



过神
团队

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赵建昆 主编

大学英语

四级考试语法

过关必练1000题

第3版

- 洞悉语法真相，甄别核心要点
- 练出高分，练出真实力



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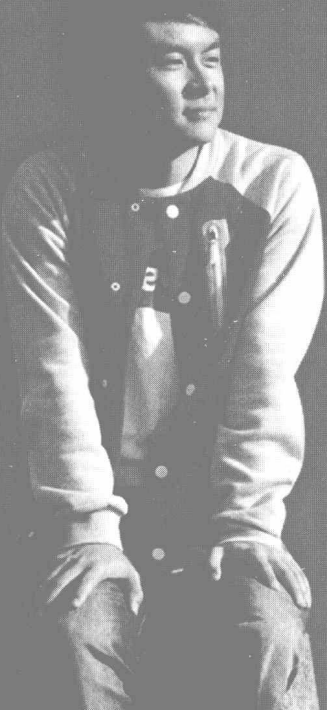
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来自考神建昆老师的友情提示

2013年12月,新东方四六级名师赵建昆,联合原新东方名师曲根、王菲,创立独立教学团队——考神团队。目前,此团队已经成为全国四六级直播课堂中最优质、最用心、最具影响力的品牌团队。三年中,基于其团队自媒体平台及粉丝的活跃度,有接近十万名考生感受过他们高效有料的课堂。2015年,考神团队正式和有道学堂独家合作直播课程,创造了利用自媒体运营在线直播课堂的最成功案例。同年5月,中央电视台英语频道对考神团队进行了专访。

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大学英语四六级考试(College English Test Band 4/6,以下简称四六级考试),于1986年第一次试验举行,至今已走过30年了。此间,伴随中国教育改革和国人英语学习热度的升级,四六级考试也经历了数次变化,并逐渐成为全国最具影响力的大学英语能力测试(Language Proficiency Test)。2006年6月17日的四级考试,更是创下全国超过1000万人的单次参考人数纪录,使其当之无愧地成为全球参与人数最多的语言能力测试。

四六级考试巨大的影响力和公信力缘何而来?我认为主要来自以下几点:

第一,在30年的数次改革中,四六级的考试信度和效度不断与时俱进。1999年,增加口语考试;2005年,采取标准分制;2006年,扩大听力分值;2013年,取消完型,提升翻译比重;2015年12月,听力改革,引入新闻听力和现场演讲。以上改革使得四六级考试的形式和内容不断靠近国际流行语言能力测试(例如托福和雅思),并同时保持中国特色(例如汉译英题目比重的增加),成为一个不断创新并日臻科学的测试。

第二,30年来,四六级考试极大地提升了中国大学生英语能力和素质。全国考生在听、读、写、译、完型等各科目上的平均成绩一直都在上升。对比最新样卷和20世纪90年代的试卷,测试难度已无法同日而语。另外,四六级考试的数次改革,对中国大学英语教学和大学生英语学习方式产生了巨大的反溅作用(Washback Effects,指测试对学习者学习的反作用)。例如,很多大学生,都开始从过去的“哑巴”英语,到目前普遍重视听力和口语等交流性语言技能的学习。

第三,四六级考试已经被用人单位广泛认可,成为超越地域、学校和专业的英语能力甚至学习能力标准。我曾经和一位著名国企的HR经理交流,问,你们工作中使用英语的几率不高,为何依然需要应聘者获得四六级考试成绩呢?他说,是否通过四六级考试,实际反映了应聘者在大学期间的综合学习能力和学习态度。举个例子,如果这名应聘者说,曾经多次尝试考级均以失败告终,我们一定会怀疑其学习能力和规划自控能力。

本系列书籍在2013年9月推出第一版,立刻受到全国四六级考试考生的极大关注和欢迎,这其中包括多次翻译及写作题目的直接命中。针对2015年12月四六级听力的改革,我们推出了此系列书籍。经过修订和完善,我们相信,又会有无数考生因为此书而笑傲考场,轻松提分。当然,如果在看书的同时,再听听建昆老师和考神团队在有

道学堂进行的网络直播课程,你的过级概率必然更大。

通过所有考试的法宝有两个:正确的方法和长久的坚持。此系列的书籍,帮你解决前一半的问题,而后一半,就需要小伙伴们自己努力了。我特别想对一些屡战屡败且屡败屡战的“困难户”们说一句,多次低水平备考(或裸考)导致的失败会折损我们的学习信心和动力。明确计划、按部就班、努力坚持,你一定会迎来笑傲考场的那一刻。

建昆老师将利用新浪微博(@建昆老师)及公共微信(建昆老师)时刻和考生读者保持互动交流。

最后送大家三句我一直鼓励同学们的话,我一直很受用,相信你们也会:

没有失败,只有放弃。只要提高,永远不晚。只要改变,就有空间。

祝福各位四六级考试考生过级成功,学习进步!

建昆老师
于北京

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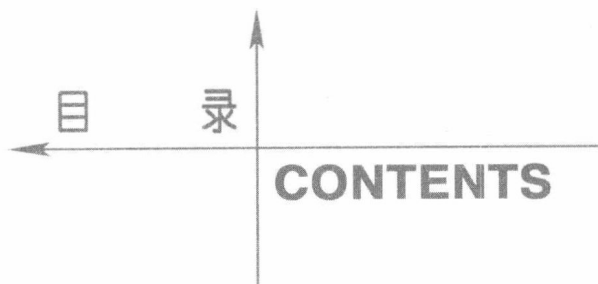


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第一章 常考语法及历年真题

第一节 语法基础

1. Nowhere else in the world _____ more attractive scenery than in Switzerland.
A. you can find B. is found C. can you find D. has been found
2. It is desirable that he _____.
A. gives up trying B. give up trying
C. would give up trying D. is going to give up trying
3. A great celebration is going to be held _____ the distinguished writer.
A. in spite of B. in honor of C. in favor of D. in the name of
4. It is because she is very devoted to her students _____ she is respected by them.
A. that B. which C. what D. who
5. A curve is a line _____ no part is straight and which has no angle.
A. that B. whose C. in which D. of which
6. _____ I'm mistaken, I've seen that man before.
A. Unless B. If C. Because D. Provided
7. Just as a married man cannot leave his work, a poor man cannot _____ to get sick.
A. have B. go C. expect D. afford
8. Nobody but a young woman _____ the airplane crash.
A. endured B. rejected C. survived D. lived
9. Professor Smith is always very _____ to the reaction of the audience when he gives lectures.
A. sentimental B. sensitive C. sensible D. positive
10. The manager of the company sent me a fax saying that he would visit us _____ next spring.
A. some time B. sometime C. sometimes D. some times
11. On no account _____ held responsible for the car accident, so he should not be put into prison
A. the driver can be B. can the driver be
C. the driver be D. be the driver
12. All the kids are crying now. What _____ makes them so unhappy?
A. it is B. is it C. it is that D. is it that
13. _____ by a large audience, he felt very nervous and didn't know what to say.
A. Watching B. Watch C. Watched D. Having watched
14. The drowning boy made a _____ attempt to catch the rope thrown to him.
A. dangerous B. graceful C. gentle D. desperate
15. At the job interview, Mr. Brown gave a good _____ of himself and finally got a job as a salesman.
A. opinion B. idea C. cry D. account
16. Skating can be good for you _____ correctly.
A. though doing B. though done C. if done D. if doing

- 【参考答案】

- 2

第一章

10. B sometime: 某个时候,可指将来,也可指过去,后面一般要有一个时间范围。本句含义为:公司的经理给我发来一份传真,说他明年春天的某个时候来访。因此 B 项正确。sometimes (= occasionally): 有时候。Sometimes he made silly mistakes. (他有时犯低级错误。)some time 表示一段时间,可长可短。He stayed in China for some time and then went back to England. (他在中国待了一段时间,然后返回英格兰了。)some times: 好几次(= several times),这里的 time 是“次数”的意思:John has been in Beijing some times for business purposes. (约翰因为生意的缘故来过北京好几次。)
11. B 本题考查倒装句用法。否定词 on no account 放在句首,句子要倒装,所以只能在 B 和 D 中选,但 D 中谓语动词 be 原形不对。
12. D 本题考查强调句。it is...that...,这句话还原为陈述句:It is what that makes them so unhappy.
13. C 本题考查过去分词作原因状语。这里 watch 的非谓语动词和 he 之间是被动的逻辑关系;因为被一大群观众看着,他才感到很紧张,不知道说什么好。
14. D 本题考查几个形容词的词义。A. 危险的;B. 优雅的;C. 温和的;D. 拼命的。只有 D 符合题意。
15. D 本题考查几个名词的意思。A. 意见;B. 想法,观点;C. 哭,喊;D. 描述,报道。只有 D 符合题意。
16. C 本题考查省略句的用法。后面的 if 引导的是条件状语从句,完整的形式是:Skating can be good for you if it is done correctly. 后面的 it 指代的是前面的 skating。
17. A 本题考查过去完成时用法。因为前面出现了 by the end of the last week,说明谓语动词动作发生在过去的过去,所以用 had registered 已经注册。
18. A 本题考查冠词的用法。不定冠词 a 表示任何一个,定冠词 the 表特指,前面一个空表示任意举出的一个事件 event,后面特指中国和俄罗斯之间的关系 relationship。
19. D 本题考查 as if 引导虚拟语气。主句时态是过去时,表示是与过去事实作比较,所以从句用过去完成时 had happened。因为 happen 是不及物动词,所以没有被动语态,只能用主动形式表被动。

第二节 名 词

1. Mary never tells anyone what she does for a _____.
A. job B. work C. profession D. living
2. The car was repaired but not quite to my _____.
A. joy B. pleasure C. attraction D. satisfaction
3. Selfish people often take _____ of other people's kindness.
A. advantage B. care C. use D. profit
4. The police were given an order that the stolen documents must be recovered at all _____.
A. accounts B. conditions C. payments D. costs
5. The _____ of the play is so great that many people want to see it.
A. attention B. attraction C. attempt D. attack
6. He has been teaching for 2 years, but being a teacher is not his _____.
A. chance B. character C. attitude D. choice
7. Your sister has made an _____ for you to see the dentist at 3 this afternoon.
A. appointment B. interview C. opportunity D. assignment
8. They discussed the problem three or four times, but could come to no _____.
A. end B. conclusion C. result D. judgment
9. Not until then, had I heard _____ of what happened.
A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything

10. The teacher asked his students to leave enough _____ on the page for correction.
A. room B. margin C. place D. paper
11. We were deeply impressed by her important _____ to the success of the project.
A. work B. determination C. improvement D. contribution
12. He took the medicine, but it didn't have any _____.
A. answer B. cause C. effect D. work
13. When there are small children around, it is necessary to put bottles of pills out of _____.
A. hand B. hold C. place D. reach
14. Since you won't take advice, there is no _____ in asking for it.
A. place B. point C. reason D. way
15. It is important to remember the saying that _____ is better than cure.
A. prevention B. promotion C. permission D. proportion
16. Yesterday Mr. Smith gave a vivid _____ of his recent visit to China.
A. dialogue B. idea C. tale D. account
17. Have you any _____ that you were not there at 9 o'clock last night?
A. statement B. cause C. words D. proof
18. If the wounded soldier had been given first _____, he would not have died.
A. help B. aid C. care D. attention
19. The weather in China is different from _____.
A. America B. in America
C. that in America D. one in America
20. We were very disappointed at the _____ to our advertisement, and our products didn't sell well.
A. replies B. response C. answers D. words
21. I am sure David will be able to find the library because he has a pretty good _____ of direction.
A. idea B. feeling C. experience D. sense
22. It is no _____ talking to him, because he will never change his mind.
A. help B. use C. time D. way
23. Please join us. We can easily make _____ for one more at this table.
A. seat B. place C. room D. space
24. For the sake of her daughter's health, she decided to move to a warm _____.
A. weather B. temperature C. season D. climate
25. Surely it doesn't matter where the clubs get their money; what _____ is what they do with it.
A. counts B. applies C. stresses D. functions
26. I am afraid that his phone number has slipped my _____ for the moment.
A. head B. brain C. mind D. sense
27. Vingo was released from prison _____ the successful efforts of his friends to prove his innocence.
A. according to B. as a result of C. for reasons of D. with the help of
28. Health problems are closely connected with bad eating habits and a _____ of exercise.
A. limit B. lack C. need D. demand
29. In our daily life, everyone fails every now and then. It is how you react that makes a _____.
A. development B. difference C. progress D. point
30. The wind was so strong last night that it tore the _____ of the ship into two or three pieces.
A. mask B. mine C. sail D. satellite

31. The doctor tried to do an experiment to find out the _____ of the medicine on the mice.
A. cause B. result C. reason D. effect

【参考答案】

1. D living: *n.* 生计; make (earn) a living: 谋生; profession: *n.* (需要训练或学习才能从事的) 工作, 职业。句意为: 她从不告诉别人她以什么谋生。
2. D to one's satisfaction: 使某人满意的是……; to one's surprise: 使某人吃惊的是……; to one's amazement: 使某人高兴的是……。句意为: 车被修了, 但是没有达到我满意的程度。
3. A take advantage of: 利用。本句含义是: 自私的人经常利用别人的善良, 所以 A 项最恰当。take care of: 照顾。其余两个词都不构成固定搭配。
4. D at all costs: 不惜任何代价, 无论如何。account 一般用在词组 on all accounts (无论如何) 中; conditions 和 payments 一般都不和 at 搭配。句意为: 警察收到命令, 无论如何也要把丢失的文件找回来。
5. B 本句含义为: 这个剧目有如此大的吸引力, 以至于许多人都想看。attraction: *n.* 吸引; attention: *n.* 注意力; attempt: *n.* 努力; attack: *n./v.* 进攻, 袭击。因此只有 B 项最符合题意。
6. D 本句含义是: 他已经教书两年了, 但是当老师并不是他的选择。choice: *n.* 选择。只有 D 项最符合题意。chance: *n.* 机会; character: *n.* 性格, 特点; attitude: *n.* 态度。
7. A appointment: *n.* 约会、约定; make (fix) an appointment: 预约, 是固定搭配。interview: *n.* 面试; opportunity: *n.* 机会; assignment: *n.* 作业。
8. B come to a conclusion: 得出结论。类似地, come to no conclusion: 没有得出结论。其他选项无此用法及意义。
9. B anything 一般用在否定句中, 而 something 一般用在肯定句中。注意 not until 提前后面要用倒装, 助动词提前。
10. B margin 的意思是“空白”。
11. D 这里只有 D 项可以和介词 to 搭配, contribution to: 对……的贡献; determination: 决心。
12. C answer: 答案, 回答; cause: 原因, 起因, 理由; effect: 影响, 效果; work: 工作, 事情, 作为动词有“起作用”的意思。题干所要表达的是: 他服了药, 但是没有任何效果, 只能选 C 项。
13. D out of reach 意为“够不着”, 固定短语。
14. B 题意为: 因为你将不会采取建议, 所以没有必要征求建议。no point in doing sth. 意为“没有必要做某事”, 或者说“做某事没有意义”, 只能选 B 项。
15. A prevention: 预防; promotion: 晋级, 提升; permission: 允许; proportion: 比例, 比率。题干的意思为: 要记得有句俗语: 预防比治疗要好, 所以正确答案是 A。
16. D A 项含义是“对话”; B 项含义是“想法, 主意”; C 项含义是“故事, 传说”; fairy tale 意思是“神话, 童话”; D 项含义是“报告, 报道”, 如: Please give me an account of your trip. (请你告诉我你旅行的情况。)
17. D proof: 证据, 提供证词; statement: 阐述; cause: 理由; words: 词句, 故选 D。
18. C care: 治疗会诊, 其他不符合; attention: 关注; help 和 aid 是帮助的意思不符合句意。
19. C 比较的是天气, different from 后要完整: different from the weather in China. that 是代词, 代 weather。
20. B 此题考查的是名词辨析。A. 回复, 多为信件或电话用语; B. 回应; C. 答案, 与问题相搭配; D. 话语。这里是说“对我们广告的_____”, 应该是“回应”, 故选 B。
21. D have a good sense of sth. 表示“对某事判断力强”。
22. B 固定句型。use 这里是“益处”的意思。常用谚语: It is no use crying over the spilt milk. 牛奶洒了, 哭亦无益, 覆水难收。

23. C 辨析 room 和 space。room 表示人或物体所占的“空间或场所”、处世的“余地”等意思,是不可数名词,可用 little、much、no、plenty 等词修饰,可构成 make room for 给……让出地方;take up room 占地;leave room for 留出空间给……等短语。space 意为“空间”,是不可数名词,表示万物存在之处;作“空隙,空白”解时,是可数名词。
24. D “为了女儿的身体健康,她决定搬家到一个气候温暖的地方去。”A. 天气;B. 温度;C. 季节;D. 气候。weather(天气)是不可数的,前面不能加 a;而 climate 是可数名词。
25. A count:认为,算数,有价值;apply:申请;stress:强调;function:运行。俱乐部从哪里弄来钱不重要,重要的是他们怎么用那些钱。
26. C slip one's mind 想不起来了。本句意为:这会儿我想不起来他的电话号码了。
27. B according to:根据;as a result of:结果;for reasons of:因为;with the help of:在……的帮助下。本句意为:由于朋友们努力证明他无罪成功,文戈从监狱中被放了出来。
28. B limit“限制”。lack“缺少”,be lack of sth. 固定搭配,“缺少……”。本句意思是:健康问题和不良的饮食习惯以及缺乏锻炼密切相关。
29. B development“发展”;difference“不同”;progress“进步”;point“点”。本句意思是:在日常生活中,每个人都会有失败,但我们对失败做出的不同反应造成了结果的不同。所以不能用 development 或 progress。
30. C mask:面具;mine:矿;sail:航行、帆;satellite:人造卫星。本句意为:昨晚风真大,把船帆都撕成两三片了。
31. D 本题考查几个名词的词义。A. 原因,起因;B. 结果;C. 理由;D. 影响。只有 D 符合题意。

第三节 冠 词

1. The premier and the visiting foreign minister had a talk in _____ friendly atmosphere.
A. a most B. most C. very D. the very
2. The taxi driver was put in _____ prison because his car had knocked down a child. His wife went to _____ prison to see him twice a month.
A. /; / B. the; the C. /; the D. the; /
3. The driver was at _____ loss when _____ word came that he was forbidden to drive for speeding.
A. a; / B. a; the C. the; the D. /; /
4. _____ Hongkong is often regarded as _____ international centre for business, finance and tourism.
A. /; an B. An; / C. The; / D. /; the

【参考答案】

1. A atmosphere: (心理上的)周围的情况、环境、气氛,是可数名词,一般要加不定冠词。因此 B、C、D 项都是错误的。又如:an atmosphere of peace: 和平的环境;create a tense atmosphere: 造成紧张的气氛。本句含义为:总理和来访外国总理在非常友好的气氛中进行了交谈。atmosphere 作“大气,空气”讲时是不可数名词。most 在这里意为“非常,很”,相当于 very。
2. C 他被投入了监狱,in prison 泛指被投入监狱,不需要冠词。本句意为:他的妻子到监狱里看他,每个月去两次,特指他被关进那个监狱,因此加 the。
3. B 此句中 be at a loss 是一个固定搭配,表示不知所措。此外,此句叙述的是过去发生的事情,所以当时已经出现的一个 word 前面应该用定冠词 the。word 在此处作“消息,新闻”讲,如:The mayor

sent word he'd be late. (市长派人传话说,他要晚到。)而本句意思是:当得知自己因为超速而被禁止驾驶的消息,司机顿时茫然,不知所措。

4. A 地名前不加冠词。本句意为:香港经常被认为是商务、金融、旅游的国际中心。

第四节 代 词

- The United States is composed of fifty states, two of _____ are separated from the others by land or water.
A. them B. that C. which D. those
- Of those _____ had applied for the jobs, only two were accepted.
A. persons B. that C. who D. which
- English is used by more people than is _____ language except Chinese.
A. any B. any other C. other D. all other
- I made a call to my parents yesterday. To my disappointment, _____ of them answered it.
A. either B. none C. neither D. nobody
- We wanted a new table for dinner, so my father bought _____ from a furniture store yesterday.
A. itself B. one C. himself D. another
- _____ gives people more knowledge of the society than literature.
A. Anything B. Nothing C. Something D. Everything
- Some of the meat came from Canada. How about _____?
A. another B. the other C. others D. the rest
- The man has a special talent for art and is _____ of a musician.
A. anybody B. anything C. somebody D. something
- The engineer is not happy with the project, and _____ is her boss.
A. neither B. so C. either D. as
- Many children, _____ parents are away working in big cities, are taken good care of in the village.
A. their B. whose C. of them D. with whom
- I can only stay here for a while, but I'll come again in _____ days.
A. a few B. few C. a little D. little
- She always buys _____ my birthday.
A. something awful to B. anything awful to
C. something nice for D. anything nice for

【参考答案】

- C 定语从句。who 和 that 都要引导定语从句,但当先行词是指示代词时,关系代词不能再用 that。
- C who 引导定语从句修饰 those,并在定语从句中作主语;在修饰代词时,引导词一般不用 that。of 表示范围“在……当中”,apply for: 申请。句意为:在那些申请工作的人当中,只有两个被录用了。
- B 该题考查的是 any other 结构,这个结构的后面一般加的是名词的单数形式,表示“其他任何……”的意思。这个句子的意思是:除了汉语,英语是世界上比其他任何语言都应用广泛的语言。这个句子中的“其他任何语言”就是用 any other language 来表示的,该题的答案应该为 B。
- C 两者同时否定用 neither,三者及以上用 none,两者之中选一个用 either。如:Either we go now or we remain here forever. (要么我们现在走,要么我们永远在这里待下去。)
- B 根据句意可知,我父亲从家具店买了一张(桌子)带过来,应选 one,其他三项均不合题意。
- B 本句意为:在给人们增加社会知识方面,没有什么能够与文学相比。其他三项不合题意。

7. D 横线主要是和前面的词来对应,本句意为:有一部分肉来自于加拿大,其余的呢?
8. D 表示在某种程度上,所以答案是D。本句意为:那个男人对艺术有着特殊的天赋,是一个在音乐界有名气的人物。
9. A 前面是否定的意思,后面表示另外一个人也不怎样,选 neither。如果前面是表示肯定的,则选择 so。在这里前半句有 not,所以选择 A。
10. B whose 在本句中是定语从句的先行词,限定后面的父母,表示“那些孩子的”父母。本句意思是:那些父母在大城市工作的孩子们都在乡村被照顾得很好。
11. A 本题考查 few、a few、little 和 a little 的区别。首先,前两者修饰可数名词,后两者修饰不可数名词。其次,few 和 little 单独使用时表示“很少,几乎没有”。a few 和 a little 表示“一些”。这里意思是“一些日子以后”,日子是可数的,所以选 A。
12. C 本句意为:她总是在我生日的时候买一些好东西给我。something:某些;anything:任何。

第五节 数 词

1. Last year _____ of new books were published on environmental protection.
A. the hundred B. hundreds C. a hundred D. one hundred
2. The girl is not happy at the new school. She has _____ friends there.
A. few B. a few C. little D. quite a few
3. He spent _____ collecting materials for his article.
A. a half year B. half year C. half a year D. half of a year
4. This new coat cost me _____ the last one I bought two years ago.
A. three times B. three times as much as
C. three times as much D. three times much as
5. After the new technique was introduced, the factory produced _____ cars in 2002 as the year before.
A. as many twice B. as twice many C. twice many as D. twice as many
6. He would have paid _____ for the house if the salesgirl had insisted because he really wanted it.
A. twice as much B. much as twice C. as much twice D. twice much as
7. Americans eat _____ vegetables per person today as they did in 1910.
A. more than twice B. as twice as many
C. twice as many D. more than twice as many
8. The two girls are getting on very well and share _____ with each other.
A. little B. much C. some D. none
9. You'd better go there by train. The train ticket is _____ the plane ticket.
A. as cheap three times as B. as three times cheap as
C. three times as cheap as D. cheaper three times than

【参考答案】

1. B hundreds of new books: 成百上千的新书。hundred, thousand, million 前面若有具体的数字要用单数形式,如:five hundred (500), six thousand (6000)。但如果它们后面有 of,则要用复数形式,而且后面的名词也要用复数形式,同时,前面不能加具体的数目。如:thousands of students;成千上万的学生;millions of people: 上百万的人。
2. A 前一句提到女孩在学校不开心,所以我们知道她的朋友很少,因此选 A。

3. C 该题考查的是“半年”的表达结构,“半年”的表达一般是 half a year。这是一个固定的表达,因此答案只能是 C。这个句子中 half a year 是 spent 的宾语,后面的 collecting materials for his article 部分作的是宾语的补足语成分。
4. B 该题考查的是比较结构的用法。两者比较的关系是成倍数的时候,倍数要放在 as...as... 结构的前面。“两倍宽”就是“twice as wide as...”。因此这里答案应该是 B。这个题干的译文是:买这件新上衣花的钱是我前年买的那件衣服的 3 倍。
5. D “...times+as many/much+名词+as...”表示“……是……的多少倍”。
6. A 固定搭配,两倍的:twice as much。
7. C 倍数+as many+as+被比较物。本句意为:与 1910 年相比,如今平均每个美国人吃两倍的蔬菜。
8. B 本句意为:两个女孩子相处得很好,相互之间有很多共同之处。因此选择 much。
9. C 倍数+as+形容词原级+as。本句意为:你最好乘火车去。火车票的价格是飞机票的 1/3。

第六节 形容词和副词

1. My next door neighbor Johnson seems to have _____ opinion on the show last night.
A. rather the strong B. rather strong
C. a rather strong D. the rather strong
2. Do you think they have _____ food for all these people here?
A. subsequent B. beneficial C. sufficient D. average
3. It is _____ for a person in his position to make such a mistake.
A. rare B. less C. little D. few
4. Do you mean this is the _____ decision you have made after thinking for hours?
A. upright B. ultimate C. total D. tight
5. I cannot tell the _____ difference between the twins.
A. slender B. single C. simple D. slight
6. After a three-hour heated discussion, all the members in the jury reached the conclusions that the man was _____ of murder.
A. criminal B. charged C. guilty D. faulty
7. His few personal belongings made it possible for him to move from place to place _____.
A. in ease B. at ease C. with ease D. with easiness
8. They are _____ students that they all performed well in the nationwide examinations.
A. so diligent B. such diligent
C. so much diligent D. such very diligent
9. The manager has his employees _____ a business report every week.
A. to write B. written C. writing D. write
10. She told me it was the most _____ gift her daughter had received.
A. delighting B. delighted C. delights D. delight
11. They have developed techniques which are _____ to those used in most factories.
A. more B. better C. greater D. superior
12. Over ten people died and twenty people were _____ wounded in the train crash.
A. horribly B. wrongly C. bitterly D. seriously
13. Do you think Tommy is _____ the truth?
A. saying B. speaking C. telling D. talking