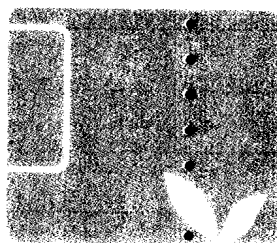
四、解析详略得当，疑团逐一破解

本书对所有试题都精心解析，尤其对干扰性大的选项更是做到说理充分，阐释明了。而对于虽很容易排除，但其中仍含有特别需要注意的知识点的选项，也尽量给以说明。考生通过做题，不仅能深化对知识点的把握，巩固所学，更重要的是掌握解题的思路，从而能在考试中举一反三。

祝愿本书的读者能胜利通过考试！



第一篇 完形填空



词汇	大纲规定 入学要求	认知词汇不少于2,000个;掌握1,200个左右的常用词和一定数量的习惯用语及固定搭配,并能在口、笔语中运用;认识740个左右的单词和一定数量的习惯用语及固定搭配,能根据上下文的提示理解其含义。
	大纲规定 二级要求	通过基础英语课、阅读课和其他途径认知词汇达4,000~5,000个(其中含中学已学2,000个),正确而熟练地使用其中的2,000~2,500个及其最基本的搭配。
	大纲规定 四级要求	通过基础英语课、阅读课和其他途径认知词汇5,500~6,500个(含第二级要求的4,000~5,000个),正确而熟练地运用其中的3,000~4,000个及其最基本的搭配。
	专四完形 相应的能力 要求及 考点	考生掌握的积极词汇量越大就越能够在信息缺失的情况下理解原文的意义。同时词汇题也是最常出现的题型,主要集中在词义的理解、同义词、同义词组的辨析。
阅读	大纲规定 入学要求	能以每分钟60个单词的速度阅读生词率不超过3%的人物传记、故事、科普短文等,理解正确率达到70%;能读懂简单的应用文;能掌握所读材料的主要内容和中心思想。
	大纲规定 二级要求	能阅读难度相当于 <i>Thirty-Nine Steeps</i> (缩写本)的浅显材料以及 <i>Reader's Digest</i> ,阅读速度为每分钟70~120个单词,理解中心大意,抓住主要情节或论点。
	大纲规定 四级要求	能读懂难度相当于美国 <i>Newsweek</i> 的国际新闻报道;能读懂难度相当于 <i>Sons and Lovers</i> 的文学原著。要求在理解的基础上抓住要点,并能运用正确观点评价思想内容。阅读速度为每分钟120~180个单词,理解准确率不低于70%。能在5分钟内速读1,000词左右、中等难度的文章,掌握文章的大意。
	专四完形 相应的能力 要求及 考点	由于信息的缺失,完形填空对考生的阅读能力提出了较高的要求,即要求其在最短的时间内把握文章大意以及语言情境。

第二节 考点透析

完形填空的短文体裁主要为议论、说明、描写或叙述,而由于考试时间有限,所选文章篇幅短小,近年来一般以说明文为主。在1996年以前,完形填空部分由15道或20道多项选择题构成,1996年至2004年期间则固定为15道多项选择题。2005年以后,又固定为20道多项选择题。

总结历年考题,我们可以将完形填空的20道多项选择题粗略分为四种题型:

一、词汇题

这是完形填空中出现最多的一种题型。四个答案选项或为近义词,或为非近义同类词。有时无无论填入哪一个选项,在语法上都对,在意义上也说得通。这就需要考生不仅要考虑各选项本身的形式、意义和功能,还要联系上下文来做出正确的选择。如2007年试题中的37、38、39题:

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) former English teachers were (41) still there, but Dr. Offutt supported me (42) throughout.

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

以38题为例,从前文内容可知,作者刚开始回学校工作时是Dr. Offutt的下属,而现在他当上了系主任,显然两者之间的关系发生了改变。shift意为“改变位置、方向或形式”,例如:Give me a hand to shift these chairs. 本句中两个人就从原来的作者是教员,Offutt是系主任,改为前者当了系主任,这是两者之间的调换,故用shift适合。alter意为“改变,变化”,通常指细微的改变,例如:Her face hadn't altered much over the years. 她的面孔那么多年来没有很大改变。本句中的变动很大,alter不符合语境。move是指“改变地点,位置”,例如:Please keep the doors closed while the train is moving. 此处主语为relationships,显然move不正确。

二、语法题

该题型指利用空白处与上下文可能发生的语法联系推断出正确的选项。
例如 2003 年的第 27 题:

During McDonald's early years French fries were made from scratch every day. Russet Burbank potatoes were (26) _____, cut into shoestrings, and fried in its kitchens. (27) _____ the chain expanded nationwide, in the mid-1960s, it sought to cut labour costs, reduce the number of suppliers, and (28) _____ that its fries tasted the same at every restaurant.

26. [A] scaled [B] stripped [C] peeled [D] sliced
27. [A] As [B] Due to [C] Owing to [D] With
28. [A] cause [B] ensure [C] enrich [D] enable

空白处后的 the chain expanded nationwide 是一个完整的句子,因此可以断定空白处应该填入一个连词,而 due to, owing to, with 都是介词,只有 as 可以充当连词,故 [A] 项正确。

三、习惯搭配题

该题型相对简单,考生只需根据自己已经掌握的固定词组和习惯搭配知识,便可以做出正确的选择。但近年来的考题出现了新动向,即给出一个词组或实义词,而将可以与其搭配的介词或副词作为考查对象。这个词组或实义词可以与不同的介词或副词搭配,但意义各不相同,此时就需要考生从上下文寻找线索,选出正确的选项。例如 2005 年的第 32 题:

But in general, and especially for the student or new wage earners, there are practical (32) _____ of cash and location on achieving that idea.

32. [A] deficiencies [B] weaknesses [C] insufficiencies [D] limitations

该题要求在空白处填入名词,并且该名词既可以与 cash 搭配又可以与 location 搭配,表示“在金钱和地方上都受到限制”或“既缺钱,又缺地方”。weakness 表示“弱点,缺点”,与原文意义不符,可以直接排除;deficiencies 意为“缺乏”,可以与 cash 搭配,表示“缺钱”,但是不能与 location 搭配,故排除;insufficiencies 表示“不足,失败”,可以与 cash 搭配,但也不可以与 location 搭配,故也应排除;而 limitations 表示“局限,限制”,可以与 cash、location 搭配,为正确答案。

四、语篇题

该题型要求考生掌握一些表示因果、并列、递进、转折、对比、解释、次序、例证、总结的衔接手段,能够从整体上把握文章的逻辑关系和衔接关系。考生做题时,一方面,要通过参照原句标点以及其他连词是否存在,来确定句子成分是否完整;另一方面,还要联系原句与上下文的逻辑关系。值得注意的是,在历年真题中,表示转折和让步关系的词是频率较高的出题点。例如 2007 年的第 46、47 题:

(46) _____ he had asked me to stay at DeMatha, I might have. (47) _____, he encouraged me to seize the opportunity.

46. [A] Even if [B] Although [C] If [D] When

47. [A] Naturally [B] Instead [C] Consequently [D] Still

46 题考查的是语意的衔接。句意为:如果他要我留在 DeMatha 高中,我就不走了。本句中使用了虚拟语气,显然表示与事实相反的假设,故用 if 引导的条件从句,表非真实条件。even if 和 although 引导让步状语从句,when 引导时间状语从句,不符合此处逻辑关系。47 题是对逻辑关系的考查。句意为:然而,他却鼓励我抓住这个新的机会。从本题前后内容可以看出,两部分之间存在转折关系,四个选项中只有 instead 表示对比,符合此处逻辑关系。[A] Naturally 意为“自然地”,为顺承关系;[C] Consequently 引出结果,这里非因果关系,排除。[D] Still 意为“仍然,还”,不符合语句逻辑关系,排除。

当然,正如我们在第一节中所指出的那样,完形填空测试的是学生运用英语的综合能力,因此在实际答题的过程中,很难说某一道题考查的就是单纯某一方面的知识,需要考生综合运用上面四种题型所介绍的答题技巧,有时甚至还需要用上考生本身对试题内容的背景知识的了解。

◎ 第三节 解题步骤与技巧 ◎

为了确保答案的正确性,完形填空的解答一般要经过“总、分、总”三个步骤。

第一步：“总”。

完形填空首先测试的是学生对语篇的理解能力。考生应用2~3分钟时间快速浏览全文,了解文章大意。文章第一段的第一句一般是保持完整的,考生往往可以通过该句推断该段或全文的主要大意。但通过对过去的完形填空题进行统计,我们发现近年来,特别是2000年以来,完形填空试题常常在第一句就留了空格,这说明试题的难度在逐年增加。

第一遍迅速浏览时并不需要急于答题,而是要找出并读懂文章的主题句,以及了解文章的体裁和题材,从整体上把握全文内容和结构框架。注意关系词、词组的出现,以及句与句、段与段之间的逻辑关系,以便了解作者的观点、态度、思路、文章展开的线索,以及文章的语言风格。特别注意反复出现的词语或表达,因为它们常常是文章描述的主要对象。

第二步：“分”。

用8~9分钟时间逐句精读短文,但是阅读时先不要看四个选项,做到通读与猜测并行。另外,不要拘泥于题目顺序,这一步解题过程可以针对不同情况分三轮解题,也就是好做的先做,不会的留到下一轮。

第一轮,对含义明显的词汇、固定搭配或习惯用法,常用句式等纯语言知识问题,可以边读边随时猜出答案,包括介词的用法,倒装句、虚拟语气等固定的句型或语法。以2007年的第43题为例:

He knew when to give me advice (43) _____ curriculum, texts and personnel, and when to let me (44) _____ my own course.

43. [A] for [B] at [C] over [D] about
44. [A] chart [B] head [C] describe [D] manage

43题句意为:他总是在适当的时候给我关于课程、课文和人员问题的建议,并总是适时让我自己制定自己的规划。Advice意为“建议”,后常跟on/about,意为“关于…的建议”,例如:There's lots of advice in the book on baby care.

第二轮,针对在通读过程中未能轻易猜出答案的题目。这类题目的解答往往建立在对语篇整体理解的基础上,利用上下文中文里行间的线索才能得出正确答案。同时,在无法通过自身所掌握的语法知识以及对语篇的理解做出正确选择的情况下,考生还应依据自己的生活常识、人文知识等作答。在这一轮答题的过程中,要善于利用各种解题技巧:

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?”

49. [A] as [B] for
[C] in [D] of
50. [A] broken up
[B] broken off
[C] broken away
[D] broken down

2005 年真题自测

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 to stay at home for a while until things (35) _____ financially. There are obvious (36) _____ of living at home—personal laundry is usually done (37) _____ along with the family wash; meals are provided and there will be a well-established circle of friends to (38) _____. And there is (39) _____ the responsibility for paying bills, rates, etc.

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
35. [A] improve [B] enhance
[C] develop [D] proceed
36. [A] concerns [B] issues
[C] advantages [D] problems
37. [A] still [B] always
[C] habitually [D] consequently
38. [A] call in [B] call over
[C] call upon [D] call out
39. [A] always [B] rarely
[C] little [D] sometimes

○ 2003 年真题自测 ○

During McDonald's early years French fries were made from scratch every day. Russet Burbank potatoes were (26) _____, cut into shoe-strings, and fried in its kitchens. (27) _____ the chain expanded nationwide, in the mid-1960s, it sought to cut labour costs, reduce the number of suppliers, and (28) _____ that its fries tasted the same at every restaurant. McDonald's began (29) _____ to frozen French fries in 1966—and few customers noticed the difference. (30) _____, the change had a profound effect on the nation's agriculture and diet. A familiar food had been transformed into a highly processed industrial (31) _____. McDonald's fries now come from huge manufacturing plants (32) _____ can process two million pounds of potatoes a day. The expansion (33) _____ McDonald's and the popularity of its low-cost, mass-produced fries changed the way Americans eat.

The taste of McDonald's French fries played a crucial role in the chain's success—fries are much more profitable than hamburgers—and was

26. [A] scaled
[B] stripped
[C] peeled
[D] sliced
27. [A] As [B] Due to
[C] Owing to [D] With
28. [A] ensue
[B] ensure
[C] enrich
[D] enable
29. [A] switching
[B] diverting
[C] modifying
[D] altering
30. [A] Still [B] Anyway
[C] Besides [D] Nevertheless
31. [A] brand
[B] stuff
[C] commodity
[D] produce
32. [A] this [B] that
[C] / [D] what
33. [A] into [B] from
[C] in [D] of

(34) _____ praised by customers, competitors, and even food critics. Their (35) _____ taste does not stem from the kind of potatoes that McDonald's (36) _____, the technology that processes them, or the restaurant equipment that fries them: other chains use Russet Burbank, their French fries from the (37) _____ large processing companies, and have similar (38) _____ in their restaurant kitchens. The taste of a French fry is (39) _____ determined by the cooking oil. For decades McDonald's cooked its French fries in a mixture of about 7 percent cottonseed oil and 93 percent beef fat. The mixture gave the fries their unique (40) _____.

34. [A] long [B] only
[C] first [D] lonely
35. [A] distinctive [B] distinct
[C] distinguished [D] distinguishable
36. [A] possesses [B] buys
[C] acquires [D] grows
37. [A] exact [B] identical
[C] same [D] alike
38. [A] works [B] pots
[C] boilers [D] fryers
39. [A] adequately [B] massively
[C] plentifully [D] largely
40. [A] flavour [B] fragrance
[C] smell [D] perfume

2002 年真题自测

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 (26) _____ a very simple affair in the beginning. (27) _____, when we observe the language behaviour of (28) _____ we regard as primitive cultures, we find it (29) _____ complicated. It was believed that an Eskimo must have the tip of his

26. [A] must be
[B] must have been
[C] ought to be
[D] should be
27. [A] However [B] Therefore
[C] Probably [D] Undoubtedly
28. [A] whose [B] that
[C] which [D] what
29. [A] conspicuously [B] usually
[C] surprisingly [D] sufficiently

○ 2001 年真题自测 ○

The translator must have an excellent, up-to-date knowledge of his source languages, full facility in the handling of his target language, which will be his mother tongue or language of habitual (26) _____ and a knowledge and understanding of the latest subject-matter in his field of specialization. This is, as it were, his professional equipment. (27) _____ this, it is desirable that he should have an inquiring mind, wide interests, a good memory and the ability to grasp quickly the basic principles of new developments. He should be willing to work (28) _____ his own, often at high speeds, but should be humble enough to consult others (29) _____ his own knowledge not always prove adequate to the task in hand. He should be able to type fairly quickly and accurately and, if he is working mainly for publication, should have more than a nodding (30) _____ with printing techniques and proof-reading. If he is working basically as an information translator, let us say, for an industrial firm, he should have the flexibility of mind to enable him to (31) _____ rapidly from one source

26. [A] application
[B] use
[C] utility
[D] usage
27. [A] More than
[B] Except for
[C] Because of
[D] In addition to
28. [A] of [B] by
[C] for [D] on
29. [A] should [B] when
[C] because [D] if
30. [A] familiarity
[B] acquaintance
[C] knowledge
[D] skill
31. [A] change
[B] transform
[C] turn
[D] switch

language to another, as well as from one subject-matter to another, since this ability is frequently (32) _____ of him in such work. Bearing in mind the nature of the translator's work, i. e. the processing of the written word, it is, strictly speaking, (33) _____ that he should be able to speak the language he is dealing with. If he does speak them, it is an advantage (34) _____ a hindrance, but this skill is in many ways a luxury that he can (35) _____ with. It is, (36) _____, desirable that he should have an approximate idea about the pronunciation of his source languages even if this is restricted to (37) _____ how proper names and place names are pronounced. The same (38) _____ to an ability to write his source languages. If he can, well and good; if he cannot, it does not (39) _____. There are many other skills and (40) _____ that are desirable in a translator.

32. [A] lacked [B] required
[C] faced [D] confronted
33. [A] essential
[B] unnecessary
[C] advantageous
[D] useless
34. [A] over [B] despite
[C] rather than [D] instead
35. [A] deal [B] concern
[C] work [D] do away
36. [A] however
[B] accordingly
[C] consequently
[D] thus
37. [A] knowing
[B] having known
[C] know
[D] have known
38. [A] refers [B] comes
[C] applies [D] amounts
39. [A] matter [B] mind
[C] harm [D] work
40. [A] characteristics [B] qualities
[C] distinctions [D] features

○ 2000 年真题自测 ○

The difference between a liquid and a gas is obvious (26) _____ the conditions of temperature and pressure commonly found at the surface of the Earth. A liquid can be kept in an

26. [A] in [B] on
[C] under [D] beyond

open container and (27) _____ it to the level of a free surface. A gas forms no free surface but (28) _____ to diffuse throughout the space available; it must (29) _____ be kept in a closed container, as (30) _____ a planet's atmosphere. The distinction was a prominent feature of early theories (31) _____ the phases of matter. In the nineteenth century, for example, one theory maintained that a liquid could be "dissolved" in a vapor without losing its identity, and another theory held that the two phases are (32) _____ different kinds of molecules (分子). The theories now prevailing (33) _____ a quite different approach by emphasizing what liquids and gases have in common. They are both forms of matter that have no permanent structure, and they both flow easily. They are fluids.

The (34) _____ similarity of liquids and gases becomes clearly apparent when the temperature and pressure are raised somewhat. (35) _____ a closed container partially filled with a liquid is heated. The liquid expands or (36) _____, becomes less dense; some of it evaporates. (37) _____, the vapor above the liquid surface becomes denser as the evaporated molecules are

27. [A] fills [B] be filled
[C] filling [D] to fill
28. [A] intends [B] tends
[C] inclines [D] contends
29. [A] however [B] nevertheless
[C] so [D] therefore
30. [A] in the event of
[B] in the case of
[C] with a view to
[D] with reference to
31. [A] having described
[B] described
[C] describing
[D] to have described
32. [A] made up of
[B] consisted of
[C] constituted of
[D] made from
33. [A] apply [B] adapt
[C] take [D] conduct
34. [A] elementary [B] crucial
[C] rudimentary [D] fundamental
35. [A] Suppose
[B] To suppose
[C] Being supposed
[D] Supposed
36. [A] in a word
[B] in the meantime
[C] in other words
[D] in that case
37. [A] Similarly [B] In contrast
[C] Furthermore [D] Instead