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编著 申富英

征服

新世纪 · 新思路 · 新编排

英语专业四级

语法与词汇

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大学英语“三新”系列

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前 言

目前,英语专业四、八级考试越来越普及,其权威性被越来越多的专业人士所认同。英语专业的学生在准备这类考试中,往往感到自己的整体水平尚可,但总在某一两个方面相对薄弱些,有很大的提高余地,因此也非常需要针对某个专项进行模拟、辅导和讲解的书籍。为满足广大师生的这一迫切需求,我们编写了这套英语专业四级考试精选精讲系列。本系列包括:阅读、语法与词汇、听力与写作以及翻译与完形填空等四个专项。

本书作者硕士研究生毕业以来,一直从事山东大学外语学院《综合英语》的教学工作以及专业四级考试的具体组织和主要辅导工作,积累了丰富的教学和辅导经验,所负责辅导的山东大学英语专业本科生的及格率在 1995~2000 年的全国英语专业四级考试中均在 95% 以上,成绩在全国一直名列前茅。作者的这些经验和经历也决定了本书的高质量。与其他英语专业四级方面的图书相比,本系列有以下突出特点:

本书中收录的所有材料均经过作者以 10 年来的对四级考试真题的潜心研究和辅导经验为参照精选出来的,难度与真题高度一致,材料的涵盖面广且重点突出,命题的思路、难度、题量、形式亦与真题保持高度一致。这样就能使考生在使用本书后能对自己的水平有一个正确的评估,能使自己的应试能力朝一个正确的方向发展,使自己能够在英语专业四级考试中做到应付自如、胸有成竹。

本书讲解时力求重点突出,难点讲解透彻,覆盖面广。本书

的讲解不仅给出答案,指出选择该答案的依据,而且还不时穿插解题方法、诀窍,以便能使学生举一反三,不仅知其然,而且知其所以然,在四级考试中真正做到以不变应万变。

由于编写时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中难免有不当之处,敬请读者谅解。

申富英

2001年6月18日

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Simulated Test One

1. Jack's university education gave him _____ over boys who had not been to college.
[A] a benefit [B] a profit
[C] a view [D] an advantage
2. I couldn't find _____, and so I took this one.
[A] a coat enough large [B] an enough large coat
[C] a large coat enough [D] a large enough coat
3. A person who makes wise decisions has _____.
[A] a good brain [B] a good intention
[C] good judgement [D] good imagination
4. _____ I saw you I knew you were angry with me.
[A] A moment [B] The moment
[C] In a moment [D] For a moment
5. It's _____ lovely house, but did you see how small _____ kitchen was?
[A] a...a [B] a...the
[C] the...the [D] the...a
6. We object _____ punishing a whole group for one person's fault.
[A] against [B] about
[C] to [D] for
7. The old man could not _____ the cold.
[A] experience [B] accept
[C] stand [D] suffer
8. Mrs. Green has been living in town for only one

year, yet she seems to be _____ with everyone who comes to the store.

- [A] accepted [B] admitted
[C] admired [D] acquainted

9. According to the weather forecast, which is usually _____, it will snow this afternoon.

- [A] accurate [B] precise
[C] exact [D] perfect

10. The poetry of Ezra Pound is sometimes difficult to understand because it contains so many _____ references.

- [A] obscure [B] acute
[C] notable [D] objective

11. In spring, traffic was often _____ along the roads to holiday places.

- [A] added up [B] built up
[C] held up [D] pulled up

12. In that country, guests tend to feel they are not highly _____ if the invitation to a dinner party is extended only three or four days before the party date.

- [A] admired [B] regarded
[C] expected [D] worshipped

13. Let me give you _____.

- [A] advices [B] an advice
[C] some advice [D] the advice

14. Larry took a train from New York to California _____ he could see the country.

- [A] after [B] as
[C] such that [D] so that
15. The goals _____ he had fought all his life no longer seemed important to him.
[A] after which [B] for which
[C] with which [D] at which
16. He politely refrained himself _____ saying what he thought of her hat.
[A] against [B] by
[C] from [D] out
17. In one scene of Modern Times Charlie Chaplin was shown trying _____ to keep in time with a rapid assembly line.
[A] aimlessly [B] violently
[C] hardly [D] desperately
18. Fewer and fewer of today's workers expect to spend their working lives in the same field, _____ the same company.
[A] all else [B] much worse
[C] let alone [D] less likely
19. _____ we need to complete the construction is two million dollars.
[A] All what [B] That all
[C] That [D] What
20. The education _____ for the coming year is about \$4 billion, which is much more than what people expected.
[A] allowance [B] reservation

- [C] budget [D] finance
21. Professor Smith and Professor Brown will _____
in giving the class lectures.
[A] alter [B] change
[C] alternate [D] differ
22. The English language contains a(an) _____ of
words which are comparatively seldom used in ordinary conversation.
[A] altitude [B] latitude
[C] multitude [D] attitude
23. He is a (an) _____ basketball player, for he
makes money by playing the games.
[A] amateur [B] part-time
[C] spare-time [D] professional
24. The police offered _____ for information about
the stolen money.
[A] a reward [B] an award
[C] a profit [D] a prize
25. We passed the examination, _____.
[A] and so he did [B] and neither did he
[C] and so did he [D] but he did
26. Of the two new teachers, one is experienced and
_____.
[A] another is inexperienced
[B] the other is not
[C] the other are not
[D] other lacks experience
27. He failed to carry out some of the provisions of

the contract, and now he has to _____ the consequences.

- [A] answer for [B] run into
[C] abide by [D] step into

28. Her novels _____ most of the middle school students.

- [A] appeal for [B] apply for
[C] appeal to [D] apply on

29. The atmosphere is as much a part of the earth as _____ its soil and the water of its lakes, rivers and oceans.

- [A] are [B] is
[C] do [D] has

30. All the communists _____ the people instead of being served by the people.

- [A] are supposed to serve
[B] are opposed to serving
[C] are subjected to serving
[D] object to serving

Key to Simulated Test One

- [D] 短语 an advantage over sb. 意为“(比某人强的)优势,优点”,如: In the contest, he gained an advantage over his opponents. 在比赛中,他战胜了他的对手。而 benefit(利益,好处), profit(利润,好处), view(观点)一般不与介词 over 搭配。
- [D] 本题考查副词 enough 的位置。enough 在句中修饰形

容词或副词时,一般位于被修饰词之后,如: I was lucky enough to catch the last bus. 我真幸运,赶上了最后一班公共汽车。You know well enough what I mean. 你很懂我的意思。If Tom is not well enough to go with you, take me instead. 如果汤姆不舒服不能跟你去,那就带我去好了。由此可见 D) 是最佳答案。

3. [C] a good brain 意为“很聪明”,如: He has such a good brain that he is quick at learning anything. 他很聪明,学什么都快。a good intention 意为“好的意图”,good imagination 意思是“丰富的想像力”,而 good judgment 则用来表示“判断力强”,如: He is a man of good judgement. 他是一个判断力很强的人。根据句子结构及题意可知 C) 为正确答案。
4. [B] for a moment 意为“一会儿”,in a moment 作“立即,立刻”解,两者均可作时间状语。the moment 相当于 as soon as,起连接作用,引导时间状语从句,如: The moment she saw it, she recognized the type of the machine. 她一看就认出了这台机器的型号。
5. [B] 第一次提及某物时常用不定冠词,据此 C) 和 D) 可以排除。因为在这里 kitchen 是特指前面提到过的那座房子的厨房,因此需用定冠词,所以 A) 错误而 B) 正确。
6. [C] object to 是固定搭配,意为“反对,不赞成”,其中 to 为介词,后面必须跟名词或动名词,如: I object to being treated like a child. 我反对被当做小孩看待。Do you object to my closing the window? 我把窗子关上你不反对吧? I won't object to a cup of tea. 我倒想喝杯茶。故 C) 正确,而 A)、B) 和 D) 全错。

7. [C] experience 作“经历, 体验, 遭受”讲, 如: He has experienced what hardship means. 他体验到了艰苦是什么。accept 意为“接受, 领受”, 侧重主观意志, 如: He offered to help me, but I didn't accept it. 他主动提出帮助我, 可我没接受。stand 作“忍受, 经受”讲, 常和 can, could 及其否定形式连用, 如: I cannot stand waiting any longer. 我再也等不下去了。suffer 常与 from 连用, 意为“患……, 受……之苦”, 如: In the old society the working people often suffered from cold and hunger. 旧社会劳动人民常常饥寒交迫。
8. [D] be acquainted with 是一个固定搭配, 意为“熟识, 知道”, 如: We are acquainted with each other. 我们彼此认识。其他三个动词均不能与 with 搭配。accept 意为“接受”, 如: I have received your gift, but I can not accept it. 我收到了你的礼物, 但不能接受它。admit 作“承认”讲, 如: The doctor admitted making wrong decisions on more than one occasion. 那位医生承认他不止一次地作出过错误决定。而 admire 意为“钦佩, 赞赏”, 如: I admire her for her bravery. 我钦佩她的勇气。
9. [A] accurate, precise 和 exact 都有“准确的, 精确的”意思, 但它们侧重点有所不同。accurate 指符合这一标准的程度, 并强调为忠实于真理或事实所耗费的苦心, 如: It took us a week of investigation to get an even reasonably accurate account of the accident. 为了准确合理地解释这一事故, 我们花了一星期的时间做调查。通常表示天气预报准确的时候都用

accurate. exact 强调在一定数量和质量方面的极度准确,如: The exact wave length assigned to a transmitting station must always be maintained. 必须保持转播台的精确波长。precise 强调有关微小细节方面的高度准确,如: The assembling of the parts of a watch must be precise. 一块手表的零件装配要十分精细。perfect 作“完美的,完善的”讲,如: The weather during our holiday was perfect. 我们度假时的天气好极了。

10. [A] obscure 意为“费解的”,例如: The meaning of the poem is very obscure. I really don't understand it. 这首诗含义晦涩,我真的不懂。acute 意为“敏锐的,尖锐的”,例如: He gave an acute analysis of the situation. 他对局势作了精辟的分析。notable 意为“著名的,显要的”,例如: They are notable for their endurance and resignation. 他们的忍耐和顺从是出了名的。objective 意为“客观的,不带偏见的”,例如: They should be as objective as possible in evaluating his ability. 在评估他的能力时,他们尽可能做到公正客观。
11. [C] add up 意为“把……加起来”,如: Take care to add the bills up correctly. 注意把这些账单加准确。build up 意为“增加,增强”,如: His analysis built up their confidence. 他的分析使他们信心大增。hold up 作“(使)停顿,(使)延迟”讲,如: The traffic was held up by an accident. 事故使交通停顿下来。pull up 意为“(使)停止”,通常指有意识的活动,如: The driver pulled up his car when

he came up to the traffic lights. 司机遇到交通灯时停下车来。由此可见C)为正确答案。

12. [B] regard 此处意为“注意,尊敬”,如: I have always regarded him highly. 我一向很尊敬他。admire 则意为“钦佩,赞赏”,如: I admire her for her bravery. 我钦佩她的勇敢。expect 作“预料,期望”讲,如: He expects to fail the examination. 他预料到他无法通过考试。worship 意为“崇拜,敬仰”,如: His admirers worshipped at his feet. 他的崇拜者对他顶礼膜拜。
13. [C] advice 作“建议,劝告”讲时,为不可数名词,没有复数形式,一般也不能用冠词来修饰,如: The professor gave us some good advice on how to learn English. 那位教授就如何学习英语给我们提出了一些很好的建议。因此,A),B)和D)错误,只有C)正确。
14. [D] after 一般引导一个时间状语从句,as 引导原因状语从句或时间状语从句,such 后须接名词时才和 that 连用引导结果状语从句,so that 后接目的状语从句,意为“以便”,如: John talked to the shy girl so that she wouldn't feel left out. 约翰跟那个害羞的姑娘交谈,好使她不感到冷落。由此可见D)为正确答案。
15. [B] fight for 意为“为……奋斗”,例如: We must arouse them to fight for their own emancipation. 我们必须唤醒他们起来为自己的解放而斗争。fight with 则作“为反对……而战,与……为敌”讲,例如: In World War II, Britain fought with Germany. 在第二次世界大战中,英国与德国作战。