

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

BAND 4

上海交通大学出版社

Learn To Know How And Why

大学英语四级自助考

(词汇・语法・填空)

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级自助考,词汇、语法、填空/陈大宝总 主编;谢有兰、阎秋霞、杨为明分册主编,一上海,上海交 通大学出版社,2001

ISBN 7-313-02813-X

Ⅰ. 大… Ⅱ. ①陈… ②谢… ③阎… ④杨… Ⅲ. 英语 -高等学校-水平考试-解题 N. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 064733 号

大学英语四级自助考

(词汇、语法、填空)

陈大宝 总主编

上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 877 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话: 64071208 出版人: 张天蔚

立信会计常熟市印刷联营厂印刷 全国新华书店经销 开本:890mm×1240mm 1/32 印张:10.375 字数:345 千字

2001年9月第1版 2001年9月第1次印刷

印数:1~6050

ISBN 7-313-02813-X/H·565 定价: 16.50元

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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。

《大学英语四级自助考》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冷游,这就是本从书编写的宗旨。

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

• 1 •

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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 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、蹇型特点和分布比例

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	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

以接宾语从句。但从句意分析,则只有答案 B 对。因为 wonder 后接 that 引导的宾语从句表示:"对……感到惊讶、奇怪";而接 what, when, where, whether, who, why, how, if 引导的宾语,表示"不知道……,想知道到底……"。所以只有答案 B 符合题句意思。

2. 结构选择法

在许多近义词辨析的试题中,所给的选项按句意分析逻辑上也通顺,但结构上却只有其中一个选项符合要求。在这种情况下,就必须采用结构选择法来选择答案。例如:

He is _____ about his chances of winning a gold medal in the Olympics next year. (CET-4, 2000.01)

A) optimistic

C) outstanding

B) optional

D) obvious

答案是A。本题是采用结构选择法的典型例子。

如果一时难以分清这四个选项的含义,那么从结构入手,就很容易选定答案,因为这四个选项中只有 optimistic 与 about 搭配。

第二部分 自助考

Test 1 动词词组

1.	Without proper lessons, you cou	ıld a lot of bad habits when		
	playing the piano. (CET-4, 2001.01)			
	A) keep up	C) draw up		
	B) pick up	D) catch up		
2.	The bed has been in the fa	amily. It was my great-grandmother's		
	originally. (CET-4, 2001.01)			
	A) handed out	C) handed down		
	B) handed over	D) handed round		
3.	I'm very sorry to have yo	ou with so many questions on such an		
	occasion. (CET-4, 1999.06)			
	A) interfered	C) impressed		
	B) offended	D) bothered		
4.	Our son doesn't know what to	at the university; he can't make		

U

	up his mind about his future. (CE?	Γ-4, 1999. 06)
	A) take in	C) take over
	B) take up	D) take after
5.	A lorry Jane's cat and sped	away. (CET-4, 1999.06)
	A) ran over	C) ran through
	B) ran into	D) ran down
6.	Generous public funding of basic	science would considerate
	benefits for the country's health,	wealth and security. (CET-4, 1999.
	01)	
	A) result from	C) lie in
	B) settle down	D) lead to
7.	When he realized the police had spo	tted him, the man the exit as
	quickly as possible. (CET-4, 1999	.01)
	A) made for	C) made up
	B) made off	D) made out
8.	Frequently single-parent children	some of the functions that the
	absent adult in the house would have	ve served. (CET-4, 1998.06)
	A) take off	C) take in
	B) take after	D) take on
9.	We had to a lot of noise who	en the children were at home. (CET-
	4, 1998.06)	
	A) go in for	C) put up with
	B) hold on to	D) keep pace with
10.	The car halfway for no read	son. (CET-4, 1998.01)
	A) broke off	C) broke up
	B) broke down	D) broke out
11.	Having decided to rent a fla	t, we contacting all the
	accommodation agencies in the cit	y. (CET-4, 1998.01)
	A) set about	C) set out
	B) set down	D) set up
12.	One day I a newspaper artic	cle about the retirement of an English
	professor at a nearby state college.	(CET-4, 1998. 01)
	A) came across	C) c ame after
	B) came about	D) came at

13.	These surveys indicate that many co	rimes 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 it is instance as a second	
16.	I'd his reputation with oth	er farmers and business people in the	
	community, and then make a decis	ion 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 to	
19.	Because Edgar was convinced of the	e 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 presi	dent from the very beginning	
	of next semester. (CET-4, 1997.		
	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	

	the end. (CET-4, 1997.01)	
	A) hang up	C) hang on
	B) hang about	D) hang onto
22.	The manager lost his just !	pecause his secretary was ten minutes
	late. (CET-4, 1997.01)	
	A) mood	C) mind
	B) temper	D) passion
23.	In Britain today women 44	% of the workforce, and nearly half
	the mothers with children are in pa	aid work. (CET-4, 1996.06)
	A) build up	C) make up
	B) stand for	D) conform to
24.	I make notes in the back of my of	liary things to be mended or
	replaced. (CET-4, 1996.06)	
	A) by	C) with
	B) in	D) of
25.	A well-written composition	good choice of words and clear
	organization among other things.	(CET-4, 1996.06)
	A) calls on	C) calls up
	B) calls for	D) calls off
26.	The store had to a numbe	r of clerks because sales were down.
	(CET-4, 1996.06)	
	A) lay out	C) lay aside
	B) lay off	D) lay down
27.	The manager needs an assistant	that he can to take care of
	problems during his absence. (CE	T-4, 1996.01)
	A) count on	C) count up
	B) count in	D) count out
28.	There are other problems which	I don't propose to at the
	moment. (CET-4, 1996.01)	
	A) go into	C) go for
	B) go around	D) go up
29.	A love marriage, however, does no	ot necessarily much sharing of
	interests and responsibilities. (CE	Γ-4, 1996. 01)
	A) take over	C) hold on

	B) result in	D) keep to
30.	The sports meet, originally due to b	e 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 Nationa	al 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 v	vas a loss for mankind that no amount
	of money could $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$. (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 va	rious factors leading to the present
	economic crisis. (CET-4, 1995.0)	6)
	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	a all the reference material on the
		to understand this point and her
	explanation only to his con	fusion. (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 control of the cont
•		C) keeping up with
	B) making up for	D) living up to
37.	If you suspect that the illness mig	ht be serious you should not
	going to the doctor. (CET-4, 199	5. 01)
	A) put off	C) put aside
	B) hold back	D) hold up

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38.	In a time of social reform, people's	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)
		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	y the flood, the government sent food
	there by helicopter. (CET-4, 1989	
	A) cut away	C) cut up
	B) cut down	D) cut off
44.	The engine smoke and stea	m. (CET-4, 1990.01)
		C) gives away
	B) gives in	D) gives off
45.	They in spite of the extr	emely 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 red	cent illness into when judging
	• 8 •	

	my examination. (CET-4, 1991.)	06)
	A) regard	C) account
	B) counting	D) observation
48.	Important people don't often have	much free time as their work
	all their time. (CET-4, 1991.06)	
	A) takes away	C) takes up
	B) takes over	D) takes in
49.	When I was very young, I was ter	ribly frightened of school, but I soon
	it. (CET-4, 1991.06)	
	A) got off	C) got away
	B) got across	D) got over
50.	I always what I have said.	(CET-4, 1991.06)
	A) get to	C) lead to
	B) hold to	D) see to
51.	Mr. Wilson said that he did	not want to any further
	responsibilities. (CET-4, 1993. 0	6)
	A) take on	C) put up
	B) get on	D) look up
52.	The French pianist who had been	praised very highly to be a
	great disappointment. (CET-4, 19	993. 06)
	A) turned up	C) turned out
	B) turned in	D) turned down
53.	Mary is in bed with a fever and sh	ne can't hope to the cold in a
	few days. (CET-4, 1991.01)	
	A) get over	C) get off
	B) get away	D) get out
54.	It is much easier to talk about soci	al change than to (CET-4,
	1991.01)	
	A) bring it on	C) bring it up
	B) bring it about	D) bring it out
55.	I don't know why he in	the middle of a sentence. (CET-4,
	1991.01)	
	A) broke off	C) broke through
	B) broke out	D) broke away