

高分突破

大学英语四级测试

词汇与结构

主编 刘 琦

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前 言

根据我国教育部 1999 年 9 月颁发的新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》及其词汇表的要求及标准,本书汇集了大学英语四级应掌握的词汇及语法结构,其中语法结构有 838 道小题,占总数的 33.52%,旨在帮助学生进一步巩固语法基础知识,了解英语语法在实用中的规律和语言固定结构系统;词汇有 1662 道小题,占总数的 66.48%。这一比例是近年来全国大学英语四级考试“词汇与结构”题型所要求的。

全书共分三大部分:第一部分是“词汇与结构”的概述及基本解题技巧;第二部分是模拟题应试训练,共有 50 个 Test (2500 道题),该部分分成三个层次,即:Test 1~Test 14 以熟练巩固为主,兼顾扩大词汇量,句子和选择项所用词汇控制在四级范围内;Test 15~Test 32 以扩大词汇量为主,其中句子所用词汇亦控制在四级范围内;Test 33~Test 50 主要结合新大纲词汇表中新增单词与新指定的词组。第三部分是模拟试题的参考答案及简明的注释。

需要说明的是,为什么每个 Test 编写了 50 道小题(正式考试只有 30 道)?其主要目的是使学生有更多的练习机会,扩大词汇量及知识面,达到熟能生巧的水平。同时,为了增加句子的难度和提高考生对词汇的辨识能力,在有些试题中出现了少量的超纲词汇,但并不影响做题。此外,为了使考生有较多机会接触大纲词汇表中较难的单词,有些选择项中专门安排重点单词和较难单词的重复出现,以利于考生巩固。总之,本书针对性、实用性强,覆盖面广,是广大学生,尤其是有志通过四级英语考试者的良师益友。

在编写本书的过程中,编者参阅了大量近年来相关的书籍,在

此，向有关作者表示感谢。同时，衷心感谢西南交通大学外语系金桂林教授对本书初稿的认真审读及提出许多修改意见；感谢西南交通大学出版社为本书的顺利出版所做的一切工作。

限于作者水平，书中不当之处或错误在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2000 年 6 月

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第一部分 词汇与语法结构应试常识

考点分析

根据国家教育部 1999 年最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》而设计的大学英语四级考试对词汇部分所提出的标准为：领会或掌握 4200 单词(复用式掌握的单词为 2500)以及这些单词构成的常用词组，并具有按照基本构词法识别生词的能力；对语法结构所提出的标准为：掌握三个部分共 36 项语法结构，包括基本句型，句子成份，词类，各种从句，倒装，省略，句子转换，构词法，标点等，其中重点巩固和加深的项目有：不可数名词转换为可数名词，复合名词，名词所有格，形容词、副词的比较级、前后缀、同义、近义等，动词时态、语态，情态动词，非谓语动词，短语动词，介词，非限制性定语从句，比较状语从句，条件句，as 的用法，主谓一致，强调句，倒装，平行结构，虚拟语气等。

基本题型

1. 同义词、近义词题型

例 1: The _____ use of his absence was a bad cold.

A. evident B. obvious C. clear D. apparent

“他缺席的原因表面上是患了重感冒。”四个选择都有“明显、清楚”的含义。A、B、C 常换用，apparent 是从 appear 派生出来的，因此侧重“显露”、“表面上很明显”。故正确答案为 D。

例 2: American women were _____ the right to vote until 1920 after many years of hard struggle.

A. ignored B. neglected

C. refused

D. denied

“经过多年艰苦的斗争,直到 1920 年美国妇女才有选举权。”ignore“忽视”,neglect“忽略、遗漏”,refuse“拒绝”,deny“拒绝给予”。故正确答案为 D。

2. 近似词题型

例: The rain was heavy and _____ the land was flooded.

A. consequently

B. continuously

C. constantly

D. consistently

“雨下得很大,结果洪水淹了这片土地。”consequently“结果”、“因此”。continuously“连续不断地”,constantly“连续不断地”、“固定不变地”。consistently“始终不变地”。故正确答案为 A。

3. 短语动词、动词短语题型

例 1: When he heard the bad news, he _____ completely.

A. broke away

B. broke down

C. broke up

D. broke out

“听到这个消息,他昏了过去。”break away“离开”,break down“精神崩溃,感情失控”,break up“指精神或体力上的衰退,衰老”,break out“突然爆发”。正确答案 B。

例 2: We have agreed _____ the rules which will govern the competition.

A. from

B. by

C. on

D. for

“我们已经就比赛的指导规则达成一致的意見。”agree on/upon 在某一点上,双方取得或具有相同的意見。故正确答案为 C。

4. 形容词、副词题型

例 1: No one imagined that the apparently _____ businessman was really a criminal.

A. respectful

B. respectable

C. respective

D. respecting

“无人想像到那个表面上值得尊敬的商人实际上是个罪犯。”

respectful“尊敬他人的”,respectable“受人尊敬的”,respective“各自的”,respecting“关于”是介词。正确答案为 B。

例 2: The little man was _____ more than one meter fifty tall.

A. nearly B. quite C. hardly D. almost

“那个小个子男人身高只有一米五。”A. D. “几乎”,B. “非常”,C. “仅仅,只有,简直不”。故正确答案为 C。

5. 介词题型

例: I am two years senior _____ him.

A. to B. than C. at D. for

“我比他大两岁。”形容词 senior, junior(比…年长,比…年轻)后面只接 to,不接 than,类似的短语还有:be superior to,be inferior to. 所以正确答案为 A。

6. 时态语态题型

例 1: 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

“到本月底,我们确信对此问题将有一个满意的解决方法。”

正确答案为 C,当介词短语 by the end of 表示将来某一时间时,意思是“到…底”,常和将来完成时连用,表示在某时间前完成了某动作。

例 2: He _____ when the bus came to a sudden stop.

A. was almost hurt B. was to hurt himself
C. was hurt himself D. was hurting himself

“公共汽车突然刹车,他几乎受伤。”B. D. 两项都表示主动,自己伤害自己,可以否定。C. 虽然是被动语态,但却后跟反身代词,语法不通。故正确答案为 A。

7. 虚拟语气题型

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

A. follow

B. had followed

C. would follow

D. have followed

“瞧我的处境多么糟糕! 要是听了你的忠告就好了。”

If only 表示一种遗憾,后跟虚拟语气,如果是现在的遗憾,就用过去时,如果是过去的遗憾,就用过去完成时。该题中处境糟糕的原因是由于没有采纳劝告造成的,故选 B。

8. 情态动词题型

例: You _____ all the way to meet here, I know this place pretty well.

A. don't need to come

B. didn't need to come

C. needn't come

D. needn't have come

“你其实不必来接我,我非常熟悉这个地方。”need + have done 表示过去没有必要发生的动作。故正确答案为 D。

9. 主谓一致题型

例: How close parents are to their children _____ a strong influence on the characters of the children.

A. have

B. has

C. having

D. to have

“你父母和孩子之间的亲疏程度,对孩子性格的形成有重大的影响。”用 how 引导的主语从句,谓语动词要求单数。故正确答案为 B。

10. 非谓语动词题型

例: I appreciate _____ to your home.

A. to be invited

B. to have invited

C. having invited

D. being invited

“我对被邀请去你家做客表示谢意。”有些动词要求动名词作宾语,appreciate 是其中之一。故正确答案为 D。

11. 倒装句、强调句题型

例 1: Only lately _____ what a terrible thing it was.

- A. they realized B. realized they
C. did they realize D. they did realize

“只有到了最近,他们才意识到那是一件多么可怕的事情。”
only 开头的句子,主谓倒装。故正确答案为 C。

例 2: It was he in _____ we had the greatest faith.

- A. who B. whom C. whose D. what

“我们最信任的人是他。”当强调的主语或宾语是人时,除了用 that 引导外,还可以用 who, whom。原句的正常语序为: It was he whom we had the greatest faith in。句中的 in 移到了 whom 前面。故正确答案为 B。

12. 平行结构题型

例: 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 has

“一般说来,月底他们手中的钱比月初要少。”该句带有 less... than 比较结构的主从复合句。在比较状语从句中,被比较的人或事应该同主句中的人或事对应,做到结构平行。正确答案为 C。

13. 反意疑问句题型

例: My brother rarely used to oversleep, _____?

- A. didn't he B. did he
C. used he D. does he

“我兄弟过去很少睡过头,是吗?”反意疑问句要求前肯定,后否定;前否定,后肯定。陈述句中带有否定含义的词时(如: no, hardly, seldom, rarely 等),该句属否定句,后用肯定。故正确答案为 B。

解题技巧

1. 排除法

这是目前解题时被广泛采用的方法之一,即把几个选项放到句中去,根据句子的语境、语法要求一一排除干扰项,确定最佳项。如:

- 1) If you haven't finished the book , you can _____ it for another two days.

A. get B. buy C. keep D. remain

A. “得到”, B. “买”, C. “保留”, D. “仍是”,从以上词意上看, C. 项符合题意。

- 2) This book is too difficult for me to read now. Please lend me _____ in the section.

A. other B. the other
C. the others D. another

other 多用于复数名词前,也可以用于不可数名词前,“其他的”,本题中意为要另一本书,故选 D。

2. 注意信息词

有些试题中,一个词或一个词组提供的信息,可谓是解题的关键,要充分利用这个条件,找出正确答案。如:

- 1) Mothers know instinctively that for children an ounce of _____ is worth a pound of scolding.

A. flower B. spirit C. praise D. criticism

A. “花”, B. “精神”, C. “表扬,赞扬”, D. “批评”,句中有 scolding 信息词,与之相对的是 praise,只有 praise 符合题意。故选 C。

- 2) _____ before a crowd of people, Anne was very nervous. Her knees shook and her voice trembled.

A. Speaking B. Spoken

C. To be spoken

D. Speak

句中有主句,分词结构代替时间状语从句,现在分词表示主动,表示与主句的谓语动词同时发生,故正确答案为 A。

3. 运用逻辑推理

在分析句子中,离不开逻辑推理,它是我们分析问题的一个重要手段。如:

- 1) Laughter actually _____ the muscles, slows the heart beat, and lowers blood pressure.

A. relazes B. relates C. provides D. burns

A. “使放松”, B. “与…有关”, C. “提供”, D. “燃烧”, 根据逻辑关系, B. C. D. 与句中的 slow...lower...关系不大, 只有 A 符合题意, 故选 A。

- 2) I was sorry I didn't know his address. Otherwise, I _____ to him directly.

A. would write B. had written
C. would have written D. will write

该句要用过去虚拟,句中用的是隐含条件。即事实是我不知道他的地址,如果知道的话,我会直接写信给他的。条件是通过副词 otherwise 来表达的。故正确答案为 C。

4. 注意搭配

英语中,许多词可以自由组合,但有些是固定词组,正确识别词组的搭配,方能有的放矢地进行选择。如:

- 1) It was a hot day, and many people were _____ their way to the beach.

A. taking B. hitting C. making D. setting

A. take one's way = go one's way 我行我素; make one's way 走向; set one's way 感觉能做到。根据题意, C 符合句子意思。

- 2) He is _____ of an actor.

A. anybody B. anyone

C. somebody

D. something

something of 表示在某种程度上,在某种意义上。这个句子意思大致为:他在某种程度上是个演员。

without modern technology.

A. canal B. tunnel C. channel D. cable

8. The company _____ a rise in salary for ages, but nothing has happened yet.

A. is promised B. is promising
C. has been promising D. promised

9. The _____ is nearly dead, so I cannot start the car again.

A. bean B. beam C. bake D. battery

10. They would tell how the African _____ on a ship to an American port.

A. was brought B. could have been brought
C. had been brought D. was to be brought

11. When making modern cameras, people began to _____ plastics for metal.

A. surround B. substance
C. stretch D. substitute

12. We have done things we ought not to have done and _____ undone things we ought to have done.

A. leaving B. will leave
C. left D. leave

13. With the help of the government, a large number of people _____ after the flood in 1991.

A. survived B. suspended
C. suffered D. subjected

14. A computer _____ what to do.

A. is told B. can tell
C. must be told D. tells

15. He always has a lot of _____ ideas in his mind, and sometimes we do not even know what he is thinking about.

- A. novel B. spoil C. acceptable D. additional
16. By the end of this month, we surely _____ a satisfactory solution to the problem.
A. have found B. will have found
C. will be finding D. are finding
17. Please be serious. I am not _____. You should consider it carefully.
A. sorting B. joking
C. counting D. comparing
18. There is a general understanding among the members of the Board of Directors that chief attention _____ to the undertaking that is expected to bring in highest profit.
A. is given B. gives
C. should be given D. must be given
19. We do not have a _____ school in our institute. The highest degree we provide for the students is a B. A. and a B. S.
A. continue B. bay C. assistance D. graduate
20. I hope the time is not far off that they shall _____ for the betterment of the working class.
A. make to fight B. be made to fight
C. be fought D. fought
21. In the United States, the foreign policy is decided by the _____ government, not by each state.
A. federal B. figure C. scientific D. service
22. It was not until then that I came to know that knowledge _____ only from practice.
A. had come B. has come
C. came D. comes
23. He works in our university as a visiting _____, not as a formal