

Learn To Know How And Why

大学英语 四级自助考

(词汇·语法·填空)

总主编 陈大宝

主 编 谢有兰 阎秋霞 杨为明

College English Band 4

BAND 4

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上海交通大学出版社

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前 言

全国大学英语四、六级考试自 1987 年开考以来,有力地推动了大学英语教学改革,极大地调动了广大学生学习英语的积极性,为国家培养了大批合格的英语人才。但同时也出现应试教学,题海战术和高分低能等现象。为彻底改革大学英语教学,适应我国改革、开放的需要和迎接加入 WTO 的挑战,国家教育部在新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》中对大学英语教学目的和培养目标提出了更高、更全面的要求,明确提出了大学英语的主攻方向是帮助学生会用英语交流打下一个扎实的语言基础。

《大学英语四级自考》系列丛书正是根据最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语四级考试大纲》的各项目标和要求,对历年大学英语四级考试的全真试题加以详尽解析。之所以选用全真试题,是因为它具有社会普遍认同的科学性和权威性;之所以加以详尽解析,是想帮助学生了解考试大纲的要求,掌握必备的语言技能,通过做一道题而能掌握同一类型题的特点、要求和解题技巧,避免在茫茫题海中盲目地苦苦漫游,这就是本丛书编写的宗旨。

本丛书的特点是:重点突出,难点讲清,解析到位。本丛书的目的是:帮助学生在短时间内高效地掌握测试要点、题型特点和解题技巧,使学生不仅知其然,更重要的是知其所以然,做到无师自通,从而在考试中能灵活运用自己的语言知识和能力,做到胸有成竹,应付自如。

本丛书共分四册:《综合训练》、《词汇·语法·填空》、《阅读理解·翻译·简答》和《听力·写作》。

1. 《综合训练》中包括:1996 年 6 月~2001 年 1 月的大学英语四级试卷;听力原文;答案和解析。

2. 《词汇·语法·填空》、《阅读理解·翻译·简答》和《听力·写

作》中均包括以下三部分：

测试要点和解题技巧部分：简明扼要地介绍测试要点、题型特点和解题技巧。

自助考部分：将历年英语四级考试中的单项按题型归类，汇编成自考题供学生考前练习。

答案和解析(范文)部分：除提供正确答案外，还重点分析了答案正确的理由以及该题的考点所在。

为了节省版面，本丛书将试卷中各部分(除复合式听写、写作部分外)大家都熟悉的 Direction 省去。

本书的不足之处，请读者批评指正。

编 者

2001 年 8 月

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I. 词 汇

第一部分 测试要点和解题技巧

一、测试要点

词语用法题旨在测试考生运用词汇、短语的能力,考查范围均在大学英语教学大纲的词汇表内。考试内容除了包括这些单词的认知,还有它们的词形、词义的辨析,由两个单词或几个单词搭配而成的习语及每个单词的用法。共有五种题型:

1. 单词认知

这类试题主要测试考生的词汇量,考查考生对所给的四个单词的含义是否掌握。

2. 近义词、近形词的辨析

近义词是指意思相近,容易混淆的词,考查考生对词义的确切理解。近形词是指虽然词义不同,但拼写、或读音、或词形有相同之处的词,考查考生对这些词汇记忆的准确与熟练程度。

3. 介词短语

这类试题除了考查考生对不同介词的词义掌握,还考查不同介词与其宾语的固定搭配及用法。

4. 习语搭配

这类试题考查名词、形容词、动词、介词的各种其他固定用法,包括一些习语的构成及含义,在测试中所占的比例较大。

5. 动词短语

这类试题包括及物动词与副词、不及物动词与介词构成的短语,不仅考查考生对这些短语的构成和意义的掌握,而且考查它们的用法。

二、题型特点和分布比例

为使考生在复习时能做到胸中有数,有的放矢,我们将 1995 年至

2000 年试题中词汇题的各种题型的比例统计如下:

年份 \ 题型	动词词组	介词短语	习语搭配	近义词辨析	近形词辨析	单词认知
1995.1	2		3	1	2	5
1995.6	4	2	1	3		2
1996.1	4		4	1		5
1996.6	3	6	2	3		3
1997.1	1	6	1	3		4
1997.6	1	1	2	3	2	4
1998.1	3	1	4	4		3
1998.6	2	2	3	2		6
1999.1	2	5	1	2	1	4
1999.6	3	5	1	4	1	2
2000.1	1		2	2	3	7
2000.6	2	4	1	3		5
2001.1	4	3		5	1	2
合 计	32	35	25	36	10	52
百分比	8.2%	8.9%	6.4%	9.2%	2.5%	13.3%

三、解题技巧

命题人为限定答案故意设计一些干扰项,来检查考生对词语的含义和用法掌握程度。因此,要做好这部分选择题,考生除了扎实的基本功外,还应掌握必要的解题技巧。

1. 句意选择法

认真仔细地看完题句。注意空格前后的词语,寻找关键词,领会题句的句意,选择答案。例如:

Although Anne is happy with her success she wonders _____ will happen to her private life. (CET-4, 2000. 01)

A) that

C) it

B) what

D) this

答案是 B。本题是采用“句意选择法”的典型例子。

本题的句意是:安妮虽然对自己的成功感到满意,但她仍然难料自己的私人生活会如何。如果按结构分析,四个选项都可以,因为 wonder 后可

13. These surveys indicate that many crimes go _____ by the police, mainly because not all victims report them. (CET-4, 2000. 06)
- A) to be unrecorded C) unrecorded
B) to have been unrecorded D) unrecording
14. The early pioneer had to _____ many hardships to settle on the new land. (CET-4, 2000. 06)
- A) go into C) go back on
B) go through D) go along with
15. I didn't know the word, I had to _____ a dictionary. (CET-4, 2000. 06)
- A) make out C) go over
B) look out D) refer to
16. I'd _____ his reputation with other farmers and business people in the community, and then make a decision about whether or not to approve a loan. (CET-4, 2000. 01)
- A) take into account C) make up for
B) account for D) make out
17. He's watching TV? He's _____ to be cleaning his room. (CET-4, 1997. 06)
- A) known C) regarded
B) supposed D) considered
18. When he arrived, he found _____ the aged and the sick at home. (CET-4, 1997. 06)
- A) none but C) nothing but
B) none other than D) no other than
19. Because Edgar was convinced of the accuracy of this fact, he _____ his opinion. (CET-4, 1997. 06)
- A) stuck at C) stuck to
B) stove for D) stood for
20. The new appointment of our president _____ from the very beginning of next semester. (CET-4, 1997. 01)
- A) takes effect C) takes place
B) takes part D) takes turns
21. It is not easy to learn English well but if you _____, you will succeed in

A) hang up C) hang on
B) hang about D) hang onto

- 6 •

- B) result in D) keep to
30. The sports meet ,originally due to be held last Friday ,was finally _____ because of the bad weather. (CET-4, 1996. 01)
A) set off C) worn off
B) broken off D) called off
31. When a fire _____ at the National Exhibition in London, at least ten priceless paintings were completely destroyed. (CET-4, 1995. 06)
A) broke off C) broke down
B) broke out D) broke up
32. The destruction of these treasures was a loss for mankind that no amount of money could _____. (CET-4, 1995. 06)
A) stand up to C) come up with
B) make up for D) put up with
33. Then the speaker _____ the various factors leading to the present economic crisis. (CET-4, 1995. 06)
A) went after C) went into
B) went for D) went on
34. The student was just about to _____ the question, when suddenly he found the answer. (CET-4, 1995. 06)
A) arrive at C) work out
B) submit to D) give up
35. Although he had looked through all the reference material on the subject, he still found it hard to understand this point and her explanation only _____ to his confusion. (CET-4, 1995. 06)
A) extended C) added
B) amounted D) turned
36. I have had a great deal of trouble _____ the rest of the class. (CET-4, 1995. 01)
A) coming up against C) keeping up with
B) making up for D) living up to
37. If you suspect that the illness might be serious you should not _____ going to the doctor. (CET-4, 1995. 01)
A) put off C) put aside
B) hold back D) hold up

38. In a time of social reform, people's state of mind tends to keep _____ with the rapid changes of society. (CET-4, 1999. 01)
- A) step C) touch
B) pace D) progress
39. Jane was fairly good at English, but in mathematics she could not _____ the rest of the students in her class. (CET-4, 1987)
- A) put up with C) do away with
B) keep up with D) run away with
40. I can't _____ what that object is. (CET-4, 1989. 01)
- A) make up C) make out
B) make over D) make for
41. I want to buy a new tie to _____ this brown suit. (CET-4, 1989. 01)
- A) go into C) go with
B) go after D) go by
42. I can _____ some noise while I'm studying, but I can't stand loud noises. (CET-4, 1989. 01)
- A) come up with C) put up with
B) catch up with D) keep up with
43. When the whole area was _____ by the flood, the government sent food there by helicopter. (CET-4, 1989. 01)
- A) cut away C) cut up
B) cut down D) cut off
44. The engine _____ smoke and steam. (CET-4, 1990. 01)
- A) gives up C) gives away
B) gives in D) gives off
45. They _____ in spite of the extremely difficult conditions. (CET-4, 1990. 01)
- A) carried out C) carried on
B) carried off D) carried forward
46. When Mr. Jones gets old, he will _____ over his business to his son. (CET-4, 1990. 01)
- A) take C) think
B) hand D) get
47. I hope my teacher will take my recent illness into _____ when judging

A) regard

C) account

B) counting

D) observation

- A) takes away

C) takes up

B) takes over

D) takes in

- A) got off

C) got away

B) got across

D) got over

- A) get to

C) lead to

B) hold to

D) see to

- A) take on

C) put up

B) get on

D) look up

- A) turned up

C) turned out

B) turned in

D) turned down

- A) get over

C) get off

B) get away

D) get out

- A) bring it on

C) bring it up

B) bring it about

D) bring it out

- A) broke off

C) broke through

B) broke out

D) broke away