

下

李阳疯狂英语
LIYANG CRAZY ENGLISH

大学英语考试快速突破

词汇 语法 写作

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李阳疯狂英语关于 考试的革命性方法

口语突破听力的秘诀
句子突破单词的秘诀
口语突破阅读的秘诀
口语突破写作的秘诀

李阳疯狂英语 学习法的详细示范



本
册

疯狂英语

大学四级考试

词汇 语法 写作

疯狂英语

下

Crazy

English

李阳疯狂英语大学四级考试快速突破

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PART 1

Vocabulary

词 汇

— 口语突破词汇学习指导 —

大学英语四级考试的“词汇部分”主要涉及近义词辨析、词义辨析、短语动词和固定搭配。

我们已将近年来出现几率最大的考题收集起来了,并且将它们进行了归纳和分类,你需要做的事非常简单:

脱口而出每一个句子!

我们对付单词的方法只有一个

那就是脱口而出一个个句子!

句子都说出来了,还怕什么单词?!

永远不要忘记:

句子量比单词量更重要!

李阳疯狂英语革命性方法:

通过口语突破单词!

通过句子掌握词法!

Unit 1

近义词辨析

英语中存在着大量的近义词,近义词辨析有助于准确把握词义,提高理解力和表达能力,是英语学习重点。由于文化的差异,英语中有些近义词之间的细微差别往往在汉语的释义中体现出来,因此它也是英语学习的难点。在历届四级考试中,近义词辨析均是词汇部分的主要考点。

1. The traffic police were searching for evidence to prove the accused man's _____, but in vain.

- A. mistake/错误 B. defect/缺点 C. **guilt**/罪行 D. fault/过错

[译文] 交警寻找证据以证明被告有罪,可是未能找到。

【你的三最记录为: 秒】

【你的“一口气”训练记录为: 遍】

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

- A. normal/正常的 B. regular/有规律的
C. average/平均的 D. **ordinary**/普通的

[译文] 这个国家的免费医疗包括常见疾病和精神病。

【你的三最记录为: 秒】

【你的“一口气”训练记录为: 遍】

3. American women were _____ the right to vote until 1920 after many years of hard struggle.

- A. ignored/忽略 B. neglected/疏忽
C. refused/拒绝 D. **denied**/拒绝给予

[译文] 美国妇女经过多年的艰苦奋斗,直到1920年才获得选举权。

【你的三最记录为: 秒】

【你的“一口气”训练记录为: 遍】

4. We must _____ the pros and cons if we want to give a right conclusion.

- A. compare/比较 B. evaluate/评估
C. review/审查 D. **weigh**/权衡,考虑

[译文] 要想得出正确的结论,就必须认真考虑正两方面的意见。

5. All the key words in the article are printed in _____ type so as to attract readers' attention.

- A. dark/深色的 B. dense/密度大的
C. black/黑色的 D. **bold**/黑体的

[译文] 为了引起读者的注意,文章中所有的关键词语均用黑体字印刷。

6. On New Year's Eve, New York City holds an outdoor _____ which attracts a crowd of a million or more people.

- A. incident / 事件
B. **event** / 活动
C. case / 情况
D. affair / 事情

[译文] 纽约市在新年除夕举行的室外盛会总要引起上百万市民的关注。

7. The government is trying to do something to _____ better understanding between the two countries.

- A. raise / 提高
B. **promote** / 促进
C. heighten / 加强
D. increase / 增加

[译文] 政府正在努力做些实事以促进两国之间的相互理解。

8. In Britain, the best season of the year is probably _____ spring.

- A. **late** / 晚期的
B. last / 最后的
C. latter / 后者的
D. later / 以后的

[译文] 在英国,一年中最好的季节也许是晚春。

9. Our journey was slow because the train stopped _____ at different villages.

- A. **continually** / 持续不断地(有间断)
B. continuously / 连续不断地(无间断)
C. gradually / 逐渐的
D. unceasingly / 始终不停地

[译文] 我们的旅行速度比较慢,因为火车连续在不同的小村庄停车。

10. Medical care reform has become this country's most important public health _____.

- A. question / 有疑问的问题
B. stuff / 东西
C. **matter** / 关注的问题
D. issue / 有争议的问题

[译文] 医疗改革已经成为这个国家最重要的公共健康问题。

11. She is a very _____ secretary: she never forgets anything or makes a mistake.

- A. anxious / 焦虑的
B. effective / 有效的
C. adequate / 足够的
D. **efficient** / 效率高的

[译文] 她是一位高效率的秘书:从不遗忘什么,从不出什么错。

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

- A. blank / 空白的
B. hollow / 空心的
C. vacant / 空着的
D. **bare** / 光秃的

[译文] 尽管他们每年都在这个山上种树,可是一些山顶还是光秃秃的。

13. Features such as height, weight, and skin color _____ from individual to individual and from face to face.

- A. change / 改变
B. **vary** / 变化

- C. alter/更改 D. convert/使转变

[译文] 身高、体重、肤色等特征,人与人不同,脸与脸相异。

14. There were some _____ flowers on the table.

- A. **artificial**/人造的 B. false/伪造的
C. unnatural/不自然的 D. unreal/不真实的

[译文] 桌子上放着一些假花。

15. Last year the advising rate _____ by 20 percent.

- A. raised/提高 B. aroused/唤醒
C. arose/出现 D. **rose**/上涨

[译文] 去年,广告费上涨了20%。

16. If this kind of fish becomes _____, future generation may never taste it at all.

- A. minimum/最小的 B. short/短缺的
C. seldom/很少 D. **scarce**/变得稀少

[译文] 如果这种鱼越来越少,我们的后代可能就再也品尝不到了。

17. Although I liked the appearance of the house, what really made me decide to buy it was the beautiful _____ through the window.

- A. vision/见解 B. look/神色
C. picture/画面 D. **view**/景色

[译文] 尽管我也喜欢这栋房子的外观,但窗外的美景才是我作出买房决定的真正原因。

18. Only a selected number of landladies in the neighbourhood have been allowed by the university to take in _____.

- A. residents/定居者 B. inhabitants/常住居民
C. **lodgers**/租住者 D. settlers/移居者

[译文] 这所大学只允许附近为数不多的几个女房东收留房客。

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

- A. track/行踪 B. trace/足迹
C. **spot**/斑点 D. point/点

[译文] 番茄汁在我的夹克前部留下了一个棕色斑点。

20. This ticket _____ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.

- A. gives/给予 B. grants/授予
C. **entitles**/给……权利 D. credits/把……归于

[译文] 凭此券你可以在我们的新餐厅里免费就餐一次。



21. The price of beer _____ from 50 cents to \$ 4 per liter during the summer season.

- A. altered / 更改
B. **ranged** / 在一定范围内变动
C. separated / 分离
D. differed / 与……不同

[译文] 夏季每升啤酒的价格从50美分到4美元不等。

22. Putting in a new window will _____ cutting away part of the roof.

- A. include / 包括
B. **involve** / 必须包括
C. contain / 包含
D. comprise / 由……组成

[译文] 要新开一扇窗就必须拆除部分屋顶。

23. The _____ driver thinks that accidents only happen to other people.

- A. common / 常见的
B. **average** / 普通的
C. usual / 通常的
D. general / 普遍的

[译文] 一般的驾驶员都以为车祸只会发生在别人身上。

24. He was _____ of having asked such a silly question.

- A. sorry / 抱歉的
B. guilty / 内疚的
C. **ashamed** / 惭愧的
D. miserable / 痛苦的

[译文] 他为自己问了一个这么愚蠢的问题而感到惭愧。

25. I shall have a companion in the house after all these _____ years.

- A. single / 单一的
B. sole / 唯一的
C. alone / 单独的
D. **lonely** / 孤独的

[译文] 经历了多年孤独的岁月后,家中终于将有一个人与我相伴。

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

- A. **insignificant** / 不重要的
B. tiny / 微小的
C. minor / 次要的
D. indispensable / 必不可少的

[译文] 与付出的努力相比,这些成果是微不足道的。

27. The explorer lost his way so he climbed to the top of the hill to _____ himself.

- A. spot / 认出
B. **locate** / 查明……的位置
C. place / 放置
D. situate / 使位于

[译文] 这位探险家迷了路,于是他爬上山顶来确定自己所在的位置。

28. Students or teachers can participate in excursions to lovely beaches around the island at regular _____.

- A. gaps / 间隙
B. rate / 比率
C. length / 长度
D. **intervals** / 间隔

[译文] 每隔一段时间,师生们就能到美丽的环岛海滩去游玩一次。

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

- A. risen / 升起
B. raised / 提高
C. **arisen** / 产生
D. arrived / 到达

[译文] 由于换用了一种新燃料,因此产生了许多麻烦。

30. Frankfurt, Germany, is in one of the most _____ populated regions of West Europe.

- A. **densely** / 稠密地
B. vastly / 巨大地
C. enormously / 极大地
D. largely / 主要的

[译文] 德国的法兰克福是西欧人口最密集的地区之一。

31. Children who are over-protected by their parents may become _____.

- A. hurt / 伤害
B. damaged / 损害
C. **spoiled** / 宠坏
D. harmed / 危害

[译文] 受到父母精心呵护的孩子容易被宠坏。

32. In Scotland, as in the rest of the United Kingdom, _____ schooling begins at age 5 and ends at age 16.

- A. compelling / 强制性的
B. forced / 强迫的
C. obliged / 被迫的
D. **compulsory** / 义务的

[译文] 苏格兰与联合王国其他地方一样,义务教育5岁开始,16岁结束。

33. This artist's work shows a perfect _____ of craftsmanship and imagination.

- A. joint / 接合处
B. join / 连接
C. **union** / 结合
D. unite / 联合

[译文] 这位艺术家的作品体现了工艺与想象的完美结合。

34. A peculiar pointed chin is his most memorable facial _____.

- A. mark / 标志
B. trace / 足迹
C. **feature** / 容貌特征
D. appearance / 外表

[译文] 尖尖的下巴是他最令人难忘的面部特征。

35. He believed that the greatest of his _____ was that he'd never had a college education.

- A. griefs / 悲痛
B. **misfortunes** / 不幸
C. disasters / 灾难
D. sorrows / 悲哀

[译文] 他认为自己最大的不幸是从未受过高等教育。

36. She was complaining that the doctor was _____ too much for the treatment he was giving her.

- A. expending / 消费
B. offering / 提供
C. costing / 花费
D. **charging** / 收费

[译文] 她抱怨医生收费过高。

37. It has been revealed that some government leaders _____ their authority and position to get illegal profits for themselves.

- A. employ/使用
B. take/带走
C. **abuse**/滥用
D. overlook/忽略

[译文] 据透露,一些政府官员滥用职权为自己谋取非法利益。

38. Many people complain of the rapid _____ of modern life.

- A. rate/速率
B. speed/速度
C. **pace**/节奏
D. growth/发展

[译文] 许多人抱怨现代生活节奏太快。

39. The manager spoke highly of such _____ as loyalty, courage and truthfulness shown by his employees.

- A. **virtues**/美德
B. features/容貌特征
C. properties/特性
D. characteristics/特点

[译文] 这位经理高度评价了他的员工所表现出的忠诚、勇敢和坦诚。

40. We welcome rain, but a(an) _____ large amount of rainfall will cause floods.

- A. extensively/广泛地
B. **extremely**/极其
C. specially/特别地
D. constantly/经常地

[译文] 我们希望下雨,但降雨过多会引起水灾。

41. They took _____ measures to prevent poisonous gases from escaping.

- A. fruitful/富于成效的
B. beneficial/有益的
C. valid/具有法律效力的
D. **effective**/有效的

[译文] 他们采取了有效措施以防毒气泄漏。

42. This hotel _____ \$60 for a single room with bath.

- A. claims/索赔
B. demands/要求
C. prices/定价
D. **charges**/要价

[译文] 这家旅馆带浴室的单人客房要价60美元。

43. When she was criticized, she claimed that it was outside her _____ of responsibility.

- A. field/领域
B. limit/限度
C. extent/程度
D. **range**/范围

[译文] 当她受到批评时,她声称那件事不在她的职责范围内。

44. When we finally _____ to get home after the tiring long journey, we could hardly move a

step further.

- A. tried / 努力
B. succeeded / 成功
C. **managed** / 设法做到
D. endeavored / 试图

[译文] 经过令人疲惫的长途旅行,我们终于回到了家,那时我们的脚几乎都迈不动了。

45. Writing is a slow process, requiring _____ thought, time, and effort.

- A. significant / 重要的
B. **considerable** / 相当多的
C. enormous / 巨大的
D. numerous / 许多的

[译文] 写作是一个漫长的过程,需要付出相当多的思考、时间和努力。

46. The _____ of blood always makes him feel sick.

- A. **sight** / 看到
B. view / 观看
C. look / 神情
D. form / 形状

[译文] 一见到血,他就感到恶心。

47. Before he left for his vacation he went to the bank to _____ some money.

- A. pull / 拉
B. pick / 拿
C. gain / 获得
D. **draw** / 取

[译文] 出门度假之前,他去银行取了些钱。

48. A lot of ants are always invading my kitchen. They are a thorough _____.

- A. **nuisance** / 讨厌的东西
B. trouble / 麻烦
C. worry / 烦恼
D. anxiety / 忧虑

[译文] 蚂蚁总是闯入我的厨房,它们真是令人讨厌。

49. She cooked the meat for a long time so as to make it _____ enough to eat.

- A. mild / 温和的
B. slight / 轻微的
C. light / 清淡的
D. **tender** / 嫩的

[译文] 她把肉炖了很长时间,以便吃起来更嫩些。

50. In Britain people _____ four million tons of potatoes every year.

- A. swallow / 吞下
B. dispose / 处理
C. **consume** / 消费
D. exhaust / 耗尽

[译文] 在英国,人们每年要消费400万吨土豆。

51. In a sudden _____ of anger, the man tore up everything within reach.

- A. attack / (病)发作
B. **burst** / 突然迸发
C. split / 裂缝
D. blast / 一阵(急风)

[译文] 在一阵狂怒中,那个人把所有可以抓到手的东西都撕成了碎片。

52. It is our _____ policy that we will achieve unity through peaceful means.

- A. **consistent** / 一贯的 B. continuous / 连续的
 C. considerate / 考虑周到的 D. continual / 不断的

[译文] 通过和平方式实现统一是我们一贯的政策。

53. The hopes, goals, fears and desires _____ widely between men and women, between the rich and the poor.

- A. alter / 改变 B. shift / 转换
 C. transfer / 转职 D. **vary** / 变化

[译文] 对于希望、目标、恐惧和欲望的看法,男人和女人、富人和穷人是大不相同的。

54. These goods are _____ for export, though a few of them may be sold on the home market.

- A. **essentially** / 基本地 B. completely / 完全地
 C. necessarily / 必要地 D. remarkably / 显著地

[译文] 这些商品基本上用于出口,其中一小部分也在国内市场销售。

55. Man is _____. Only those who devote themselves to the cause of justice will be remembered for ever.

- A. fatal / 致命的 B. **mortal** / 终有一死的;致命的
 C. moral / 道德的 D. lethal / 致死的

[译文] 人终有一死,只有献身于正义事业的人才会永远活在人们心中。

56. When I took his temperature, it was two degrees above _____.

- A. average / 平均的 B. ordinary / 普通的
 C. regular / 有规律的 D. **normal** / 正常的

[译文] 我给他量了体温,他的体温比正常体温高出两度。

57. Please be careful when you are drinking coffee in case you _____ the new carpet.

- A. crash / 坠毁 B. pollute / 污染
 C. spot / 使有污渍 D. **stain** / 沾污

[译文] 喝咖啡时要小心,不要弄脏新地毯。

58. We are expecting another good harvest this year; the trees _____ a large crop of fruit.

- A. produce / 生产 B. **yield** / 结果实,生产
 C. provide / 提供 D. make / 制造

[译文] 我们又迎来了丰收年,树上结满了果实。

59. Remember that customers don't _____ about prices in that city.

- A. debate / 争论 B. consult / 咨询
 C. dispute / 争议 D. **bargain** / 对……讨价还价

[译文] 记住,在那个城市买东西顾客是不讨价还价的。

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

- A. alike / 相像
- B. **equivalent** / 与……相当的
- C. likely / 有可能的
- D. uniform / 与……一致的

[译文] 物理学就是历史上被称为自然哲学的那门科学。

61. The soldier was _____ of running away when the enemy attacked.

- A. scolded / 训斥
- B. charged / 指控(with)
- C. **accused** / 指控
- D. punished / 惩罚

[译文] 这个士兵被指控临阵脱逃。

62. The newspaper did not mention the _____ of the damage caused by the fire.

- A. range / 范围
- B. level / 水平
- C. **extent** / 程度
- D. quantity / 数量

[译文] 报纸没有报道火灾造成的损失的程度。

63. Housewives who do not go out to work often feel they are not working to their full _____.

- A. **capability** / 能力
- B. strength / 力量
- C. length / 长度
- D. possibility / 可能性

[译文] 不外出上班的家庭主妇往往觉得没能充分发挥自己的能力。

64. The strong storm did a lot of damage to the coastal villages: several fishing boats were _____ and many houses collapsed.

- A. **wrecked** / 使(船、火车等)失事
- B. spoiled / 损坏
- C. torn / 撕裂
- D. injured / 伤害

[译文] 大风对沿海村庄破坏很大;一些鱼船沉没了,许多房屋也倒塌了。

65. I used to smoke _____ but I gave it up three years ago.

- A. seriously / 严肃地
- B. **heavily** / 大量的
- C. badly / 严重的
- D. severely / 剧烈的

[译文] 我过去烟瘾很大,但三年前我就戒了。

66. It is said that the math teacher seems _____ towards bright students.

- A. **partial** / 偏袒的
- B. beneficial / 有益的
- C. preferable / 更可取的
- D. liable / 有责任的

[译文] 据说数学老师偏爱聪明的学生。

67. Everybody _____ in the hall where they were welcomed by the secretary.

- A. **assembled** / 集合
- B. accumulated / 积累

C. piled / 堆积

D. joined / 联合

[译文] 大家聚集在大厅,受到了书记的欢迎。

68. Shelly had prepared carefully for biology examination so that she could be sure of passing it on her first _____.

A. intention / 意图

 B. **attempt** / 尝试

C. purpose / 目的

D. desire / 欲望

[译文] 谢莉为生物考试作了精心准备,以确保自己能够一次通过。

69. The same factors push wages and prices up together, the one _____ the other.

A. emphasizing / 强调

 B. **reinforcing** / 加强

C. multiplying / (使)增加

D. increasing / 增加

[译文] 相同的因素使得工资和物价一起上涨,彼此相互影响。

70. However, at times this balance in nature is _____, resulting in a number of possibly unforeseen effects.

A. troubled / 打扰

 B. **disturbed** / 打破

C. confused / 困惑

D. puzzled / 迷惑

[译文] 然而,自然界的这种平衡有时会被打破,从而导致许多可能无法预见的后果。

71. I'm very sorry to have _____ you with so many questions on such an occasion.

A. interfered / 妨碍

B. offended / 激怒

C. impressed / 留下印象

 D. **bothered** / 打扰

[译文] 这种时候问你这么多问题,真不好意思。

72. I hope that you'll be more careful in typing the letter. Don't _____ anything.

A. lack / 缺少

B. withdraw / 退出

 C. **omit** / 遗漏

D. leak / 泄漏

[译文] 我希望你写信时再仔细些,不要漏掉任何内容。

73. As a result of careless washing, the jacket _____ to a child's size.

A. compressed / 压缩

 B. **shrank** / 收缩

C. dropped / 扔掉

D. decreased / 降低

[译文] 由于洗涤时不小心,这件茄克衫缩成小孩子穿的衣服了。

74. A _____ to this problem is expected to be found before long.

A. result / 结果

B. response / 反应

C. settlement / 解决

 D. **solution** / 解决方法

[译文] 这个问题的解决方法有望在不久后找到。

75. The newcomers found it impossible to _____ themselves to the climate sufficiently to make permanent homes in the new country.

- A. suit / 适合
B. **adapt** / 使适合
C. regulate / 调节
D. coordinate / 协调

[译文] 这些新居民发现要完全适应这个新国家的气候并永久安家是不可能的。

76. Since the matter was extremely _____, we dealt with it immediately.

- A. tough / 坚韧的
B. tense / 紧张的
C. **urgent** / 紧急的
D. instant / 立刻的

[译文] 情况非常紧急,我们立刻进行了处理。

77. The soldier was _____ in the arm in action.

- A. hurt / 伤害(使肉体受伤或疼痛,也指感情受到伤害)
B. **wounded** / 受伤(多指刀伤、枪伤)
C. harmed / 损害(指人的外表、健康、精神等的伤害)
D. twisted / 扭伤

[译文] 在战斗中这位战士的胳膊受了伤。

78. Though the long-term _____ cannot be predicted, the project has been approved by the committee.

- A. affect / 影响(*vt.*)
B. **effect** / 影响(*n.*)
C. effort / 努力
D. afford / 担负得起

[译文] 尽管该方案的长期效果还无法预测,但它还是得到了委员会的通过。

79. Luckily, Alan _____ from the disease and returned to good health.

- A. cured / 治愈
B. released / 解脱
C. relieved / 解除
D. **recovered** / 痊愈

[译文] 幸运的是艾伦的病痊愈了,他又恢复了健康。

80. Although the two players are _____ in the tennis court, they are really good friends.

- A. partners / 伙伴
B. enemies / 敌人
C. **rivals** / 竞争对手
D. companions / 同伴

[译文] 尽管两位参赛者在网球场上是对手,可实际上他们是好朋友。

81. When business is _____, there is usually an obvious increase in unemployment.

- A. degraded / 降级的
B. **depressed** / 萧条的
C. reduced / 降低的
D. lessened / 减少的

[译文] 通常生意萧条时,失业者就会明显增多。

82. She has _____ an extraordinary command of the English language.