

● 典型试题解析 语法要点归纳

# 大学英语四、六级考试 词汇与结构

主编 崔校平 肖德林  
朱鸿雁 谢 萍

石油工业出版社出版

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# 前 言

为了帮助大学生顺利地通过四、六英语考试,并取得满意的成绩,我们编写了《大学英语词汇与结构解析》一书。(以下简称《解析》)

《解析》一书在对若干份试题的命题规律进行统计分析和精心研究、归类的基础上,选取英语语法、用法的重、难点进行精解。力求使读者对大学英语语法的重点和疑难点有一个全面、清楚的了解,最终达到触类旁通,牢固记忆的效果。

《解析》一书所选题目形式多样、典型,语言生动、有趣,与同类书集相比,它具有以下几个特点:①每个题目本身就是个很好的句型 ②涉及面广、句型各异、体裁多样、词汇丰富,是通往熟练阅读的必由之路,集重点词汇与语法的重、难点为一体,能帮助学生打下一个坚实的语言基础。③每个题目都附有答案和详细的解析,便于学生自学使用,无师自通,解除疑惑,是广大英语爱好者的良师益友。

在该书的编写过程中广泛参阅了近几年来国内外出版的多种语法书籍及习题集。由于参考书繁多,而且有些材料来自多年来所做的笔记,因此就不一一呈列了,作者在此一并致谢。

此外,本书由外语系主任卢福林教授审阅,并提出了许多宝贵意见。在此表示衷心地感谢。

由于时间仓促,水平所限,难免挂一漏万,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

1998.11

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TEST ONE

1. The tables \_\_\_\_\_ nicely for John's room.  
[A] come [B] do  
[C] suit [D] agree
2. "I saw Ann in the library yesterday."  
"You \_\_\_\_\_ her; she is still abroad."  
[A] must not see [B] mustn't have seen  
[C] could not see [D] can't have seen
3. Radio \_\_\_\_\_ told us that the ship was sinking.  
[A] message [B] messages  
[C] messenger [D] messengers
4. \_\_\_\_\_ have I met him recently.  
[A] Once [B] Seldom  
[C] Sometimes [D] Certainly
5. I'm quite disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ the result of the experiment.  
[A] for [B] over  
[C] on [D] in
6. Dehydrated food(脱水食品) doesn't spoil, \_\_\_\_\_ desirable for long-term storage.  
[A] so it is [B] so as to  
[C] which makes it [D] which is
7. \_\_\_\_\_ of the grassland dwellers of the North American Continent is the antelope, or pronghorn(叉角羚).  
[A] The typical [B] Typical  
[C] A typical [D] Typicals
8. Shakespeare is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] a well-known but who is not a widely read poet  
[B] a well-known but not read widely  
[C] well-known but a poet who isn't read widely  
[D] a well-known poet but who is not read widely
9. He's the man \_\_\_\_\_ I supposed was capable of doing such a thing.

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- [A] of whom                      [B] who  
[C] whom                         [D] to whom
10. Dorothy went to work quietly, \_\_\_\_\_ to work as hard as she could.  
[A] her mind being made up  
[B] with her mind made up  
[C] with her mind making up  
[D] her mind making up
11. A survey has shown that Americans believe Kansas, \_\_\_\_\_ Alaska, is less visited by foreign tourists than any other states of the Union.  
[A] like                              [B] unlike  
[C] likely                           [D] unlikely
12. The doctor told him an ambulance(救护车) \_\_\_\_\_ in five minutes.  
[A] was to arrive                      [B] would be arriving  
[C] will arrive                         [D] would have arrived
13. He admires Mrs. Brown, \_\_\_\_\_ I find strange.  
[A] who                                [B] when  
[C] which                               [D] what
14. I hope that by posting the letter now at midday, I shall ensure \_\_\_\_\_ it before weekend.  
[A] you receive                        [B] your reading  
[C] you have received                [D] you received
15. It is a difficult problem, but we must find the answer \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] by one way or other  
[B] anyhow or other  
[C] somehow or other  
[D] anyway or other
16. There were no blue shirts on display, so the assistant went to see if they had any in \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] stock                                [B] store  
[C] provision                           [D] supply
17. He insisted that the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ at some other time.  
[A] should hold                        [B] be held  
[C] will be held                        [D] hold



## 大学英语词汇与结构解析

18. We can not possibly foresee the mass markets of the future, \_\_\_\_\_ the economists of 1930s.  
[A] no more than [B] not any more than  
[C] any more than [D] no more... than
19. If you \_\_\_\_\_ over there for a moment, I'll tell Mr. Lee you've arrived.  
[A] wait [B] are waiting  
[C] will be waiting [D] will wait
20. Every member of the club should stick \_\_\_\_\_ its rules and regulations.  
[A] by [B] on  
[C] at [D] for
21. He has been working too hard and he's \_\_\_\_\_. He needs a rest.  
[A] broken apart [B] broken up  
[C] run down [D] run over
22. Please remind me \_\_\_\_\_ some eggs tomorrow morning.  
[A] buy [B] of buying  
[C] to buy [D] for buying
23. Georgia \_\_\_\_\_ that she was sick so that she wouldn't have to go to school.  
[A] was believed [B] made believe  
[C] believe it [D] made it believe
24. Surely there isn't a mother \_\_\_\_\_ faces this problem.  
[A] but [B] who  
[C] which [D] except
25. He operates the machine-tool skillfully. He is \_\_\_\_\_ the advanced worker in the factory.  
[A] no other than [B] none other than  
[C] no better than [D] no less than
26. How many of you are \_\_\_\_\_ such a proposal?  
[A] for [B] in  
[C] with [D] on
27. \_\_\_\_\_, I must do another experiment.  
[A] It be ever so late [B] It is ever so late  
[C] So late it be ever [D] Be it ever so late
28. The Indians have inhabited \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time.

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- [A] America [B] in America  
[C] with America [D] on America
29. There is always a possibility that the infection will return, but so far there \_\_\_\_\_ been no signs of trouble.  
[A] has [B] have  
[C] are [D] had
30. Why are all of the \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
[A] mailboxes painting grey  
[B] mailboxes grey painting  
[C] mailboxes grey painted  
[D] mailboxes painted grey
31. There are four factories in our institution, \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] with each have over 100 workers  
[B] each having over 100 workers  
[C] which there are over 100 workers  
[D] that there are over 100 workers
32. Copper conducts electricity; \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] so does it [B] so it does  
[C] so is it [D] so it is
33. He looked rather untidy as there were two buttons \_\_\_\_\_ from his coat.  
[A] losing [B] off  
[C] away [D] missing
34. How long did it take you to realize that he was dishonest?  
I \_\_\_\_\_ from the start.  
[A] saw him through [B] saw through him  
[C] see him through [D] see through him
35. The need for more teachers of science and mathematics shows no sign of \_\_\_\_\_ in the near future.  
[A] decreasing [B] continuing  
[C] occurring [D] responding
36. Stone does not \_\_\_\_\_, and so the tools of long ago have remained.  
[A] rot [B] decay  
[C] decompose [D] break

## 大学英语词汇与结构解析

37. I cannot give you an answer yet. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ more time to consider my decision.  
[A] rather [B] fairly  
[C] quite [D] very
38. There is a space beyond the object \_\_\_\_\_ the light rays cannot reach directly.  
[A] as [B] because  
[C] that [D] if
39. Some useful ideas were suggested while the committee was \_\_\_\_\_ school's programme for the coming year.  
[A] arguing about [B] quarrelling about  
[C] discussing [D] having a debate on
40. We don't doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he can do a good job of it.  
[A] but [B] if  
[C] whether [D] what
41. Will you please lend me the novel when you \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
[A] will finish [B] have finished  
[C] will have finished [D] finishing
42. Is there anything you want from town? I am going to get \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] those letters mailed [B] mailed letters  
[C] to mail those letters [D] those letters mail
43. James has just arrived, but I didn't know he \_\_\_\_\_ until yesterday.  
[A] will come [B] was coming  
[C] had been coming [D] comes
44. Five minutes earlier, \_\_\_\_\_ we could have caught the last train:  
[A] or [B] but  
[C] and [D] so
45. Please write in ink, and don't forget to write \_\_\_\_\_ every other line.  
[A] at [B] from  
[C] between [D] on
46. The storm delayed \_\_\_\_\_ Yokohama Harbor.  
[A] the ship's leaving [B] the leaving ship  
[C] the ship leave [D] the ship to leave

47. The picture \_\_\_\_\_ has a house and flowers is the one I like best.

[A] who

[B] which

[C] where

[D] whose

48. John ordered \_\_\_\_\_ for the laboratory.

[A] two equipments

[B] two pieces of equipments

[C] two pieces of equipment

[D] two equipment pieces

49. She works very \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] hurry

[B] quiet

[C] fast

[D] hardly

50. Today's lesson is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult, but I can understand it.

[A] very

[B] too

[C] much

[D] the

## TEST ONE

### 练习答案与解析

1. [B] 短语“do for”意为“适应于…；对…有效；够…用”。
2. [D] “cannot + 不定式完成式”表示对过去某事的推断，意为“不会”，“不可能”等。“must + 不定式完成式”表示对过去事情的推断或推测，是一种语气很强的推断，意为“准是”，“一定是…”，一般不用否定式。
3. [B] messenger 送信人；message 口信，信息（可数名词），由于 Radio 前没有不定冠词 a，故选 B。
4. [D] 当 certainly 位于句首时表示强调，通常引起倒装；seldom 不用于完成时。
5. [D] 短语“be disappointed in a person/thing”意为“对某人或某事失望”，此外，后面还可以跟介词 about, at, of, with，意思相同。如：be disappointed of one's purpose/hopes 目的（希望）落空；I'm disappointed with you. 我对你感到失望。/Are you disappointed about/at losing the race? 这些比赛失败了，你感到失望吗？
6. [A] 之所以选择 A 是因为句内前后两部分逻辑上是因果关系，it 代替 dehydrated food。
7. [B] 短语“be typical of”意为“是…特点”，“是…的代表或象征”。在该句中，typical 短语放在句首引起倒装，表示强调。
8. [A] 此句中表语的中心词是 poet，but 是连词，连接前后两个部分都做定语修饰中心词 poet。而且 widely 等副词应放在过去分词的前面。
9. [B] 句中的“I suppose”是插入语，who 在从句中做主语引导定语从句修饰 the man。
10. [B] “with + 名词（或代词宾格）+ 分词、形容词、不定式、名词、副词或介词短语”结构的作用和独立结构相同，做状语。该句中的“with 结构”表示补充说明；选择项 A 属独立结构，但“make up”属非延续动词，不可用进行时态。
11. [A] 由“than any other states of the Union”判断用 like。该句的大意是：调查表明美国人认为堪萨斯像阿拉斯加一样比其他任何州接纳的外地游客都少。

12. [A] “be + 动词不定式”表达的是打算好的或要马上发生的动作。选择项 B 则强调将来正在进行的动作而不是陈述事实。
13. [C] which 代替前面整个句子(在从句中做宾语), 引导一个非限定性定语从句。
14. [A] ensure ①“使一定得到”, 常用句型为: ensure sb. sth. 或 ensure sth. to sb.。例如: This medicine will ensure you a good night's sleep. ②“保证”, “保证有”, 常用句型为: ensure + that 从句。例如, I tried to ensure that everybody understood the instructions. I can ensure that you'll be there in time. 另外, ensure 常跟介词 against 和 from 搭配, 意为“保护”, “使安全”。
15. [C] 短语“somehow or other”意为“设法”, “以种种方法”, “不管怎样”。
16. [A] 该题中的四个选择项皆可“贮存”, “贮备”之义, 且都可与介词 in 搭配: in stock 有货, 现货; in store 准备着, 贮藏着; in short supply 供给不足; a dealer in provisions 食品商。根据题意, 应选择 A)。
17. [B] insist 作“坚持”, “要”, “一定要”解时, 可以是及物动词, 也可以是不及物动词, 跟从句时, 谓语要用虚拟语气(should + 动词原形, 或省略 should)。
18. [C] not...any more than = no more...than, 意为“与...一样不”; not any more than = no more than “只不过是, 仅仅”
19. [D] will 可以用于条件句, 表示愿望, 可译为“愿意”, “肯”等。通常条件句中用一般现在时代替将来时。
20. [A] stick by 意为“忠于, 遵守”; stick at 意为“坚持干...”, “努力干”。
21. [C] break apart 意为“使分裂开”; break up 意为“打碎, 分裂”; run down 意为“身体衰弱”; run over 溢出; 浏览。
22. [C] “remind”有两个常用句型: remind...of...使某人想起...(动作已经发生); remind...to do...提醒某人去做...(动作还未发生)。该句的意思是: 提醒我明天早上买鸡蛋。
23. [B] 短语“make believe”意为“假装”。
24. [A] but 做关系代词时, 用在某些否定结构后, 意思为: that...not...或 who...not...。该句的大意为: 的确, 没有一位母亲不面临这一问题的。如: There are very few but admire his talents. 几乎人

人都羡慕他的才华。/There is not one of us but wishes to help you.  
我们都期望能够帮助你。/There is no rule but has exceptions. 凡  
规则都有例外。

- 25.【B】 短语“none other than = none other but”意为“正是…”，“恰恰是…”，比 no other than(正是,仅是)语气更强。
- 26.【A】 短语“be for”意为“赞成”，“主张”。
- 27.【D】 “Be it ever so late”用词序手段表示让步的从句,属于全部倒装。  
例如: All magnets behave the same, be they large or small. 该句的大意为: 尽管时间很晚了, 我必须再做一项实验。
- 28.【A】 inhabit 是个及物动词, 作“居住”, “栖息”解。例如: inhabit a city 住在某城市。
- 29.【B】 该句之所以用 have, 是因为主语 signs 是复数。
- 30.【D】 该句测试的是形容词 grey 的位置, grey 在句中做主语补足语, 补充说明 mailboxes, 而不是做状语修饰 painted。
- 31.【B】 独立主格表示补充说明。
- 32.【B】 通常, 分句以 so, nor, neither, no more 开头时, 主谓语要倒装。  
例如: Wood can not conduct electricity, nor can glass. 但如果第二个分句只是重复前句意思, 用以加强语气, 则 so 后的主、谓语不倒装。
- 33.【D】 missing 是形容词, 意为“失去的, 不见了”, 表达的是状态。而 losing 意为“丢失”, 表达的是动作。例如: There is a page missing. 这本书缺了一页。
- 34.【B】 see through “看透, 识破”, see... through “将... 进行到底”。
- 35.【A】 decreasing (下降, 减少) 最合题意。
- 36.【B】 decay 意指由自然的过程而渐渐“变坏, 变弱”, “腐烂”; rot “腐烂”, 侧重彻底变质毁坏; decompose 较 decay 更正式, 着重于物体内部组成分解腐烂的过程。
- 37.【A】 rather “相当”, “颇”, 可与 too 及比较级连用; fairly “相当”, “还算”, 含义轻; 多用于修饰表示褒义的形容词或副词; quite 比 fairly 的含义稍强。
- 38.【C】 that 引导一个定语从句修饰 object, that 在从句中做宾语。
- 39.【C】 从意义上来判断, 该委员会是在讨论来年的计划, 而不是在争吵。

## 通往熟练阅读的必由之路

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- 40.【A】but 用于“否定词 + doubt, deny, question 等词”之后无实义,相当于连词 that。
- 41.【B】现在完成时常用在条件句或时间状语从句代替将来完成时。
- 42.【A】get 在该句中为实义动词,“get those letters mailed”中的 mailed 是过去分词做宾语补足语,表示邮寄的动作由他人完成。
- 43.【B】过去进行时代替过去将来时。
- 44.【C】这是 and 的习惯用法。five minutes earlier 是 if we had come five minutes earlier 的省略。用 and 时,一般只突出原来的从句里的重要部分,如: Ask him again, and he will tell you. (= If you ask him again, he will tell you.)
- 45.【D】every other line 意为“每隔一行”。
- 46.【A】delay 后接动名词,常含有“责怪”的意味。
- 47.【B】which 引导定语从句修饰 the picture,在从句中做主语。
- 48.【C】equipment 是不可数名词。
- 49.【C】该句需要填写一个副词,hardly 意思不对,故选 C。
- 50.【A】very 修饰形容词,不能直接修饰动词; much 常修饰比较级,过去分词,也可修饰动词。



TEST TWO

1. "I don't like to talk to Mr. Davis."  
"He speaks \_\_\_\_\_, doesn't he?"  
[A] more fast [B] too much fast  
[C] fastly [D] fast
2. My wife has three brothers, all \_\_\_\_\_ than she. \_\_\_\_\_ George, is an officer.  
[A] elder...The eldest [B] older...The  
[C] elder...The old one [D] older...The eldest
3. Staying in a hotel costs \_\_\_\_\_ renting a room in a dormitory for a week.  
[A] twice more than [B] twice as much as  
[C] as much two as [D] as much as twice
4. One tenth of \_\_\_\_\_ thousand is \_\_\_\_\_ hundred.  
[A] an...a [B] a...an  
[C] a...a [D] one...one
5. I can't find my dictionary. I wonder whether Mary \_\_\_\_\_ it now.  
[A] have [B] has  
[C] is having [D] had
6. In the advanced course students must take objective tests at monthly \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] length [B] distance  
[C] intervals [D] gaps
7. We must \_\_\_\_\_ some mention of his brave action.  
[A] make [B] have  
[C] say [D] speak
8. In order to be a good scientist \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] mathematics is urgent  
[B] one should have the mathematics  
[C] one must understand mathematics  
[D] mathematics is important to be understand
9. Neither Bill nor his parents \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
[A] is [B] are