

CET 大学英语四级

考试导考系列丛书

袁锡兴 总主编

Grammar & Cloze

语法、完形填空导考

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

大学英语四级考试导考系列丛书

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语法、完形填空导考

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

(京)新登字 155 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试导考系列丛书 语法、完形填空导考/袁锡兴总主编;周俊英分册主编.
—北京:外语教学与研究出版社,2003

ISBN 7-5600-3298-2

I. 大… II. ①袁… ②周… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 010063 号

大学英语四级考试导考系列丛书

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责任编辑:付分钗

出版发行:外语教学与研究出版社

社 址:北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷:北京市鑫鑫印刷厂

开 本:787×1092 1/16

印 张:9.25

版 次:2003 年 4 月第 1 版 2003 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

书 号:ISBN 7-5600-3298-2/G·1611

定 价:9.90 元

* * *

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前言

为了提高英语学习者的英语综合能力,帮助广大考生更好地适应大学英语四级考试,我们根据《大学英语教学大纲》[修订本]对四级考试的要求,并参照最新的英语四级试题,编写了“大学英语四级考试导考系列丛书”。

“大学英语四级考试导考系列丛书”分为《听力导考》、《阅读导考》、《词汇导考》、《翻译、写作导考》、《语法、完形填空导考》、《综合试题汇编》六个分册。本书严格按照教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》[修订本]编写,完全符合四级考试题型。本书在立足科学性的基础上,注重新颖、实践,有知识性重点讲解,有考试技巧点拨,有例题详细分析,还有大量模拟试题与详细注释。

《听力导考》以历届考试真题为例进行讲解、分析,指出考生答错的原因,总结出规律,加以指导,并指出应对策略,每种题型讲解之后都有同类的练习。实践部分配备了与试题水平接近的材料,并配有速度适中、读音清晰的高质量录音带。

《阅读导考》根据历届考题归纳总结出阅读理解部分的九种题型,对每种题型都做了详细的解析,总结了提问方式、出题思路和解题诀窍,对考生有实际的指导意义。各种题型都配有大量练习,选用的文章题材广泛,内容新颖。本书还对英语简答题做了分析、指导,并配有大量难度相当的练习。

《词汇导考》收录的词条和词义都以考试大纲为准。动词全部都有例句,重点词与短语也有例句。例句以历届考试的真题为主,也包括摘自阅读和完形填空的句子,便于考生从实战的观点学习与了解词的用法。该书还有丰富的常用词汇搭配,列出了同义词与反义词,并有同义词辨异,对掌握四级词汇、乃至通过四级考试有重要意义。

《翻译、写作导考》分为翻译和写作两部分。翻译部分对英译汉的基本技巧做了介绍,并有丰富的例句与练习。写作部分针对考试真题中的作文题型做了详细的讲解与分析,着重讲了段落的写作:如何确定主题句、如何组织扩展句和如何写好结尾句。对各种文体的作文提出了应试策略,并配有详细讲解与举例。

《语法、完形填空导考》以历届考试真题为例进行分析、讲解,总结出规律,对同类语法现象做了重点讲解。每个重点语法现象都有专项练习。完形填空部分对题型做了分析,归纳为四种:词汇题、搭配题、语法题、逻辑关系题。对每类题都做了详细分析及答题指导。

《综合试题汇编》有15套模拟试题,题型与考试真题完全一致,难度与考试真题相当,每套题后都有注释讲解。这是一本极富实战意义的试题集,考生

可以用来作为考前的热身训练，从中发现自己的优势及弱项，随时调整自己准备的重点。

本书集知识性、指导性、实践性于一体，在形式和内容上较同类辅导书籍有创新和突破，目的是帮助考生在短期内提高听力、词汇、语法、写作、翻译、阅读等方面的水平，从而顺利通过大学英语四级考试。

编 者

2003 年 2 月 · 北京

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第一章

时态和语态

一、指导部分

1996 年 1 月至 2002 年 12 月历年 CET-4 该项语法题量纵览:

年份	96.1	96.6	97.1	97.6	98.1	98.6	99.1	99.6	00.1	00.6	01.1	01.6	02.1	02.6	02.12	合计
时态	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	0	1	26
语态	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	9

时态:

英语中,为表示不同时间、不同方式的动作,动词要以不同的形式出现,即时态。时态是动词的特征之一,表示过去、现在或将来,或它所指示的动作或状态的持续时间,共计 16 种。其中与完成体、进行体及完成进行体相关的时态是 1996 年以来的四级考题的重点。

语态:

语态是英语动词特征之一,表示主语与谓语之间的关系,分主动语态和被动语态。主动语态表示主语发出动作,即主语为动作的执行者;被动语态表示主语接受动作,即主语为动词的承受者。1996 年以来的四级考题中多以动词被动语态与时态的结合、动词主动语态表示被动意义为考查的重点。

二、历届试题分析

时态:

1. (1996 年 1 月试题 25)

Before the first non-stop flight was made in 1949, it _____ necessary for all planes to land for

refueling.

- A) would be B) has been C) had been D) would have been

【分析】正确答案为 C。句中 before 引导的时间状语从句为一般过去时, 因此主句的动作应发生在过去之前, 要用过去完成时态。

2. (1997 年 1 月试题 21)

Until then, his family _____ from him for six months.

- A) didn't hear B) hasn't been hearing
C) hasn't heard D) hadn't heard

【分析】正确答案为 D。句中 until 连接表过去的时间状语 then, 表明主句的动作在过去之前发生, 是过去的过去, 故 D 为正确答案。

3. (1997 年 1 月试题 22)

The conference _____ a full week by the time it ends.

- A) must have lasted B) will have lasted C) would last D) has lasted

【分析】正确答案为 B。句中时间状语 by the time it ends 表示到将来的某一时间为止, 应与将来完成时连用。

4. (1997 年 6 月试题 45)

It seems oil _____ from this pipe for some time. We'll have to take the machine apart to put it right.

- A) had leaked B) is leaking C) leaked D) has been leaking

【分析】正确答案为 D。句中时间状语 for some time 应与现在完成时或现在完成进行时连用。

5. (1998 年 6 月试题 41)

The last half of the nineteenth century _____ the steady improvement in the means of travel.

- A) has witnessed B) was witnessed C) witnessed D) is witnessed

【分析】正确答案为 C。主语 the last half of the nineteenth century 为明确的过去时间, 应与过去时态连用。

6. (1998 年 6 月试题 44)

It was very kind of you to do the washing-up, but you _____ it.

- A) mustn't have done B) wouldn't have done
C) mightn't have done D) didn't have to do

【分析】正确答案为 D。句中空格处表示已经做过的事情本没有必要去做, 应与 didn't have to do 连用, 意思等同于 needn't have done。

7. (1998 年 6 月试题 53)

If she doesn't tell him the truth now, he'll simply keep on asking her until she _____.

- A) does B) has done C) will do D) would do

【分析】正确答案为 A。句中主句为一般将来时,until 从句中应使用一般现在时替代将来时。

8. (1999 年 6 月试题 63)

A thief who broke into a church was caught because traces of wax, found on his clothes, _____ from the sort of candles used only in churches.

- A) come B) that came C) coming D) had come

【分析】正确答案为 D。句中主句为一般过去时,从句要与之保持时态的一致,又因从句动作在主句之前发生,故应采用过去完成时。

9. (2000 年 1 月试题 41)

She ought to stop work; she has a headache because she _____ too long.

- A) has been reading B) had read C) is reading D) read

【分析】正确答案为 A。根据句中前一句判断 she is still working now, 因此后一句中原因状语从句的动作一直持续到现在,应采用现在完成进行时,故 A 正确。

10. (2000 年 6 月试题 23)

Not until the game had begun _____ at the sports ground.

- A) should he have arrived B) had he arrived
C) did he arrive D) would he have arrived

【分析】正确答案为 C。句中从句的动作在主句之前发生,从句动词使用过去完成时,主句动词就要采用一般过去时,又因否定状语提前,要进行部分倒装。

11. (2002 年 12 月试题 31)

Such crimes may be so complex that months or years go by before anyone _____ them.

- A) discovered B) will discover
C) would have discovered D) discovers

【分析】正确答案为 D。整个句子是对现在事情的描述,用一般现在时。

语态:

1. (1997 年 1 月试题 40)

Great as Newton was, many of his ideas _____ today and are being modified by the work of scientists of our time.

- A) are to challenge B) may be challenged
C) have been challenged D) are challenging

【分析】正确答案为 C。句中主语 many 是动词 challenge 的受动者,因此动词要采用被动语态。B) may be challenged 虽为被动语态,但与后面的 are being modified...相矛盾,故 C 为正确答案。

2. (1997 年 6 月试题 48)

Your hair wants _____. You'd better have it done tomorrow.

- A) cut B) to cut C) cutting D) being cut

【分析】正确答案为 C。句中 want + doing 表示被动意义。

3. (1997 年 6 月试题 50)

Once environmental damage _____, it takes many years for the system to recover.

- A) has done B) is to do C) does D) is done

【分析】正确答案为 D。句中从句的谓语动词 do 作“造成”解,是及物动词,主语 damage 是 do 的受动者,要采用被动语态。

4. (2000 年 1 月试题 47)

This kind of glasses manufactured by experienced craftsmen _____ comfortably.

- A) is worn B) wears C) wearing D) are worn

【分析】正确答案为 B。句中谓语动词 wear 以主动形式表示被动意义。

5. (1996 年 1 月试题 21)

The fifth generation computers, with artificial intelligence, _____ and perfected now.

- A) developed B) have developed
C) are being developed D) will have been developed

【分析】正确答案为 C。句中时间状语 now 应与现在进行时态连用,主语 computers 是动词 develop 的受动者,因此要采用动词的被动语态。

6. (2002 年 6 月试题 45)

Although a teenager, Fred could resist _____ what to do and what not to do.

- A) being told B) telling C) to be told D) to tell

【分析】正确答案为 A。resist 后接动名词形式作宾语,动名词 being told 的受动者为句子的主语,故采用被动语态。

7. (2002 年 6 月试题 54)

What a lovely party! It's worth _____ all my life.

- A) remembering B) to remember
C) to be remembered D) being remembered

【分析】正确答案为 A。worth 后应用动名词,表示“……值得做”,注意 worth 后的动名词为主动语态表示被动意义。

8. (2002 年 12 月试题 38)

While crossing the mountain area, all the men carried guns lest they _____ by wild animals.

- A) should be attacked B) must be attacked
C) had been attacked D) would be attacked

【分析】正确答案为 A。lest 表示“以防”的意思,后面接 should, 动词 attack 的受动者为主句的主语,故采用被动语态。

9. (2002 年 12 月试题 58)

It is high time that such practices _____.

- A) are ended B) be ended C) were ended D) must be ended

【分析】正确答案为 C。句中 It is high time that 后面接一般过去时,而从句主语为谓语动词 end 的受动者,故采用被动语态。

三、应试技巧指导

(一) 时态

1. 在时间状语从句和条件状语从句(真实条件句)中,常用动词的一般现在时或现在完成时表示将来,即主句谓语动词采用将来时、从句谓语动词采用现在时的原则。引导这类状语从句的连词有:when, before, as soon as, after, as, until, till, by the time, directly, immediately, if, unless, in case, once, as long as, the moment, the instant 等。

例: (1) She'll give me the book before she leaves.

(2) If it rains tomorrow, I will not go shopping with you.

2. 表示将要发生的动作或情况,除了用一般将来时(shall / will + 动词原形)外,还有一些其他结构和时态:

- 1) be going + 不定式 表示打算、准备做的事或即将发生或肯定要发生的事。

例: (1) How are you going to spend your holidays?

(2) I think it is going to snow.

- 2) be + 不定式 表示按计划安排要发生的事或用来征求对方意见。

例: (1) When is the factory to go into production?

(2) Am I to go on with the work?

- 3) be about + 不定式 表示即将做某事。

例: (1) We are about to leave.

(2) She is about to retire.

- 4) 某些具有“出发、到达”等含义的动词,如: arrive, be, begin, go, leave, start, stay, return 等,用一般现在时表示按计划或时刻表要发生的事。

例: (1) They arrive in Shanghai this evening.

(2) There is a concert tonight.

- 5) 某些具有“出发、到达”等含义的动词,如: arrive, be, begin, go, leave, start, stay, return 等,用现在进行时表示按计划安排要发生的事。

例: (1) We are having an English evening tonight.

(2) They are playing some folk music next.

3. by 引导的时间状语与完成时连用: by + 将来时间,句中动词采用将来完成时; by + 过去时间,句中动词则采用过去完成时。

例: (1) The wife still wonders whether their life will have been considerably improved by the end of this year.

(2) By the time the fire brigade got there, the building had been burnt down.

4. 当时间状语, 如: before, until 等表示到过去某一时间为止时, 主句动词采用过去完成时。

例: (1) Mike had learned some Chinese before he came to China.

(2) Until then, his family hadn't heard from him for three months.

5. 在 “no sooner...than” 和 “hardly...when(before)” 等句型的主句中动词采用过去完成时, 从句动词采用一般过去时。

例: (1) We had no sooner opened the door than it began to rain.

(2) He had hardly entered the office when the phone rang.

6. 动词的现在完成进行时表示动作从过去某一时间开始, 一直延续到现在, 可能还要继续下去, 常与表示一段时间的状态连用, 如: for hours, since this morning 等。

例: (1) They have been watching television for two hours.

(2) He has been working on this essay since this morning.

7. 情态动词与完成体不定式连用:

1) must + 完成体不定式 表示对过去动作的肯定推测。

例: (1) He must have cleaned the room for it is very tidy.

(2) She must have learnt the news if she watched TV.

2) can / could + 完成体不定式 既可表示对过去动作的推测(常用于疑问句和否定句), 又可表示过去本来有能力做而因某种原因事实上未做的动作。

例: (1) They cannot / could not have done such a thing. (用 could 语气更加委婉)

(2) Can the team members have coped with such difficulties?

(3) The girl came here on foot, but she could have come by bus.

3) may / might + 完成体不定式 表示对过去动作不十分肯定的推测, 也可表示责备, 意为“本来可以……”。

例: (1) John may / might have flown to Chicago.

(2) You might have been more careful. (用 might 表示可能性较小)

4) will / would + 完成体不定式 表示推测, 也可表示与过去事实相反。

例: (1) They will have arrived by now.

(2) The truck would have been out of control if Mr. Black hadn't reacted quickly.

5) should / ought to + 完成体不定式 表示过去应该做而事实上未做的动作。

例: (1) You are right; I should have thought of that.

(2) We ought to have given you more help.

6) needn't + 完成体不定式 表示做了没有必要去做的动作, 意为“本来不必……”。

例: (1) You needn't have done all those calculations.

(2) You needn't have brought warm clothes.

(二) 语态

1. 在英语中,有些动词惯于用主动语态表示被动意义。

1) 转化为系动词的感官动词 + 表语

例: (1) This fish eats delicious.

(2) Good medicine tastes bitter.

2) 由少数及物动词转化来的不及物动词,否定式可带有情态动词 will;肯定式须带方式状语;谓语强调作为物的主语的内在此性能而不是动作,常见的动词有: break, cut, dry, fill, lock, open, peel, read, sell, shut, wash, wear, write, catch, cook 等。

例: (1) This cloth washes well.

(2) Ice-cream always sells well in summer.

3) 有些动词可以用进行时态表示被动意义。

例: (1) The bridge is building.

(2) Preparations are making.

4) 有些动词,如: need, want 等,后面接动名词的主动形式表示被动意义。

例: (1) My car needs repairing.

(2) My hair wants cutting.

2. 感官动词和某些使役动词,如: see, hear, notice, feel, let, make, have 等用于“动词 + 宾语 + 动词原形”结构时,变被动语态需要加带 to 的不定式。

例: (1) The girl was seen to cross the street.

(2) He happened to be heard to sing the song that day.

四、实践部分

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

- A) had just had B) just have had C) just had D) have just had

2. It _____ exactly 10 years since I graduated from college.

- A) was B) will be C) has been D) had been

3. I will not be able to attend the meeting tonight because _____.

- A) I must teach a class B) I teach a class
C) I will be teaching a class D) I will have been teaching a class

4. Assuming it _____ tomorrow, what shall we do?

- A) will be raining B) will rain
C) rains D) rained

5. Since the highway is closed this morning, it must _____ there last night.
A) snowed B) be snowed
C) have been snowed D) have snowed
6. The changes that _____ place during the last twenty years would have seemed impossible to most of us.
A) took B) have taken C) had taken D) take
7. I would like to play golf tomorrow if the weather _____ good.
A) is B) would be C) were D) will be
8. "Why hasn't she come back yet?"
"She _____ your invitation."
A) should have forgotten B) can't have forgotten
C) ought to have forgotten D) may have forgotten
9. If they _____, our plan will fall flat.
A) are co-operate B) hadn't co-operated
C) didn't co-operate D) won't co-operate
10. Jane's cousin was good at physics. He _____ me the answer but he refused to.
A) would have told B) ought to tell
C) could have told D) might tell
11. Tomorrow I _____ my doctor.
A) suppose to see B) am supposed to seeing
C) am supposing to see D) am supposed to see
12. You _____ all the way to meet me here; I know this place pretty well.
A) don't need to come B) needn't have come
C) needn't come D) didn't need to come
13. "What will you do during winter vacation?" I don't know, but it's about time _____ something."
A) I'm deciding B) I'll decide C) I decided D) I'd decided
14. Certainly, more new plastics _____ for iron and steel before long.
A) is substituted B) will be substituted
C) substitute D) have substituted
15. Be careful! They _____ the door.
A) painted B) was painting C) have painted D) have been painting
16. We _____ the matter but no decision _____ about it.

- A) have been considering, has been made B) have been considering, was made
C) have been considering, is made D) have considered, were made
17. You will take interest in English after you _____ it for some time.
A) will have studied B) will study C) study D) have studied
18. Great changes _____ in our institute in the last few years.
A) have taken place B) has taken place C) took place D) had taken place
19. No sooner _____ the patient _____ the drug than he _____ asleep.
A) had...taken, fall B) did...take, fell C) had...taken, fell D) did...taken, fall
20. A mother who _____ her son will do everything for his happiness.
A) is loving B) loved C) loves D) has loved
21. I'll let you know as soon as he _____.
A) arrived B) is arriving C) will arrive D) arrives
22. Hand in your papers when you _____ the test.
A) are finishing B) will finish C) have finished D) will have finish
23. His uncle _____ for more than ten years.
A) died B) has died C) have died D) has been dead
24. Since I _____ from Beijing University, I _____ him.
A) graduated, haven't seen B) graduated, didn't see
C) graduated, do not see D) have graduated, hadn't seen
25. The train _____ at six o'clock this morning.
A) starts B) was starting C) is about to start D) has started
26. The paper says that it _____ this evening.
A) is going to snow B) is snowing C) is to snow D) snows
27. The motor-cycle _____ at the present speed until it reaches the destination at about 11 o'clock tonight.
A) will be going B) would go C) will go D) is going
28. Someone _____ you up just now.
A) rang B) has rung C) had rung D) ring
29. The structure of aircraft _____ all the time.
A) is being changed B) has been changed
C) is being changing D) has changed
30. I should very much like to have gone to the party, but _____.

- A) I am not invited B) I have not been invited
C) I was not invited D) I will not be invited
31. "Do you know how the war _____?"
A) wins B) won C) was won D) had been won
32. Two young tigers have just _____ for the zoo.
A) buyed B) bought C) been buying D) been bought
33. The windows _____.
A) close B) closed C) have closed D) have been closed
34. —"Your daughter has two children, doesn't she?"
—"Yes, that's right. She _____ in 1970."
A) was married B) married C) got married D) did marriage
35. —"The ceremony has already started."
—"Look! The flag is _____ now."
A) being raised B) risen C) being rose D) raising
36. I _____ him in the last three years.
A) saw B) have seen C) haven't seen D) see
37. We can go only when the ground _____.
A) is drying B) has dried C) dried D) will dry
38. Send for a doctor quickly. The old man _____.
A) will die B) is dying C) dies D) died
39. I _____ my breakfast when the morning post came.
A) had B) had been having C) have been having D) was having
40. "Must I answer all the questions?"
"No, you _____ answer them all; it will be sufficient if you do four of them."
A) mustn't B) don't C) shouldn't D) needn't
41. It was the second time he _____ out with her alone.
A) was B) had been C) were D) should be
42. As for this weekend, let's go dancing for a change, _____?
A) will you B) shall we C) won't you D) shan't we
43. In case he _____, let me know.
A) will come B) would come C) comes D) come
44. Smith is to study medicine as soon as he _____ military service.