

十连冠



秘籍丛书

四级通过率全国高校排名十连冠

College

大学英语

English Test 4

四级词汇集训

全国四六级英语导试教练组

丁菲菲/编著

科学技术大学出版社

788

H313.1

7886

十连冠秘籍丛书

中国科学技术大学出版社

大学英语
四级词汇集训

全国四六级英语导试教练组 丁菲菲 编著

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级词汇集训/丁菲菲编著. — 合肥:中国科学技术大学出版社,2002.10

(十连冠秘籍丛书)

ISBN 7-312-01441-0

I. 大… II. 丁… III. 英语—词汇—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 086757 号

中国科学技术大学出版社出版发行

(安徽省合肥市金寨路 96 号, 230026)

中国科学技术大学印刷厂印刷

全国新华书店经销

开本: 850×1168/32 印张: 10.375 字数: 303 千

2002 年 10 月第 1 版 2003 年 3 月第 2 次印刷

印数: 8001—16000 册

定价: 13.00 元

前 言

本书是根据 1999 年最新出版的《大学英语教学大纲》[修订本](高等学校本科用),为指导学生在规定时间内顺利通过四级测试所要掌握的词汇而编写。

基础阶段学习分为基本要求和较高要求两种:达到四级的为基本要求;达到六级的为较高要求。在基本要求阶段对词汇的要求是:考生需要领会式掌握 4200 个单词(其中复用式掌握的单词为 2500),以及由这些词构成的常用词组 1600 个左右(中学所掌握的单词和词组均包括在内)。领会式掌握是指看到英语单词能理解其词义,复用式掌握指能正确拼写单词并掌握其基本词义和用法。新大纲比原大纲增加 300 多新单词。

在从事大学英语教学工作中,编者常常感到学生反映最多的莫过于词的用法及相关词义的比较。尤其对即将进入考场的考生来说,如何在最短的时间内抢渡词汇关,更是刻不容缓要解决的问题。本书正适应了这一需求。

本书的编写特点之一是**适应题型的比例关系,把握重点、难点和疑点**。词汇测试中重点是短

语(动词)与搭配;另外一个重点则是单词辩义。我们对 1990~2002 年的 259 题词汇题做了统计,各部分比例如下:

题 型	动词用法	动词辩义	词组动词	动词词组	名词	形容词	介词	副词	总计
题 数	19	61	10	26	50	38	43	12	259
比 例	7.3%	23.6%	3.9%	10.0%	19.3%	11.7%	16.6%	4.6%	100%

不难看出,仅动词一项就占了 44.8%,动词辩义为 23.6%。考虑到这样的比例关系,本书分成五篇:动词练习、名词练习、形容词练习、介词练习以及副词练习。其中第一篇分为四个部分:动词用法,动词辩义,词组动词,动词词组。这是本书的重点。第四篇介词练习包括介词搭配与用法和介词词组。每个单元均以历年全真考题开始,以使考生熟悉各年考题结构,了解各类题型在考试中所占的比例,做到复习中有所侧重。

本书的第二个特点是例证丰富权威,能够举一反三且易记。各单元的第二部分是 25 道测试习题,这些模拟题覆盖面广,题型丰富;有透彻的解析部分,不仅对可选项进行分析,同时,对不在本题选项中而又较为重要的其余选项,也给予解释,并附以例句。这样做的目的是想使考生每做一道题都能举一反三,避免反复做题而耗费宝贵的复习时间。

本书的第三个特点是注重考试发展趋势,增加改错练习。单元第三部分的改错练习,是考虑到今后四六级考试出题的倾向而新增的一部分,目的是让考生事先有所准备,熟悉改错题的解题方法,做到心中有数。因为增加改错题暂时还在讨论中,所以本书暂不对该部分作具体解释,只附上参考答案,考生可自行选择。

本书的第四个特点是按词性列出大纲规定四级英语考试必须掌握的单词,使考生对四级词汇有一个全面而宏观的把握。本书将四级词汇分词性列出,以便考生记忆、查找方便。

总之,考生可从全真题着手,进而以测试题巩固,阅读解析部

分时可进行反复比较,尤其对形近词的比较。对于即将应试的考生,建议至少在考前的一个多月就开始做本项练习,每天一个单元,帮助你系统复习所学知识,并补上尚未掌握清楚的部分,以做到万无一失,轻松上阵;对尚有宽裕时间准备的学生,建议你在平时就注意积累,巩固薄弱环节,因为词汇本身就是一个长期积累、长期运用理解的过程,可以一个单元一个单元的通过,不要留下哪怕一点的糊涂。这无论对于你今天的四级,明天的六级,以及将来的考研、考托福,都大有裨益。

参加本书编写的还有徐麟、王少琳、陈晓春、刘雪颖、杨文彬、胡萍老师。我们希望考生们通过本书的指导学习,能在四级考试中取得好成绩。

本书的例句参考工具书主要有:

《现代英语用法词典》(张道真,1996):

A Chinese-English Dictionary(1998,外研社);

Oxford Advanced Learner's English Chinese Dictionary;

Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English;

Longman Lexicon of Contemporary English。

丁菲菲

2002年5月

目 次

前言	(i)
----	-------

第 1 篇 动词练习

第一部分 动词用法

Unit 1	(3)
--------	-------

Unit 2	(12)
--------	--------

第二部分 动词辨析

Unit 3	(22)
--------	--------

Unit 4	(32)
--------	--------

Unit 5	(41)
--------	--------

Unit 6	(51)
--------	--------

Unit 7	(61)
--------	--------

Unit 8	(70)
--------	--------

Unit 9	(79)
--------	--------

Unit 10	(88)
---------	--------

第三部分 词组动词

Unit 11	(99)
---------	--------

Unit 12	(109)
---------	---------

第四部分 动词词组

Unit 13	(121)
---------	---------

Unit 14	(131)
---------	---------

Unit 15	(141)
---------------	-------

第 2 篇 名词练习

Unit 16	(157)
Unit 17	(169)
Unit 18	(181)
Unit 19	(192)
Unit 20	(203)

第 3 篇 形容词练习

Unit 21	(218)
Unit 22	(228)
Unit 23	(238)

第 4 篇 介词练习

第一部分 介词搭配与用法

Unit 24	(250)
Unit 25	(258)
Unit 26	(266)
Unit 27	(274)

第二部分 介词词组

Unit 28	(282)
Unit 29	(292)

第 5 篇 副词练习

Unit 30	(305)
---------------	-------

第 1 篇

动词练习

(共 15 个单元)

本篇包括动词用法(2 单元)、动词辨义(8 单元)、词组动词(2 单元)、动词词组(3 单元)四部分。动词部分一向是四六级考试的重点,其中动词辨义又是重中之重,因此我们在这一方面共设计了 8 套练习,供考生对自己进行全方位的检查,补充遗漏知识。

第一部分

(共 2 个单元)

动词用法

动词用法一般要求考生熟悉某个动词本身的意思及其用法,如在某些表示“建议,提议”的动词、名词、形容词后的从句中用带有虚拟语气的谓语动词;某些动词后只能跟动名词或不定式;某些动词需要使用不带 to 的不定式做宾语补足语等。这方面因为针对性强,所以考生只要对此稍加练习,基本不会有大的问题。

Unit 1

Part 1 全真试题

Pre-Test

1. We desire that the tour leader _____ us immediately of any change in plans. (CET-1993.6)
A) inform B) informs C) informed D) has informed
2. It's essential that these application forms _____ back as early as possible. (CET-2000.1)
A) must be sent B) will be sent
C) are sent D) be sent
3. The article suggests that when a person _____ under unusual stress he should be especially careful to have a well-balanced diet. (CET-2002.1)
A) is B) were C) be D) was
4. We are all for your proposal that the discussion _____. (CET-1998.6)
A) be put off B) was put off
C) should put off D) is to put off
5. The mad man was put in the soft-padded cell lest he _____ himself. (CET-1998.1)
A) injure B) had injured C) injured D) would injure

Keys: 1. A 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. A

Explanations:

1. 选 A)。【解析】表示建议、提议、愿望、重要性、必要性的动词、名词以及相应的形容词后的从句中，须使用虚拟语气，即动词原形(should) do, 被动结构为(should) be done。
2. 选 D)。【解析】理由同 1。
3. 选 A)。【解析】suggest 后跟的宾语从句是虚拟语气，即 should + 动词原

形,但此处是从句中的一个时间状语从句,故用一般时态。

4. 选 A)。【解析】理由同 1。

5. 选 A)。【解析】lest 后用虚拟语气,即动词原形(should) do。

Part 2 模拟练习

Test

1. I'd rather you _____ anything about it for the time being.
A) do B) didn't do C) won't do D) hadn't done
2. With apples 25 cents a pound, we couldn't resist _____ four pounds.
A) to take B) took C) taking D) to taking
3. Statistics _____ that the population of this country will be doubled in ten year's time.
A) suggest B) suggests C) will suggest D) suggested
4. The government is believed to be considering _____ a law making it a crime to import any kind of weapons.
A) to pass B) have passed C) passed D) passing
5. I'm sorry that you have let the cat out of the bag. I'd rather that you _____ it secret.
A) have kept B) kept C) keep D) had kept
6. When I saw that it was a policeman, I immediately regretted _____ in the way I did.
A) to answer B) answering
C) to have answered D) being answered
7. I prefer this dress _____ that one.
A) than B) more than C) rather than D) to
8. The sharp whistle out of the dark sky sent the crowd _____.
A) fled B) flew C) flying D) flown
9. It's a pity that the speaker failed to make his ideas _____ in front of the audience.
A) understanding B) understood
C) to be understood D) to understand
10. Over nine tenths of the inhabitants _____ the Han nationality.

- A) are belong to B) are belonged to
C) belong to D) belong of
11. They talked in whispers but still, I couldn't help but _____ their conversation.
A) overhear B) to overhear
C) overhearing D) overheard
12. Ivory was so tired after running all the way down the hill that it was difficult for him to make himself _____.
A) to understand B) understand
C) understood D) understanding
13. I am very busy _____ for the examination now. Will you come again at some other time?
A) preparing B) prepared
C) being prepared D) to prepare
14. The meeting was put off because we _____ a meeting without John.
A) are objected to have B) were objected to having
C) objected to have D) objected to having
15. It is necessary that you _____ present at the meeting.
A) could be B) were C) should be D) are
16. It is prohibited by law to mail through parcel post any merchandise that might prove _____ in transport.
A) dangerous B) with danger
C) dangerously D) to the danger
17. I remember _____ for the job, but I forget the exact amount.
A) to be paid B) that I receive pay
C) get paid D) being paid
18. Our explanation _____ again, but he made two more attempts.
A) discouraged him to try
B) discouraged him from trying
C) was meant to discourage him from trying
D) was meant to discourage him to try
19. I remember _____ the piano beautifully when he was a child.
A) playing B) him to play

- C) him to have played D) him playing
20. The villagers there prefer _____ tobacco rather than to smoke it.
A) chew B) to chew C) chewed D) chewing
21. If you check the map, you'll notice _____ to the north of Oakdale.
A) that Camden placed B) that Camden lies
C) Camden laying D) Camden there is
22. The government asked the people to be sure to avoid _____ any water that had not been boiled.
A) drinking B) drink C) having drunk D) not to drink
23. The director recommended that she _____ more English before going abroad.
A) studied B) would study C) study D) were to study
24. Your decision that the child _____ in the charge of the nurse for the moment was reasonable.
A) would be put B) was put C) had to be put D) be put
25. It is essential that we _____ our environment clean for the benefit of our own development.
A) must keep B) shall keep C) kept D) keep

Keys:

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. B
10. C 11. A 12. C 13. A 14. D 15. C 16. A 17. D 18. C
19. D 20. B 21. B 22. A 23. C 24. D 25. D

Explanations:

1. 选 B)。【译文】我倒希望你暂时不要采取任何行动。【解析】结构 would rather 后接的从句一般使用虚拟语气。又如: I'd rather he left as early as possible. 我希望他走得越早越好。
2. 选 C)。【译文】一磅苹果才 25 美分, 我们忍不住买了 4 磅。【解析】词组 **cannot resist doing sth** 是“忍不住”的意思。又如: The little boy can not resist having another chocolate. 小男孩忍不住又吃了一个巧克力。
3. 选 A)。【译文】统计数据表明该国人口在十年内将翻一番。【解析】单词 statistics 表示“统计学”之意时, 为不可数名词; 表示“统计数字”之意时, 作

- 复数用。如: Statistics is a rather modern branch of mathematics. 统计学是数学的一个相当现代的分支。Statistics show that divorce rate in China is on the rise. 统计数字表明在中国离婚率有所增加。
4. 选 D)。【译文】人们认为政府正考虑立法,将进口任何类型的枪支视为犯罪。【解析】**consider + 动名词**为“考虑做某事”之意。又如: I am considering taking another course this semester. 我正考虑本学期再修一门课程。
5. 选 B)。【译文】很遗憾你泄露了秘密,但我更愿你保守这个秘密。【解析】结构 **would rather** 后的从句须使用虚拟语气,即使用过去式。又如: I'd rather you came tomorrow. 我更愿意你明天来。
6. 选 B)。【译文】当我看到他是警察时立即后悔刚才的回答方式。【解析】**regret + 动词不定式**是“为(要做的事或要说的话)而感到遗憾”的意思;**regret + 动名词**则是“因(做了某事或说了什么话而)感到后悔”的意思。如: I regret to say that you have to pay for the damage. 很遗憾你得为造成的损坏赔偿。
7. 选 D)。【译文】比起那件连衣裙来,我更喜欢这件。【解析】单词 **prefer** 表示“更喜欢”时,可用于两种句型结构:① **prefer + 名词、代词或动名词 + to + sth/doing sth**。如: Few children prefer work (working) to play (playing). 很少有孩子喜欢工作而不喜欢游玩的。② **prefer + to do + rather than + do/doing**。如: I would prefer to spend the weekend reading at home rather than go/going to the cinema. 我觉得与其周末去看电影,还不如呆在家里读书呢。
8. 选 C)。【译文】黑暗天空里传来刺耳的口哨声使得人们四处逃散。【解析】单词 **send** 后接带分词的复合结构表示“使得……”。又如: The fire sent everyone out of the building. 大火使得人人都往楼外跑。
9. 选 B)。【译文】演讲者没有能够在听众面前将自己的意思表达清楚,真是遗憾。【解析】词组 **to make oneself understood** 为“使别人明白自己的话语/行为等”的意思。如: He spoke so fast and with so strong an accent that he failed to make himself understood. 他说话太快又带有浓重的口音,没能使别人听懂他的话。
10. 选 C)。【译文】十分之九以上的居民属于汉族。【解析】**belong to** 表示“属于”的意思,没有被动语态。又如: He belongs to this club. 他是这个俱乐部的。

11. 选 A)。【译文】他们小声嘀咕,但我还是免不了听到他们的谈话。【解析】词组 **can't help doing** 为“忍不住”的意思;而词组 **can't help but do** 则是“不由得不,不能不”的意思。如:When the streets are full of melting snow, you can't help but get your shoes wet. 街上都是化的积雪,鞋子上不能不沾湿。
12. 选 C)。【译文】Ivory 一路跑下山后非常疲惫,以至于他说话时别人很难听懂。【解析】词组 **make sb do** 是“使某人做某事”的意思。词组 **make oneself done** 是“使自己被”的意思。如:He spoke with such a strong accent that he could hardly make himself understood. 他说话带有很重的口音,因此很难让别人听懂他。
13. 选 A)。【译文】我正忙着准备考试,你改日再来好吗?【解析】词组 **be busy in doing sth** 是“忙于做某事”的意思。另外,词组 **be absorbed in doing sth** 为“专注于”,及 **be engaged in doing sth** “忙于做某事”,都有相似的用法。如:I found him absorbed in doing the experiment in his lab. 我发现他正在实验室里聚精会神地做实验。
14. 选 D)。【译文】会议被推迟了,因为我们反对不让约翰参加该会。【解析】词组 **object to doing** 是“反对做某事”的意思。如:He objected to leaving school and going to work. 他反对弃学工作。
15. 选 C)。【译文】你必须出席会议。【解析】带有 **necessary, vital, important, advisable** 等表示“必要,重要,建议”的句子,其主语从句须使用虚拟语气,即使用动词原形。
16. 选 A)。【译文】法律禁止邮寄任何可能在运输中造成危险的物品。【解析】单词 **prove** 为不及物动词作系动词使用,后面须跟名词/代词或形容词作表语。有如:The party proved successful/ a success. 结果晚会办得很成功。
17. 选 D)。【译文】我记得已经付过我报酬了,但已记不清具体数目了。【解析】单词 **remember** 后若跟动名词,则表示“记得曾经做过某事”,被动态为 **remember being done** 结构。比较:Do not forget/Please remember to post the letter for me. I remember having posted the letter for you already. 别忘了替我把信寄了。我记得已经把信替你寄走了。
18. 选 C)。【译文】我们劝阻他再做尝试,但他又做了两次努力。【解析】词组 **be meant to do sth** 是“意欲,打算做”的意思;词组 **discourage sb from doing**

sth “劝阻,促使不(做)”的意思。如: We tried to discourage him from climbing the mountain without a guide. 我们力劝他在没有向导的情况下不要去爬那座山。

19. 选 D)。【译文】我记得他很小时,钢琴就弹得很好了。【解析】**remember (sb) doing sth** 记得(某人)曾做过某事, **remember to do sth** 记着要去做某事。同 forget: forget to do 忘记做某事; forget doing sth 忘记曾做过某事。
20. 选 B)。【译文】那里的村民喜欢嚼烟丝而不是抽烟。【解析】词组 **prefer to do rather than to do** 和 **prefer doing to doing** 喜欢做一件事甚于另一件事。又如: I prefer having dogs than having cats. 比起猫来,我更愿养狗。
21. 选 B)。【译文】如果你查看一下地图,你会注意到 Camden 位于 Oakdale 的北部。【解析】单词 notice 后可以跟从句,而 lie 则可以表示“位于”的意思,故选 B)。
22. 选 A)。【译文】政府要求大家不要喝没有烧开的水。【解析】词组 **avoid doing sth** 为“避免做某事”的意思。又如: She wore a veil to avoid being recognized. 她戴着面罩以免被人认出。
23. 选 C)。【译文】导师劝她出国前多学点英语。【解析】要求虚拟从句做宾语的常用动词有: ask, advise, demand, desire, decide, deserve, insist, maintain, propose, order, recommend, require, request, suggest, urge, 等。
24. 选 D)。【译文】你决定由保姆暂时看管这孩子是有道理的。【解析】要求跟虚拟从句做表语和同位语的常用名词有: advice, demand, desire, decision, proposal, preference, recommendation, requirement, suggestion。
25. 选 D)。【译文】为了自身发展的需要,我们必须保持环境清洁。【解析】要求跟虚拟语气从句做表语的常用形容词和过去分词有: appropriate, advisable, desirable, essential, imperative (紧迫的), important, insistent (坚持的), natural, necessary, preferable, probable, possible, strange, urgent, vital, desired, demanded, requested, suggested, ordered, recommended, required。