

分类分项详解与练习

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分类分项详解与练习

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(以下按姓氏笔画为序)

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内容简介

本书精选了大学英语最新四级词汇和语法结构题,按类分章。逐题给出答案,逐项进行分析,从而使读者不仅能"知其然",而且能"知其所以然"。对同义词和反义词题除给出答案外,还作了深入浅出的辨异,以便读者较容易地学习和掌握。每章之后均有练习,可供自测;书后附有答案,方便读者查阅。本书所选的句子及分析、解释,均把"着眼点"集中在英语的基础知识上,因而既有助于增强读者的答题能力、克服靠"猜题"或"碰运气"得分的盲目性,又有助于提高英语的阅读理解和写作水平。

本书可供本科生、大专生使用,也可供英语自学者参考。

前 言

大学英语四、六级考试自 1987 年在全国举行以来,各种考试辅导书及有关的读物应运而生,层出不穷。它们各具特色,各显其招,为提高读者的应试水平起到了很好的辅助作用。然而,如何使读者既能"知其然",又能"知其所以然",是一个需要进一步解决的问题。在现已出版的四级考试的参考书中,就每道词汇和语法结构题给出答案的十分常见,但逐题、逐项(A、B、C、D)分析和释义的却为数不多,且不少是四、六级题混编在一起。为此,我们专门针对大学英语四级考试编写了这本《CET-4词汇、语法结构题分类分项详解与练习》。

本书将精选的大学英语最新四级词汇和语法结构题分类成章。逐题给出答案,逐项进行分析、释义,以便读者区分。对同义词和反义词题进行了比较和辨异,力求让读者较容易地掌握它们。本书每章之后均有练习,可供读者自测;书后附有答案,便于查阅,以期巩固所学的知识。由于"CET-4"是大学英语的水平考试,只有达到了相应的水平,才能顺利通过;而只有打好扎实的基础,才能真正地提高英语水平。

本书的特点是:从选题到分析、释义,都是把"着眼点"放在英语的基础知识上,因而既有助于克服靠"猜题"或"碰运气"得分的盲目性,又有助于读者提高英语的阅读理解和写作水平。

本书严格按照大学英语教学大纲的有关要求编写,紧紧

围绕大学英语最新四级词汇选题,并密切结合编者多年教学和研究之所得加以详解。书中的题项系从统编教材和各种有关英语四级考试的参考书中精选而来。除将主要的参考书目附于书后外,恕不一一列举编著者的姓名。在此,特一并致以衷心的感谢。

本书是我们在繁忙的教学之余通力合作,精心编就的。但由于编者的水平有限,从选题的角度到分类的方法都难免会有错误和不当之处,敬请读者和同行不吝指正。

编 者 1999年1月10日于 合肥电子工程学院 合肥炮兵学院

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1 常考时态题

英语的时态,说到底就是表示动作发生的先后关系。不同时间发生的动作,需要用不同的时态来表示。在做时态题时,首先要牢牢抓住"时间中心",即说话人着眼的动作所发生的时间,然后进行上下联系,左右推移。这样,该用什么时态自会清楚、明白的。

- 1. Even though they ____ for twenty years, the two neighbors are not very friendly.
 - A. having been lived side by side
 - B. had been living side by side
 - C. have been living side by side
 - D. having been living side by side

答案 $C \cdot C \cdot \mathcal{V}$ 为"现在完成进行时",表示从过去某一时刻开始持续到现在的动作或状态; $A \cdot \mathcal{V}$ 及 $D \cdot \mathcal{V}$ 均不符合语法规则; $B \cdot \mathcal{V}$ 为"过去完成进行时",不合题意。

成进行时",不合题意。

2. I don't think he ____ his mind.
A. changes B. will change
C. had changed D. is changing
答案 B。这句话的意思是:我认为他不会改变主意的。当从句表示

答案 B。这句话的意思是:我认为他不会改变主意的。当从句表示否定意义时,习惯上应将主句的谓语动词变为否定形式。在此句中,B项表示一种推测,而其它三项则不能表达出这种内涵。

3. Before you ____, ___ you do me a favor?

A. will go/will	B. are going/ do
C. go/will	D. go/do
答案C。在时间状语从句中	,常用"一般现在时"替代"一般将来
	主句中的 will 表示一种意愿,故正确
答案为C。	
4. The boy thought hard but	the problem.
	B. couldn't work out
C. had not worked out	D. will not work out
答案 B。因为"but"连接两个	并列分句,所以前后的时态通常应一
致。这样,首先排除 A 项及 D 项。	C 项的动作发生在"thought hard"之
前,不合逻辑。	
5. Turn on the television or open	a magazine and you advertise-
ments showing happy, balance	ced familes.
A. are often seeing	B. often see
C. will often see	D. have often seen
答案 C。因为"turn on the te	levision or open a magazine"暗含"条
件"("只要一打开电视或翻开杂志	,你就会"),而"一般将来时"通常
用来表示一种倾向,即势必会产生	的结果,所以选 C。
6. While people may refer to te	levision for up $-$ to $-$ the $-$ minute
news, it is unlikely that tele-	vision the newspaper complete-
ly.	
A. replaced	B. have replaced
C. replace	D. will replace
答案 D。因为本句预示可能会	发生的事情,故须用"一般将来时"。
	ce and technology, computer a
wide application everywhere.	
A. found	B. has been found
C. have found	D. has found

答案 D。因为 computer 为集合名词,应用单数形式,所以排除 C 项。B 项用的是被动语态,也不合题意。A 项是"一般过去时",只着眼于

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过去的动作,而不表示对现在所造成的影响,因此 D 为正确答案。
8. Nobody likes him because he with others.
A. will find faults B. found faults
C. is always finding faults D. has always found faults
答案 C。因为 C 项为"现在进行时",常常带有某种感情色彩,如
美,不满和埋怨等(在本句中表示不满);而其它三项则不合题意,所以
C 项正确。
9. I decided to go to the library as soon as I
A. finish what I did B. finished what I did
C. finished what I was doing D. would finish what I was doing
答案 C。因为在时间、条件状语从句中,"一般过去时"可替代"过去 整本时"。用C. 适即从"帮助台"、"给五子》上《五书》》
将来时"。用 C 项即为:"我决定一做完手头上(正在做)的事就去图书
馆"。B项和C项看似差不多,但完成(finished)和做(did)的动作相互矛
盾。A、D两项不符合语法要求,因此选C。
10. What would happen if the director knew you felt that way?
A. will you suppose B. you suppose
C. do you suppose D. you would suppose
答案 C。因为本句是疑问句,故"suppose"用作插入语也需用疑问形
式,且所问的是"现在的看法",只有 C 项切题。
11. There was a knock at the door. It was the second time someone
me that evening.
A. had interrupted B. to have interrupted
C. would have interrupted D. to interrupt
答案 A。A 项是"过去完成时",在本句中表示"过去的过去"的动作
所产生的结果(打扰)。B 项为不定式的完成形式;C 项为"过去将来完
成时";D 项为不定式,都不正确。
12. How long ago playing with dolls?
A. have you stopped B. had you stopped
C. did you stop D. do you stop
答案 C。"ago"指"从现在向过去看",与过去时态连用。"stop"为短
3
J

暂性行为动词,不可与"完成时"连用,所以选 C。				
13. The teacher told us that practice perfect.				
A. would make	B. makes			
C. will make	D. had made			
答案 B。动词"told"的内容是	为人们所公认的客观道理,故用"一般			
现在时"。				
14. We business with that company since 1960.				
A. have been doing	B. have been done			
C. have done	D. were doing			
答案 A。因为"现在完成进行	f时"表示一个从过去某一时刻起到说			
话时从未中断或仍在进行的动作	,而题中强调的正是从未中断的业务			
联系。B 项为被动语态;C 项为"现	观在完成时",无"不间断"之义;D 项的			
时态不符合 题意 。				
15. He was and still our res	pected teacher.			
A. remained	B. will remain			
C. remains	D. has remained			
答案 C。因为此句中有两个	并列的谓语,前一个为过去时态,用联			
系动词"was";而后一个却强调"现	在仍然是",故用"一般现在时"。			
16. We working on the proj	ect by the end of the next week.			
A. shall have finished	B. shall be finishing			
C. shall have been finished	D. will finish			
答案 A。因为当"by the end d	of"短语后跟表示"将来"的词语时,谓			
语需用"将来完成时"。本句表示将	来某一时刻之前将要完成的动作,故			
B 项不正确,因为"finish"不能用于进行时态,C 项为被动语态;D 项为				
"一般将来时",均不符合语法要求。				
17. Every time he came to me, he teach me English.				
A. would	B. is going to			
C. will	D. is to			
答案 A。因为"would"表示过	去经常发生的或习惯性的动作,所以			
选 A。其它三项的时态均不符合题意。				
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18. When he tomorrow, te	ll him to wait for me.
A. come	B. will come
C. comes	D. came
答案 C。因为在时间状语从	句中,通常用"一般现在时"替代"一般
将来时"。	
19. When I got to the top of the	mountain, the sun
A. shone	B. shines
C. has shone	D. was shining
答案 D。因为 D 项为"过去进	行时",表示过去某一时刻或某段时间
正在进行或发生的动作。此句中	,"太阳"是在"达到山顶时"照耀着,故
选 D。	
20. I'll tell him about your life a	s soon as he
A. arrived	B. is arriving
C. will arrive	D. arrives
答案 D。as soon as 引导的是	是时间状语从句,应用"一般现在时"代
替"一般将来时",表示:"他一到	我就告诉他关于你的生活情况。"因
此,D 项正确。	
21. The builders said that the wo	ork in time.
A. was completed	B. had completed
C. had been completed	D. completed
答案 C。在本题中,"complete'	'的动作在"said"之前发生,即"过去的
过去",所以用"过去完成时"。从每	可中的"the work"是主语,是动作的对
象,故用过去完成时的被动语态。	
22. I one of my teeth taken	out. I feel much better now.
A. have just had	B. had just had
C. will have	D. shall have
答案 A。因为 A 项是"现在完成	成时",着眼于过去的动作对现在产生
	ch better now "是"taken out"的结果
	已成时"和将来时态均不符合题意。
	e application of laser over the last 15

years.

A. There is

B. There has been

C. There will be

D. There had been

答案 B。因为"过去的十五年"是与"现在"相联系的,而"现在完成 时"正是表示过去发生的动作或情况到说话时已经结束或将继续进行 下去的概念。用"一般现在时"、将来时态和"过去完成时"均不符合题 意。

24. I don't know what he at this time tomorrow.

A. does

B. will be doing

C. has done

D. will have done

答案 B。因为时间状语"tomorrow"表示将来,"this time"表示某一 时刻,即将来某一时刻正在发生的动作,故用"将来进行时"。

25. By the next Teachers' Day, I ___ in Beijing for ten years.

A. shall live

B. shall be living

C. shall have been living D. will be living

答案 C。因为 C 项是"将来完成进行时",表示将来某一时刻,即 "the next Teachers' Day"之前已经完成的动作或持续的状态;而句中 表示"一直在北京居住"之意,故选 C。"将来进行时"和"一般将来时"均 不能表达此意。

26. I for you in the cinema all evening, where were you sitting?

A. were looking

B. was looking

C. have been looking D. looked

答案 D。因为"all evening"(一个晚上)作时间状语,修饰说明过去 的动作,而不考虑其结果或影响。A 项、B 项均是"过去进行时",表示过 去某一时刻或某一段时间正在进行或发生的动作,故均不合题意。

27. He says he knows someone who the job.

A. shall do

B. will have done

C. will do

D. shall have done

答案 C。本题可采用排除法来寻找线索。"shall"通常用于第一人 称,所以排除 A 和 D 项。B 项是"将来完成时",不符合题意,因此 C 为

正确答案。				
28. Go out and get some fresh air	8. Go out and get some fresh air! You here reading all morning.			
A. have sat	B. are sitting			
C. have been sitting	D. will have been sitting			
答案 C。因为 C 项为"现在:	完成进行时",题中的时间状语"all			
morning"强调动作延续的时间之	长久,表明"read"这个动作从过去发			
生一直到现在仍在进行中,并带有	一定的感情色彩。			
29. I know why you're having nig	htmares. You too many horror			
films recently.				
A. are seeing	B. had seen			
C. have been seeing	D. saw			
答案 C。因为时间状语 recentl	y表示时间的持续,用于"现在完成进			
行时",表示"see horror films"这个	动作从过去发生一直持续到现在,并			
带有"不满"的感情色彩。A 项为"B	现在进行时",不能表达出时间延续的			
概念; B和D项分别为"过去完成时	寸"和"一般过去时",不能表示与现在			
有联系的动作和状态,因此 C 为正	确答案。			
30. "Did you hear what she said?	"			
"Well, I heard her say somet	ning, but I So I don't know ex-			
actly what she said."				
A. did not listen	B. was not listening			
C. had not listened	D. shouldn't listen			
答案 A。因为"but"连接两个	并列分句,通常前后所用的时态应一			
致,所以选 A。				
31. I think you my views on	this matter.			
A. already know				
C. had already known				
	为事实",而其它三项均指过去发生的。			

32. She is tired of working as a secretary. She _____ of finding another

动作,不合题意,故 A 项正确。

job now.

A. thinks

B. is thinking

C. will think

D. has thought

答案 B。因为"现在进行时"表示此时此刻或现阶段正在发生、进行 的动作或持续的状态。句中的"now"表示现在的时间概念,强调"正在 考虑"的动作,因此用"现在进行时"。

33. I think the students ____ too many love stories these days. They shall stop this.

A. are seeing

B. see

C. saw

D. had seen

答案 A。"现在进行时"常常带有某种感情色彩,在此句中表示不满 之义。"these days"意为"现在[今]",本身也常带感情色彩,而其它的三 个选项则没有这层意思,所以 A 为正确答案。

34. I the doorbell for several minutes, but no one has answered.

Is there nobody in?

A. had rung

B. am ringing

C. have been ringing D. rang

答案 C。C 项为"现在完成进行时",表示动作从发生到说话时从未 中断过或仍在进行,强调动作持续时间的长久。"several minutes"在此 即表示这一概念的时间状语。

35. I the doorbell six times, but no one has answered. Is there nobody in?

A. rang

B. have been rung

C. am ringing

D. had rung

答案 A。"一般过去时"只着眼于过去的动作或状态,而很少或不去 考虑其产生的结果或影响,即单纯谈讨夫的事情。此句看上去和 34 题 差不多,但不同的是所使用的时间状语。本句中的"six times"并非"连 续的时间概念",而是说明"一次一次过去的动作",因此 B、C、D 项均不 合题意。

36. "When I got there, she had gone."

"So you her?"

A. haven't seen	B. hadn't seen
C. didn't see	D. were not seeing
答案 C。C 项是"一般过去时	",只是简单地叙述过去的动作,强调
客观事实。A 项是"现在完成时"	,表示动作所造成的结果及其影响;I
项是"过去进行时",均不符合题意	
37. By the time the doctor arrived	d, she
A. has already died	B. had already died
C. died	D. was died
答案 B。B 项为"过去完成时	广",即"过去的过去"所发生的动作。
"die"的动作在"arrive"之前发生,原	
38. We must hurry, otherwise th	e meeting when we get there.
	B. is beginning
C. will have begun	D. will be begun
答案 C。因为"在我们到达那	一
	序来完成时"表示,其它三项则没有此
意,所以 C 为正确答案。	
39. When he got home, he found	that his wife someone in a low
voice.	
A. was phoning	B. had phoned
C. phoned	D. has phoned
答案 A。A 项是"过去进行时	",表示过去某一时刻正在进行的动
	home"表示的是过去某点时间,决定
了此题只能选 A。	
40. When she got home, she found	d that her husband to bed.
	B. had already gone
	D. would have gone
	在过去,而"go to bed"的动作又在其
	Z该用"过去完成时",故 B 项为正确
答案。	
41. I don't know your brother. I	him so far.
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