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4000

词汇 2500 题集注

主编 唐存铎
廖 译

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2500 题集注

Structure & Vocabulary CET-4

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一、名 词

表示人或事物的名称的词叫名词。名词可分四类：

普通名词：man, ship, dog 等。

专有名词：China, Newton, Mr, Smith 等。

抽象名词：knowledge, fear, music 等。

集合名词：family, team, cattle 等。

1. 名词的数

数是一个语法范畴，名词的数指的是名词的单数和复数形式。

1) 常用不规则变化的名词有：man—men, woman—women, tooth—teeth, foot—feet, child—children, goose—geese, mouse—mice, ox—oxen 等。

2) 注意希腊和拉丁语源名词的变化：datum—data, crisis—crises, nucleus—nuclei, phenomenon—phenomena 等。

3) 复合名词的复数可在主体名词后加—s；没有主体名词的在最后一个词后加—s；构成合成名词的词都变成复数。

brother-in-law	—— brothers-in-law
comrade-in-arms	—— comrades-in-arms
grand-in-aid	—— grands-in-aid
stander-by	—— standers-by
assistant-director	—— assistant-directors
boy-friend	—— boy-friends
woman-hater	—— woman-haters
grown-up	—— grown-ups
gentleman farmer	—— gentleman farmers
manservant	—— manservants
woman doctor	—— women doctors

4) 单复数一样的名词有 Chinese, Japanese, fish, aircraft, barracks, sheep, deer, means 等。

2. 只有单数形式的名词

1) 不可数名词：bread, butter, cake, chalk, cheese, chocolate, coal, furniture, meat, paper, rice, sugar 等。

例: Furniture in his house is new.

2) 抽象名词: advice, anger, behaviour, evidence, homework, dirt, education, knowledge, progress 等.

例: My advice to you as a friend is that you should treat her well.

3. 只有复数形式的名词

1) 由两个相同的部分组成的东西的名称: scissors, trousers, scales, spectacles, tongs, pants, shorts, pliers 等.

2) 名词化的动名词: savings, belongings, lodgings, earnings, surroundings, findings, winnings 等.

3) 其它: contents, wages, goods, thanks, fireworks, remains, regards, glasses 等.

4. 有些表示学科或专业的名词虽以“s”结尾, 但概念上仍为单数, 如: acoustics, athletics, ceramics, checkers, classics, comics, economics, linguistics, phonetics, physics, politics 等.

5. 名词所有格

1) 表示有生命事物的名词的所有格用's 或 s'; 表示无生命事物或由两个以上的词组成的名词的所有格用 of.

例: The doctor's wife is a kind woman.

The boy's clothes are dirty.

He was standing by the windows of the classroom.

2) 在以 s 结尾的名词后加's 表示所有关系. 例: This is James's cat.

3) 如果两个所有格名词的事或人分属不同的两者, 则用两个所有格符号表示; 如果两个所有格名词后的事或人同属两者, 则在第二个名词后加上所有格符号.

例: Wang's and Li's bikes are both missing.

Tom and Julia are my father and mother's friends.

4) 当所有格形式后面的名词指的是人们比较熟悉的建筑物、商店、理发馆时, 此名词可以省略.

例: He bought meat at the butcher's (shop).

When I was in Rome, I visited St. Peter's (Cathedral).

"Whose book is this?" "It's Julia's (book)."

5) 复合名词的所有格符号加在最后一个词后。

例: She lost her sister-in-law's bike.

6) 两重所有格, 如: a friend of the doctor's (相当于 one of the doctor's friends); a car of Berry's (= one of Berry's cars); a colleague of Helen's, any daughter of Mrs Green's 等。这种双重所有格结构中作 of 介词宾语的名词必须是特指的, 往往指人而不是物。如: 不可说 a friend of a teacher's, a cover of the book's 等。

7) 一些特殊固定的用法, 如: ten dollar's worth, with a stone's throw, a yard's distance, a night's rest, five week's vacation, the sun's heat, the earth's surface, art for art's sake 等。

1. "I didn't go to the party last night."

"Did ____ go to the party?"

A. many John friends

C. many of John's friends

B. many John's friends

D. many friends of John

2. "Do you want to wait?"

"Two weeks ____ too long for me to wait."

A. is B. are C. were D. was

3. "What have you finished?"

"I have finished ____."

A. a day work

C. day's work

B. a day's work

D. a-day work

4. "Who are these visitors?"

"They're all ____ I think."

A. mathematics student

C. mathematics students

B. mathematic students

D. student of the mathematics

5. "The Johnsons have just moved into a larger house."

"Did they have to buy ____ for it?"

A. many new furniture

C. many new furnitures

B. much new furnitures

D. much new furniture

6. Ten years had elapsed. I found she had ____.

A. a little white hair

B. some white hair

- C.much white hairs D.a few white hairs
- 7.We saw a lot of ____.
- A.cow and sheep C.cow and sheeps
B.cows and sheeps D.cows and sheep
- 8.If these trousers are too big, buy a smaller ____.
- A.set B.one C.copy D.pair
- 9.Measles ____occurring mostly in children.
- A.is a disease C.is disease
B.are diseases D.are among the diseases
- 10.Why is there ____traffic on the streets in February than in May?
- A.less B.fewer C.few D.little
- 11.The assignment for Thursday is to write ____composition about your hometown.
- A.a five-hundred-words C.a five-hundreds-word
B.a five-hundred-word D.a five-hundreds-words
- 12.Although the town had been attacked by the storm several times, ____ was done.
- A.a few damages C.little damage
B.few damages D.a little damage
- 13.That farmer has many ____on his farm.
- A.geeses B.goose C.geeses D.geese
- 14.This is really ____, I want to find ____.
- A.a boring work, a new job C.boring work, a nwe job
B.boring work, new job D.a boring work, new job
- 15.The dentist did not tell me how many ____I should pay for pulling out the tooth.
- A.money B.dollars C.funds D.monies
- 16.I have got only ____.
- A.ten penny B.tenpennies C.tenpence D.tenpenny
- 17.He has dinner ____.
- A.with fork and knife C.with knives and forks
B.with knife and fork D.with forks and knives

18. Dr. Jones ordered ____ for the lab.

A. two equipments

B. two pieces of equipments

C. two pieces of equipment

D. two equipment pieces

19. My sister was fond of reading ____.

A. stories of children

B. childrens' stories

C. children stories

D. children's stories

20. The general reported to the ____ office.

A. chief-of-staff's

B. chief's-of-staff's

C. chief's-of-staff

D. chief-of-staffs'

二、代 词

1. 人称代词

1) 当两个人称代词并列时, 无论在句中作主语还是宾语, 两者形式都应保持一致。

例: Mary and I went on a picnic last Sunday.

Tell him and her to come to the meeting.

2) 用 they 代替由 and 连接的两个以上的名词。

例: I like coffee and wine. But they are getting expensive nowadays.

3) 用 he, she 或 it 代替由 or 或 nor 连接的名词

例: Either coffee or wine is more expensive than it used to be.

4) 用单数人称代词代替用 every 或 each 修饰, 由 and 连接的单数名词。

例: Each teacher and student requested that he get a free travelling ticket every year.

5) 当两个名词由 or 或 nor 连接时, 代词的单复数形式要与最后一个 or 或 nor 后的名词一致。

例: Either Mary or her sisters got what they wanted.

Neither Tom nor his brother found what he wanted.

6) 当 I 与其它人称代词连用时, I 应放在最后。

例: Sam, Tom and I went to a party last night.

7) 当代词与名词为同位语时, 两者的单复数形式应一致。

例: We teachers like to play bridge.

The dinner was prepared by them girls.

2. 物主代词

1) my, his, her, its, our, your 和 their 是形容词性物主代词, 在句中可作定语, 还可修饰动名词。

例: That is my book.

Thank you for your coming.

2) mine, his, hers, its, ours, yours 和 theirs 是名词性物主代词, 在句中可是主语、宾语和表语。

例: His watch is a good one, mine is too (主语)

I didn't use her pen. I used his (宾语)

This pencil is mine (表语)

3、反身代词

反身代词在句中可作宾语或名词、代词的同位语。

例: The boy is too young to look after himself. (宾语)

I myself mended the shoes. (同位语)

4、不定代词

不定代词具有名词和形容词的性质, 也有可数和不可数的区别, 在用法上我们应注意以下几点:

1) any 可用于肯定语, 作“任何的”解, some 也可用于表示请求的疑问句中。

例: You can get it in any department store.

Would you like some beer?

2) some, any, no 和 every 的复合形式只具有名词的性质, 不可作定语。

3) some, any, little, a little 和 much 有时可作状语, 表示程度。

例: I waited some five minutes.

This text is a little more difficult than the other one.

Do you feel any better today?

4) other 和 another 具有名词和形容词性质。other 用作名词时, 有数和格的变化, 可与定冠词连用, 用作形容词时, 后接复数名词, 而 another 只能代替或修饰可数的单数名词, 前面不可用冠词。

例: Some will water the vegetables. The others will weed the cotton fields.

One of my friends is named Richard, the other is named Frederick.

Have you any other questions to ask?

Of course, that's another matter.

I don't like this one, show me another.

但 another 有时可以和某些数词连用。

The strike may last another ten days.

5) each other 用来表示两者之间, 两者以上用 one another 表示。

例: He and she often help each other.

The boys and girls are helping one another to cross the river.

6) all, each, every, both, either, neither, none 这些代词除了 every 只具有形容词的性质外, 其他都兼具名词和形容词的性质。

7) all, both, every 等与谓语动词和否定式连用时, 只表示部分否定。

例: Not all substances exist in all three states.

并非所有的物质都有三态。

Both of the answers are not right.

两种答案并非都对。

Everything is not satisfactory.

不是样样都令人满意的。

21. "Is it Mary?"

"Yes, it is ____."

A. her B. he C. she D. him

22. I know of no other person in the club who is as kindhearted as ____.

A. he B. him C. his D. himself

23. "What is Mary?"

"Was it ____ you were referring to?"

A. he B. they C. her D. she

24. A person who is not an expert should never eat mushrooms gathered in the woods, ____.

A. for you may be seriously poisoned if you do

B. for he may be seriously poisoned if you do

C. for they will be certainly poisoned if they do

D. for he may be seriously poisoned if he does

25. We expect everybody else to feel towards us that tender love and that profound respect which ____ towards ourselves.

A. they feel

C. everybody feels

B. it feels

D. we feel

26. "As for your going along with us," she said, " ____"

- A.my husband and myself certainly have no objection
 B.certainly my husband and I have no objection
 C.either I or my husband certainly have no objection
 D.either my husband or I certainly have no objection
- 27.It displeases my parents when Richard and I stay out late every night.My parents don't approve ____.
- A.of me and Richard staying out late every night
 B.of Richard and me staying out late every night
 C.of Richard's and my staying out late every night
 D.when Richard and me staying out late every night
- 28.Whom do you know better, ____?
- A.her or his friends
 B.his or her friends
 C.his friends or her
 D.her or his
- 29.There we were—all of us—Einstein, Fermi, and ____.
- A.me B.mine C.my D.myself
- 30.More has been learned since 1945 about chemical changes in the body than in all human history before ____time.
- A.in B.the C.which D.that
- 31.Today's libraries differ greatly from ____.
- A.the past
 B.those of the past
 C.that are past
 D.those past
- 32."What is the difference?"
- "This furniture is different from ____."
- A.that book B.your C.that one D.that
- 33.Is the climate of Italy ____?
- A.similar like Florida
 B.somewhat similar to Florida
 C.so much like Florida
 D.somewhat like that of Florida
- 34.It was not until she had arrived home ____remembered her appointment with the doctor.
- A.when she B.that she C.and she D.she

35. The Lunar New Year was always a happy time ____.
- A. for us Chinese children
B. for Chinese children as us
C. for Chinese children like we
D. for we Chinese children
36. Everybody must have ____ own choice.
- A. your B. one's C. their D. her
37. Every teacher and pupil at Eton Girl's College is proud of ____ school.
- A. his B. her C. their D. its
38. That's not ____, it is ____, I bought it ____.
- A. yours, her, myself
B. your, mine, myself
C. yours, mine, myself
D. yours, my, myself
39. I met Mary again, ____ I had already spoken. A. whom B. to whom C. who D. with who
40. This is the one student ____ I know will pass the TOEFL.
- A. who B. whom C. whose D. what
41. I am pleased with what you have given me and ____ you have told me.
- A. that C. and what
B. all that D. about whatever
42. "May I help you with some shoes, sir?" "Yes, I'd like to try on those brown ____."
- A. one B. ones C. two D. pair
43. "How many elephants did you see?"
- " ____."
- A. None C. Not many ones
B. No one D. No many
44. I did not choose any of the three offerings, because I found ____ satisfactory.
- A. neither of them B. none of it

- C.either of them D.none of them
45. ____ my shirts is clean.
A.No—one of C.None
B.No one of D.Not one of
- 46.Alan sold most of his belongings. He has scarcely ____ left in the house.
A.everything C.anything
B.something D.nothing
47. "Do the students in your class study a lot?"
"Some of them do, ____ just don't care."
A.another B.the other C.others D.some other
- 48.I have four brothers.One is in Tokyo, but ____are in Nagoya.
A.another B.other C.the other D.the others
- 49.There must be ____job.I could do.
A.happy B.not C.some D.interesting
- 50.One should always give ____plenty of time to pack.
A.her B.their C.oneself D.one's

三、动 词

(一) 动词的时态

1、英语动词的时态变化形式，有四个：现在 (present)，过去 (past)，将来 (future) 和过去将来 (future in the past)。从体上分又有四种：一般 (simple)，进行 (progressive)，完成 (perfect) 和完成进行时 (perfect progressive)。“时和体”二者结合成英语的动词时态，英语动词时态共有十六种，常用的不过九种，现以动词 *work* 为例，列表如下：

	一般	进行式
现在	<i>work</i> <i>works</i>	<i>am</i> <i>are</i> <i>is</i> } <i>working</i>
过去	<i>worked</i>	<i>was</i> <i>were</i> } <i>working</i>
将来	<i>shall</i> <i>will</i> } <i>work</i>	<i>shall</i> <i>will</i> } <i>be working</i>
过去将来	<i>should</i> <i>would</i> } <i>work</i>	<i>should</i> <i>would</i> } <i>be working</i>

	完成式	完成进行式
现在	<i>have</i> <i>has</i> } <i>worked</i>	<i>have</i> <i>has</i> } <i>been working</i>
过去	<i>had worked</i>	<i>had been working</i>
将来	<i>shall</i> <i>will</i> } <i>have worked</i>	<i>shall</i> <i>will</i> } <i>have been working</i>
过去将来	<i>should</i> <i>would</i> } <i>have worked</i>	<i>should</i> <i>would</i> } <i>have worked</i>