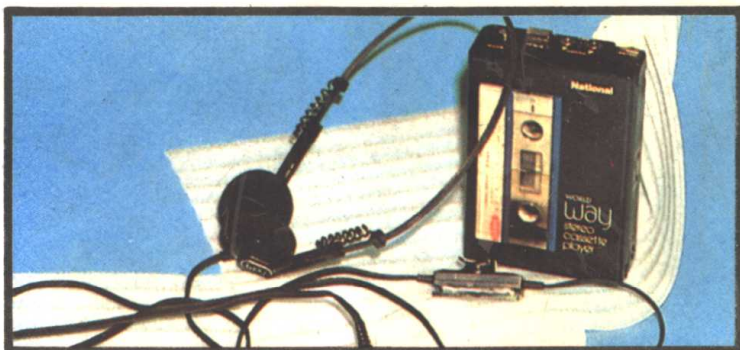


主编 刘学云

# 大学英语 复习指南

A GUIDE  
TO COLLEGE  
ENGLISH  
REVIEW



青岛海洋大学出版社

# 大学英语复习指南

主编 刘学云

青岛海洋大学出版社

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大学英语复习指南

刘学云 主编

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## 前 言

自从国家教委颁布了《大学英语教学大纲》和实施四、六级统考以来,大学生们学习英语的热情越来越高涨,他们非常渴望得到一本能够帮助他们学好英语的辅导书。

有鉴于此,我们组织编著了《大学英语复习指南》。

根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》及样题,参照复旦大学编著的《大学英语》(文理科通用)和上海交通大学编著的《大学核心英语》(理工科用)两套教材,本书就“阅读理解”、“词语用法”、“语法结构”、“完形填空”和“写作”五部分,对大学英语四级所要掌握的语言基础知识和基本技能,分专题详细讲解和辅导。内容系统、全面,重点难点突出。并在每部分后面设计了适量的练习题和答案。

为了帮助学生检查自己的复习情况,本书第六部分提供了两套大学英语四级模拟试题和答案注释,供学生自测用。

本书内容针对性强,适应面广。讲解条目清晰,便于记忆和查阅,是参加大学英语统考、报考研究生、出国留学人员和英语自学考试者的良师益友,对高等学校英语教师辅导学生参加全国英语统考和科技人员英语水平的提高,都有极高的参考价值。

由于时间和编者水平的限制,书中缺点错误难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

1993年9月

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## Part I Reading Comprehension

### 第一部分 阅读理解

#### I. 阅读技巧

阅读既是学习英语的基本技能之一,又是掌握英语的主要手段。通过快速和有效的阅读,我们可以从浩如烟海的书刊或资料中获得所需信息。因此,在大学英语四、六级考试试卷中,用来测试考生阅读速度和理解能力的阅读理解题分值最高,占40%。这对能否通过四、六级考试有着举足轻重的影响。从应用语言学的角度分析,阅读是一项实践性极强的语言活动。它是一个不断预测——检测的综合交替过程。提高阅读效率,就是要提高理解力和速度,这两者对立统一,互为依存。

提高阅读理解力和速度不仅取决于学生的语文水平和文化背景知识等,在很大程度上还取决于学生自身的良好阅读习惯。要培养良好的阅读的习惯必须克服阅读中常犯的毛病。

1. 克服声读或默读:声读是靠声音作媒介将文字传入大脑,而不是靠视觉接受信息,因此速度要比视读慢得多。默读实际上是潜在的声读,虽然表面上不出声,但发音器官仍处于紧张状态,所以也影响速度。

2. 克服逐字停留:逐字停留是指阅读过程中不是以意群,而是以单词为单位。这样人为地限制视线移动,既影响了速度,也不能借助语境等线索准确地了解全文的概貌。实际上,

文章中各词的重要性并不相同,跳过某些词或句并不影响理解。

3. 克服边解题边查找答案:有的同学为了追求速度,在解题前不是先快速浏览全文,掌握全文大意,而是一边答题一边到文中查找答案。这样做从表面上看好象是快了,其实在理解上往往造成误解、产生歧义或根本不知所云,直接影响了效果。

总之,由于阅读的内容和目的并不完全一致,因此阅读的方法也应有所不同。如果想了解全文的大意,可以“浏览”,速度自然要快些。如果为了查找特定的信息,可以跳过无关的内容,进行“查阅”。如果不但要了解主题大意,还要了解与之有关的事实和细节,可以“通读”全文,“细读”某个部分。对于不同的要求需采用不同的方法和速度来处理。这一点在考试时尤其应引起注意。

我们应该知道,阅读理解不是消极的领会,而是积极的思维,寻找理解线索,接受信息。具体说,学生通过视觉接受文字信息进行处理,弄清表层意思,这是识别,将获取的信息转化为深层意思,使之尽可能接近作者所表达的思想,这是解释。识别和解释相互影响,贯彻始终。只有识别达到自动反应的程度,才能把注意力集中到解释。

阅读理解一般分三个层次。

1. 字面理解:学生通过阅读了解作者传达的信息,包括作者的观点和所述事实,然后对语句、语段及语篇进行分析综合,从而掌握全文的中心内容。

2. 逻辑推断:有时根据逻辑可以推断言外之意。也就是说学生将文章中的信息,根据自身的经验和知识,作出合乎逻辑



的推论,捕捉作者没有用文字在文章中表达的信息。

3. 综合评论:学生根据自己的经验、学识、观念等对文章所传达的信息及观点进行分析,作出评论

概括地说,字面理解是指“言内之意”,逻辑推断指“言外之意”,综合评论则往往是对言内和言外的综合评论。

在阅读理解过程中应注意以下几点。

1. 要注意找出主题句,利用主题句来查找有关信息。一般说来,论述性较强的文章或说明文,每一段或相关几段里总有一句话是主题句。读了主题句后便能知道这一段大致的中心内容,因为主题句概括了全段的主要内容,而该段的其余的句子则是用来阐述或说明句的。如:

Modern people, in spite of their scientific knowledge, often seem as superstitious as their ancestors. Astrology is a half-billion-dollar business. Intelligent people still believe that lines on their palm or the arrangement of tea leaves in a cup predict the future. Airplanes do not have a row of seats numbered 13, and buildings omit a thirteenth floor. Black cats, broken mirrors, and spilled salt create fear and anxiety in many people.

这一段是以主题句开始,然后用几个事例来阐明“现代人也常搞迷信”这个主题。掌握了主题句就了解了全段的中心大意。

2. 要注意逻辑思维:阅读不等于“词汇+语法”,弄清上下文的逻辑关系,跟上作者的思路十分重要。阅读中要注意含有重要信息的连接词、转折词等。如:and, moreover, more than that, furthermore, also, likewise, in addition 等帮助我们预测

作者将在下文中叙述什么; thus, so, and so, therefore, consequently, accordingly 等能帮助我们预测作者将进一步阐述什么; but, yet, otherwise, although, however, on the contrary, in spite of 等能帮助我们了解作者将转换话题或否定已述内容; as a result, finally, concluding, in conclusion 等能帮助我们了解作者将结束所谈及的问题。

3. 要注意克服主观意识: 对比较熟悉的题材或对一个个人习惯看法的问题, 往往容易以主观看法代替作者的观点。如:

The outside world begins creeping into the schools when the children reach the age of 13 and older, the age when they begin to make subject choices and when, according to a careers officer, 'they know if they're a scientific lot or more inclined to the arts.' The difficult part is bringing the outside world to life with all its opportunities and realities. Schools are handicapped because they are staffed by people who only know about schools. Careers services are heavily influenced by what is readily available in the area, which may be sausage-making in Wiltshire or shipbuilding in Clydeside. Somewhere out in the world there are snail geneticists and landscape gardeners and girls who polish Elizabeth Taylor's diamonds, but the career knows little of them. What he knows about is engineering and hairdressing and opportunities in the Army. It is not surprising that this constant friction between grand aspirations and uninspired reality produces cynicism in both parties.

这段文字后有一道阅读理解题

According to the passage the youth become cynical because

- 
- A) they feel they are misled by careers officers
  - B) they can't accomplish in reality their strong desires to become scientists or to do something great
  - C) what they learn at school is quite different from what they see in society
  - D) they are treated unfairly in society

根据作者在文中所表明观点,应该选择 B),而不少学生总认为“青年人玩世不恭乃校内所学与社会上所见全然不同所致”因此往往选择 C)。这就是一种以主观意识代替作者观点的表现。

4. 要根据上下文猜测词义:在阅读中遇到生词时不应停顿,而应继续把整句、整段或整篇文章看完,有时可结合上下文对生词进行猜测。

如: 1. The door was so low that I hit my head on the lintel.

句中的 lintel 是生词,但从上下文看是“门很矮,我的头撞在……”,从“门”可以猜想到是“撞在门梁上了”。

2. Lipids, or fats, can be measured in the laboratory.

句中 lipids 是生词,但 or 在此作为引导同义词的连接词,因此通过 fats 可以猜出 lipids 的意思是“脂肪”、“油脂”。

3. Through all their yelling and screaming she remained aloof, that is to say, she paid them no attention at all.

句中 aloof 是生词,但后面 that is to say 引出了一句重述 aloof 含义的句子,从这个句子可以猜出 aloof 具有“冷淡的”意思。

4. Now they move from city to city in vans and limousines

—— big cars —— rather than wagons and carts.

句中 limousines 是生词,但破折号之间的 big cars 与 limousines 是同义,从而可以猜出 limousines 意为“大型轿车”。

5. Over the past centuries, the earth has been struck by meteorites, which are fragments from other parts of the solar system.

句中 meteorites 是生词,但从后面的定语从句我们可推断 meteorites 是指“陨石”。

当然,“猜测”并非是胡猜乱测,而是要注意上下文的意思,充分利用一些下定义或作解释的短语和句子,以及同义词、反义词及构词知识来进行。

在临场考试着手做阅读理解题时可以从两个方面入手。

### 一、从文章入手

阅读理解题所选用的短文,虽内容广泛、题材各异,但以体裁而论,大致可分为三类:记叙文(故事、人物小传、新闻报导、史地知识等),说明文(主要是科普文章,通常涉及计算机、激光、生物工程、宇宙航行等),论说文(有关政治、经济、教育、人口等社会各方面问题的议论)。在阅读时,先应判断短文的类别,然后根据各类文章的特点,重点掌握关键词汇和关键内容,这样既抓住了要害,又提高了速度。针对上述三种文体,应该注意:

1. 记叙文。对于故事或传记,要特别注意主要人物的特征、主要情节、主要事件发生的时间与地点,以及最后结局。对于新闻报导或史地知识,则要记住日期、地点及有关数字等。如:

During her childhood, Rachel showed an interest in nature and in writing. After high school, she enrolled in Pennsylvania

State College for women, intending to become a writer. She switched to biology, however, thereby setting the course of her life. Rachel went to Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore for further study and became a member of the Zoology staff at the University of Maryland.

对于这一段传略性文字,我们应掌握主人公“在童年时显露出对自然和写作的兴趣,进入大学后原想成为一名作家,后又改学生物学”,因为这是主人公一生的重大转折。请看下面的理解题。

Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

A) As a child, Rachel loved books and the natural world.

B) Rachel started her higher education aiming at becoming a writer.

C) She decided to switch her major to biology in Johns Hopkins University.

D) After further study she became a member of the the zoology staff at a university.

显然,答案 C) 所述与文章不符,因为主人公雷切尔进入宾夕法尼亚州立女子大学,并在那儿改学生物学,因此应选答案 C)。

2. 说明文。对说明文一般应抓住两点:①所说明的事物的基本特点及作用等;②与有关事物的关系与差异。如系科普小品,还应记住面积、重量、数量、温度、距离等具体数字。如:

The adrenal gland is located on top of your kidney. Since you have two kidneys, you also have two adrenal glands. Each adrenal gland is divided into two parts: a cortex and a medulla. The cortex

forms the outer shell; the medulla forms the central core. Both the cortex and the medulla secrete hormones, but they have different functions.

这是一段有关肾上腺的说明文,因此应掌握肾上腺的位置(在肾脏上面),肾上腺的数量(两个肾脏各有一个)及肾上腺的作用(分泌激素)。请看下面的理解题。

Which of the following is NOT true?

- A) Each kidney is composed of two adrenal glands.
- B) The adrenal gland is located on top of the kidney.
- C) The medulla is inside the cortex.
- D) The cortex and the medulla have different functions.

显然,答案 A)所述与文章不符,文中说两个肾脏有两个肾上腺,而不是每个肾脏由两个肾上腺组成,因此应选答案 A)。

3. 议论文。这类文章难度较大。首先应掌握议论的主题,其次是作者的观点、论据(包括主要理由及事实)和最后结论。如:

Social change is more likely to occur in societies where there is a mixture of different kinds of people than in societies where people are similar in many ways. The simple reason for this is that there are more different ways of looking at things present in the first of society. There are more ideas, more disagreements in interest, and more groups and organizations with different beliefs. In addition, there is usually a greater worldly interest and greater tolerance in mixed societies.

对于这样一段议论文字,首先应掌握作者的论点:社会是会发生变更的。各类人员混居的社会与人员在很多方面类似的社

会相比,前者变革的可能性更大。其次是掌握作者的论据:因为在前一种社会中人们对事物的看法差异很大。请看下面的理解题。

\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the factors that lead to promote social change?

- A) Joint interest
- B) Advanced technology
- C) Less emotional people
- D) Different points of view

显然,答案 D)是正确的,因为这正是作者的论据。

## 二、从题目入手

尽管选作阅读理解的文章内容广泛、体裁各异,但针对每篇文章的理解题的类型归纳起来大致有五种。

1. 词汇析义题。它要求对文章中的某个词汇、短语或句子进行悟意猜测。解答这类题目必须对有关句子或上下文进行分析、加深理解。如:针对下列这段文字,有这么一道词汇析义题。

In an average winter, highway departments spread some ten million tons of salt to keep roads safe. The corrosive effects are well known, but for years they've been dismissed with the argument that at around \$ 25 a ton, salt is far cheaper than any alternative.

In Line 3, the word "they" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the highway departments
- B) the corrosive effects
- C) the economists

D)the roads

首先可以肯定 they 代替了前面某个复数名词。虽然前面有四个复数名词: departments, tons, roads 和 effects, 但前三个复数名词都在前一句子内, 另外从意义上讲“由于盐每吨约 25 美元, 比之任何代用品都便宜得多的理由, 因此多年来未予考虑……”的“他们”当然是指盐的腐蚀作用, 因此答案 B) 是正确的。

2. 查寻事实题。这类题大多问及时间、地点、数量、特征等。有的可以直接在文章中查寻答案; 有的则需要进行一些简单的运算。

如: 针对下列这段文字, 有这么一道查寻事实题。

The horse of 50 million years ago, called the Dawn Horse, was a little animal the size of a fox terrier. The species had four toes on each front foot and three toes on each hind foot.

The Dawn Horse had a total of how many toes?

A) 7      B) 12      C) 14      D) 28

这需要将前脚的 8 个脚趾(每个前脚有 4 个脚趾)与后脚的 6 个脚趾(每个后脚有 3 个脚趾)相加, 因此答案 C) 是正确的。

3. 含蓄推理题。这类题要求回答文章中未明确提出, 却寓于文章之中的作者的观点或意见等。解答这类题目必须从有关段落的字里行间分析出与题目相关的内涵意义。

如: 针对下列这段文字, 有这么一道含蓄推理题。

The behavior of the rat population has parallels in human behavior. People in densely populated areas exhibit behavior similar to that of the rats in Calhoun's experiments. In large urban areas, such as New York City, London and Cairo, there are abandoned



children. There are cruel, powerful individuals, both men and women.

There are also people who withdraw and people who become hyperactive.

The author implies that the behavior of the dominant rats is sometimes parallel to that of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) cruel, powerful people
- B) people who abandon their children
- C) hyperactive people
- D) All of the above are correct

虽然作者在文中并未明确指出实验中占统治地位的老鼠的行为在某些时候具体与哪类人相类似,但是从字里行间可以看出在人口稠密的大都市里,某些残忍的、有权势的人的行为与老鼠的行为相类似,因此答案 A)是正确的。

4. 推测判断题。这类题要求推测出文章中未直接陈述的作者意图或言外之意。解答这类题目必须对文章进行符合逻辑的综合分析。常见的题目是:“如果作者将文章接着写下去,你认为他会论述什么?”

如:针对下列这段文字,有这么一道推测判断题。

When you are suddenly faced with a dangerous or stressful situation, part of your brain instantly sends a signal to the adrenal gland, and all sorts of things begin to happen in your body. The medulla releases an extra amount of adrenalin into the bloodstream. The adrenalin is carried rapidly throughout the body, stimulating other glands and systems.

What do you suppose the author will go on to discuss in the follow-