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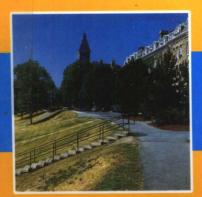
大学英语四六级

考点分析与高分对策

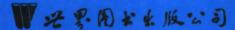


1000题

最新修订版



主编 郑天义 主审 李鹏飞 姜丽荣



大 学 英 语 四 六 级 考点分析与高分对策

四级语法1000题

(最新修订版)

主编 郑天义 主审 李鹏飞 姜丽荣

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前 言

大学英语四、六级考试,是检测学生英语水平和大学英语教学质量的重要水平考试。随着21世纪的到来,英语成为人们生活、工作、学习中越来越重要的工具,熟练掌握英语已成为当今大学生必须具备的一种基本素质。

在日常教学和四、六级考试辅导中,我们发现有不少学生已不满足于"通过"四、六级考试,而更希望获得满意的成绩,以充分展示自己的英语实力,从而在日趋激烈的人才竞争中立于不败之地。为此我们总结了学生们在日常英语学习中的困难,并对学生在大学英语四、六级统考中反映出的问题进行了大量的调查,在此基础上进行了潜心的研究与分析,按照大学英语教学大纲精神编写了这套丛书。

本丛书共九个分册,注重从不同方面提高学生的应试能力。最新修订版在第一版的基础上做了全面修订,体现了最新(大学英语教学大纲)对四、六级考试的新要求。

《达标词组 2000》——新大纲对 1~6 级应掌握的词组由原来的 722 个增加为 1788 个,修订版增加了全部新增词组,并按四、六级分类标记,每个词组均配以 2~3 个例句,便于广大考生掌握用法,配合记忆。

《四级词汇 1500 题》——新大纲 1~4 级应掌握的词汇由原来的 4000 个增加为 4200 个(其中包括中学词 1800 个),修订版相应地进行了调整,按历年词汇试题分布统计——固定搭配(19%)、短语动词(15%)、同近义词(42%)、形近词(11%)、习惯用法(13%),进行重新编排,并加进了历年真题中考生错误率较高的题目,以确保覆盖全面,重点突出。

《六级词汇 1200 题》——增加了历年六级真题中考生错误率较高的题目,并根据六级考试重点测试考生词汇的辨析与用法这一特点,进一步突出了对动词、形容词、副词、名词等实义词的词义辨析。

《四级语法 1000 题》——经过对历年四级真题的分析,语法结构题占 15 道左右,考查的语法项目有时态(9%)、语态(4%)、情态(4%)、非限定(22%)、虚拟语气(15%)、复合(12%)、倒装(5%)、名词代词(1%)、形副比较(6%)、强调并列(6%)、连词(11%)、介词(5%),修订版全面覆盖了以上内容,同时增加了历年四级真题中的语法难题,以确保考生打好坚实的语法基础。

《四级阅读 500 题》、《六级阅读 500 题》——精选四、六级阅读文章各 100 篇,对每篇文章进行详尽的分析,从分析篇章结构入手,帮助考生掌握如何把握文章的主旨,如何有的放矢地获取文章的关键信息,以提高考生的阅读理解能力。同时增加了历年阅读真题精选,便于考生把握考试难度,检测复习水平。

《四级听力分类突破》(配磁带 180 分钟/2 盒)、《六级听力分类 突破》(配磁带 180 分钟/2 盒)——将听力题目按不同类型进行归类,既可帮助考生在日常进行有针对性的训练,更有助于考生在考前进行强化训练,达到分类突破的目的。并提供了相应的模拟试卷 4~6 份,便于考生在考前检测自己的水平,增强应试信心。

本丛书从全新的视角帮助考生顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试,达到"更快、更好"地学习英语的目的,相信将会为广大考生获得满意的考试成绩助一臂之力。

本丛书由郑天义主编,北京理工大学李冬梅,北京外国语大学 刘淑兰、张洪亮,北京大学陈菁,中国人民大学周新生,清华大学彭 秋兰,中央民族大学刘彩霞编著,参加编写的还有张新军、刘春萌、 马悦、靳瑞玲、郝文荣、王建东。

本丛书特邀北京理工大学英语系李鹏飞教授、姜丽荣教授,北京科技大学英语系梁素琴教授审订,北京大学美籍口语专家 Joy Waugh 和 Duncan Rayner 也做了大量的工作,在此深表感谢。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,如有疏漏之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者 2001年5月于北大燕园

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Test 1

١.	One of the professor's greatest at	tribute is	
	A. when he gives lectures		
	B. how in the manner that he led	etures	
	C. the way to give lectures		
	D. his ability to lecture		
2.	Change your mind, you v	vill gain no additional support.	
	A. while you will	B. as you will	
	C. if you will	D. that you will	
3.	, I would tell her everythi	ing.	
	A. If she should come tomorrow	B. If she would come tomorrow	
	C. If she will come tomorrow	D. If she has come tomorrow	
4.	Little that Bob would bed	ome a famous writer.	
	A. we thought	B. we think	
	C. did we think	D. we think of	
5.	No agreement was reached in t	he discussion as neither side	
	would give way to		
	A. the other	B. any other	
	C. another	D. other	
6.	The theory has been criticized for	lacking scientific precision,	
	a recent research has supported many aspects of it.		
	A. furthermore	B. though	
	C. because	D. is spite of	
7.	So badlyin the car acciden	t that he had to stay in hospi-	
	tal for treatment.		
	A. did Peter injure	B. Peter injured	
	C. Peter was injured	D. was Peter injured	

8 . It	is high time he strong a	ctio	n against them.
Α.	is taking	B.	took
C.	takes	D.	will take
9 . It	was essential that we	leas	se before the end of the
mo	onth.		
Α.	sign	B.	signed
C.	had signed	D.	were signing
10 . T	The patient's doctor urges that h	e	an operation on his
b	ack as soon as his general health	im	proved.
Α	A. has	B.	would have
C	C. have	D.	will have
11 . If	f the work by the end o	of th	nis month is delayed, the
	onstruction company will be fine		
Α	. completed	B.	to complete
C	. to be completed	D.	being completed
12 . T	The team really looks good tonigh	it be	ecause the coach had them
_	every night this week.		
A	A. practiced	В.	practicing
C	C. practice	D.	to practice
13 . T	They agreed to rent the house on	cor	ndition that the roof
	_repaired.		
Α	1. will be	В.	has been
C	C. be	D.	have been
14 . T	hat hotel is accessible only		wealthy guests.
	. for		from
C	C. to	D.	of
15. H	Ie said he could drink a bottle o	f wł	nisky.
H	łe		

	A. must be joking	B. must have joked
	C. must have been joked	D. must have been joking
16.	At six o'clock in the evening, w	hen a dog ran straight in front
	of a car it narrowly escaped	over as the driver braked
	sharply.	
	A. running	B. to run
	C. from running	D. being run
17 .	A series of meetingsabou	it the best way to market the
	new product.	
	A. are held	B. were held
	C. was held	D. have been held
18.	his cold, he came first in	the athletics meeting.
	A. Beside	B. Regardless
	C. Despite	D. In spite
19.	Henry has been working much ha	arder this year for fear that he
	his finals again.	
	A. may pass	B. may fail
	C. can pass	D. can fail
20.	He always did well at school	having his early education
	disrupted by illness.	
	A. even though	B. in addition to
	C. in spite of	D. on account
21.	Water enters into a great variety	of chemical reactions,
	have been mentioned in previous	pages.
	A. a few of it	B. a few of them
	C. a few of that	D. a few of which
22.	I regret that we have no	news for you.
	A. saying	B. having said

	C. to say	D. being said
23.	. It is work of art that ev	eryone wants to have a look at
	it.	
	A. such unusual	B. such an unusual
	C. so unusual	D. a so unusual
24.	He insured his carhe had	l an accident.
	A. unless	B. as if
	C. since	D. in case
25 .	Today is Beryl's wedding day. S	She to Henry.
	A. just has been married	B. has just married
	C. was just married	D. has just been married
26.	Such things are rare; they cannot	ot be found
	A. somewhere	B. anywhere
	C. everywhere	D. nowhere
27.	Expecting the worst,	
	A. the movie surprised me	
	B. I was surprised that the mov	ie was good
	C. the good movie was a surpris-	ed to me
	D. surprised me was a good mov	rie
28.	Iwork last week, but I c	hanged my mind.
	A. were to start	B. was to start
	C. was to have started	
29 .	It's the people, not things,	
	A. that are decisive	B. they are decisive
	C. are decisive	D. decisive
30.	nearly thirty years for the	planet Saturn to complete one
	orbit.	
	A. It takes	B. To take it

C. Taking

D. Takes it

Answers and Notes

- 1.D.本题考查句意分析。前句表明的是"教授的特点",后句也应与之相对应。A 项是一个时间状语从句,表达时间的概念。B 项句子本身存在语法错误。C 项中 the way 指(办事)方式,而不与人的"特点"相对应。句意:这个表授最大的一个特点是他授课的能力。
- 2. B. as 是连词,表示"像…", as you will "像你希望的那样"。A, C不合题意,D项结构不对,如是定语从句,则少先行词。句意:你如果按自己的意愿改变了主意,你就不会继续得到支持。
- 3.A. 本题是对将来时态的虚拟,从句用 should + 动词原形。句意:如果她明天来的话,我会把一切都告诉她。
- 4.C.本题考查句子的倒装。little 位于句首时, 句子要部分倒装即助动词提前。所以答案选 C。如: Little did I know about pop music. 我对流行音乐几乎一无所知。句意: 我们没有想到绝勃会成为著名作家。
- 5.A. 本题考查 the other 的用法。the other 特指两者中的另一个, neither 意为"两者都不", 表明本题指两者之间。所以答案选 A。如: She has two sons. One is a doctor, and the other is a lawyer. 她有两个儿子。一个是医生, 一个是律师。句意:讨论没有达成任何协议, 因为双方都不愿向对方让步。
- 6.B.本题考查连词词义。furthermore "而且,此外",表递进关系。though "虽然",表转折。because "因为",表因果。is spite of 不合语法, in spite of "尽管…",后面接名词,表示转折。由此看来,只有 B 项合乎题意。如:His name suddenly escaped me, though I knew him very well. 虽然我和他很熟,

- 可我突然想不起他的名字了。句意:虽然最近的一项调查研究证实了这个理论的一些观点,但它还是由于缺乏科学精确性而受到了批评。
- 7. D. 本题考查倒装语序。在 so… that 结构中的"so+状语"位于 句首表示强调时,需要部分要倒装。如: So such did he trust her that he gave all his salary to her. 他非常信任她,所以他 把他全部薪水都交给她保管。如果 so… that 结构中的谓语 动词是系动词,则实际就是采用全部倒装语序。句意:彼得在车祸中受伤很重,所以他不得不待在医院接受治疗。
- 8.B.本题考查 It is high(about) time that 从句的用法。It is high (about) time that 后的从句要用过去时表示虚拟语气,主语为第一、三人称时,动词 be 用 was,其他人称用 were。所以答案选 B。如: It is high time that we prepared for the finals. 是我们准备期末考试的时候了。句意:是对他们采取强有力行动的时候了。
- 9. A. 本题考查虚拟语气。在表示"必须、紧迫、重要"等概念的形容词后面的 that 引导的主语从句用虚拟语气。其形式一般为: It is + 要求虚拟形式的形容词(形容词化过去分词)+主语从句。这类形容词有: appropriate, advisable, better, demanded, desired, desirable, essential, imperative 等。主语从句中的谓语动词用 should + 动词原形, should 可省略。如: It is important that China and the United States develop friendly relationships. 中美发展友好关系非常重要。句意: 我们在月底前签署租约是很必要的。
- 10.C.本题考查虚拟语气。表示愿望、请求、建议、命令等意义的 动词,当它们作谓语引导宾语从句时,从句谓语必须用 should+动词原形, should 可省略,类似的动词有 recommend, suggest, advise, demand, insist, command, request,

- order, propose 等。句意:医生催促病人等他的健康状况一好转就进行背部手术。
- 11.C.本题考查不定式表示将来时态。句中 work 与动词 complete 是被动关系,故动词应该用被动语态,B 项被排除。completed 为过去时,表示已完成的; being completed 表示正在完成的,都不合适。故选 C。如: The meeting to be held next Monday is cancelled. 原定于下周一召开的会议被取消了。句意:如果原定于本月底完成的工作没能接时完工,那么建筑公司将被罚款。
- 12. C. 本题考查动词不定式省略 to。使役动词 have 后面跟宾语补足语时, 动词不定式应省略 to, 即后面直接跟动词原形, 故答案为 C。如: I had my hair cut short today. 今天我把头发剪短了。句意:这个队今晚状态很好, 因为表练这个星期让他们每晚练习。
- 13.C.在一些特定连词和介词短语引起的从句中动词需用虚拟形式。这些连词和介词短语有: in case, unless, supposing, lest, provided, for fear that, on condition that 等。如: He took his raincoat with him lest it should rain. 他带了雨衣, 怕下雨。on condition (that)…意为"只有在…条件下, 假若", 后面跟表示虚拟语气的条件句。A, B 两项被排除。 D 项中用了完成时态, 没有根据。C 项省略了 should, 符合题目要求。句意:他们同意租这间房,条件是必须把屋顶修一修。
- 14.C.本题考查 be accessible to 的用法。be accessible to 可接近的",相当于 easy to reach 是固定搭配,所以答案选 C。如: The problem with some of these drugs is that they are so early accessible to most people. 这些药品的问题在于大多数人都可以很轻易得到。句意:这家饭店只有客人才住得起。

- 15.A. 本题考查 must 的用法。本题中 must 表示一种推测,这种用法只用于肯定句,这种推测比 may 要肯定得多。如: This must be your room.这一定是你的房间了。句意:他说他可以喝一瓶威士忌。他一定是开玩笑。
- 16. D. 本题考查动词后所接宾语的形式。escape 是及物动词,后面直接跟动名词作宾语。本句中, dog 与 run over 是被动关系, 所以选 D。如: I remembered being cheated by those guys. 我记得曾被那些人欺骗过。句意:晚上 6 点钟的时候,一只狗正巧跑到一辆汽车的前面。司机紧急刹车, 那狗才勉强逃命。
- 17. C. 本题考查主谓一致。a series of"一系列", 做主语的是 a series 而不是其后的 meetings, 故谓语动词应该用单数。如:This pair of shoes is of the best quality. 这双鞋质量最好。句意: 召开了一系列会议, 讨论销售新产品的最佳途径。
- 18.C. beside"在…旁边", 应注意与 besides"除…外, 还有…"的区别。regardless"漠视", 后应接介词 of。despite"尽管", 后面直接加名词。in spite 应与 of 连用, "尽管"。如: Despite his efforts, he failed in the exam. 尽管他付出了努力, 但是考试仍然不及格。句意: 尽管他感冒了, 他还是第一个来到赛场。
- 19. B. 本题考查 may 与 can 的区别。首先,由 for fear(恐怕)可知是害怕不能通过考试,排除 A, C。can 表示理论上来说可能发生,但不表示真会发生。而 may 表示现在或将来可能发生的事。考试不及格是将来可能发生的事,所以应是 may。如:He may live in Beijing. I'm not sure because I haven't seen him for years.他可能住在北京。我不敢肯定因为我很久没见过他了。句意:亨利今年学习用功多了,因为他怕会再次不及格。

- 20.C. even though"即使",接句子。in addition to"除…外",跟名词。in spite of"尽管",接名词、代词或动名词,表让步条件。on account 应加 of,表原因。如:He struggled forward in spite of the heavy snow.尽管下着大雪,他仍然挣扎着前进。句意:尽管他因为疾病而中断了早期教育,但他现在在学校里成绩很好。
- 21. D. 本题考查非限制性定语从句。引导词应该用 which 以便与 先行词 reactions"反应"保持一致。如: Ten presidents attended the conference, three of whom were from developing countries. 十位总统参加了会议, 其中三人来自发展中国 家。A, B 都缺乏连接词, 从而导致两个完整的句子并列。 C中 that 不能引导非限制性定语从句。句意: 水能参与各 种各样的化学反应, 其中一些化学反应在前面几页已经提 过了。
- 22.C. 本题考查 regret 的用法。regret 后既可接不定式也可接动名词:regret to do表示对将要做的事感到遗憾; regret doing 表示对过去所做的事情感到后悔。此外动名词的否定形式是 not 放在最前面,本句表示对过去所做事情感到后悔。如: I regret to say that your application has been refused. 我很遗憾地告诉你,你的申请被拒绝了。句意:我很遗憾地说我们没有消息可提供给你。
- 23. B. 本题考查 work 的用法以及 so 和 such 的区别。work 用作"(艺术)作品,著作"之意时为可数名词。so 和 such 都有"如此,这样"之意,但 such 用以修饰名词, so 用以修饰形容词。所以答案选 B。如: Shakespeare's works include plays and poems. 莎士比亚的作品有剧本也有诗。句意:这件艺术作品如此不一般以致于每个人都想看一看。
- 24.D. in case"防止,以防万一",后面直接跟句子是不用加 that。

unless"除非"; as if "好像,仿佛",均不合题意。since "既然",若选择 C 项,则从句应用过去完成时,表示车祸发生在上保险之前。句意:他给车上了保险,以防万一发生车祸。

- 25. D. 本题考查现在完成时和 marry 的用法。现在完成时态表示过去某个时间开始,一直延续到现在的动作。marry 的用法为:marry sb 或 be married to sb 与某人结婚。所以本题选 D。如:We've had two classes this morning.今天早上我们上了两堂课。句意:今天是贝里尔新婚的日子,她刚与亨利完婚。
- 26.B.本题考查 anywhere 的用法。anywhere"任何地方",一般用于否定句和疑问句;somewhere"某个地方",一般句于肯定句;everywhere"每个地方"。nowhere"没有地方"。所以答案选 B。如: I can't find my keys anywhere. 我在任何地方都找不到我的钥匙。句意:这种事情很少有,不是什么地方都能发生的。
- 27.B. 本题考查分词作状语的用法。分词的逻辑主语要和句子的主语一致, expecting 是现在分词, 其逻辑主语是人, 四个备选项中只有 B 的主语是人(I), 所以 B 正确。如: Coming down the mountain, they met Tom on the way. 他们在下山的路上遇到了汤姆。句意: 做了最坏的准备, 我很惊奇这事电影很好。
- 28.C.本题考查含蓄条件句。be to do sth"打算做某事",故排除 D。A中,be 动词变化不正确,因此 A 也排除。根据句意,打算做而未做,不定式用完成时表示虚拟。如: She was to have taken that task, but she changed her mind. 她本想接受那项任务,但她改变了主意。句意:我本打算上周开始工作,但我改变了主意。