

1000 Examples with Detailed
Explanation of CET-4

大学英语

四级考试 千题精解

主 编 李 瑛

副主编 刘英杰 李 莉



金盾出版社

JINDUN CHUBANSHE

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内 容 提 要

本书按大学英语四级考纲要求,把大学英语四级历年考试的真题或模拟题,重新编排搭配,整理成34套试卷、1000余道试题,并对每道试题进行详尽解释,供大学生实战演练。本书适用于大学英语四级考生及英语自学者参阅,也可作为大学英语教师的参考图书。

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七厂检

前言

进入大学阶段,英语学习的重要性更加体现出来,每个人都要经过大学英语的基础课学习,不仅要打牢大学阶段的英语基本功,而且还必须应对各类考试,例如四级、六级、TOEFL、GRE 等等。然而,想在考试中取得高分,仅仅靠学习教材或背诵词典是不够的,还必须经过大量的实战训练,这样才能不断检验自己的学习成效,从而达到熟练掌握的目的。英语中有一句谚语:Dexterity comes by experience.(熟练来自经验)说的正是这个道理。

基于上述考虑,本书搜集整理了历年考试中的词汇与语法结构部分的大量试题,并对每道题都给出了详尽解释。试题结构的设置均按照四级考试的模式,使读者可以在模拟真题考试的背景下,在限定时间内对自己进行测试。本书有以下特点:

覆盖面广。34 套试卷、1000 余道试题,几乎涵盖了四级考试大纲中要求掌握的词汇和语法结构之重点及要点。

难度适宜。选材均取自历年四级考试的真题或模拟题,并按考试要求重新编排搭配,针对性很强。

解析详尽。试题解析部分尽可能全面、准确,使读者在做完每道题之后都有实实在在的收获。

本书可作为各类大专院校学生和社会人员准备参加英语四级考试的参考用书。每一位准备应考的读者,在临考前科学安排时间,每天做完本书的一套试题,并进行认真研读解析,找出差距,举一反三,逐步提高正确率。通过每天的练习,相信在较短时间内能够帮助读者在大学英语的词汇和语法结构能力上会有质的飞跃。

英语学习本身就是一个艰辛过程,没有坚强的意志、试图走捷径是很难最终体会到收获的乐趣。让我们以下面两句话来共勉:

There is no royal road to learning. 求知无坦途。

Every man is the master of his own fortune. 每个人都是自己命运的主宰。

本书在编写过程中,得到了北京师范大学王建华老师、北京航空航天大学彭海涛博士、外交部西亚北非司杜明皓处长和高等教育出版社法律分社王卫权社长的积极鼓励和热情帮助,在此一并表示衷心感谢。

由于水平所限,如书中有疏漏、不妥之处,恳请专家及读者批评指正。

编者

目 录

Unit 1	(1)
Unit 1 解答	(4)
Unit 2	(11)
Unit 2 解答	(14)
Unit 3	(20)
Unit 3 解答	(23)
Unit 4	(29)
Unit 4 解答	(32)
Unit 5	(39)
Unit 5 解答	(42)
Unit 6	(48)
Unit 6 解答	(51)
Unit 7	(57)
Unit 7 解答	(60)
Unit 8	(66)
Unit 8 解答	(69)
Unit 9	(75)
Unit 9 解答	(78)
Unit 10	(85)
Unit 10 解答	(88)
Unit 11	(95)
Unit 11 解答	(98)
Unit 12	(104)
Unit 12 解答	(107)
Unit 13	(113)
Unit 13 解答	(116)
Unit 14	(122)

Unit 14	解答	(125)
Unit 15		(132)
Unit 15	解答	(135)
Unit 16		(142)
Unit 16	解答	(145)
Unit 17		(152)
Unit 17	解答	(155)
Unit 18		(161)
Unit 18	解答	(164)
Unit 19		(170)
Unit 19	解答	(173)
Unit 20		(179)
Unit 20	解答	(182)
Unit 21		(189)
Unit 21	解答	(192)
Unit 22		(198)
Unit 22	解答	(201)
Unit 23		(208)
Unit 23	解答	(211)
Unit 24		(217)
Unit 24	解答	(220)
Unit 25		(227)
Unit 25	解答	(230)
Unit 26		(237)
Unit 26	解答	(240)
Unit 27		(247)
Unit 27	解答	(250)
Unit 28		(257)
Unit 28	解答	(260)
Unit 29		(266)
Unit 29	解答	(269)
Unit 30		(275)
Unit 30	解答	(278)
Unit 31		(285)

Unit 31 解答	(288)
Unit 32	(294)
Unit 32 解答	(297)
Unit 33	(304)
Unit 33 解答	(307)
Unit 34	(314)
Unit 34 解答	(317)



Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. John D. Rockefeller, _____, owned 90 percent of all American oil refineries.
A. as still a young man B. while still a young man
C. a young man however D. in spite of a young man
2. Oil drilling in that area is now stopped because the project has _____ money.
A. come out of B. come off
C. run out of D. run out
3. John found a lost dog on the street and _____ the local station to broadcast a poignant appeal for the dog's owner to come forward.
A. informed B. reminded
C. notified D. startled
4. I don't want to lend any more money to him; he's already in debt _____ me.
A. with B. of
C. for D. to
5. John seems a nice person. _____, I don't trust him.
A. Even though B. Even so
C. Therefore D. Though
6. The gloves were really too small, and it was only by _____ them that I managed to get them on.
A. spreading B. extending
C. squeezing D. stretching
7. Just as the builder is skilled in the handling of his bricks, _____ the experienced writer is skilled in the handling of his words.
A. as B. thus
C. so D. like
8. Language belongs to each one of us, to the flower-seller _____ to the professor.
A. as far as B. the same as
C. as much as D. as long as
9. Language, culture and personality may be considered _____ of each other in thought,



but they are inseparable in fact.

A. indistinctly

B. separately

C. irrelevantly

D. independently

10. I had just started back for the house to change my clothes _____ I heard voices.

A. as

B. when

C. after

D. while

11. Last night I _____ my mother on the phone.

A. spoke

B. talked

C. said

D. called

12. Last year the advertising rate _____ by 20 percent.

A. raised

B. aroused

C. arose

D. rose

13. I hate people who _____ the end of a film that you haven't seen before.

A. reveal

B. rewrite

C. revise

D. reverse

14. Let me give you _____.

A. advices

B. an advice

C. some advice

D. the advice

15. I have kept that portrait _____ I can see it every day, as it always reminds me of my university days in London.

A. which

B. where

C. whether

D. when

16. Life is a candle _____ to burn ever brighter.

A. being meant

B. meaning

C. to mean

D. meant

17. Liquids are like solids _____ they have a definite volume.

A. with that

B. for that

C. in that

D. at that

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

A. follow

B. had followed

C. would follow

D. have followed

19. Look at these clouds. _____.

A. It'll rain

B. It's going to rain

C. It'll be raining

D. It is to rain

20. I hope my teacher will take my recent illness into _____ when judging my examination.

A. account

B. counting

C. regard

D. observation

21. Lung cancer has now exceeded breast cancer as a _____ killer of American women.

A. preliminary

B. primary

C. potential

D. physical

22. Many a writer of newspaper articles _____ to writing novels.
A. has turned B. have turned
C. have been turned D. has been turned
23. I like to go to the cinema when I am in the _____ for it.
A. motive B. mood
C. mind D. notion
24. Many new _____ will be opened up in the future for those with a university education.
A. opportunities B. necessities
C. realities D. probabilities
25. Many of the human problems associated with living in the ocean are _____ the problems of living in outer space.
A. just as B. such as
C. such that D. the same as
26. Many people complain of the rapid _____ of modern life.
A. rate B. pace
C. speed D. growth
27. I never trusted him because I always thought of him as such a _____ character.
A. gracious B. suspicious
C. unique D. particular
28. Many theories have been advanced to _____ the existence of the moon.
A. work out B. allow for
C. figure out D. account for
29. I read some good review of the exhibition, which made me very _____ to see it.
A. satisfied B. interested
C. eager D. amazed
30. Martin paints pictures, but he doesn't make a _____ in that way.
A. life B. live
C. lively D. living



1

【答案】 B

【解析】 as 引导的时间状语从句中一般不省略主语和谓语动词,如: As I was walking down the street, I noticed a police car in front of number 37. 我顺着大街往前走时,发现 37 号门前停着一辆警车。再如: I slipped on the ice as I ran home. 我跑回家时在冰上滑了一跤。in spite of 意为“不管,不顾”,后跟事情,不跟人作该短语的宾语,例如: They kept going in spite of their fears. 他们不顾害怕继续前进。再如: We understood him, in spite of his accent. 尽管他口音重,但我们还是听懂了他的话。while 引导时间状语从句,当从句的主语与主句的主语相同,而且谓语动词是 be 时,从句的主语以及 be 的形式可以省略,例如: People dislike being disturbed while working. 工作的时候,人们不喜欢别人打扰。再如: He studied music while in Vienna. 他在维也纳时学习音乐。

2

【答案】 C

【解析】 run out of 意为“耗尽,用完,用光”,如: He is always running out of money before payday. 他老是发工资的日子还没到就把钱用完了。run out 作“用完,耗尽”讲时,是不及物动词短语,如: Our supplies finally ran out. 我们的供给终于耗尽了。come out of 作“由……引起”讲,如: Nothing can possibly come out of all this empty talk. 这样空谈一通,是不可能有什么结果的。come off 作“结束,摆脱;发生”讲,如: The journalist had just come off an assignment which had taken him halfway round the world. 这个新闻工作者刚刚结束了一次走遍半个世界的采访任务。再如: The trip came off on schedule. 旅行按计划得到实现。

3

【答案】 C

【解析】 inform 与 notify 都有“通知”的意思,但前者指传达事实或资料,强调要别人了解某事,其用法一般为 inform sb. of sth. 或 inform sb. that, 如: We were informed by mail of the change in plans. 书面告知我们计划已经改变。而 notify 含有情况紧急,需要立即采取行动或及早答复的意思,它的一般用法为 notify sb. to do sth. 或 notify sb. of sth. 或 notify sb. that, 如: The citizens were notified of the curfew. 市民们被通知宵禁。remind 意为“使……想起,提醒”,如: Please remind me to write tomorrow. 请提醒我明天写信。startle 作“使……大吃一惊,使……吓一跳”讲,如: I was startled at the news. 听到这消息我吃了一惊。

4

【答案】 D

【解析】 be in debt to sb. 是固定搭配,意为“欠某人的债”,如: He is always in debt to

others and has not the least mind to pay it off. 他总是欠债,而且一点也不想还。with, of 和 for 一般不与 debt 连用。如果表示负债状态,用短语 in debt。

5

【答案】 B

【解析】 从句子结构看,空格处应填入表示转折的副词,而选项 A. Even though 只能引导让步状语从句,如: Even though you don't like wine, try a glass of this! 即使你不喜欢喝葡萄酒,你也要尝一杯。though 可作副词,相当于 however,可放在句首、句中或句末,一般要与句子的其他成分用逗号分开,如: He's a bad president. There is no reason, though, shooting him. 他不是个好总统。然而,没有理由刺杀他。therefore 意为“因此”,后面紧跟的是表示结果的分句,如: He's never been to Australian and therefore he doesn't know much about it. 他从未到过澳大利亚,因此对那里不大了解。even so 意为“即使这样”,相当于 nevertheless,如: It has many omissions, even so, it is quite a useful reference book. 那本书有许多遗漏之处,即使这样,它尚不失为一本有用的参考书。所以, B 是正确答案。

6

【答案】 D

【解析】 stretch 在此意为“把……拉直,将……拉长”,如: Don't stretch the sweater out of shape. 别把毛衣拉变形了。spread 通常指“把……铺开,展开,传播,散布(消息、疾病、影响等)”,如: He spread a cloth on the table. 他把桌布铺在桌子上。extend 意为“延长,扩展”,如: The American president extended his visit for a few days longer. 美国总统将访问时间延长了几天。squeeze 则作“压榨,挤”讲,如: Please squeeze some juice from oranges. 请榨些橘子汁。

7

【答案】 C

【解析】 引导方式状语从句的连词 just as 有时可放在句首,主句前常加 so 与之呼应,构成固定搭配,以加强语气,而且主句中主谓也可以倒装,意为“正如……一样,也……”,如: Just as food is to man, so manure is to crops. 正如人需要食物一样,庄稼也需要肥料。Just as air is to man, so is water to fish. 空气之于人,犹如水之于鱼。Just as fire tries gold, so does adversity tries virtue. 烈火炼真金,逆境验美德。而“just as ... as”表示“和……一样”,如: David is just as nice as he looks. 戴维正如他外表那样仁慈。He is just as clever as any other boy. 他完全和其他男孩一样聪明。thus 只用作副词,意为“如此,这样,因而,从而”,like 用作介词,意为“像……”,它们都不用来引导句子。如: He sold his farm and thus he had enough money for his journey. 他卖掉了农场,这样他就有足够的钱旅行了。

8

【答案】 C

【解析】 as much as 作“和……一样”讲,如: John, as much as his brother, was responsible for the failure. 约翰和他的兄弟一样对这次失败负有责任。而在“the same ... as”结构中 as 作关系代词,引导定语从句,as 在定语从句中可以作主语、宾语或表语,如: Your pen is the same as mine. 你的钢笔和我的一样。另外,as far as 和 as long as 皆可引导条件状语从句,前者表示“就……,至于”,如: He will help you as far as he can. 他将尽他所能帮助你。后者表示



“只要……”,如: You may borrow my dictionary as long as you return it in time. 只要你能及时归还,就可以借我的词典。

9

【答案】 D

【解析】 independently 意为“独立地,单独地”,常与介词 of 搭配,最合题意,如: Independently of what you may think, I have my own opinion. 不管你怎么想,我有我自己的看法。indistinctly 则意为“模糊地,不易区别地”,如: He often expressed his opinion indistinctly. 他常常不能清楚地表达自己的意见。separately 作“独自地,个别地”讲,如: We went to our own homes separately from the theatre. 我们从戏院出来,各自回家。irrelevantly 意为“不相干地”,如: You'll lose marks if you write irrelevantly. 如果你写些不相干的东西,就得不到分。

10

【答案】 B

【解析】 just 和 hardly, scarcely 一样,可以用来表示一件事紧接着另一件事发生,通常与过去完成时连用。这种结构后面要跟 when 引导的从句,如: I had just (hardly, scarcely) come into the classroom when the bell rang. 我刚走入教室,铃声就响了。再如: They had just about won the game when they had to stop playing. 他们眼看就要赢得这场比赛,却不得不停了下来。所以, B 是正确答案。

11

【答案】 D

【解析】 speak 作及物动词时,后接某种语言,如: She can speak three languages. 她会讲三种语言。talk 一般和 to 连用,后跟人作宾语,表示“与某人谈话”,如: They are talking to some foreigners in English. 他们正在用英语与一些外国人交谈。也可以跟 with,表示“与……谈话”,例如: I talked with the doctor. 我和医生谈过了。还可以跟 about,说明要谈的事情,如: Are you talking about last week? 你是在说上个星期的事吗? 而 say 后要接说话内容,如: He said that he had seen that film. 他说他看过那部电影。call sb. 意为“给某人打电话”,如: Call me (up) this evening if it's convenient to you. 如果方便的话,今天晚上打电话给我。当 call 直接与 on 连用时,表示“拜访,短暂访问”,如: We can call on our former teacher today. 我们今天可以去拜访以前的老师了。由此可见 D 最合题意,为正确答案。

12

【答案】 D

【解析】 rise 通常意为“升高,向上去,上涨”,是不及物动词,如: The river rises every spring. 每年春天河水都要上涨。再如: The wind has risen. 起风了。raise 是及物动词,既可作“举起”讲,用来表示举起有形物体,也可作“提高,增加,提出”讲,如: He often raises questions in class. 课上他常提问题。arouse 意为“唤醒,引起,激起”,是及物动词,后面一般跟一个抽象名词作宾语,如: If you want to arouse my interest in foreign languages, why don't you pay for me to study abroad? 你要是想引起我对外语的兴趣,为什么不花钱让我出国留学? arise 意为“开始,产生,出现,起源于”,是不及物动词,通常以抽象名词作主语,如: It is a pity that a quarrel arose between the good friends. 真遗憾,好朋友之间发生了争吵。再如:

Accidents arise from carelessness. 疏忽大意会引起事故。由此可见,只有 D 是正确答案。

13

【答案】 A

【解析】 reveal 意为“泄露,揭露”,通常所揭露的是被隐藏的、不为人所知的情况。如: The doctor did not reveal to him his hopeless condition. 医生没有向他透露他那病人膏肓的病情。rewrite 意为“重写,改写”,如: The script was rewritten constantly during filming. 在拍摄过程中,剧本不断被改写。revise 意为“修改,修订”,如: He was revising what he had written. 他正在修改他所写的东西。reverse 意为“颠倒”,如: We must see the reverse as well as the obverse side of things. 我们既要看到事物的正面,也要看到事物的反面。因此, A 最合句意。

14

【答案】 C

【解析】 advice 作“建议,劝告”讲时,为不可数名词,没有复数形式,一般也不能用冠词来修饰,如: The professor gave us some good advice on how to learn English. 那位教授就如何学习英语给我们提出了一些好建议。再如: That's my advice to you. 这就是我给你出的主意。因此, A, B 和 D 错误,只有 C 正确。

15

【答案】 B

【解析】 正确答案是 B, 因为 where 在本句中引导地点状语从句, 符合题意, 如: We should go where it is quieter. 我们应该到更安静的地方去。再如: Where there's smoke, there's fire. 哪里有烟, 哪里就有火。which 作连接代词或关系代词时, 须在从句中充当主语或宾语, 如: The river which flows through London is called the Thames. 流过伦敦的那条河叫作泰晤士河。再如: The movie which was shown later was better. 后来上映的电影较好看。本题空格后面的从句既不缺主语, 又不少宾语, 因此 A 错误。whether 意为“是否, 不管是……还是”, 一般引导名词性从句, 如: Whether we ought to call in a specialist has not been decided. 我们是否应去请一名专家, 还没有决定。when 的意思是“当……时候”, 常引导时间状语从句, 如: Edison was not a good student when he was a young boy. 爱迪生小时候不是一个成绩好的学生。由此可见 A, C 和 D 皆不正确。

16

【答案】 D

【解析】 mean to do 意为“打算做某事, 意欲做某事”, 如: I meant to go running this morning, but I overslept. 我今天早晨本打算去跑步, 但是我睡过头了。又由于 candle 不可能去“计划, 打算”, 所以 mean to do 结构用在此处不合适, 故 B 选项 meaning 和 C 选项 to mean 错误。动词 mean 还有另外一个结构“mean sb. (sth.) to do”, 在该结构中 mean 作“决定, 注定”讲, 该结构一般用于被动语态, 即构成 be meant to do 结构, 意为“应该, 天生(=be doomed to do, be destined to do)”, 例如: I believe he is meant to be a soldier. 我相信他天生是要当军人的。由于 mean 为短暂性动词, 不适合用于进行时, 所以 being meant 错误。可见 D 为正确答案。

17

【答案】 C



【解析】 本句意为“液体与固体有相似之处,因为它们都有确定的体积”。in that 是固定用法,相当于一个连词,表示原因,语气比 because 弱,如: I like the country better in that I have more friends in the country. 我更喜欢乡下,因为我在乡下有更多朋友。

18

【答案】 B

【解析】 if only (要是……多好啊)相当于 wish,其后动词使用一般过去时或过去完成时,分别表示对现在或对过去的虚拟,如: If only she had known the change of the timetable in advance. 她要是提前知道时刻表的改变就好了。又如: If only I knew what you wanted! 我要是知道你想要什么就好了! 因此,只有 B 是正确答案。

19

【答案】 B

【解析】 A 中的 will 表示一种意愿,如: Will you help me with this package? 您愿意帮我搬一下这包裹吗? C 选项中使用的是将来进行时,表示将来某一时刻或某一时期正在进行的动作,如: They will be installing the machine when you get there tomorrow. 你明天到达那里时,他们将正在安装机器。D 中使用的 be to do sth. 结构表示一种命令或安排,如: The president is to visit the university on June 1st. 总统将在 6 月 1 日参观这所大学。再如: She was to call before she left. 她打算离开前打电话。B 通常使用 be going to do sth. 来表示现在已有迹象表明将要发生或即将发生某种事情。因此,可以将 A 和 D 排除, C 与上下文的时态不符,故只有 B 符合题意。

20

【答案】 A

【解析】 take sth. into account 是固定搭配,意为“对……加以考虑”,如: You must take into account the boy's long illness. 你一定要考虑到这个孩子已经病了很久。又如: These are all the facts to be taken into account in the discussion. 这些是讨论中需要考虑的所有事实。选项 B, C 和 D 中的名词均不能和 take into 构成搭配,故 A 是正确答案。

21

【答案】 B

【解析】 primary 意为“首要的,主要的”,符合题意,如: A primary cause of Tom's failure is his laziness. 懒惰是汤姆失败的主要原因。preliminary 则意为“预先的,初步的”,如: They held a preliminary discussion to set up the agenda for the meeting. 他们作了初步讨论以确定会议日程。potential 作“可能的,潜在的”讲,如: The seed is the potential flower and fruit. 种子是潜在的花与果实。physical 意为“物质的,身体的”,如: Physical fitness is having a strong healthy body. 身体健康就是要有一个强健的身体。

22

【答案】 A

【解析】 many a 是比较陈旧的说法,后面的名词应用单数,谓语动词也相应用单数,因此 B 和 C 应予以排除,如: Many a man has sacrificed his life for the cause of liberation. 许多人为了解放事业献出了生命。D 虽也用单数,但 turn to 一般不用于被动语态,如: Lu Xun once

majored in medicine, but later he turned to writing. 鲁迅曾经学过医,但后来转向了写作。所以,D 错误而 A 正确。

23

【答案】 B

【解析】 be in the mood for 是固定搭配,表示“有做……的心情,想要干……,有意于……”,如: He is not in the mood for jokes because he didn't pass the examination. 他考试没及格,所以没有心情开玩笑。其他各词均无此用法。

24

【答案】 A

【解析】 opportunity 意为“机会,时机”,强调的是一种有利的状态或合适的时机,例如: I'll have another opportunity to visit the exhibition next year. 明年我还有一次机会参观这个展览会。necessity 则作“必要性,需要,(常用复数)必需品”讲,如: Water and food are necessities of life. 水和食物是生命不可缺少的东西。reality 作“事实,本体,逼真”讲,意在表达某事物确实存在,如: This view corresponds less and less with the reality. 这种观点越来越不符合实际。probability 则意为“可能性,或然率,概率”,如: There seems to be little probability of fulfilling the sales program of this year. 看来要完成今年销售计划的可能性不大了。

25

【答案】 D

【解析】 just as 用来引导方式状语从句,表示“正如……”,如: Just as a force is required to change the speed of an object, so a force must act to cause a change in the direction of the motion. 正若要改变物体速度需要一个力一样,要使运动方向改变也必须有一个力。such as 引导同位语,对名词起列举作用,如: Such projects as this one require a great deal of planning. 像这样的工程需要做大量的规划工作。such that 可以用来引导表语从句,如: Mother's answer was such that she did not say yes or no. 母亲答复说,她既不表示赞成,也不表示反对。在 the same as 短语中,as 可以作介词,后跟一个名词性短语或 what 从句,如: I received the same grade as you did. 我和你得分一样。as 也可作关系代词引导定语从句,如: I should like to use the same instrument as is used in your workshop. 我想使用你们车间用的那种仪器。可见,只有 D 为唯一正确答案。

26

【答案】 B

【解析】 pace 意为“节奏,步伐”,可以指走或跑的“方式”,也可以指发展、活动的“速度”,尤其指“一步,一步的距离,节奏”,如: The fence is only ten paces from the house. 围墙离屋子只有十步远。rate 意为“速率,速度”,该词更强调“比率,率”和“价值或价格的量度”,如: The rate of inflation decreased to 10% last year. 去年通货膨胀率降为百分之十。speed 意为“速度”,表示事物行进的速度,该词是最常用的表示“速度”的词,同时它还当“快,迅速”讲,如: They drive at the speed of 40 miles an hour. 他们开车的速度是每小时 40 英里。growth 意为“增长,发展”,如: There has been a sudden growth in membership of the club. 俱乐部成员突然迅速增加。由此可见,B 是正确答案。

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