

# 大学英语 四级 应考教程

赵成华 编著

● 河南教育出版社

# 大学英语四级应考教程

A COURSE FOR PREPARING  
COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST—BAND FOUR

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## 内容简介

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求，为参加国家英语四级考试的大学本科生编写的。内容分语法、词汇、综合填空、阅读理解、听力理解、写作和模拟试题七大部分。编者结合英语四级考试中存在的问题，以典型例子介绍了四级考试各类题型的要求和解题方法。每部分配有习题，书末附有习题答案及部分题的注释。

本书重点突出，针对性强，题材广泛，语言规范，可用作大学教材，也可供报考硕士研究生和参加TOEFL考试的考生以及英语自学者参考。

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# 前 言

## (Preface)

1985年我国公布的《大学英语教学大纲》(理工科),明确指出了大学英语教学的目的:“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听和译的能力和初步的写和说的能力,能以英语为工具,获取专业所需的信息”。这就对大学英语教学提出了更高的要求,使大学英语教学进入了一个新阶段。1987年又公布了《大学英语四级考试大纲》及样题,从此每年举行两次四级全国统考。为了提高学生的读、写、听及语法、词汇的运用能力,为了使生熟悉各类题型的解题方法,提高应试能力,根据大纲的要求,结合教学实际,编写了此教程,供在校的本科学生使用。也可供报考硕士研究生和参加TOEFL考试的考生及英语自学者参考。

全书共分:语法结构、词汇、阅读理解、综合填空、写作和听力理解及模拟试题七部分。根据教学大纲和考试大纲,分别叙述了各类试题的题型和特点,以具体例子介绍了各类题型的解题方法。重点突出,针对性强。如语法结构部分,从大纲语法结构表的47个项目中归纳了十个重点,着重讲述了学生感到困难之处。每部分都配有练习题,并附有练习答案和部分题的注释。

解放军电子技术学院外语教研室王德福同志在编写过程中对此书提出了不少宝贵意见,特表示衷心的感谢。在编写时参考了国内外有关英语著作及试题集,特对作者表示感谢。

由于水平有限,再加之时间紧迫,难免有错误和不妥之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者  
1989年元月

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## 第一部分 語法结构

### 第一章 主语和谓语动词的一致性

句子的谓语动词在人称、数的概念上必须与主语一致。这个问题涉及面广，一定不要受汉语习惯的影响，有的主语从汉语的角度看是复数，但在英语中却当作单数。在英语中有的主语究竟看作单数还是复数要取决于说话人强调什么，因此主谓一致问题十分重要。

主语和谓语的一致性，大致要遵循三条原则。

**A、形式一致的原则：**即根据主语的语法形式来决定谓语的单复数。

一、单数名词前有each, every, no修饰并由and连接的并列主语；用many a, more than one修饰的主语，谓语仍用单数形式。例如：

1. Each boy student and each girl student is asked to take part in school activities.
2. No teacher and no student is present.
3. Many a worker and many a peasant has seen the UFOs.
4. Every man and every woman attends the meeting.
5. More than one case has been noted.

二、主语后跟有as well as, as much as, rather than, with, along with, together with, including, accompa-



nied by, except, but, no less than (和……一样), besides, in addition to等词, 谓语动词的数应与前面的主语一致。 例如:

1. **My friends no less than I are** glad to see you.
2. **I as well as you am** a student.
3. **Nobody but Mary and John was** there.
4. **The guest of honor, along with his wife and two sons, was seated** at the first table.
5. **Joan, rather than her roommates, is** to blame.
6. **His parents, as well as he, are** very kind to me.
7. **John, as much as his brothers, was** responsible for the loss.

但, 在口语中有时可以根据意义一致或就近的原则。例如:

**No one except his parents were** with him.

三、one, each, either, neither, “one of + 复数名词”及every, some, any, no与thing, body, one构成的代词作主语, 谓语动词用单数。例如:

1. **Either of the plans is** equally dangerous.
2. **Neither of my friends has** come yet.
3. **One of our English teachers is** absent today.
4. **One has** to do one's best.
5. **Everybody was** glad to see Martin back.

either, neither作主语, 后面的谓语动词多用单数形式, 如果其后有复数名词, 有时也可跟复数形式。如:

**Neither of us are** much good.

**Are either of the boys** ready?

在“one of + 复数名词 + who (that, which) 引导的定语从句”中, 关系代词的先行词是复数名词, 因而定语从句的谓语

动词用复数形式。如果one前有the, the only等修饰语, 先行词是one, 定语从句的谓语动词用单数形式。但在非正式文体中, 并不严格遵守此规则。例如:

1. He is **the only one** of the students who is willing to go to Tibet.
2. He is **one of the students** who are willing to go to Tibet.
3. This is **the one** of the books on the subject that has ever been written in English.

四、动名词, 动词不定式, 主语从句作主语, 谓语用单数。

例如:

1. **Reviewing lessons every day** is of much help.
2. **To push an object through a distance** is to do work.
3. **How the plan is to be carried out** still needs to be discussed.

当主语为并列结构时, 要从含义上来决定谓语动词的单复数形式。例如:

1. **What I say and think** are no business of yours.  
我说什么和想什么你都管不着。
2. **Weeping and Wailing** does nothing towards solving the problem.  
嚎啕大哭无济于解决这个问题。

五、引导定语从句的关系代词作主语时, 定语从句的谓语动词应与主句中先行词的人称和数一致。如:

1. Solar energy is the result of **reactions that take place** within the sun.
2. I, who **am** your colleague, will share the work

with you.

3. The student who is designing an automatic machine is our monitor.

#### B、内容一致的原则:

此条原则不是根据语法形式来决定主谓语的一致关系,而是根据主语所表达的内在涵义来决定的。因此要很好理解其意思。

一、两个或更多的单数名词由and连接作主语,一般谓语动词用复数形式。但是,如果意指同一个人,同一事物或概念时,谓语动词用单数形式。如:

1. Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy.

早睡早起使人健康。

2. Whisky and soda is always my favorite drink.

苏打威士忌是我喜欢的饮料。

3. Our aim and end (= purpose) is to dedicate our lives to the struggle for communism.

我们的目的是要为共产主义奋斗终生。

如果各并列主语前都有冠词,谓语动词用复数形式;如果只在第一个前有冠词,则意指同一个人或同一事物,谓语用单数形式。比较:

4. The secretary and director is not here.

书记兼厂长不在这里。

5. The secretary and the director are not here.

书记和厂长都不在这里。

二、表示时间、重量、长度、价格、数字,以及国家、单位和书报名称等的复数形式名词作主语时,虽为复数,都看作一个整体,谓语动词用单数形式。例如:

1. Three hours is enough for us.

2. Ten miles seems like a long walk to me.

3. Five times three makes fifteen.

4. Arabian Nights (《天方夜谈》) is full of interesting stories.

三、以all, most, more, some, any, none, half, the rest, the remainder 等不定代词作主语时, 多半指复数名词, 也可指单数名词。如果从单数概念出发, 谓语动词就用单数形式。反之, 谓语则用复数形式。例如:

1. All that can be done has been done.

比较: All were pale and had dark rings under their eyes.

2. Any is good enough for me.

比较: Any are at liberty to express an opinion.

3. Half of the building was damaged during the war.

比较: Half of the workers are women.

四、集合名词作主语时, 谓语动词可以是单数, 也可以是复数。如果强调整体概念, 多用单数; 如果强调个体, 多用复数。例如:

1. Our family has lived in this house for over 100 years.

2. His family are waiting for him.

3. The Committee of Public Safety is to deal with this matter.

4. The Committee of Public Safety quarrel as to who its next chairman should be.

5. A group of students has (or have) left on vacation.

五、形容词前加定冠词时, 如果是指人, 是指一类人, 作主

语时，谓语动词用复数形式；如果是表示一种抽象概念，作主语时，谓语动词就用单数形式。例如：

1. **The young in spirit are the vital forces in our society.**
2. **The good in him outweighs the bad.** 他 优点比缺点多。
3. **In many capitalist countries, the rich become richer, the poor, poorer.**

六、以“s”结尾的名词，形式上是复数，实际上有不少是表示单数。因此作主语时，要根据含义来决定谓语的单复数。

意为“学科”的名词，如：mathematics, acoustics, linguistics, optics等一般用作单数，作主语时，谓语动词用单数形式；表示其他意义时，用作复数，谓语用复数形式或单数形式。例如：

1. **Mathematics is usually very interesting.**
2. **Your mathematics are (is) not so good.**

单复数同形的名词如means, remains, works等可用作单数和复数，要按其含义来决定。例如：

1. **The quickest means of travel is by plane.**
2. **The works were thought to be impregnable.**
3. **The remains of the meal are (is) in the refrigerator.**

由两部分物体构成的名词，如，trousers, glasses, scales（天平），compasses（两脚规）；以-ings结尾的名词，如：belongings, savings, earnings；其他名词，如：arms（武器），customs（关税）等，常用作复数，作主语时，谓语用复数形式。

### C、比邻一致的原则：

由 “either...or...”, “neither...nor...”, “...or...”, “not...but...”, “not only...but also...”连接的并列主语, 通常根据靠近的原则, 谓语动词与靠近它的名词或代词在人称和数上保持一致。例如:

1. Mr. Smith or **his children are** bound to come.
2. Either the players or **the coach is** responsible for the defeat.
3. Not you but **I am** to blame.
4. Not only you but (also) **I am** to blame.
5. Neither you nor **he is** wrong.

## Exercises

### I. Multiple Choice:

1. News of victories \_\_\_\_\_ pouring in.  
A. keep    B. keeps    C. have kept    D. is kept
2. The youth of the country \_\_\_\_\_ ready to work hard.  
A. is    B. are    C. has been    D. have been
3. Xiao Li is one of the students who \_\_\_\_\_ always on time.  
A. is    B. am    C. are    D. was
4. The singer and dancer \_\_\_\_\_ our evening.  
A. is to attend    B. are to attend  
C. were to attend    D. is attended
5. John is the only one of the staff members who \_\_\_\_\_ to be transferred.  
A. is going    B. are going

- C. have been going    D. has been going
6. I, who \_\_\_\_\_ your friend, will try my best to help you.  
A. am    B. be    C. is    D. being
7. \_\_\_\_\_ to the Exhibition.  
A. All but he and I are going  
B. All but he and I am going  
C. All but he and me are going  
D. All but him and me am going
8. Nobody but Smith and John \_\_\_\_\_ in the laboratory yesterday.  
A. are    B. had been    C. were    D. was
- 9. Every means \_\_\_\_\_ tried but without much result.  
A. has been    B. have been    C. are    D. is
10. A number of students \_\_\_\_\_ for the lesson to begin now.  
A. is waiting    B. are waiting  
C. waits    D. waited
11. Neither of the sentences \_\_\_\_\_ correct.  
A. is    B. are    C. have    D. has
12. The number of days in a week \_\_\_\_\_ seven.  
A. are    B. have been    C. were    D. is
13. Half of the fruit \_\_\_\_\_ bad.  
A. are    B. has    C. is    D. have
14. Five multiplied by three \_\_\_\_\_ fifteen.  
A. is equal    B. equals with  
C. equals    D. equals to

15. More than one \_\_\_\_\_ dismissed.  
 A. have been    B. has been    C. are    D. has
16. None of these materials \_\_\_\_\_ conductors.  
 A. has    B. is    C. are    D. was
17. The football team \_\_\_\_\_ baths now.  
 A. has    B. is having  
 C. are having    D. have
18. None of them \_\_\_\_\_ a good singer.  
 A. are    B. is    C. was    D. were
19. Many a boy \_\_\_\_\_ to swim before he can read.  
 A. learn    B. learns  
 C. learned    D. have learned
20. Either John or his wife \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast each morning.  
 A. make    B. made    C. have made    D. makes
21. Twenty-five dollars \_\_\_\_\_ too much to pay for that shirt.  
 A. is    B. are    C. have    D. were
22. Neither Bill nor his parents \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
 A. is    B. was    C. has    D. are
23. Not only the switches but also the old wiring \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. have replaced    B. has replaced  
 C. have been replaced    D. has been replaced
24. Not you but your leader \_\_\_\_\_ responsible for the defeat.  
 A. are    B. is    C. were    D. has
25. He as well as his sisters \_\_\_\_\_ you.



A. agree with                      B. agree to

C. agrees with                      D. are to agree

26. Dr. Smith, together with his wife and two sons, \_\_\_\_\_ to arrive on the evening flight.

A. are      B. are going      C. is      D. will be

27. Ham and eggs \_\_\_\_\_ a hearty breakfast for a growing boy.

A. make                              B. makes

C. have made                      D. were made

28. So to study English \_\_\_\_\_ hard work.

A. don't mean                      B. not mean

C. doesn't mean                      D. hasn't mean

29. Twenty minutes \_\_\_\_\_ too short a time to finish this test.

A. is      B. are      C. have      D. were

30. No boy and no girl \_\_\_\_\_ admitted to enter the room.

A. is      B. are      C. have      D. have been

III. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. The government \_\_\_\_\_ (be) doing its best to boost production.

2. A pack of wild dogs \_\_\_\_\_ (have) frightened all the ducks away.

3. The tenth and the last chapter \_\_\_\_\_ (be) written by Bruce Liles.

4. His best friend and adviser \_\_\_\_\_ (have) done a lot of work for him.