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# 高分读本 综合测试

——完形填空、改错、问答与翻译

苏宗文 编著



北京航空航天大学出版社



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## 前 言

2005年2月全国大学英语四六级考试委员会公布了《全国大学英语四六级考试改革方案(试行)》。改革之后四级考试的第三部分为综合测试。备选题型包括:完形填空或辨错改错、篇章问答或句子翻译等四种,所占比例为15%。这部分试题,虽然在整份试卷中权重不大,但是由于改革之后四级考试成绩报导方式由考试合格证书改为成绩报告单,因此,考生们要想在四级考试中取得具有较强竞争力的成绩,对于综合测试部分,亦绝不能掉以轻心,等闲视之。

本书是在新形势下,为帮助考生适应新题型,做好四级综合测试试题,以高分通过四级考试而编写的。全书共包括历年相关试题分类精选与分析、新四级“综合测试”核心考点荟萃、热身模拟自测试题与答案以及附录四大部分。

新四级“综合测试”核心考点荟萃部分是本书的重点,它上承历年相关试题精选与分析,下启热身模拟自测试题,从语法结构难点/要点、常用短语介词/词组、常见介词搭配、常用短语动词、常见形似词等多个角度对大学英语所涵盖的难点要点进行梳理归纳,无疑将为学好大学英语,应对全新英语四级考试提供一个比较坚实的基础。

诚然,考过的试题原封不动地重考的可能性不大,但是这些题目多数乃专家们经深思熟虑打造的佳作名篇,最能反映命题的意向。它们所测试的考点必将在未来的试题里再现;它们所体现的出题原则、组合规律以及命题风格亦必定在今后的试卷上延续。因此,本书的第一部分为历年相关试题分类精选与分析,共有完形填空、辨错改错、篇章问答、句子翻译四个小节。编者从1996年1月至2005年12月十八年的数十套实考试题中分别挑出十套较为典型的题目进行分析。考生可以通过解题并阅读题后的分析,了解命题特点与规律,熟悉答题技巧。由于改革之前的四级试题

并没有辨错改错类题型,这一小节中的十套题目选自早年六级实考试题,因为四、六级考试中的许多考点实际上是相通的。改革之前四级考试句子翻译类题目仅出现过三次,因此,本部分的句子翻译这一章节只有三套实考试题。

本书第三部分中的热身模拟自测试题分为完形填空、辨错改错、篇章问答、句子翻译四个小节。与第一部分相互补充,相互呼应。每个小节都为读者提供了有关如何解答该节试题的应试技巧以及十套热身模拟自测试题。应试技巧简捷明了,易学好记,有自己鲜明的特色。每一小节的热身模拟自测试题覆盖面都较广,其中部分还是历年四级试卷中出现过的真题,比较规范到位。考生在涉步这些题目进行热身训练时,可以反复践行有关的应试技巧。

书后附录中的“历年四级阅读理解五种题型常见的提问方式”与“历年四级考试作文题型”匠心独运,对于备考四级阅读与作文部分亦有不可估量的积极作用。

编者大学毕业以后即在高校从事大学英语教学工作,凡二十余载,亲历了1987年9月以来所举行的历次四、六级考试,积累了不少资料与经验。常年在教学第一线施教,编者深切地感受到国人学习英语的艰辛与不易。因此,希冀这本由编者多年实践与积累汇编而成的小册子,能对广大青年学子与英语爱好者学习大学英语、备考全新英语四级考试有所裨益。

编者在本书编写的过程中参考了大量中外文图书资料。由于所涉及的范围甚广,难以逐一说明,特向原编著者表示诚挚的谢意;与此同时,编者还有幸得到了福建师范大学外语学院博士生导师陈维振教授,美国友人 Whitney 夫妇与 Walsh 先生,澳大利亚友人 Kenneth Evans 先生以及英国友人 Melville 夫妇的支持与指导;集美大学和其他一些高校的同仁也对本书的编写提出了不少宝贵的建议。值此本书付梓之际,同此表示诚挚的谢意。

编者

2006年4月

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# 历年相关试题分类精选与分析





## 一、完形填空

### I. 试 题



#### TEST 1

(04 - 0512)①

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. ②

As a physician who travels quite a lot, I spend a lot of time on planes listening for that dreaded “Is there a doctor on board?” announcement. I’ve been 71 only once—for a woman who had merely fainted. But the 72 made me quite curious about how 73 this kind of thing happens. I wondered what I would do if 74 with a real midair medical emergency without access 75 a hospital staff and the usual emergency equipment. So 76 the New England Journal of Medicine last week 77 a study about in-flight medical events, I read it 78 interest.

The study estimated that there are a(n) 79 of 30 in-flight medical emergencies on U. S. flights every day. Most of

① 04 - 0512 为 2005 年 12 月四级试题的代称。下同。

② 本书中每种考题的 Directions 均只在相应的部分出现一次。

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them are not 80 ; fainting and dizziness are the most frequent complaints. 81 13% of them—roughly four a day—are serious enough to 82 a pilot to change course. The most common of the serious emergencies 83 heart trouble, strokes, and difficulty breathing.

Let's face it: plane rides are 84 . For starters, cabin pressures at high altitudes are set at roughly 85 they would be if you lived at 5,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level. Most people can tolerate these pressures pretty 86 , but passengers with heart disease 87 experience chest pains as a result of the reduced amount of oxygen flowing through their blood. 88 common in-flight problem is deep venous thrombosis—the so-called economy class syndrome (综合症状). 89 happens, don't panic. Things are getting better on the in-flight-emergency front. Thanks to more recent legislation, flights with at 90 one attendant are starting to install emergency medical kits to treat heart attacks.

- 71. A) surveyed    B) addressed    C) called    D) informed
- 72. A) accident    B) incident    C) disaster    D) condition
- 73. A) soon    B) many    C) long    D) often
- 74. A) treated    B) identified    C) provided    D) confronted
- 75. A) to    B) by    C) for    D) through
- 76. A) while    B) when    C) since    D) before
- 77. A) collected    B) discovered    C) published    D) conducted
- 78. A) with    B) by    C) in    D) of
- 79. A) number    B) sum    C) amount    D) average
- 80. A) significant    B) common    C) serious    D) heavy
- 81. A) For    B) But    C) So    D) Or

## 历年相关试题分类精选与分析

82. A) require      B) engage      C) command    D) inspire  
83. A) contain      B) confine      C) include      D) imply  
84. A) stimulating    B) stressful      C) tedious      D) enjoyable  
85. A) who            B) which          C) that          D) what  
86. A) easily          B) casually        C) harshly      D) reluctantly  
87. A) ought to       B) used to        C) need          D) may  
88. A) one            B) other           C) another      D) any  
89. A) whichever     B) wherever       C) whatever     D) Whenever  
90. A) most           B) least           C) best           D) worst



### TEST 2

(04 - 0501)

Wise buying is a positive way in which you can make your money go further. The 61 you go about purchasing an article or a service can actually 62 you money or can add 63 the cost.

Take the 64 example of a hairdryer. If you are buying a hairdryer, you might 65 you are making the 66 buy if you choose one 67 look you like and which is also the cheapest 68 price. But when you get it home you may find that it 69 twice as long as a more expensive 70 to dry your hair. The cost of the electricity plus the cost of your time could well 71 your hairdryer the most expensive one of all.

So what principles should you 72 when you go out shopping?

If you 73 your home, your car or any valuable 74 in excellent condition, you'll be saving money in the long 75.

Before you buy a new 76, talk to someone who owns one. If you can, use it or borrow it to check it suits your

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particular 77 .

Before you buy an expensive 78 , or a service do check the price and 79 is on offer. If possible, choose 80 three items or three estimates.

- |                  |               |               |              |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 61. A) form      | B) fashion    | C) way        | D) method    |
| 62. A) save      | B) preserve   | C) retain     | D) raise     |
| 63. A) up        | B) to         | C) in         | D) on        |
| 64. A) easy      | B) single     | C) simple     | D) similar   |
| 65. A) convince  | B) accept     | C) examine    | D) think     |
| 66. A) proper    | B) best       | C) reasonable | D) most      |
| 67. A) its       | B) which      | C) whose      | D) what      |
| 68. A) for       | B) with       | C) in         | D) on        |
| 69. A) spends    | B) takes      | C) lasts      | D) consumes  |
| 70. A) mode      | B) copy       | C) sample     | D) model     |
| 71. A) cause     | B) make       | C) leave      | D) prove     |
| 72. A) adopt     | B) lay        | C) stick      | D) adapt     |
| 73. A) reserve   | B) decorate   | C) store      | D) keep      |
| 74. A) products  | B) possession | C) material   | D) ownership |
| 75. A) run       | B) interval   | C) period     | D) time      |
| 76. A) appliance | B) equipment  | C) utility    | D) facility  |
| 77. A) function  | B) purpose    | C) goal       | D) task      |
| 78. A) component | B) element    | C) item       | D) particle  |
| 79. A) what      | B) which      | C) that       | D) this      |
| 80. A) of        | B) in         | C) by         | D) from      |



### TEST 3

(04 - 0406)

Historians tend to tell the same joke when they are

## 历年相关试题分类精选与分析

describing history education in America. It's the one 61 the teacher standing in the schoolroom door 62 goodbye to students for the summer and calling 63 them, "By the way, we won World War II."

The problem with the joke, of course, is that it's 64 funny. The recent surveys on 65 illiteracy (无知) are beginning to numb (令人震惊): nearly one-third of American 17-year-olds cannot even 66 which countries the United States 67 against in that war. One-third have no 68 when *the Declaration of Independence* was 69. One-third thought Columbus reached the New World after 1750. Two-thirds can not correctly 70 the Civil War between 1850 and 1900. 71 when they get the answers right, some are 72 guessing.

Unlike math or science, ignorance of history cannot be 73 connected to loss of international 74. But it does affect our future 75 a democratic nation and as individuals.

The 76 news is that there is growing agreement 77 what is wrong with the 78 of history and what needs to be 79 to fix it. The steps are tentative (尝试性的) 80 yet to be felt in most classrooms.

- |                    |                |             |              |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 61. A) about       | B) in          | C) for      | D) by        |
| 62. A) shaking     | B) waving      | C) nodding  | D) speaking  |
| 63. A) in          | B) after       | C) for      | D) up        |
| 64. A) rarely      | B) so          | C) too      | D) not       |
| 65. A) historical  | B) educational | C) cultural | D) political |
| 66. A) distinguish | B) acknowledge | C) identify | D) convey    |
| 67. A) defeated    | B) attacked    | C) fought   | D) struck    |

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68. A) sense      B) doubt      C) reason      D) idea  
69. A) printed      B) signed      C) marked      D) edited  
70. A) place      B) judge      C) get      D) lock  
71. A) Even      B) Though      C) Thus      D) So  
72. A) hardly      B) just      C) still      D) ever  
73. A) exclusively      B) practically      C) shortly      D) directly  
74. A) competitiveness      B) comprehension  
    C) community      D) commitment  
75. A) of      B) for      C) with      D) as  
76. A) fine      B) nice      C) surprising      D) good  
77. A) to      B) with      C) on      D) of  
78. A) consulting      B) coaching      C) teaching      D) instructing  
79. A) done      B) dealt      C) met      D) reached  
80. A) therefore      B) or      C) and      D) as



### TEST 4

(04-0312)

It's an annual back-to-school routine. One morning you wave goodbye, and that 71 evening you're burning the late-night oil in sympathy. In the race to improve educational standards, 72 are throwing the books at kids. 73 elementary school students are complaining of homework 74. What's a well-meaning parent to do?

As hard as 75 may be, sit back and chill, experts advise. Though you've got to get them to do it, 76 helping too much, or even examining 77 too carefully, you may keep them 78 doing it by themselves. "I wouldn't advise a parent to check every 79 assignment," says psychologist John Rosemond, author of *Ending the Tough Homework*. "There's a

80 of appreciation for trial and error. Let your children  
81 the grade they deserve.”

Many experts believe parents should gently look over the work of younger children and ask them to rethink their 82. But “you don’t want them to feel it has to be 83,” she says.

That’s not to say parents should 84 homework—first, they should monitor how much homework their kids 85. Thirty minutes a day in the early elementary years and an hour in 86 four, five, and six is standard, says Rosemond. For junior-high students it should be “87 more than an hour and a half,” and two for high-school students. If your child 88 has more homework than this, you may want to check 89 other parents and then talk to the teacher about 90 assignments.

- |                  |              |              |             |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 71. A) very      | B) exact     | C) right     | D) usual    |
| 72. A) officials | B) parents   | C) experts   | D) schools  |
| 73. A) Also      | B) Even      | C) Then      | D) However  |
| 74. A) fatigue   | B) confusion | C) duty      | D) puzzle   |
| 75. A) there     | B) we        | C) they      | D) it       |
| 76. A) via       | B) under     | C) by        | D) for      |
| 77. A) questions | B) answers   | C) standards | D) rules    |
| 78. A) off       | B) without   | C) beyond    | D) from     |
| 79. A) single    | B) piece     | C) page      | D) other    |
| 80. A) drop      | B) short     | C) cut       | D) lack     |
| 81. A) acquire   | B) earn      | C) gather    | D) reach    |
| 82. A) exercises | B) defects   | C) mistakes  | D) tests    |
| 83. A) perfect   | B) better    | C) unusual   | D) complete |
| 84. A) forget    | B) refuse    | C) miss      | D) ignore   |

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85. A) have            B) prepare    C) make        D) perform  
86. A) classes        B) groups     C) grades      D) terms  
87. A) about         B) no          C) much        D) few  
88. A) previously    B) rarely      C) merely      D) consistently  
89. A) with           B) in          C) out          D) up  
90. A) finishing     B) lowering   C) reducing    D) declining



### TEST 5

(04 - 0212)

A language is a signaling system which operates with symbolic vocal sounds (语声), and which is used by a group of people for the purpose of communication.

Let's look at this 61 in more detail because it is language, more than anything else, 62 distinguishes man from the rest of the 63 world.

Other animals, it is true, communicate with one another by 64 of cries: for example, many birds utter 65 calls at the approach of danger; monkeys utter 66 cries, such as expressions of anger, fear and pleasure. 67 these various means of communication differ in important ways 68 human language. For instance, animals' cries do not 69 thoughts and feelings clearly. This means, basically, that they lack structure. They lack the kind of structure that 70 us to divide a human utterance into 71.

We can change an utterance by 72 one word in it with 73: a good illustration of this is a soldier who can say, e. g., "tanks approaching from the north", 74 who can change one word and say "aircraft approaching from the north" or "tanks approaching from the west"; but a bird has a single



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alarm cry, 75 means "danger!"

This is why the number of 76 that an animal can make is very limited; the great tit (山雀) is a case 77 point; it has about twenty different calls, 78 in human language the number of possible utterances is 79. It also explains why animal cries are very 80 in meaning.

- |                       |                |               |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 61. A) classification | B) definition  | C) function   | D) perception  |
| 62. A) that           | B) it          | C) as         | D) what        |
| 63. A) native         | B) human       | C) physical   | D) animal      |
| 64. A) ways           | B) means       | C) methods    | D) approaches  |
| 65. A) mating         | B) exciting    | C) warning    | D) boring      |
| 66. A) identical      | B) similar     | C) different  | D) unfamiliar  |
| 67. A) But            |                | B) Therefore  |                |
|                       | C) Afterwards  |               | D) Furthermore |
| 68. A) about          | B) with        | C) from       | D) in          |
| 69. A) infer          | B) explain     | C) interpret  | D) express     |
| 70. A) encourages     | B) enables     | C) enforces   | D) ensures     |
| 71. A) speeches       | B) sounds      | C) words      | D) voices      |
| 72. A) replacing      |                | B) spelling   |                |
|                       | C) pronouncing |               | D) saying      |
| 73. A) ours           | B) theirs      | C) another    | D) others      |
| 74. A) so             | B) and         | C) but        | D) or          |
| 75. A) this           | B) that        | C) which      | D) it          |
| 76. A) signs          | B) gestures    | C) signals    | D) marks       |
| 77. A) in             | B) at          | C) of         | D) for         |
| 78. A) whereas        | B) since       | C) anyhow     | D) somehow     |
| 79. A) boundless      |                | B) changeable |                |
|                       | C) limitless   |               | D) ceaseless   |