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新编大学英语词汇 语法与完型填空

四级

国防科技大学出版社

新编大学英语词汇语法与完形填空

(四 级)

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前 言

《新编大学英语词汇语法与完形填空》一书,是根据国家教育部1999年颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)的要求而组织编写的。作者的主要目的是为了帮助大学英语四级考生巩固和加深所学的英语语法知识,达到领会式掌握4500词以上的词汇量标准(其中复用式掌握2800词以上),从而提高考生在句法和语篇水平上运用语法和词汇知识的能力。

本书共分为四大部分。第一部分,作者从语法角度论述了英语语法和句法的概念,剖析了大学英语四级语法测试题型;从词汇学、语义学和语用学入手,剖析了大学英语四级词汇测试题型;针对四级考生的弱点和难处,精心设计了四级英语语法知识综合测试练习和四级英语词汇测试练习。第二部分,作者精选了1200道英语四级词汇结构模拟测试题,共分为40个单元,每单元30道题,供考生自测使用。第三部分,作者从心理学和篇章语言学角度对英语完形填空的定义和测试范围进行了论述,并对完形填空题型进行了剖析;第四部分,作者精心挑选了25篇短文的四级完形填空模拟测试题,供考生自测使用。为了增强自测题的效果,所有自测题的答案均未附在书后,而由教师掌握。

本书是近10年来编者教授本科生四级英语词汇语法与完形填空课的经验提炼和总结,实践证明具有较强的实用和指导价值。本书可作为大学本科生和欲参加四级考试的考生的辅导教材,也可作为大学英语教师的参考书。

本书在编写过程中,得到了有关专家和多方面的大力支持,并参阅了大量国内外出版的学术专著和参考资料,在此一并致以诚挚的谢意。

因编者水平有限,书中难免有错误和遗漏之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者
2000年2月

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第一部分 大学英语语法词汇概论

1.1 英语语法与四级语法测试

章振邦先生在《新编英语语法》一书的导论中指出,语法是语言的组织规律,它是关于词的变化和用词造句的规则。语法规则是从大量的口头语和书面语中抽象出来的,而不是语法学者主观规定的;是不断变化中的语言现象的科学概括,而不是停滞不前、脱离语言实际的僵死条文。研究语法必须从语言实际出发并用以指导实践,以提高对语言的分析理解能力和运用水平。

现代英语实际上已演变成一种分析性语言,因为英语的词形变化已不太复杂。因此,在研究英语语法时,应以句法为中心,以句法带动词法,并以词法来扩大和加深对句法的描述和理解。根据路易斯、亚历山大著的《朗文英语语法》的阐述,英语语法主要涉及 15 大类别的研究,即句子(含简单句、并列句和复合句)、名词、冠词、代词、数量词、形容词、副词、介词、副词小品词和短语动词,动词、动词时态、祈使语气,情态动词和有关动词,被动语态和使役式、疑问句、答语、否定句、条件句(含虚拟语气句),直接引语和间接引语,不定式和-ing 形式(即动名词、现在分词)。

上述英语语法知识,我国的大学生在高中阶段基本上都学过,只是不够全面、不够深入和详细,掌握得也不够牢靠。因此,现行的大学英语四级考试仍然把语法知识考试作为其内容之一,在 30 道词汇、语法结构测试题中,涉及语法知识的题型占 18 题。四级英语语法测试的目的是:巩固和加深大学生所学的语法知识,进一步提高大学生运用语法知识的能力。

1.2 英语四级语法测试题剖析

根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会的调查分析,近 10 年来,全国高校四级考生在语法结构方面仍然存在不少问题,考试中经常出错误的语法结构问题是:时态、语态、虚拟语气、非谓语动词、从句(包括连接词和关系代词或关系副词),特别是在特定的语境中应该选用何种时态或何种句子结构及惯用法,往往也是学生在考试中经常出错的关键。下面让我们看一下差错的实例:

A. 时态方面的问题

We _____ our breakfast when an old man came to the door.

A) just have had

B) have just had

C) just had

☒ D) had just had

本句意思是:“我们刚吃完早饭,门前就来了一位老人。”“吃早饭”这一动作在“来”之

前,而且修饰谓语动词的副词一般置于助动词之后,因此答案是 D。答对本题的考生有 57%,有 18%的考生误选了 C。本题是一个主从复合句,从句的谓语动词是过去式 came,所以发生在 came 之前的“吃早饭”动作不可用现在完成时。有 14%的考生却误选了 B,即现在完成时。

By the end of this month, we surely _____ a satisfactory solution to the problem.

- A) have found B) will be finding
✓ C) will have found D) are finding

本题考核谓语动词时态的用法。句中的时间状语“到本月底”表示未来的某一时刻,因此谓语动词需要用将来完成时,答案是选项 C。由于本句的时间状语清楚,所以误选的考生只有 5% 左右。但下面一题的误选考生比率就比较高。

I decided to go to the library as soon as I _____.

- A) finish what I did B) finished what I did
C) would finish what I was doing ~~D) finished what I was doing~~

全句的意思是：“我决定一做完手头的工作就去图书馆。”从句中的动作“做完手头的工作”是预计将要发生的动作，而主句的谓语动词用的是过去时(decided)。在此种场合，从句中常用一般过去时。所以，正确答案为选项 D。选项 A 和选项 C 均不合适。有 68% 的考生做对了本题，15% 的考生误选了 A 项或 C 项，由于“完成手头的工作”指“完成正在做的工作”，因此必须选择 D，但 17% 的考生却误选了 B。

B. 语态方面的问题

考生在语态方面出现的错误主要是动词不定式和动名词的被动语态或分词的主动和被动语态。请看实例。

Mr. Johnson preferred _____ heavier work to do.

- A) to be given B) to be giving
C) to have given D) having given

动词 prefer 后面可接名词、动名词或动词不定式。从上述例子中可以看出, prefer 后面的动名词或动词不定式的主体就是句子的主语。本题的 4 个选项都是 give 的各种形式,而 give 一般需要有双宾语。可见,答案应用被动语态,即选项 A。有 75% 的考生答对本题,其余考生均误选了其他 3 个选项。

I appreciate _____ to your home.

- A) to be invited B) to have invited
C) having invited D) being invited

本句的意思是：“能被邀请到你家，我很感谢。”因此，空格中填入的应是被动语态。由于B项和C项都是主动语态，所以均可排除。动词 appreciate 后面一般接名词或动名词，因此正确答案为D项。有10%的考生误选了C项。

No matter how frequently _____, the words of Beethoven always attract large audiences.

- A) preforming B) performed
C) to be performed D) being performed

本句的意思是：“贝多芬的作品无论怎样经常被演奏，总还能吸引大批听众。”本句从句中省去了主语和助动词，答案B项。答对本题的考生有51%。尽管考生知道要用被动语态，但是，他们却没有注意，既然经常被演奏就应当用一般现在时，而C项则表示“将来”的意思，D项则表示“正在被演奏”，即现在进行时。由于粗心大意，16%的考生误选了C项，25%的考生误选了D项。

C. 非谓语动词方面的问题

非谓语动词指动词不定式、动名词和现在或过去分词。考生的主要难点是：如何判断动词不定式的时态和不定式的特殊表达方式，如何判断某些既可跟动名词又可跟动词不定式的动词。请看实例：

Mrs Brown is supposed _____ for Italy last week.

A) to have left

B) to be leaving

C) to leave

D) to have been left

全句的意思是：“布朗夫人上周就该动身去意大利。”be supposed 之后跟动词不定式，而 leave 这一动作应该是上周发生的，所以不定式应用完成时，答案为A项。答对本题的考生占41%。有34%的考生误选了C项。此外，leave 作“离开”讲时为不及物动词，只有作“丢掉”讲时才可作及物动词。15%的考生不太明白这一点而误选了D项。

He moved away from his parents, and missed them _____ enjoy the exciting life in New York.

A) too much to

B) enough to

C) very much to

D) much so as to

从逻辑上推论，该句的意思为：“他搬出父母家后，十分惦念双亲，无心享受纽约令人兴奋的生活。”表示“太……以致不能”的结构是“too+形容词+动词不定式”，因此A项为正确答案。答对本题的考生有60%。21%的考生误选了D项，有14%的考生误选了C项。

John regretted _____ to the meeting last week.

A) not going

B) not to go

C) not having been going

D) not to be going

全句的意思是：“约翰后悔上星期没有去参加会议。”动词 regret 表示“因……后悔”时后接名词或动名词，因此答案是选项A。答对本题的考生占55%。但是 regret 后面也可跟动词不定式，意指：“为传达令人不快的事件而感到抱歉或遗憾。”如：I regret to inform you that we are unable to offer you employment. 因此，B项和D项都不正确。有18%的考生误选了B项或D项，24%的考生误选了C项。

The speaker, _____ for her splendid speeches, was warmly received by the audience.

A) having known

B) being known

C) knowing

D) known

我们知道，be known for 意为“以……而闻名”，本句要用的正是这个意思。因此，选项D为正确答案。有14%的考生答对本题。但有42%的考生却误选了B项。其原因是 know

本身一般不用进行时,所以 being known 是不正确的。

D. 虚拟语气方面的问题

考生在虚拟语气方面所犯的错误多半涉及现在时虚拟,即动词原形或 should + 动词原形,以及虚拟语气的一些特殊表达形式。例如:

It is recommended that the project _____ until all the preparations have been made.

A) is not started

B) will not be started

C) not be started

D) is not to be started

在 demand, desire, insist, order, propose, request, recommend, suggest 等表示“建议、命令、愿望”等动词后,宾语从句的谓语动词要用虚拟语气,即动词原形或 should + 动词原形,因此答案为选项 C。答对本题的考生有 68%。有 12% 的考生误选了 B 项,13% 的考生误选 D 项,因为这些考生以为既然是“建议”,就可用表示将来意思的动词时态,但却忽略了这种用虚拟语气的结构。

I wish I _____ longer this morning, but I had to get up and come to class.

A) could have slept

B) slept

C) might have slept

D) have slept

动词 wish 后接从句表达不可能实现或与事实相反的情况时,谓语动词要用虚拟语气,即用过去时(表示现在发生的情况)或过去完成时(表示过去发生的动作)。本题后半句谓语动词用的是 have 的过去式,故前面就要用过去完成时表示过去发生的动作。所以,答案为选项 A。全句意思是:“我真希望今天早上能多睡一会儿,但我不得不起床去上课。”答对本题的考生有 53%。23% 的考生误选了 B,13% 的考生误选了 D 项,还有 11% 的考生误选了 C 项。“might + 完成时”表示过去可能发生什么事,但语气是不很肯定,而本题是说过去不可能发生、实际上也确实没有发生的事。

Look at the terrible situation I am in! If only I _____ your advice.

A) follow

B) had followed

C) would follow

D) have followed

If only 引出感叹句,意思是“要是……多好”,表示说话人的一种愿望,希望发生(实际上不可能发生)与过去事实相反的情况。本句意思是:“看我现在的处境多糟糕!要是我听从你的劝告多好啊。”可见,空格中应用虚拟语气,即选项 B 为正确答案。61% 的考生答对了本题,有 21% 的考生误选了 C 项。

E. 从句方面的问题

考生在从句方面所犯的错误主要涉及同位语从句、定语从句、时间和比较状语从句及原因状语从句等,请看实例:

Evidence came up _____ specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as 6 months old.

A) what

B) which

C) that

D) whose

从本句的内容看,后面部分说明前面“evidence”(证据)的具体内容,应该是一个同位

Have a definite volume
Liquids are like solids in that they

语从句,所以要用连接词 that,答案为 C 项。有 55% 的考生答对本题。凡在 fact, thought, news, concept, explanation, belief, doubt, order 之类抽象名词后面均可用连接词 that 引出同位语从句,具体说明这些名词的内容。由于本题 that 引导的同位语从句与它说明的名词被谓语动词隔开,所以,24% 的考生误选 D,20% 的考生误选了 A 项。

All _____ is a continuous supply of the basic necessities of life

A) what is needed

B) for our needs

C) the thing needed

D) that is needed

全句的意思是:“所需要的只是持续不断地供应基本生活必需品。”所以,答案为 D 项。all 在句中作主语,常常后接 that 引出的定语从句。答对本题的考生有 56%。有 17% 的考生误选 A 项,而 all 后不能接 what 引导的从句;其余的考生误选了 B 项或 C 项。但 all 后面若为可数名词,该名词应为复数,C 项显然与本题谓语不合。

They decided to chase the cow away _____ it did more damage.

A) unless

B) until

C) before

D) although

全句意思是:“他们决定在这头牛造成更多损失之前把它赶走。”因此,C 项 before 为正确答案。答对本题的考生占 60%。有 18% 的考生误选 A 项。unless 相当于 if...not,与本题意思不合。

They usually have less money at the end of the month than _____ at the beginning.

A) which is

B) which was

C) they have

D) it is

than 后面引出一个比较状语从句作为比较的对象。全句是说:“他们通常在月底钱比月初少。”than 后面可省去与主句部分相同的内容,因此,C 项为正确答案。有 63% 的考生答对本题。有 15% 的考生误选 A 项,还有 15% 的考生误选了 D 项,少数考生误选了 B 项。

 Liquids are like solids _____ they have a definite volume.

A) in that

B) for that

C) with that

D) at that

从逻辑关系来看,后面部分是说明液体在哪方面与固体一样。因此,答案应为 A 项。in that 表示“在……方面,因为”。答对本题的考生为 49%,有 27% 的考生误选 B 项,有 15% 的考生误选 C 项,还有少数考生误选 D 项。需要说明的是,that 作连接词或关系代词时,只能放在 in, except 和 but 少数介词后,构成 in that, except that, but that (而不),因此,考生必须注意。

F. 其他语法知识方面的问题

考生所犯的其他语法方面的问题,主要涉及推测、连接词、让步和主谓一致等。例如。

You _____ all those calculations! We have a computer to do that sort of thing.

A) needn't have done

B) must not have done

C) shouldn't have done

D) can not have done

根据后面一句的意思:“这类计算我们有计算机来做”,我们可推测前面是讲“你已经做了全部计算,而这是没有必要的。”need 后加动词完成时正是表示这种意思,所以,答案

为 A 项。近 70% 的考生做对了本题。但有 23% 的考生却误选了 B 项。must not 的意思是“不应、不可以”，后面一般不接动词完成时，但用于肯定推测过去发生时，must 后可加动词完成时。如：The road is wet today. It must have rained last night.

Five minutes earlier, _____ we could have caught the last train.

A) and

B) but

C) or

D) so

情态动词 could + 动词的完成式，可表示“本可以做到而实际没有做到”。全句意思是：“如果早五分钟，我们就可以赶上最后一班火车了。”连接词 and 可以表示条件，即前面部分是一种条件，后面部分是结果。因此，答案为 A 项。有近 55% 的考生答对本题，但有 26% 的考生误选了 C 项，有 18% 的考生误选了 D。and 连接的这种结构，后面部分也可用 will 或 shall，“就会……”。如：One more effort and you will succeed. 再努一把力，你就会成功了。

_____ the advance of science, the discomfort of old age will no doubt always be with us.

A) As for

B) Besides

C) Except

D) Despite

前半句说“科学发展”，后半句说“老年的病痛无疑总是伴随着我们”。两者之间显然是一种让步关系。因此，答案为 D 项 Despite。有 50% 的考生答对本题。还有 26% 的考生误选 A 项 As for。As for 和 As to 是“关于、至于”的意思，与全句意思不合。此外，有 10% 和 14% 的考生误选了 B 和 C 项，显然是没能理解全句的意思。表示让步的短语还有 in spite of the fact that, for all 等。例如：For all his shortcomings, she still loves him. 尽管他有一些缺点，她仍然爱他。

How close parents are to their children _____ a strong influence on the character of the children.

A) have

B) has

C) having

D) to have

全句的意思是：“父母与其子女亲近的程度对子女的性格有强烈的影响。”How 引导的是一个名词从句，在此作主语，谓语动词应用单数形式，所以答案是 B 项。答对本题的考生仅 44%。有 30% 的考生误选 C，13% 的考生误选 D，还有 12% 的考生误选 A。

1.3 英语语法知识综合测试练习

Fill in the blanks with proper forms of the words given in the brackets.

1. He thought it an honour _____ (invite) to the dancing party.
2. I intended _____ (have) the radio repaired last Saturday, but I was too busy at that time.
3. I meant _____ (tell) you about the news, but I forgot to do so.
4. Some molecules are large enough _____ (see) in the electronic microscope.

5. They put forward detailed plans for a complete city, housing 30, 000 people, _____ (build) at sea.
6. The use of iron is considered _____ (know) to man for thousands of years.
7. There is a lot _____ (say) about this novel.
8. I can't but _____ (agree) to his terms.
9. They couldn't afford _____ (buy) the color TV.
10. The enemy had no choice but _____ (lay) down their arms.
11. The enemy did nothing but _____ (surrender).
12. Would you have me _____ (carry) these heavy objects up?
13. Rheumatic fever has a tendency _____ (involve) the heart and the joints.
14. The first thing _____ (do) is to save the patient's life.
15. I want to see my friend only _____ (find) him out.
16. However remarkable they may be, electronic computers can't do creative work and need _____ (tell) what _____ (do).
17. It is no use _____ (cry) over spilt milk.
18. This novel is worth _____ (read) twice.
19. It is no good _____ (learn) without practice.
20. It is worthwhile _____ (discuss) the problem.
21. The child wants _____ (look) after.
22. I look forward to _____ (see) her again.
23. The question is far from _____ (settle).
24. I don't remember _____ (ever get) a chance to try this method.
25. Have you got used to _____ (work) late at night?
26. He used to _____ (help) his mother do windows and the floor.
27. The patient regrets _____ (not treat) in time.
28. Do you mind me _____ (open) the window?
29. Please excuse my _____ (interrupt) you.
30. Don't forget _____ (post) the letter for me.
31. My sister's _____ (fall) ill worried my mother greatly.
32. When he saw me, he stopped _____ (talk) to me.
33. None of the criminals escaped _____ (punish).
34. Try your best to make yourself _____ (understand) in English.
35. The digits _____ (display) on the surface of the electronic watch tell us the time.
36. _____ (Heat) to 100°C, water begins to boil.
37. The boy came _____ (run) to tell us the exciting news.
38. The theory sounds quite _____ (convince).
39. There were all five persons present at the meeting, Comrade Li _____

(include).

40. _____ (Apply) energy, you are doing work.
41. Substances _____ (consist) of only one kind of atom are called elements.
42. We found the test tube _____ (break).
43. He went to the hospital to have his chest _____ (X-ray).
44. They are busy _____ (unload) the truck now.
45. It was wrong of you _____ (take) away his dictionary without asking his permission.
46. I couldn't help _____ (do) so.
47. _____ (Not know) what to do, she went to the attending doctor for help.
48. I stopped _____ (let) the car _____ (cool off).
49. That young man seems quite _____ (promise).
50. Some cells are too small _____ (see) with naked eyes.
51. The pain was almost past _____ (bear).
52. The rules take some _____ (learn).
53. I'm sorry _____ (keep) you waiting so long.
54. The nurse saw him _____ (go) out of the wardroom.
55. They seem _____ (argue) all morning since 8 o'clock.
56. She was said _____ (send) to U. S. A. for further study.
57. No garbage is allowed _____ (throw) into the river.
58. He didn't know what _____ (happen) to her.
59. The goddess turned out _____ (be) a very modern-looking woman.
60. She _____ (look) at a stamp album when I came in.
61. The diving beauty enjoys _____ (look) at while she was learning to dive.
62. Some boys spend lots of time and money _____ (run) after girls.
63. This novel is worthy of _____ (read) many times.
64. Do you have trouble _____ (find) a suitable governess?
65. Mary's neighbor denied _____ (take) the little lamb.
66. The members of the delegation were glad _____ (stay) longer than originally planned.
67. Where is Xiao Li? He _____ (be) in the library now.
68. The boys will go out to play football when they _____ (finish) their homework.
69. He _____ (not abandon) his ex-wife, for she was a very honest and capable woman.
70. My mother told me that life _____ (be) not a bed of roses.
71. At present, many new high-rise buildings _____ (build) in our city.
72. With full knowledge of his past experience, we knew all along that he _____

(succeed).

73. If we don't start now, we must risk _____ (miss) the plane.
74. With all factors _____ (consider), we think this program may excel all the others in achieving the goal.
75. The first calendar is said _____ (appear) thousands of years ago.
76. We parted in 1975 and I _____ (never see) him ever since.
77. I can't find my dictionary. I _____ (must lose) it in the library.
78. Everybody knows that water _____ (feel) cold in winter.
79. _____ (come) what may, we are not going to make any concessions to his unreasonable demands.
80. This test _____ (intend) to reinforce what you have learnt during the past ten weeks.
81. I wish I _____ (can meet) your father last night.
82. He suggested that Mr Wang _____ (be) admitted into the hospital.
83. I wish that the snow _____ (will stop) soon.
84. If I _____ (be) you, I would do the same.
85. Should she come tomorrow, she _____ (will work) together with us.
86. If you had spoken clearly you _____ (will understand).
87. Had it not been for the teacher's help, I _____ (can not make) so much progress.
88. But for gravity, we _____ (can do) nothing.
89. If I had been to New York, I _____ (see) the stock-market.
90. If you _____ (speak) slowly, I might be able to understand you.
91. It is high time the boy _____ (go) to school.
92. Were he to leave today, he _____ (get) to Shanghai tomorrow.
93. We _____ (can do) better under more favorable conditions.
94. It is essential that all the surgical instruments _____ (disinfect) after use.
95. We'd rather that you _____ (come) here tomorrow.
96. I'd just as soon that you _____ (not take) these important papers with you.
97. Without plants, animals _____ (can not live) on the planet.
98. What do you think of Peter's suggestion that we _____ (send) the letter by air mail?
99. The nurse nursed the child as if he _____ (be) her own son.
100. There is a general understanding among the members of the Board of Directors that chief attention _____ (give) to the undertaking that is expected to bring in highest profit.
101. I wish you _____ (not hurt) Jane so much. She is still very depressed.
102. The public demanded that the prices _____ (reduce).

103. If only I _____ (know) English so well.
104. He has been training so hard, it's quite natural he _____ (come) out first in the event.
105. If we had found her address, we _____ (write) to her already.
106. It is time we _____ (start) our class.
107. Every nation, _____ (be) it large or small, has its own strong points.
108. I could go myself but I would sooner you _____ (go).
109. He acts as though he _____ (be) a learned man.
110. It is imperative that he _____ (read) the instruction before doing the experiment.
111. It is highly desirable that a new president _____ (appoint) for this college.
112. One of the requirements for a fire is that the material _____ (heat) to its burning temperature.
113. They asked that arrangements _____ (make) to send the comrades back to Yenan.
114. In the absence of sunlight, plants _____ (can not grow) well.
115. It _____ (be) a mistake not to help him when he is in difficulty.
116. The little match girl sat at the corner of the street, with her little bare feet _____ (draw) up.
117. She sat staring into the distance, with tears _____ (stream) down her cheeks.
118. Time _____ (permit), the study may be prolonged.
119. The patient slept very well, breathing _____ (be) even.
120. She looks pale, for she _____ (be) ill for some time.
121. I grudge _____ (pay) \$ 2 for a bottle of wine.
122. Our cat resents _____ (have) anyone _____ (sit) in its chair.
123. I can't stick _____ (wait) around and _____ (do) nothing.
124. He has been trying to dodge _____ (go) to school by pretending to be ill.
125. The academic record shows him _____ (work) hard at school.
126. She had been pestering her father for years _____ (take) her to Europe.
127. Taking this job involved _____ (live) abroad.
128. We beheld the fish _____ (rise).
129. I didn't perceive anyone _____ (enter) the building.
130. They all felt the plan _____ (be) unwise.
131. Thousands of people in Turkey were reported _____ (die) in a violent earthquake.
132. Computers are believed _____ (work) out wonders for mankind.
133. We resumed _____ (work) after a short rest.