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编著 王湘云

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大学英语四级

词汇与结构

 世界图书出版公司

征服大学英语四级考试系列

征服大学英语四级词汇与结构

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世界图书出版公司

西安·北京·广州·上海

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

征服大学英语四级词汇与结构/王湘云编. —西安: 世界
图书出版西安公司, 2002. 3
ISBN 7-5062-5343-7

I. 征…

II. 王…

III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-习题

IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 000694 号

征服大学英语四级考试系列 征服大学英语四级词汇与结构

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封面设计 高宏超

出版发行 世界图书出版西安公司

地 址 西安市南大街 17 号 邮编 710001

电 话 029-7279676 7233647(发行部)

传 真 029-7279675

E-mail xian wpc@ public.xa.sn.cn

经 销 各地新华书店

印 刷 西北大学印刷厂

开 本 850×1168 1/32

印 张 27

字 数 550 千字

版 次 2002 年 3 月第 1 版 2002 年 5 月第 2 次印刷

号 ISBN 7-5062-5343-7/H·362

定 价 36.00 元(共三册) 本册定价:12.00 元

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前 言

目前,大学英语四级考试越来越普及,其权威性被越来越多的专业人士所认同。考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,我们编写了这套征服大学英语四级考试系列。本系列包括:阅读理解、词汇与结构、听力理解等三个专项。

本书作者硕士研究生毕业以来,一直从事大学英语的教学工作以后,积累了丰富的教学和辅导经验。作者的这些经验和经历也决定了本书的高质量。与其他大学英语英语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,有相当数量的材料直接来自于以往的四级考试真题,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,能使自己的应考能力朝一个正确的方向发展,使自己能够在大学英语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。

王 湘 云

2002 年 1 月 18 日

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试 题 一

1. As we can no longer wait for the delivery of our order, we have to

_____ it.

[A] postpone

[B] refuse

[C] delay

[D] cancel

答案与译文

[D] 我们定单仍然没有到货,我们再也不能等了,我们不得不取消定单。

考点详释

- cancel 意为“取消,撤销〔同〕call off, do away with〔反〕sustain; 删去,划掉〔同〕delete”。例如:Owing to financial difficulties, they had to cancel the program. 由于财政困难,他们不得不取消这项计划。The match was canceled because most of the members objected to having a match without a standard court. 这场比赛被取消了,因为大多数队员都反对在没有一个标准球场的情况下比赛。
- postpone 作“推迟,延期〔同〕delay”讲。例如:I was forced to postpone my visit. 我不得不推迟我的访问。The company postponed sending an answer to the request. 该公司没有及时答复这一请求。

- refuse 意为“拒绝, 谢绝〔同〕reject, decline〔反〕accept, agree”。例如: The minister refused to comment publicly on (upon) these claims. 部长拒绝公开评论这些要求。The bank refused to grant them long-term credit. 银行拒绝给予他们长期贷款。

- delay 则作“推迟; 耽搁, 延误”讲。例如: The accident delayed the train. 火车因事故误点了。It was the encounter with George that delayed him. 他偶然遇到乔治, 所以耽搁了。

2. _____ as it was at such a time, his work attracted much attention.

[A] Being published

[B] Published

[C] Publishing

[D] To be published

答案与译文

[B] 虽然他的作品是在这个时候出版的, 但还是引起了广泛的注意。

考点详释

- 本题考查的是 as 引导的让步状语从句。动词 publish 动作的对象是从句的主语, 所以需要用过过去分词与 was 构成被动语态, 例如: Thoroughly cleaned as it was, the room didn't look tidy. 房间虽然给彻底打扫了, 看起来却并不整洁。Tired as I was, I went on working. 我虽然很累, 但还是继续工作。
- 选项 A) 是现在分词的被动式, 表示该动作正在进行或与谓

语动词表示的动作同时发生,例如: Being protected by a thick wall, they were quite safe. 有一堵厚墙作掩护,他们很安全。 Being earnestly invited to dinner, she couldn't very well refuse. 有人热情邀请她参加宴会,她不好意思拒绝。

- 选项 C) 是现在分词的主动形式, 选项 D) 是动词不定式, 而不定式作状语一般表示动作的目的, 一般是将要发生的动作。

3. _____ before we depart the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party.

[A] Had they arrived

[B] Would they arrive

[C] Were they arriving

[D] Were they to arrive

答案与译文

[D] 我们后天离开, 要是他们在这之前抵达, 我们就可以好好聚一聚了。

考点详释

- 本句是一个虚拟条件句, 主句的谓语用的是“should + 动词原形”, 表示与现在事实相反或与将来事实可能相反。根据句子结构可以看出, 从句部分是倒装句, 省略了连接词 if, 由于句子中的时间状语是 the day after tomorrow, 所以从句动词应该用与将来事实可能相反的虚拟语气, 即“should (were to) + 动词原形”, 例如: Were they to act like that again, we should criticize them severely. 要是他们再这样做, 我们就要严厉地批评他们。 Should they attack us, we would wipe them out completely. 如果他们胆敢袭击我们, 我

们就彻底消灭他们。由此可见, D)是正确答案。

4. _____ evidence that language-acquiring ability must be stimulated.

[A] It being

[B] It is

[C] There is

[D] There being

答案与译文

[C] 有证据表明, 学习语言的能力必须被激发。

考点详释

在这里 that 引导的从句作 evidence 的同位语, 例如: Can you produce any evidence that he was not at home that night? 你能提出证据说明那天晚上他不在家吗? 因此这里要选择一谓语动词, 所以 A) 和 D) 错误。正确答案为 C)。有的考生误选 B), 认为 it 作形式主语, that 作真正的主语, 但是, 如果是这样的话, 我们一般要用形容词, 而不是名词作表语。

5. _____ his sister, Jack is quiet and does not easily make friends with others.

[A] Dislike

[B] Unlike

[C] Alike

[D] Liking

答案与译文

[B] 和他的姐姐不一样, 杰克爱静, 不轻易和他人交朋友。

考点详释

- dislike 作“不喜欢, 厌恶〔同〕hate〔反〕favor”讲。例如: She dislikes any form of exercise. 她不喜欢任何运动。It was be-

coming increasingly apparent to me that he disliked me. 我越来越清楚地看出他不喜欢我。

- unlike 作介词,意为“不像……,和……不同”。例如:What I want to know is why energy, unlike matter, is not made up of molecules and atoms? 我想要知道的是,为什么能量不像物质那样是由分子和原子组成的。
- alike 一般作形容词,作“同样的,相像的〔同〕same, identical, uniform〔反〕different, unlike, distinct”讲。作副词时,意为“同样地,一样地”。例如:All music is alike to Tom. 各种音乐在汤姆听来全是一样的。She treats all her children alike. 她对所有的孩子都同样看待。
- liking 意为“爱好,迷恋〔同〕fondness〔反〕dislike”。例如:He has a liking for bicycling. 他热中于骑自行车。

6. _____ is known to the world, Mark Twain is a great American writer.

[A] That

[B] Which

[C] As

[D] It

答案与译文

[C] 世人都知道,马克·吐温是一位伟大的美国作家。

考点详释

- 根据句子结构我们可以看出,前面的句子是非限制性定语从句,四个选项中 A) 和 D) 不能引导此类从句,故应排除。
- which 引导的此类从句必须置于主句之后,因此 B) 也不正

确。

- as 可以作关系词,作“正如……那样;如同……那样”讲,用来引导非限制性定语从句,这时,as 指代整个主句。既可放在主句前,也可放在主句后,后一种情况往往被看做插入语,例如: As is known to us all, contributions to computer technology are no longer confined to any one country. 大家都知道,对计算机技术作出贡献的,已经不像过去那样仅是某一个国家了。 He did it on purpose, as is often the case. 这是他故意干的,情况通常是这样。 As we know, water is necessary for the existence of all forms of life. 我们知道,水对于一切生物的生存是必不可少的。

- 有些考生误选了 it,他们错误地认为 it 作形式主语,后面的 Mark Twain is a great American writer 作真正的主语。如将句中的逗号省略掉,并代之以 that,那么选 it 就是正确的了。

7. _____ it or not, his discovery has created a stir in scientific circles.

[A] Believe

[B] To believe

[C] Believing

[D] Believed

答案与译文

[A] 信不信由你,他的发现在科学界引起了轰动。

考点详释

- believe it or not 是习惯用语,常用于口语中,意为“信不信由你;我说的是真的”,例如: Believe it or not, he was granted a

full scholarship by Harvard University. 信不信由你, 哈佛大学给他提供了全额奖学金。Believe it or not, I'm feeling quite homesick. 我很想家, 我说的是真话。

8. _____ one time, Manchester was the home of the most productive cotton mills in the world.

[A] On

[B] By

[C] At

[D] Of

答案与译文

[C] 曼彻斯特过去一度是世界上生产能力最强的棉纺织厂集中的地方。

考点详释

- at one time 意为“曾经, 一度[同]once”, 例如: At one time we met frequently. 我们曾一度经常见面。At one time the little girl formed the habit of visiting Einstein after school every day. 有一段时间, 那个小女孩养成了个习惯, 每天放学后都去看望爱因斯坦。选项 A), B) 和 D) 都不能和 one time 构成短语, 故只有 C) 正确。

9. _____ quite recently, most mothers in Britain did not take paid work outside the home.

[A] Until

[B] Before

[C] From

[D] Since

答案与译文

[A] 英国大多数作母亲的人直到近年才外出从事有偿劳动。

考点详释

- 选项 B) before, C) from 和 D) since 和 quite recently 连用, 不符合语法; before quite recently 一般要与过去完成时连用; from (since) quite recently 一般要与现在完成进行时连用。until 用在否定句中表示“直到……才”之意, 例如: He didn't go home until he finished his homework. 他直到做完作业才回家。It was not until the beginning of the century that man began to realize that it was the brain not the heart that was the center of mind. 直到本世纪初, 人们才逐渐认识到是大脑而不是心脏是思维活动的中心。

10. _____ she first heard of the man referred to as a specialist.

- [A] That was from Stephen
- [B] It was Stephen whom
- [C] It was from Stephen that
- [D] It was Stephen that

答案与译文

[C] 她是从斯蒂芬那里第一次听到那个人被称为专家的。

考点详释

- 由于英语语法要求在同一个人物前, 不可以有两个既不是并列关系, 也不是从属关系的句子, 故 A) 不是正确答案。B)、C) 和 D) 都使用了强调句型, 通过运用这样一个规则“将强调句型中的 it is (或 was) 和 that (或 who) 省略掉, 句子结构仍然是完整的”, 就可看出只有 C) 为正确答案。

案。例如：It was this very student that had showed great interest in the problem. 就是这个学生曾对这个问题表现出了极大的兴趣。It was not until the beginning of the century that man began to realize that it was the brain not the heart that was the center of mind. 直到本世纪初，人们才逐渐认识到是大脑而不是心脏才是心理活动的中心。

11. _____ student with a little common sense should be able to answer the question.

[A] Each

[B] Any

[C] Either

[D] One

答案与译文

[B] 任何有一点常识的学生都能回答出这个问题。

考点详释

- any 一般用在否定句或疑问句中(在肯定句中一般要用 some),但是该词也可用于肯定句中,此时意为“任何,无论哪一个”.此时的 any 须重读,例如: The government is opposed to any further increase in taxes. 政府反对进一步增加税收。Any device that stores up electric charge is called an electric capacitor. 任何储存电荷的装置都叫电容器。
- each 作“各自的,每个的,每一〔同〕every”讲,例如: Each book and each pen is found in its place. 每一本书每一支笔都放得井井有条。The farmers brought their produce to town early each Saturday morning. 每逢星期六,农民们一大早便

把农产品带到城里。

- either 用作形容词,意为“任一的,(两方中的)每一方的”,常和 or 连用,例如: In either case, whenever atoms are changed, energy is released. 在任一情况下,每当原子发生变化时,总要释放出能量。Covering much of the earth's surface is a blanket of water, either salt water or fresh water. 覆盖着地球的是一大片水域,不是咸水就是淡水。

12. _____ such a good chance, he planned to learn more.

- [A] To be given [B] Having been given
[C] Having given [D] Giving

答案与译文

[B] 因为获得了这么好的一次机会,所以他打算进一步深造。

考点详释

- 该题旨在考查非谓语动词的用法。现在分词的完成式表示该分词所表示的动作发生在谓语动词所表示的动作之前,而现在分词的一般式则表示该动作和谓语动词的动作同时发生,例如: Relying on our own efforts, we overcame one difficulty after another. 我们依靠自己的力量克服了一个又一个困难。Having worked among the workers for so many years, he knew them very well. 由于在工人中工作多年,他对他们非常了解。根据句意,该处应用被动语态,故 B) 为正确答案,而 C) 和 D) 错误。

- 不定式一般用作目的状语,表示将来的动作,例如: To generate a current by magnetic action, a wire is made to pass through a magnetic field. 为了用磁动作用来产生电流,可以使用导线切割磁场。 To do a good job, we must have the right tools. 要干好活工具要对头。

13. _____ that my head had cleared, my brain was also beginning to work much better.

[A] For

[B] Now

[C] Since

[D] Despite

答案与译文

[B] 我头部的病状已经消失,脑子也就渐渐变得灵活了。

考点详释

- now that 是复合连词,意为“既然,由于〔同〕because”,例如: Now that I am well again, I can go on with my work. 我既然恢复了健康,那就可以继续工作了。 Now that you're grown up, you must stop this childish behavior. 你既然长大了,就必须停止这种幼稚的行为。 for 和 since 接从句时,都不和 that 连用, despite 后要跟名词,所以正确答案是 B)。
14. _____ that the trade between the two countries reached its highest point.
- [A] During the 1960's [B] That it was in the 1960's
- [C] It was in the 1960's [D] It was the 1960's