

郑家顺考试捷径系列 (四级考试命题研究组 编)

大学英语四级词汇轻松背

大学英语四级经典题解
——词汇1200题

郑家顺 编著

做1200道题 = 有效记忆4800词汇
+
做1200道题 = 掌握4800个词汇的用法
+
做1200道题 = 轻轻松松记忆单词
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东南大学出版社
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做 1200 道题 = 狂背 4800 词汇

通过做题,每天 2 个 Test,20 天轻松背诵四级 4800 词汇,攻克了考生记单词
(记得快,忘得更快)的难关。

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前 言

任何语言的学习首先要过词汇关。同样,掌握好词汇,学习英语就会是一件非常容易的事了。

为了帮助广大考生在新大纲出台之后,能够轻松获得大学英语四级高分,我们组织编写了《大学英语四级词汇轻松背》。

一、题目:

根据新版教学大纲编写,并收录了历年实考的部分真题。按四级考试的形式,将 1200 个例题分为 40 个 Test(分为全真分析篇、实践篇、提高篇、巩固篇、冲刺篇五章),每个 Test 均含 30 道题。

二、解释为该书最显著的特点:

1. 词汇部分:对 A、B、C、D 做了中文解释。较容易的,则略去;较难的、较重要的或频率出现较高的、较易混淆的做了比较,并给出例句。

2. 语法结构:用较为简洁的语言释清,如易混淆或出现率较高的,做了总结,并给出例句。这样就给考生省去了“查字典、问教师”等不必要的麻烦。

3. 通过学习解释、考生不仅可以掌握正确答案的词义、用法、更重要的还可以掌握其他三个选项的词义、用法,举一反三,轻轻松松掌握 4800 词。

三、附录中的“构词法”:

将帮助考生更好地理解英语单词的构成,轻松记忆英语词汇。

通过做题,每天 2 个 Test,举一反三,20 天轻松背诵四级 4800 词汇,攻克了考生记单词“记得快,忘得更快”的难关。

本书的译句、实例都是经过反复推敲、实践,但不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者,同行专家不吝指正,以便改进。(E-mail: zjsenglish@hotmail.com)

郑家顺

2005 年 4 月



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第一章 全真分析篇(1~5)

Test 1

- The destruction of these treasures was a loss for mankind that no amount of money could _____.
A. stand up to B. make up for C. come up with D. put up with
- Then the speaker _____ the various factors leading to the present economic crisis.
A. went after B. went for C. went into D. went on
- This hotel _____ \$60 for a single room with bath.
A. claims B. demands C. prices D. charges
- Cancer is second only _____ heart disease as a cause of death.
A. of B. to C. with D. from
- I felt somewhat disappointed and was about to leave, _____ something occurred which attracted my attention.
A. unless B. until C. when D. while
- In developing countries people are _____ into overcrowded cities in great numbers.
A. breaking B. filling C. pouring D. hurrying
- The sports meet, originally due to be held last Friday, was finally _____ because of the bad weather.
A. set off B. broken off C. wore off D. called off
- It is not easy to learn English well, but if you _____, you will succeed in the end.
A. hang up B. hang about C. hang on D. hang on to
- It is reported that _____ adopted children want to know who their natural parents are.
A. the most B. most of C. most D. the most of
- Last year the advertising rate _____ by 20 percent.
A. raised B. aroused C. arose D. rose
- _____ before we depart the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party.
A. Had they arrived B. Would they arrive
C. Were they arriving D. Were they to arrive
- The strong storm did a lot of damage to the coastal villages: several fishing boats



- were _____ and many houses collapsed.
- A. wrecked B. spoiled C. torn D. injured
13. The little man was _____ one meter fifty high.
- A. almost more than B. hardly more than
C. nearly more than D. as much as
14. As _____ announced in today's papers, the Shanghai Export Commodities Fair is almost open on Sundays.
- A. being B. is C. to be D. been
15. You see the lighting _____ it happens, but you hear the thunder later.
- A. the instant B. for an instant C. on the instant D. in an instant
16. The manager lost his _____ just because his secretary was ten minutes late.
- A. mood B. temper C. mind D. passion
17. The medicine is on sale everywhere. You can get it at _____ chemist's.
- A. each B. some C. certain D. any
18. You can't be _____ careful when you drive a car.
- A. very B. so C. too D. enough
19. In general, the amount that a student spends for housing should be held to one-fifth of the total _____ for living expenses.
- A. acceptable B. available C. advisable D. applicable
20. Every man in this country has the right to live where he wants to _____ the color of his skin.
- A. with the exception of B. in the light of
C. by virtue of D. regardless of
21. Housewives who don't go out to work feel they are not working to their full _____.
- A. capacity B. strength C. length D. possibility
22. I hate people who _____ the end of a film that you haven't seen before.
- A. reveal B. revise C. rewrite D. reverse
23. He's watching TV? He's _____ to be cleaning his room.
- A. known B. supposed C. regarded D. considered
24. The old couple decided to _____ a boy and a girl though they had three of their own.
- A. adapt B. bring C. receive D. adopt
25. The government is trying to do something to _____ better understanding between the two countries.
- A. raise B. promote C. heighten D. increase
26. I would appreciate _____ it a secret.
- A. your keeping B. you to keep
C. that you keep D. that you will keep
27. An Olympic Marathon is 26 miles and 385 yards, approximately _____ from

Marathon to Athens.

- A. distance B. is the distance C. the distance D. the distance is
28. _____ as it was at such a time, his work attracted much attention.
A. Being published B. Published
C. Publishing D. To be published
29. Great as Newton was, many of his ideas _____ today and are being modified by the work of scientists of our time.
A. are to challenge B. may be challenged
C. have been challenged D. are challenging
30. The newspaper didn't mention the _____ of the damage caused by the fire.
A. range B. level C. extent D. quantity

Keys

1—5 BCDBC 6—10 CDCCD 11—15 DABBA 16—20 BDCBD 21—25 AABDB
26—30 ACBCC

▼ Notes (试题精解)

1. B) 这些珍宝遭到毁坏对人类来说是多少金钱都难以补偿的损失。
- A. ① stand up to (sb): 勇敢地对抗某人 ② stand up to (sth): 耐久, 耐用, 经得起
These are the metals that stand up well to high temperatures. 这些是耐高温金属。
- B. make up for (sth): 补偿, 弥补, 胜过
① Hard work can often make up for a lack of intelligence. 勤能补拙。
② Do you think her beauty could make up for her stupidity? 你认为她的美丽能弥补她的愚蠢吗?
- C. come up with: 产生, 发现(解决办法, 答案); 与……并行, 赶上
I can't come up with a better idea than this one. 我想不出比这更好的主意。
- D. put up with (sb/sth): 容忍, 忍受
These are many inconveniences that have to be put up with when you are camping. 在你露营时, 有很多不方便处必须忍受。
2. C) 接下来演讲人谈论了导致经济危机的各种因素。
- A. go after sb/sth: 设法追求某人(获得某物)
He's gone after a job in the city. 他在城里找到了一份工作。
- B. go for sb/sth: 去取来或接来; 攻击; 可以应用于
① Shall I go for a doctor? 要我去请一位医生吗?
② The dog went for the postman as soon as he opened the garden gate. 邮差一打开花园的门, 那狗便向他扑了过去。
③ What I have said about Smith goes for you, too. 我说的有关史密斯的话也可以用在你身上。
- C. go into: 谈论, 调查
This problem will need a lot of going into. 这个问题需要彻底调查。
- D. go on: 继续, 过去
How much longer will this hot weather go on? 这种热天气还要继续多久?
3. D) 带浴缸的单人房, 旅馆要价 60 美元。
- A. claim: 要求承认某人之身份、所有权或对(某物)享有某种权利



- ① He claimed to be the owner of/claimed that he owned the land. 他声称是该土地所有人。
 ② Have you claimed yet(eg. made a claim under an insurance policy)? 你提出要求了吗(如按保险单上的约定提出某项要求)?

B. demand: 要求, 需要, 需求

The policeman demanded his name and address. 警察要求他说出姓名和住址。

C. price: 定……之价, 以价格标明(货物)

All our goods are clearly priced. 我们所有的货品都标明了价格。

D. charge(for): 索价, 要价

How much do you charge for mending a pair of shoes? 你补一双鞋要多少钱?

4. B) 癌症在致命的疾病中仅次于心脏病。

second: 第二的, 次之……的(后面需接介词 to)

Beijing is second in population only to Shanghai in China. 在中国, 北京的人口仅次于上海。

注: A、C、D(of, with, from)都不能与 second 连用表“第二的, 次于……的”之意。

5. C) 我感到有些失望, 正要离开时(就在这个时候)却发生了一件事, 吸引了我的注意力。

A. unless: 如果不, 除非, 若不

You will fail unless you work harder. 你若不更加努力, 你就会失败。

B. until=till: 直到……之时, 在……之前

Let's wait until/till the rain stops. 让我们等到雨停。

注: until 比 till 正式, 由其引导的短语或从句置于句首时, 多用 until。

Until you told me, I had heard nothing of what happened. 直到你告诉我, 我才知道发生了什么事。

C. when: 就在这时候, 刚……就

I was just going home when it began to rain. 我刚要回家就开始下雨了。

D. while: 当……之时, 和……同时(表示主句的动作是在从句的动作期间进行的。)

He fell asleep while(he was) doing his English exercises. 他在做英文练习的时候睡着了。

6. C) 在发展中国家, 人们大批涌进拥挤的城市。

A. break(into): 强行进入, 闯入, 突然发出

① His house was broken into(ie. by burglars or thieves) last week. 他的房屋上星期曾有窃贼潜入。

② break(out) into a loud laugh/loud curse/song/praises of sb: 突然发出大笑(大声诅咒, 唱起歌来, 称赞某人)

B. fill(in): 填满

He is filling in an application form. 他正在填申请表格。

C. pour into: 涌入

Tourists pour into London during the summer months. 在夏季游客涌入伦敦。

D. hurry: (使)匆忙, 赶快, 慌张

If we hurry the work, it may be spoiled. 要是我们赶工, 可能将工作弄糟。

7. D) 原定于上星期五举行的运动会, 由于天气不好, 最终被取消。

A. set off: 开始(旅程, 赛跑), 出发

They've set off on a journey round the world. 他们已开始环球旅行。

B. break off: 停止说话, 停顿

He broke off in the middle of a sentence. 他一句话未说完就中断了。

C. wear off: 消逝, 磨掉

The novelty will soon wear off. 这种新鲜感很快就会消逝。



D. call off: 决定取消某事, 下令停止某事

The strike/attack was called off. 罢工(攻击)已被取消(或已奉命停止)。

8. C) 学好英语不容易, 但如果你坚持下去, 最后总能成功。

A. hang up: 挂断(电话); B. hang about: 闲荡

C. hang on: 坚持下去; D. hang on to: 抓紧, 紧紧抓住

9. C) 大多数被收养的孩子都想知道自己的亲生父母是谁。

A. the most 为 much 或 many 的最高级

B. most of 后面应接表示限定范围的名词或代词

He spent most of his time in studying. 他把大部分时间都花在学习上。

C. 形容词 most 修饰 adapted children

D. most of 之前一般不加 the, 只在少数短语中才用, 如:

make the most of: 充分利用, 极为重视

10. D) 去年广告费上升了百分之二十。

A. raise: vt. 提高; B. arouse: vt. 引起, 激起, 唤起

C. arise: vi. 出现, 发生; D. rise: vi. 上涨, 升起, 增高

11. D) 要是他们在我们后天离开前到达, 我们就可以举行一次愉快的晚宴。

A. had they arrived: 用于表示与过去事实相反的虚拟条件句。

Had I known you were in trouble, I would help you. 如果我知道你有麻烦, 我就会帮助你了。

D. were they to arrive: 该句为虚拟条件句, 主句谓语动词用 should do, 表示与现在事实相反或将来事实可能相反。从句用倒装语序, 省略了连接词 if, 根据句意, 从句动词应该用表示与将来事实可能相反的虚拟语气, 即用“were to/should+不定式”结构。

注: B、C 不能在条件句中作虚拟语气形式用。

12. A) 强风造成海边城市很大损失; 几只渔船被毁坏, 许多房屋倒塌。

A. wreck: 毁坏, 破坏(常用于船只之类); B. spoil: 损坏, 溺爱, 宠爱

C. tear: 撕(裂); D. injure: 伤害, 相当于 hurt

13. B) 这矮个子身高不到 1.5 米。

A. almost more than 与 C. nearly more than: 几乎超过

B. hardly more than: 不足; D. as much as: 与……一样多

14. B) 据今天的报纸宣布, 上海出口商品博览会星期天也照常开放。

as 作为关系代词可引出一个从句, 承接前面主句内容或引出后续主句。as 在从句中可作主语或宾语, 助动词 is 有时可省略。

As (is) mentioned in the last passage, most young girls do not want to be fat. 正如最后一段所提到的, 大多数年轻女孩不想长胖。

注: 由 as 引出定语从句, A、C、D 不能在句中起谓语作用。

15. A) 闪电一发生你就看到闪光, 但过一会你才能听到雷声。

A. the instant(that) 相当于 as soon as

Mary began to cry the instant she knew she hadn't passed CET-4. 玛丽一得知没有通过四级考试就哭了起来。

B. for an instant: 一瞬间(在句中可作状语)

I didn't realize I was wrong for an instant. 我一时没有意识到自己错了。

C. on the instant: 当即, 立即

The president answered the reporter's questions on the instant. 总统当场就答了记者的提问。

D. in an instant: 很快, 马上

The students were asked to leave the classroom in an instant. 学生们被要求马上离开教室。



16. B) 仅仅因为秘书迟到了十分钟,经理就发脾气了。
A. mood: 心情,情绪
B. temper: 脾气,情绪 (lose one's temper 生气,发脾气)
C. mind: 头脑,精神,理智
D. passion: 激烈,热情
17. D) 这种药到处都有销售,你可以在任何,一家药房买到它。
A. each: 每个(东西或人)
B. some 与 C. certain: 某个(东西或人)
D. any: 任何一个(泛指一类东西或人中的任一个)
18. C) 开车时,越小心越好。
cannot/can not/can never ... too: 越……越好,再……也不为过
You cannot be too careful when doing examinations. 考试时越细心越好。
19. B) 一般而言,学生花在住房上的金额应控制在可支配生活费总额的五分之一。
A. acceptable(to): 可接受的
They reached a new contract acceptable to both sides. (作后置定语)他们达成了双方都可接受的新合同。
B. available for/to: 可获得的,可利用的,有效的
① The book you ordered is not available. 你订的那本书没有货。
② These tickets are available for one month only. 这些票的有效期只有一个月。
C. advisable: 明智的,可取的,合理的
Do you think it advisable to wait? 你认为应该等候吗?
D. applicable(to): 适用的,适当的,合适的
Is the rule applicable to this case? 该规则适用于这种情形吗?
20. D) 这个国家的每一个人,不管是什么肤色,都有权住在他想住的地方。
A. with the exception of: 除了……之外
B. in the light of: 由于,鉴于
In the light of recent discoveries it may be necessary to change our previous plan. 鉴于最近的一些发现,可能有必要改变我们原先的计划。
C. by virtue of: 借助,由于
By virtue of her diligence Babara finally passed the examination. 巴巴拉依靠勤奋最后终于通过了考试。
D. regardless of: 不管,不顾
Regardless of whether it rains or not, you'll have to come to class on time tomorrow. 不管明天是否下雨,你都必须准时来上课。
21. A) 没有外出工作的家庭妇女往往觉得没有充分施展自己的才能。
A. capacity: 才能,能力
B. strength: 力量(常指人的“力气,体力”,也可指人或团体的“实力”)
C. length: 长度(at full length: 详尽地,冗长地;伸展全身)
D. possibility: 可能性
22. A) 我讨厌那些把还没看到的电影结局先讲出来的人。
A. reveal: 泄露,透露 (make somebody aware of something 让人知道某事)
① The doctor did not reveal to him his hopeless condition. 医生未向他透露他那已无希望的病况。
② Research had revealed him to be/revealed that he was the father of twelve children. 调查结



果显示了他是一个有 12 个孩子的父亲。

B. revise: 修改, 校订(尤指为改正或修订而仔细阅读)

She's revising her notes for the exam. 她为了准备考试而仔细地阅读她的笔记。

C. rewrite: 改写

D. reverse: 颠倒, 反转

The student reversed a procedure when he performed an experiment in chemistry. 那个学生在做化学实验时颠倒了一个程序。

23. B) 他理应在清扫房间, 怎么在看电影?

A. be known to: 众所周知

B. be supposed to: 应该, 理应

He was supposed to do his homework last night, but he went to the cinema. 昨天晚上他本应该做家庭作业的, 但他去了电影院。

C. regard... (as): 把……看作, 认为

He was regarded as the best student in his class. 大家都认为他是班上最好的学生。

D. consider... (to be): 把……看作, 认为

① Do you consider it wise to interfere? 你觉得干预是明智的吗?

② They considered themselves very important. 他们自认为非常重要。

24. D) 老夫夫妇自己已经有了三个儿女, 但还是决定收养一个男孩和一个女孩。

A. adapt: 使适应, 使配合, 改编, 改写

① When you go to a new country, you must adapt yourself to new manners and customs. 当你到一个新的国家时, 你必须自己适应新的风俗习惯。

② Novels are often adapted for the stage, television and radio. 小说常被改编为舞台剧本、电视剧及广播剧本。

D. adopt: 以合法监护人的身份将(某人)收入家中为亲属(尤指养子或养女)

As they had no children of their own, they adopted an orphan. 他们没有亲生儿女, 就收养了一个孤儿。

25. B) 政府正在努力采取措施促进两国之间的进一步了解。

A. raise: 举起, 饲养, 召集, 提出(以便讨论或引起注意), 引起(一般不与 understanding 搭配)

B. promote: 促进

They are trying to promote good feelings between the employees and the employer. 他们正设法促进雇员与雇主之间的好感。

C. heighten: 加强, 增加, 提高(一般不与 understanding 搭配)

① What he had said heightened her anger. 他所说的话增加了她的怒气。

② heighten an effect: 提高效率

D. increase: 增加, 加强

increase understanding: 增进了解(但本题中 better 有“进一步”之意, 故 D 不适合)

26. A) 你能对此保守秘密, 我将十分感激。

动词 appreciate 后接名词或动名词, 但不能接动词不定式。

① We greatly appreciate all your help. 我们非常感激你的一切帮助。

② I would appreciate your giving me a dictionary. 如果你给我一本字典, 我将非常感激。

注: 原句如果用从句表示, 则可以改为: I would appreciate it if you keep it a secret.

类似的及物动词及短语动词还有: avoid(避免), finish(完成), suggest(建议), stop(停止), mind(介意, 反对), enjoy(喜欢), require(需要), postpone(推迟), delay(拖延), practise(练习), excuse(原谅), risk(风险), consider(考虑), miss(错过), imagine(想像), deny(否认), escape(逃避),



put off(推迟), give up(放弃), keep(继续), can't help(禁不住), acknowledge, admit, advise, advocate, anticipate, appreciate, can't stand/bear, complete, confirm, defer, detect, detest, despise, dislike, dread, endure, envy, face, facilitate, fancy, favor, forbid, forgive, feel like, look like, include, involve, keep(on), leave off, pardon, permit, quit, recall, resent, resume, resist, succeed in, understand 等。例如:

- ① She suggested spending another day in the mountain area. 她建议在山区再呆一天。
- ② He always avoids giving us a direct answer. 他总是避免给我们直截了当的答复。
- ③ I enjoy seeing you and talking about old times. 我喜欢和你见面,共叙旧情。
- ④ There's no way to escape doing the work. 没有办法不做这项工作。
- ⑤ She is considering asking her employer for a rise. 她正考虑要求雇主给她增加工资。
- ⑥ Excuse my opening your letter by mistake. 请原谅我误拆你的信。

require 后面的动名词具有被动意义。

Does your car require servicing? 你的车需要维修吗?

注:1) 在 love(爱), like(喜欢), hate(不喜欢), prefer(宁愿), begin(开始), start(开始), continue(继续), intend(打算), attempt(企图), propose(提议), deserve(值得), need(需要), want(需要,必须), can't bear(不能容忍), can't afford(花不起)等动词之后,可用动名词,也可用不定式作宾语,两种结构在意义上差别不大。例如:

- ① Do you like playing/to play chess? 你喜欢下棋吗?
- ② I prefer making/to make an outline before I make a speech. 我喜欢讲话前先拟一个提纲。
- ③ When did you begin learning/to learn Japanese? 你什么时候开始学习日语的?
- ④ I intended coming/to come to your house last night but it rained. 昨天晚上曾打算去你家的,但下雨了。
- ⑤ She can't bear seeing/to see her son treated like this. 她不忍看到别人如此对待她的儿子。

2) need, want 后面的动名词具有被动意义,例如:

- ① Your suit needs ironing(to be ironed). 你的西服需要熨平。
- ② The plants want watering(to be watered). 这些植物需要浇水。

3) 在 like, hate, prefer 等动词后,如表示一般倾向,多用动名词作宾语;如指特定或具体某次行动,则用不定式多一些。如:

- ① I like reading books of this kind, but I don't like to read that book. 我喜欢看这类书,但不喜欢看那本书。
- ② She prefers walking to cycling. 她宁愿走路,不喜欢骑车。
- ③ I prefer to stay at home today. 我今天宁愿呆在家里。

4) 在 begin, start 和 cease 之后,如果表示有意识地开始或停止某动作,多用动名词;如果动作自动或突然开始或停止,多用不定式。例如:

- ① He began talking about his plan for summer holidays. 他开始讲述他的暑期计划。
- ② Suddenly it began to rain. 突然下起雨来。
- ③ We started working on the program in 2002. 我们是从2002年开始实施这项计划的。
- ④ The factory has ceased making motorcycles. 这家工厂已不再生产摩托车了。
- ⑤ After that she ceased to worry about her daughter. 自此以后,她不再为她的女儿操心了。

5) 在 remember(记住), forget(忘记), regret(遗憾、后悔)等动词后,动名词作宾语和不定式作宾语,意义上的差别比较明显。试比较:

- ① I remember seeing her once somewhere. 我记得在哪里见过她。
- ② I must remember to write to you often. 我一定记住经常给你写信。(我不会忘记经常给你写信的。)



- ③ I regret not having taken your advice. 我后悔没有听你的劝告。
- ④ I regret to say that we can't accept your price. 我遗憾地说,我们不能接受你方的价格。
27. C) 奥林匹克马拉松赛跑为 26 英里 385 码,约为从马拉松到雅典的距离。
名词短语 approximately the distance from Marathon to Athens 作 26 miles and 385 yards 的同位语,用来进一步说明。
Tom, the monitor of Class One, works very hard. 汤姆,一班的班长,学习很勤奋。
the monitor of Class One 作 Tom 的同位语。
A. distance 后面有 from...to... 作定语,是特指前面,要加定冠词 the。
B. is the distance, 如用 B, 则句子应改为:
... or is approximately the distance from Marathon to Athens.
D. the distance is, 如用 D, 则句子应改为:
... and the distance is approximately from Marathon to Athens.
B、D 都缺少联结词,即 or 和 and。
28. B) 虽然他的作品是在这个时候出版的,但还是引起了广泛的注意。
前半句是由 as 引出的让步从句,且 publish 动作的对象是从句主语,故需用过去分词与 as 构成被动语态。
Thoroughly cleaned as it was, the study didn't look tidy. 书房虽然被彻底打扫了,但看起来却并不整洁。
29. C) 虽然牛顿是个伟大人物,但他的许多见解今天受到了挑战,并且正被现代科学家的工作所修正。
ideas 与 challenge(vt.) 构成被动关系,且其动作延续到现在,故要用现在完成时的被动语态。
30. C) 报纸没有提及火灾造成损失的程度。
A. range: 范围,幅度,差距
① the annual range of temperature(e. g. from -10°C to 40°C) 每年的温度差距(如从 -10°C 到 40°C)
② the range of her voice(i. e. between her top and bottom notes) 她的音域(她能唱出的最高音与最低音间之间)
③ This is beyond my range of understanding. 这超出我的理解范围。
B. level: 水平面,水平线
C. extent: 程度
To some extent the teacher has encouraged his students to go on with the experiment. 在某种程度上老师鼓励学生继续做此实验。
D. quantity: 数量(注:quality 品质,性质)

Test 2

1. Studies show that the things that contribute most to a sense of happiness cannot be bought, _____ a good family life, friendship and work satisfaction.
A. as for B. in view of C. in case of D. such as
2. He will agree to do what you require _____ him.
A. of B. from C. to D. for
3. Because Edgar was convinced of the accuracy of this fact, he _____ his opinion.
A. struck at B. strove for C. stuck to D. stood for



4. Many people complain of the rapid _____ of modern life.
A. rate B. speed C. pace D. growth
5. John seems to be a nice person. _____, I don't trust him.
A. Even though B. Even so C. Therefore D. Though
6. Mr. Wilson said that he didn't want to _____ any further responsibilities.
A. take on B. get on C. put up D. look up
7. The man in the corner confessed to _____ a lie to the manager of the company.
A. have told B. be told C. being told D. having told
8. By 1929, Mickey Mouse was as popular _____ Children as Coca-Cola.
A. for B. in C. to D. with
9. _____ the advances of science, the discomforts of old age will no doubt always be with us.
A. As for B. Besides C. Except D. Despite
10. Jean didn't have time to go to the concert last night because she was busy _____ for her examination.
A. to prepare B. to be prepared C. preparing D. being prepared
11. We desire that the tour leader _____ us immediately of any change in plans.
A. inform B. informs C. informed D. has informed
12. A man escaped from the prison last night. It was a long time _____ the guards discovered what had happened.
A. before B. until C. since D. when
13. Many difficulties have _____ as a result of the change over to a new type of fuel.
A. risen B. arisen C. raised D. arrived
14. We regret to inform you that the materials you ordered are _____.
A. out of work B. out of stock C. out of reach D. out of practice
15. _____ is known to the world, Mark Twain is a great American writer.
A. That B. Which C. As D. It
16. Students or teachers can participate in excursions to lovely beaches around the island at regular _____.
A. gaps B. rate C. length D. intervals
17. Physics is _____ to the science which was called philosophy in history.
A. alike B. equivalent C. likely D. uniform
18. There is a man at the reception desk who seems to be very angry and I think he means _____ trouble.
A. making B. to make C. to have make D. having made
19. After the Arab states won independence, great emphasis was laid on expanding education, with girls as well as boys _____ to go to school.
A. to be encouraged B. be encouraged
C. being encouraged D. be encouraging



20. The new appointment of our president _____ from the very beginning of next semester.
A. takes effect B. takes part C. takes place D. takes turns
21. The president made a _____ speech at the opening ceremony of the sports meeting, which encouraged the sportsmen greatly.
A. vigorous B. tedious C. flat D. harsh
22. It is useful to be able to predict the extent _____ which a price change will affect supply and demand.
A. from B. with C. to D. for
23. Finding a job in such a big company has always been _____ his wildest dreams.
A. under B. over C. above D. beyond
24. I don't think it advisable that Tom _____ to the job since he has no experience.
A. is assigned B. will be assigned
C. be assigned D. has been assigned
25. _____, a man who expresses himself effectively is sure to succeed more rapidly than a man whose command of language is poor.
A. Other things being equal B. Were other things equal
C. To be equal to other thing D. Other things to be equal
26. The machine looks like a large, _____, old-fashioned typewriter.
A. forceful B. clumsy C. intense D. tricky
27. The mere fact _____ most people believe nuclear war would be madness does not mean that it will not occur.
A. what B. which C. that D. why
28. Evidence came up _____ specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as 6 months old.
A. what B. which C. that D. whose
29. The president was expected to _____ some suggestions after reading all those reports.
A. come up with B. put up with C. live up to D. keep up with
30. As a mother, she is too _____ towards her daughter, she should let her see more of the world.
A. hopeful B. protective C. modest D. confident



1—5 DACCB 6—10 ADDDC 11—15 AABBC 16—20 DBBCA 21—25 ACDCA
26—30 BCCAB

▼ Notes(试题精解)

1. D) 研究表明,最能增强人们幸福感的东,像愉快的家庭生活、友谊和工作的满足感,并不是用金