

大学英语4级考试与辅导

细化单项要点

精选典型例题

梳理常考题型

解读重点难点

功

力

卷

► 词汇·语法·完形填空

定制训练方案

导引学习路径

外语教学与研究出版社

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大学英语四级考试与辅导

功力卷：词汇·语法·完形填空

总 主 编 井 升 华

本册主编 陈海忠

编 者 陈海忠 花忠武 牟 丽 撒忠清

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总 主 编: 井 升 华

本册主编: 陈海忠

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总 前 言

我受外研社委托,组织了江苏部分高校大学英语教学的精兵强将,主持这套“大学英语四级考试与辅导”丛书的编写工作。目前反对应试教育的呼声越来越响。但是客观地讲,无论何时,测试也是职业外语教师的必要职责,是教学工作的一部分。关键是如何使测试与教学更好地结合。何况,1999年9月出版的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》的第五部分“测试”作了重要的、令人感到意外的新规定:“考试形式可以是学校自行命题、试题库测试和全国统一考试等。”它表明,修改过的大纲鼓励自行命题,即各校自行设计试题,这是一个积极的措施,它有利于调动教师教学和学生学习的积极性。因此,本丛书结合统一考试,但又不仅仅局限于此。它依据大学英语考试的共核内容,在系统复习、巩固大学英语基础知识和提高技能的同时,针对四级标准,此试题的题型特点与考核内容,为教师和考生提供了一些很有实用价值的分析和解答各种试题的思路与技巧。无论是自行命题、采用试题库测试还是参加统一考试的学校,均可使用本套丛书进行考前辅导。

本丛书编写的目的就是为了帮助广大考生进行全面、系统的复习,巩固语言知识,掌握解题方法与技巧,以进一步提高应试能力,从而顺利通过各种四级考试。为了做到“有的放矢”,在编写过程中,我们在一定程度上分析了以往统考曝光题的题型特点及出题规律,并进行了归纳分类。而且,为了做到真正意义上的“有的放矢,讲练结合”,我们力求把大学英语教学大纲规定的相关内容按四级统考的要求凝炼为精讲要点、实例分析和练习检测,以便既概括出内容重点又解决考生难点。

全套丛书分功力卷和冲刺卷两部分,共五册。功力卷由听说·词汇·语法·完形填空、阅读理解、写作四册组成,系统讲解有关大学英语考试的各种题型及其所涉及的语言基本功,通过实例分析与练习提供与各种解题思路相关的分析方法;冲刺卷一册涉及出题趋势与综合解题技巧,突出实战演练。

本丛书由江苏一些从事大学外语教学的、经验丰富的教师编写,《听说》分册由东南大学外语系程俊瑜主编,《词汇·语法·完形填空》分册由无锡轻工大学外语系陈海忠主编,《阅读理解》分册由扬州大学外国语学院倪均为主编,《写作》分册由南京农业大学外语系高圣兵主编,《模拟训练》分册由南京邮电学院外语系周建平主编。

值得一提的是,考试制度作为评估与选拔的手段(并非惟一的),古已有之。学校中增强学习能力、提高自我素质的活动很多,非只答试卷一种,竞争本无所不在。但学习和赛跑不一样,要战胜的是自己,而不是别人。如果大家能认识到这一点,借此丛书通达学路,登顶揽胜,我们便可聊以自慰了。

井升华

2001年9月

前 言

本书为《功力卷：词汇·语法·完形填空》分册。词汇与语法结构和完形填空是各种试题必有的两个组成部分，尤其是词汇与语法结构作为语言基础知识，更是全国统考四级试题中必不可少的项目，是复习应考的重点之一。完形填空近年来虽有时为其他项目（简答题、翻译题等）替代，但仍是四级试题的基本组成部分之一。而且由于它是基于“格斯塔心理学”（Gestalt Psychology）的一种综合语言水平测试，对大多数中国学生来讲有一定的难度，因而也应该是复习应试中不容忽视的重要部分。

编写本书的目的就是为了帮助广大考生全面、系统地复习上述两个部分，巩固语言知识，掌握解题方法与技巧，进一步提高应试能力，从而顺利通过国家四级考试。为了做到“有的放矢”，书中分析了以往四次统考曝光题的题型特点与出题规律，并进行了归纳分类。

总之，本书的特色是“有的放矢，讲练结合”。力求把大学英语教学大纲规定的相关内容按考试要求凝练为精讲要点、实例分析和练习检测，既概括出内容的重点又解决了考生的难点。这样，经过全书内容的学习和练习，使用者不仅能较好地掌握语言基本功，而且能大大提高应试能力。

除主编外，尚有部分老师参与了第一部分词汇与语法的编写工作：花忠武（第二、三、十二、十四、十五单元），牟丽（第四、十、十一、十三单元），撒忠清（第八、九单元）。本书在编写过程中广泛地参考了前贤们的著述，有些例题还直接引自这些著述，限于篇幅不一加以说明，在此谨表感谢。

由于水平有限，经验不足，书中疏漏和不当之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编 者

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第一部分 词汇与语法

概述

词汇与语法是全国大学英语四级考试中一项极为稳定的测试项目，所占比率为15%。虽然比例不算很高，但从稳定性看，其作为英语语言的基础是毋庸置疑的。此外，其他项目试题同样跟词汇与语法有着密切联系，因此，它历来是大多数学生的复习重点之一。

另一方面，由于词汇与语法题型为客观选择题，理解又是建立在句子层面上进行的，较之于其他测试项目，把握似乎应该要大一些。然而，根据调查，令我们惊讶的是，与阅读理解相比，有很大一部分学生认为词汇与语法更难（比分又当别论）。就词汇而言，很多学生词汇量小，大多数词汇为“相见曾相识”的 *passive vocabulary*，对于它们的一些精确意义，如搭配、惯用法或模棱两可或一无所知。而在语法方面，大多数学生主要是在中学阶段学得的一些零碎的语法知识，缺乏较为系统的认识。此外，再比较一下近几年的国家四级试卷与实行统考初期的试卷，不难发现，不仅是增强了应用能力的测试项目，词汇与语法部分的难度也有明显提高，这一点也是与新的教学大纲要求一致的。因此，大学英语四级考试词汇与语法部分复习辅导时，首先要了解大多数学生的问题所在，结合分析以往考试的题目，有的放矢，只有这样才能收到事半功倍之效果。

根据我们对以往试题的分析，词汇部分的试题主要涉及到语义问题，包括同义词（如：*charge, accuse, blame, criticize*）、反义词和多义词、形似词和音似词（如：*effect, affect, inquire, require, acquire*）、动词搭配、形容词搭配；语法部分涉及面比较全面，但对学生而言，难点为虚拟语气、非谓语动词、时态、复合句、代词的选择等。从语法与词汇的比例来看，涉及语法结构的题目略高于词汇。从发展的眼光看，词汇的测试离不开辨义、辨形、搭配、习惯用法等，但对学生词汇量的要求无疑逐步提高，也就是说词汇的难度逐渐增加。从这个意义上说，目前四、六级词汇的划分似乎不应界限分明。就语法而言，由于基础语法的本质特性，重点恐怕不会有大的转移。

基于以上的认识，我们结合学生的问题所在，在详细分析以往试题的基础上，帮助考生对词汇与语法部分进行较为系统的复习。为了分别突出词汇与语法的重点，便于广大考生理解和掌握要领，我们把词汇与语法分开叙述，词汇部分共七个单元，语法部分共九个单元，词汇部分有要点精讲、实例分析及强化练习。要点精讲部分旨在指出注意事项、提供解题方法或技巧，实例分析则使考生进一步理解、巩固已掌握的知识，同时扩大知识面，提高解题能力。强化练习不仅是对本单元学习效果的检验，更是对知识的强化和巩固。语法部分基本按各单元内容的测试难点、要点进行讲解，同样配以实例分析和练习，以便广大考生能举一反三，获取更多的信息。

第一单元 单词意义及用法

1. 要点精讲

单词意义及用法，顾名思义就是在词汇测试中要根据上下文提供的语境准确把握词汇的意义和用法。要做到这一点，首先在平时要通过各种途径，尤其是大量阅读不断积累词汇，同时在学习过程中要注意其习惯用法，以提高词汇应用的准确性。就单词意义及用法而言，在测试时具体可注意以下几个方面：

• 某些题型几乎完全是由语境来决定词义选择的，而不是由选项的语法关系来决定的，因此，必须准确理解原句的基本意义并结合选项的意义做出正确的选择。如：

There's little chance that mankind would _____ a nuclear war. (1993.6, 4GSH2)

A. retain B. endure C. maintain D. survive

[D对。本句中，虽然四个选项均为动词，但全句意为：“人类要想在核战争中幸免于难的可能性是很小的。”因此，survive意为“……之后还活着”，符合题意。其他选项中，retain意为“保留，保持”；endure为“忍受”之意；maintain则意为“维持，保持”，显然都不符合题意。]

We are interested in the weather because it _____ us so directly—what we wear, what we do, and even how we feel. (1991.6, 4FSH1)

A. benefits B. affects C. guides D. effects

[B对。本句也需根据语境来确定选项，依全句意思看，应选择一个意为“影响”的单词，affect正合题意。在其他几个选项中，effect作动词时意思是“产生，造成”，而benefit意为“给……带来益处”；guide意为“指引，引导”，均与题意相差甚远。]

Even though entry-level salaries for males and females in the same occupation are nearly equal because women's market skills have improved vastly, the chances of the overall gap closing in the foreseeable future are _____.

A. great B. important C. minimal D. few

[C对。本句的关键在于理解原句中的because引导的从句中的从属关系。在准确理解题意的基础上，不难作出正确选择。全句大意为：“即使因女子市场技能的大大改善而使她们进厂时的工资与同行的男子差不了多少，但是在短期内弥合总体上的差别的可能性很小。”]

With growing demand for electrical power and _____ environmental concerns over pollution from coal, new generators will have to be built.

A. mounting B. falling C. striking D. overwhelming

[A对。结合题句可看到mounting与growing相对应。]

• 有些选项需要根据上下文语境并结合逻辑关系进行判断，这是因为某些词语虽然语法形式上或搭配上均不存在问题，但逻辑上不通。如：

The president made a _____ speech at the opening ceremony of the sports meeting, which encouraged the sportsmen greatly. (1997.1, 4KSH1)

A. vigorous B. tedious C. flat D. harsh

[A对。本句中四个选项虽均为形容词，但tedious意为“枯燥乏味的”；flat意为“单调的，平坦的”；harsh意为“刺耳的”，与原句意义相矛盾，逻辑上讲不通。]

He thinks all animal food is harmful, so he lives on bread, vegetables and _____.

- A. eggs B. cabbages C. fishes D. cherry

[D对。其他选项均不合逻辑,或属于 animal food 或属于 vegetables。]

Mary is very _____ because she has failed her examination.

- A. excited B. bright C. sensitive D. upset

[D对。其他三个选项显然逻辑上讲不通。]

- 有些选项与句子中的某些词搭配而具有特定的意义。

This ticket _____ you to a free meal in our new restaurant. (1996.1,4JSH1)

- A. gives B. grants C. entitles D. credits

[C对。entitle 与 to 搭配,意为“使……有权享有”。]

When there are small children around, it is necessary to put bottles of pills out of _____. (1995.6,4ISH2)

- A. reach B. hand C. hold D. place

[A对。out of reach 构成搭配,意为“够不着”。其他有些选项虽也可搭配,但意义不符;out of hand 意为“失去控制”;out of place 意为“不恰当”。]

The singer came into _____ through appearing on television.

- A. complacency B. contentment C. prominence D. authority

[C对。come into prominence 意为“出名”,其他均不可。]

- 此外,英语中有不少词语具有多层次含义。其中有些是词性相同而意义不同,有些则因词性不同而意义也不同。这类词也应引起注意。请比较下列各组句子中斜体部分的词义:

The *outstanding* bill must be paid by the first of the month.

The *outstanding* paintings of Renaissance period left them a deep impression.

This bank charges six per cent *interest* on all money borrowed from it.

Money, fame and social position have no *interest* for me.

The little girl was severely burned when her dress caught on *fire*.

Though he had been president of Ford for eight years, Icooca was *fired* on July 13, 1978.

英语中类似的词还有不少。如:

account (v.) 解说,说明(常与介词 for 连用); (n.) 账目,账户,叙述,报道(常用于 give an account of)

sound (n.) 声音; (v.) 听起来; (a.) 完好的,健全的,无恙的

2. 实例分析

1. Positive social relationships increase our life span and improve our minds and bodies. Such improvements, however, are only _____ effects.

- A. side B. associate C. secondary D. vice

[A对。“副作用”习惯上讲 side effect。]

2. She _____ his jacket with fur.

- A. covered B. put C. spread D. lined

[D对。line 在本句中意为“加衬里于,给……装衬里”。]

3. His colleagues and former students compiled and published his essays in _____ of his 30 years' service with the University.

- A. name B. case C. honor D. place

[C对。搭配上各项均成立,但意义上只有 in honor of 意为“纪念”,符合题意。]

4. Individuals between the age of 16 and 18 cannot be held against their wishes for more than 72 hours unless their guardian _____ to have two physicians determine that they pose an immediate danger to themselves or others.

A. pushes B. moves C. motions D. transfers

[B对。本题中 move 意为“(在会上)提议”,其他选项均不符合题意。]

5. Mrs. Lackey was awakened by the ringing of the bedside phone 12 hours after her husband's boat had been _____.

A. wrecked B. collapsed C. decayed D. fired

[A对。本题选择只能从句意着手。wrecked 意为“失事”,符合题意。]

6. My boss has always attended to the _____ of important business himself.

A. transaction B. stimulation C. transition D. solution

[A对。本题四个选项均为名词,但从句意上讲,只有 transaction 意为“进行交易,办理业务”,符合题意。]

7. He had been out of work and sick at home for years but he never claimed the unemployment and sickness _____.

A. profits B. advantages C. reliefs D. benefits

[D对。benefit 作为名词,除大家熟知的“利益,好处”意思外,还有“救济金”之意。本句意思是:“他虽失业、患病在家多年,却从未申请过失业和疾病救济金。”relief 作为“救济(金)”时,通常为不可数名词,这里因为涉及“失业”和“疾病”两种,故用复数。]

8. Language is accompanied by a continuous flow of nonverbal _____, which involves not only the voice but also the face and the body.

A. discussion B. conversation C. communication D. conference

[C对。其他选项均不符合句意。]

9. The fact that more women are working has _____ for male-female relationship.

A. evidences B. implications C. proposal D. opinions

[B对。从本题句意看,应选择 implications, 意为“含义”。]

10. Who will _____ the board meeting?

A. chair B. seat C. sit D. hold

[A对。chair (v.) 为“主持”之意。]

11. They attempted to arouse nationalistic _____ against the foreigners.

A. desires B. fancies C. wishes D. passions

[D对。从题意看,应该是“煽动民族主义的激情”。]

12. If you _____ my advice, you will have no trouble.

A. heed B. ignore C. forget D. notice

[A对。heed my advice = pay attention to my advice, 其他选项均不符合逻辑。]

13. The vote approving the amendment was far from unanimous; six members _____.

A. agreed B. consented C. complied D. dissented

[D对。其他选项不符合逻辑。]

14. His mind was dazzled by the thrilling sights and _____ around him.

A. noises B. voices C. sounds D. echoes

[C对。sights and sounds 构成固定短语,意思是“所见所闻”。]

15. The states bordering on the river have entered into a _____ for the sharing of its water.
A. game B. compact C. business D. compromise
[B对。enter into a compact 意为“缔结协定”。全句意为：“此河邻近的各州缔结了共用河水的协定。”]
16. People who allow their mental _____ to decline run risk of shortening their lives.
A. organs B. tissues C. wits D. faculties
[D对。mental faculties 意为“心智能力，智能”。]
17. The speaker's voice was so low that I had to _____ my ears to listen.
A. erect B. stand C. strain D. stir
[C对。strain one's ears 意为“竖起耳朵”，为习惯搭配。]
18. The doctors were sure they could cure my husband's disease, but when _____ arose they lost hope.
A. complications B. complexity C. illness D. ailment
[A对。complications 意为“并发症”。]
19. If Chrysler _____, almost all our workers would have been unemployed.
A. bent B. folded C. twisted D. dilapidated
[B对。在本句中 fold 取其“歇业，倒闭”之意。bend 意为“弯曲”；twist 意为“扭曲”；dilapidate 意为“损坏”。Chrysler 为美国第三大汽车公司。]
20. He was a good businessman, but he had the _____ of a consumerist.
A. wit B. soul C. mentality D. faculty
[C对。the mentality of a consumerist 意为“消费者意识”。]
21. Someone pressed a switch and all the lights on the Christmas tree _____ on together.
A. flushed B. gazed C. flashed D. shivered
[C对。根据题意，应该是“圣诞树上所有的灯都闪闪发光”之意。flush 通常指“脸红”。]
22. This is a matter of _____; it must be done immediately.
A. phenomenon B. necessity C. dilemma D. prominence
[B对。从后半句可看出 matter of necessity 意为“必需做的事”，符合题意。]
23. The man to whom we handed the forms pointed out that they had not been _____ filled in.
A. consequently B. regularly C. comprehensively D. properly
[D对。本题四个选项均为副词，但从意义上看只有 properly 意为“正确地”，符合题意。]
24. There was no tickets _____ for Friday's performance.
A. preferable B. considerable C. possible D. available
[D对。本题从语法形式上看需要一个后置定语，从意义看需要一个表达“能得到的”之意的形容词。available = able to be obtained 正是此意。]
25. It was difficult to guess what her _____ to the news would be.
A. impression B. reaction C. comment D. opinion
[B对。本题四个选项均为名词，但从搭配上只有 reaction 与 to 连用。]
26. I can't give you _____ for the type of car you sell because there's no demand for it in the market.
A. an expense B. a purchase C. a charge D. an order
[D对。从意义上应为“订购”之意。expense 意为“花费”，常作不可数名词；purchase 意为“购买”，也作不可数名词；charge 意为“索价”。]
27. In Britain people _____ four million tons of potatoes every year.

A. exhaust B. consume C. dispose D. swallow

[B对。本题四个选项均为动词，但从意义上看只有 consume 意为“消费，消耗”，符合题意。exhaust意为“耗尽”；dispose 意为“处理”；swallow 意为“吞咽”。]

28. Niagara Falls is a great tourist _____, drawing millions of visitors every year.

A. arrangement B. attention C. attraction D. appointment

[C对。无论从搭配上还是意义上都应是 tourist attraction, 其意为“旅游胜境/景点”。]

29. Please be careful when you are drinking coffee in case you _____ the new carpet.

A. crash B. pollute C. spot D. stain

[D对。整句意思是：“喝咖啡时请小心，别弄脏了新地毯。” pollute 意为“污染”，强调给人们生活造成的危害。如：All those wastes are polluting the river.]

30. No one would know our plan if Kay hadn't made a _____ of the tongue.

A. slip B. piece C. branch D. mistake

[A对。a slip of the tongue 意为“口误，说走了嘴”，为习惯用法，类似的还有 a slip of the pen 意为“笔误”。如：By a slip of the pen he wrote, “Queen Victoria died in 1801.”]

3. 强化练习

1. She is quite _____ by her sister, who is cleverer, prettier and more amusing.

A. covered B. masked C. eclipsed D. lowered

2. It is more difficult for a _____ smoker to give up the habit than for a novice, but it can be done.

A. consistent B. confirmed C. beginning D. disciplined

3. The government gave several good _____ for increasing tax on cigarettes.

A. purposes B. reasons C. questions D. problems

4. Nowadays buildings must get _____ from the Planning Authority.

A. permission B. allowance C. liberty D. notice

5. For the Chinese, mutual dependence is the _____ of all personal relationships.

A. importance B. significance C. essential D. essence

6. Mary is as vain as peacock and always wants to be the _____ of attention.

A. focus B. emphasis C. sight D. object

7. Convenience foods which are already prepared for cooking are _____ in grocery stores.

A. ready B. approachable C. probable D. available

8. Some old people don't like pop songs because they can't _____ so much noise.

A. resist B. sustain C. tolerate D. undergo

9. When a man is over 70, his time of full _____ is usually past.

A. ability B. strength C. activity D. play

10. If goods are not well made, you should complain to the _____.

A. circumstance B. manufacturer C. surrounding D. condition

11. I didn't realize we were both in the same _____ of business.

A. row B. line C. work D. job

12. He's watching TV? He's _____ to be cleaning his room.

A. supposed B. known C. regarded D. considered

13. The emphasis was on having a _____ mind in an equally _____ body.

A. reasonable... reasonable B. sound... reasonable

- C. sound...sound D. reasonable...sound
14. The soldiers have returned home _____ from the war.
A. safe and secure B. secure and safe C. sound and safe D. safe and sound
15. From our house on the hillside, we can _____ the whole of the port and harbor.
A. ignore B. overlook C. neglect D. notice
16. The robbers _____ the possibility of the alarm system sounding.
A. noticed B. observed C. overlooked D. remarked
17. Please do not be _____ by his bad manners since he is merely trying to attract attention.
A. disregard B. distorted C. irritated D. intervened
18. In a few years the increased output of _____ energy will considerably reduce the price of electricity.
A. electric B. electronic C. atomic D. nuclear
19. His letter _____ me to believe that he doesn't want to come.
A. inclines B. tells C. promises D. leans
20. Our policy is _____ of friendly relations with all countries.
A. administration B. concession C. maintenance D. existence
21. He has been keeping _____ with her for more than two years.
A. company B. firm C. corporation D. group
22. A long time ago, at a national conference on biology, he cautiously _____ his new theory on life.
A. produced B. relieved C. advanced D. thrust
23. Shopping bags are provided for the customer's _____.
A. convenience B. possession C. satisfaction D. complacency
24. The man jumped out of the window and committed _____.
A. murder B. death C. suicide D. sin
25. In law, a man is _____ to be innocent until he is proved guilty.
A. said B. made C. recounted D. accounted
26. Thank you for your _____ on how to get ink off shirts.
A. opinion B. remark C. aid D. tip
27. While reading, he would write some words in the _____.
A. side B. top C. bottom D. margin
28. The company charges a _____ \$30 a month handling and deliver fee, about half of what other online grocery stores charge.
A. flat B. just C. right D. exactly
29. I was earning barely enough to keep body and _____ together.
A. heart B. soul C. mind D. mentality
30. Some nutrients help control different processes of the body like the _____ of minerals and the clotting of blood.
A. reduction B. production C. absorption D. generation

第二单元 同义词、近义词辨析

1. 要点精讲

同义词、近义词是指词性相同，意思也相同或相近的词。英语词汇量大而且丰富，有着大量的同义词、近义词。同义词、近义词的使用，可避免用词重复，使文章生动，富有变化。实践证明，把握好同义词、近义词的辨析是学好英语的重要途径之一。全国大学英语四级考试试题中，同义词、近义词的理解和辨析题每年均占相当的比例。英语同义词、近义词极其丰富，会给英语学习者带来困难，为英语学习中的难点之一。考生除平时要对有关同义词、近义词多加揣摩、比较和记忆外，复习时更应有的放矢，可从词义(内涵、外延)、词性、习惯性搭配、句法功能及句型结构等方面进行辨析，以提高自身的应试能力。

(1) 从词义上辨析

准确地把握相关同义词、近义词的词义是同义词、近义词辨析最重要的基础。如：

动词 capture, catch, arrest 是一组带有“捉住，捕获”含义的同义词。其中，capture 指“用武力或计谋制服抵抗而抓获”；catch 为普通用词，指“抓住在逃的或隐藏的人或动物”；arrest 则指“执法当局逮捕罪犯”，人们在街上捉住小偷不使用 arrest，应用 catch。如：

The robber was captured when he answered a help-wanted ad purposely placed by the police.

The police caught him fleeing the scene of the crime and arrested him as a suspect.

再以四级试题为例：

The strong storm did a lot of damage to the coastal villages; several fishing boats were _____ and many houses collapsed. (1997. 1, 4KSH1)

A. wrecked B. spoiled C. torn D. injured

[A 对。本题中四个选项均有“遭到破坏”之意。但仔细揣摩，各个词的含义则不相同。wreck 指“毁坏”(= damage or destroy)，常指船只；spoil 指“变坏而使人不满意”；tear 侧重“撕裂”；injure 意多为“伤害”，相当于 hurt。如：The girl was terribly spoiled—her parents gave her whatever she asked for. He injured his leg in the accident. The old lady was so disappointed that she tore the cheque into small pieces.]

形容词 considerate, thoughtful, attentive 均有“关怀体贴”之意。considerate 侧重于“设身处地替他人着想，并予以同情和体谅”；thoughtful 除有上述含义外还常指“出于体谅为他人做好事”；attentive 指“所表现出来的‘关怀’有时出于真诚，也可能出于私心”。如：

It was considerate of you not to play the piano while the baby was sleeping.

A thoughtful neighbor, knowing the girl was sick, took her food.

He became very attentive to his aunt when he learned the old lady was rich. (became very attentive 在此可译为“开始大献殷勤”。)

四级试题中经常出现形容词近义词的辨析题。如：

I'm not sure whether I can gain any profit from the investment, so I can't make a(n) _____ promise to help you. (1996. 1, 4JSH1)

A. exact B. defined C. definite D. sure

[C对。形容词 exact, defined, definite 和 sure 均含有“不含糊的, 确定的”之意。但 exact 意为“确切的, 精确的”, 相当于 correct in every detail, 如:

What is the exact size of the room? defined 意为“划定的, 规定的”, 如: Should further research be carried out with a defined method? definite 则为“明确的, 确切的”, 相当于 unlikely to be changed, 如: I want a definite answer: “Yes” or “No”. sure 意为“可靠的, 有把握的”, 如: There is no sure remedy for colds.]

介词 among 和 amidst 均含有“在……之中, 在……之间”之意。among 后接三个以上可数名词; amidst 后接可数名词复数或不可数名词。如:

He often works among/amidst his books.

She kept cool amidst the panic (恐慌).

名词 vision, look, picture, view 是一组名词同义词, 但确切意义仍有区别。如:

Although I like the appearance of the house, what really made me decide to buy it was the beautiful _____ through the window. (1996.1, 4JSH1)

A. vision B. look C. picture D. view

[D对。以上选项中的名词均与“看, 视觉”有关。但 vision 意为“视力, 视觉, 幻觉, 想像力”, 如: He has perfect vision in both eyes. look 为“脸色, 外表”, 如: The old town has taken on a new look. picture 侧重“照片, 画, 影片”, 如: You can't paint a picture without an inspiration. 而 view 意为“景色, 风景, 看法”等, 如: The view from the front of his house is lovely. 在本题中, D符合题意。]

此外, 名词 address, lecture, speech 也是一组同义词, 均含有“讲话”之意。但 address 侧重于“正式场合的讲演或演说”; lecture 指“学术方面的讲演”; speech 为一般用语, 常指“报告, 演说”等。如:

The President gave an address to the nation over the radio.

He is going to give a lecture on Irish Fairy Tales.

The headmaster made a speech about good manners to the whole school.

(2) 从词性方面辨析

同义词、近义词词性相同指总体而言, 细分起来, 仍有差异, 同是动词有及物和不及物之分, 名词亦分为可数名词与不可数名词。如:

动词 raise, rise 均有“升高”之含义, 但 raise 为及物动词, rise 为不及物动词, 在使用上自然就不同了。如:

Iran and Libya raised oil prices by more than ten percent.

The price of tea has risen to 30 pence.

动词 reach, arrive 都有“抵达”之意, 但 reach 为及物动词, arrive 为不及物动词, 在具体运用上应加以注意。

名词 employment, job, work 均有“工作”之含义, 但 job 是可数名词。如:

He wants to get a better job and earn more money.

I hope that all this year's graduates of our school will get employment.

名词 evidence, proof 都有“证据, 证明”的词义, 但后者可用作可数名词。如:

There wasn't enough evidence to prove him guilty of the crime.

I can give you more than one proof that she is qualified for the job.

(3) 根据习惯搭配进行辨析

有时有的同义词不但词性一样，词义也一样，此时可借鉴它们各自有关的搭配形式来辨析。

如：

accuse 与 charge 系同义词，又都是及物动词，但从各自习惯搭配的介词来分析，就不难加以区别了。如：

The jury accused him of robbing the old lady.

The police charged the driver with reckless driving.

动词同义词 anticipate, expect 不仅词性一样，词义也一样，但 anticipate 只能接 that 从句，expect 不仅能接 that 从句，还可接动词不定式。如：

I anticipate that it will happen.

I expect that he'll come.

I expect him to come.

再以四级试题为例：

The manager lost his _____ just because his secretary was ten minutes late. (1997.1, 4KSH1)

A. mood B. temper C. mind D. passion

[B 对。选项中的词均与“情绪”有关，但词义有别，搭配也不尽相同。mood 意为“心情，情绪”，常与介词搭配，如：He is in a good/bad mood now. I am in no mood to do my homework now. mind 侧重“头脑，精神”，如：He has the right qualities of mind for the job. She has lost her mind. passion 指“激情，热情”，如：Love, hate, and tear are passions. Euro 2000 arouses a good deal of passion among its fans. temper 指“脾气，情绪”，常与 lose, fly 等动词搭配。lose one's temper, fly into a temper 指“生气，发脾气”，如：I shall lose my temper with you if you don't try more. 根据题意与搭配，应选 B 项。]

(4) 从句法功能或句型结构上辨析

有些同义词在句法功能或句型结构方面不同，从而为辨析这些同义词提供了方便。如：

alive, live 和 living 三者同义，但句法功能不同：alive 是表语形容词，后面不可以接名词，如：The fish is alive. live 一般只作定语形容词，如：a live fish; living 可用作表语或定语形容词，如：a living fish，又如：The fish is living.

形容词 asleep 和 sleeping, asleep 为表语形容词，可说 He is asleep，不可说 an asleep child. sleeping 既可作表语形容词用，又可作定语形容词用。

此外，有些同义或近义词，如 say, speak, tell 既存在着句型结构上的差别，又有习惯搭配方面的不同。如：

We must learn to say “please”. (句型结构为主—谓—宾)

He spoke in a loud voice. (句型结构为主—谓—状)

Tell me a story. (句型结构为谓—间宾—直宾)

就搭配而言，我们通常说 say a word, say goodbye, say so, say nothing; tell a story, tell time, tell the truth, tell a secret, tell lies, 而 speak 作及物动词时，通常用于 speak English, speak Chinese, 但也可讲 speak the truth。

2. 实例分析

1. Professor Smith and Professor Brown will _____ in giving the class lectures.

A. alter B. change C. alternate D. differ