

新大纲 新标准

郑家顺 轻松英语系列丛书 (大学版)

四级强化捷径

精选试题精解

郑家顺 编著



- 英美式阅读理解思维
- 快速记忆词汇、结构法
- 简答、翻译、完形填空解题思路
- 高分作文套路

CET-4

南京大学出版社

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前 言

为了帮助广大考生在增加难度的新《大纲》出台后,以及新版《大学英语》、《21 世纪大学英语》等书出版之后,能够顺利地通过大学英语四、六级考试,我们编写了这套新版大学英语轻松系列丛书。

该丛书是在广泛征求多所高校四、六级强化班考生意见的基础上,通过我们在强化班教学的亲身体验而进行编写的。目前图书市场上大量的四、六级试题集,大部分都仅有题目及答案,却无解释。遇到疑难问题,查字典、问老师,不仅要花费很多时间与精力,还很难掌握考试规律。该丛书正弥补了这方面的不足,增加了最具特色的解释部分。

(1) 题目:根据新版教学大纲编写,并收录了历年实考的部分真题。按四、六级考试的形式,汇编成 10 个 Test(听力除外)。考生自测时每个 Test 须在 120 分钟内完成。

(2) 解释部分为该书最显著的特点。Ⅰ. 词汇、语法:① 为便于考生理解原句,提高翻译水平以及实际运用语言能力,每句均给出中文句意。② 选择项:a. 词汇部分:对同义词、近义词、反义词、多义词以及固定搭配做了详细的辨析解释。b. 语法结构:用较为简洁的语言释清时态、语态、虚拟语气、非谓语动词以及从句(连接词、关系代词或关系副词)。其中词汇与语法结构中出现频率较高的、较易混淆的,做了总结,并给出了部分例句。Ⅱ. 阅读理解、完形填空、简答题:① 为便于考生理解原文,提高翻译水平以及实际运用语言能力,每篇均给出中文大意,主题或主题句均用黑体字注出。② 选择项均给出答题依据。Ⅲ. 翻译:对阅读理解中较难的句子在该项中给出译文。Ⅳ. 作文:给出作文写作套路,考生可背熟此套路,轻松面对四六级、考研作文。Ⅴ. 附录:对考生不容易理解的虚拟语气、非谓语动词做了总结。因此该丛书省去了考生查字典、问老师等不必要麻烦。

该书主要适用于考生对四级词汇、语法结构、阅读理解、完形填空、简答题、翻译、作文以及做题技巧的突破。也适用于六级、研究生入学、IELTS、PETS 与 TOEFL 考试以及具有中级英语水平的学生自学考试使用,同时也可作为强化班教师教学参考使用。相信您只要有效地利用此书,就可在短短的时间里突破四级词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、简答题、翻译、作文关,掌握做题技巧,提高实际运用英语的能力,满足社会需求。

本书的译句、例句都是经过反复推敲、实践,但不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者指正,以便改进。

本丛书将陆续推出四六级:1)《听力高分突破》;2)《词汇与语法结构 1000 例精解》;3)《阅读理解 100 篇精解》;4)《历年全真题解析》。

编 者

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Test 1(全真题)

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. _____ she realized it was too late to go home.
A) No sooner it grew dark than B) Hardly did it grow dark that
C) Scarcely had it grown dark than D) It was not until dark that
2. In Britain, people _____ four million tons of potatoes every year.
A) swallow B) dispose C) consume D) exhaust
3. The soldier was _____ of running away when the enemy attacked.
A) scolded B) charged C) accused D) punished
4. Had he worked harder, he _____ the exams.
A) must have got through B) would have got through
C) would get through D) could get through
5. The price of beer _____ from 50 cents to \$ 4 per liter during the summer season.
A) altered B) ranged C) separated D) differed
6. His remarks left me _____ about his real purpose.
A) wondered B) wonder C) to wonder D) wondering
7. Some old people don't like pop songs because they can't _____ so much noise.
A) resist B) sustain C) tolerate D) undergo
8. If only the committee _____ the regulations and put them into effect as soon as possible.
A) approve B) will approve C) can approve D) would approve
9. _____ one time, Manchester was the home of the most productive cotton mills in the world.
A) On B) By C) At D) Of
10. She ought to stop work; she has a headache because she _____ too long.
A) has been reading B) had read C) is reading D) read
11. Niagara Falls is a great tourist _____, drawing millions of visitors every year.
A) attention B) attraction C) appointment D) arrangement
12. I don't mind _____ the decision as long as it is not too late.
A) you to delay making B) your delaying making
C) your delaying to make D) you delay to make
13. The mere fact _____ most people believe nuclear war would be madness does not mean that it will not occur.

- A) what B) which C) that D) why
14. John seems a nice person. _____, I don't trust him.
A) Even though B) Even so C) Therefore D) Though
15. I don't think it advisable that Tom _____ to the job since he has no experience.
A) is assigned B) will be assigned
C) be assigned D) has been assigned
16. I hope all the precautions against air pollution, _____ suggested by the local government, will be seriously considered here.
A) while B) since C) after D) as
17. When people become unemployed, it is _____ that is often worse than lack of wages.
A) laziness B) poverty C) idleness D) inability
18. I've never been to Beijing, but it's the place _____.
A) where I'd like to visit B) I most want to visit
C) in which I'd like to visit D) that I want to visit it most
19. After the Arab states won independence, great emphasis was laid on expanding education, with girls as well as boys _____ to go to school.
A) to be encouraged B) been encouraged
C) being encouraged D) be encouraged
20. The new appointment of our president _____ from the very beginning of next semester.
A) takes effect B) takes part
C) takes place D) takes turns
21. The president made a _____ speech at the opening ceremony of the sports meeting, which encouraged the sportsmen greatly.
A) vigorous B) tedious C) flat D) harsh
22. Wouldn't you rather your child _____ to bed early?
A) go B) went C) would go D) goes
23. Although Anne is happy with her success she wonders _____ will happen to her private life.
A) that B) what C) it D) this
24. When he arrived, he found _____ the aged and the sick at home.
A) none but B) none other than
C) nothing but D) no other than
25. The pressure _____ causes Americans to be energetic, but it also puts them under a constant emotional strain.
A) to compete B) competing
C) to be competed D) having competed
26. Your hair wants _____. You'd better have it done tomorrow.
A) cut B) to cut C) cutting D) being cut

27. _____ evidence that language-acquiring ability must be stimulated.
 A) It being B) It is C) There is D) There being
28. Those gifts of rare books that were given to us were deeply _____.
 A) appreciated B) approved C) appealed D) applied
29. The manager lost his _____ just because his secretary was ten minutes late.
 A) mood B) temper C) mind D) passion
30. Great as Newton was, many of his ideas _____ today and are being modified by the work of scientists of our time.
 A) are to challenge B) may be challenged
 C) have been challenged D) are challenging

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The rise of *multinational corporations* (跨国公司), global marketing, new communications technologies, and shrinking cultural differences have led to an unparalleled increase in global public relations or PR.

Surprisingly, since modern PR was largely an American invention, the U. S. leadership in public relations is being threatened by PR efforts in other countries. Ten years ago, for example, the world's top five public relations agencies were American-owned. In 1991, only one was. The British in particular are becoming more sophisticated and creative. A recent survey found that more than half of all British companies include PR as part of their *corporate* (公司的) planning activities, compared to about one-third of U. S. companies. It may not be long before London replaces New York as the capital of PR.

Why is America lagging behind in the global PR race? First, Americans as a whole tend to be fairly provincial and take more of an interest in local affairs. Knowledge of world geography, for example, has never been strong in this country. Secondly, Americans lag behind their European and Asian *counterparts* (相对应的人) in knowing a second language. Less than 5 percent of Burson-Marshall's U. S. employees know two languages. Ogilvy and Mather has about the same percentage. Conversely, some European firms have half or more of their employees fluent in a second language. Finally, people involved in PR abroad tend to keep a closer eye on international affairs. In the financial PR area, for instance, most Americans read the *Wall Street Journal*. Overseas, their counterparts read the Journal as well as the *Financial Times of London* and *The*

Economist, publications not often read in this country.

Perhaps the PR industry might take a lesson from Ted Turner of CNN (Cable News Network). Turner recently announced that the word “foreign” would no longer be used on CNN news broadcasts. According to Turner, global communications have made the nations of the world so interdependent that there is no longer any such thing as foreign.

31. According to the passage, U. S. leadership in public relations is being threatened because of _____.
A) an unparalleled increase in the number of public relations companies
B) shrinking cultural differences and new communications technologies
C) the decreasing number of multinational corporations in the U. S.
D) increased efforts of other countries in public relations
32. London could soon replace New York as the center of PR because _____.
A) British companies are more ambitious than U. S. companies
B) British companies place more importance on PR than U. S. companies
C) British companies are heavily involved in planning activities
D) four of the world's top public relations agencies are British-owned
33. The word “provincial” (Line 2, Para. 3) most probably means _____.
A) limited in outlook
B) like people from the provinces
C) rigid in thinking
D) interested in world financial affairs
34. We learn from the third paragraph that employees in the American PR industry _____.
A) speak at least one foreign language fluently
B) are ignorant about world geography
C) are not as sophisticated as their European counterparts
D) enjoy reading a great variety of English business publications
35. What lesson might the PR industry take from Ted Turner of CNN?
A) American PR companies should be more internationally-minded.
B) The American PR industry should develop global communications technologies.
C) People working in PR should be more fluent in foreign languages.
D) People involved in PR should avoid using the word “foreign”.

Passage 2

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

If you want to stay young, sit down and have a good think. This is the research finding of a team of Japanese doctors, who say that most of our brains are not getting enough exercise — and as a result, we are ageing unnecessarily soon.

Professor Taiju Matsuzawa wanted to find out why otherwise healthy farmers in northern Japan appeared to be losing their ability to think and reason at a relatively early age, and how the process of ageing could be slowed down.

With a team of colleagues at Tokyo National University, he set about measuring brain volumes of a thousand people of different ages and varying occupations.

Computer technology enabled the researchers to obtain precise measurements of the volume of the front and side sections of the brain, which relate to *intellect* (智能) and emotion, and determine the human character. (The rear section of the brain, which controls functions like eating and breathing, does not contract with age, and one can continue living without intellectual or emotional faculties.)

Contraction of front and side parts — as cells die off — was observed in some subjects in their thirties, but it was still not evident in some sixty- and seventy-year-olds.

Matsuzawa concluded from his tests that there is a simple remedy to the contraction normally associated with age — using the head

The findings show in general terms that contraction of the brain begins sooner in people in the country than in the towns. Those least at risk, says Matsuzawa, are lawyers, followed by university professors and doctors. White collar workers doing routine work in government offices are, however, as likely to have shrinking brains as the farm worker, bus driver and shop assistant.

Matsuzawa's findings show that thinking can prevent the brain from shrinking. Blood must circulate properly in the head to supply the fresh oxygen the brain cells need. "The best way to maintain good blood circulation is through using the brain," he says, "Think hard and engage in conversation. Don't rely on pocket calculators. "

36. The team of doctors wanted to find out _____.
 A) why certain people age sooner than others
 B) how to make people live longer
 C) the size of certain people's brains
 D) which people are most intelligent
37. On what are their research findings based?
 A) A survey of farmers in northern Japan.
 B) Tests performed on a thousand old people.
 C) The study of brain volumes of different people.
 D) The latest development of computer technology.
38. The doctor's tests show that _____.
 A) our brains shrink as we grow older
 B) the front section of the brain does not shrink
 C) sixty-year-olds have better brains than thirty-year-olds
 D) some people's brains have contracted more than other people's
39. The word "subjects" in Paragraph 5 means _____.
 A) something to be considered
 B) branches of knowledge studied
 C) persons chosen to be studied in an experiment
 D) any member of a state except the supreme ruler

40. According to the passage, which people seem to age slower than the others?

- A) Lawyers.
- B) Farmers.
- C) Clerks.
- D) Shop assistants.

Passage 3

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

Unless we spend money to spot and prevent *asteroids* (小行星) now, one might crash into Earth and destroy life as we know it, say some scientists.

Asteroids are bigger versions of the *meteoroids* (流星) that race across the night sky. Most orbit the sun far from Earth and don't threaten us. But there are also thousands of asteroids whose orbits put them on a collision course with Earth.

Buy \$50 million worth of new telescopes right now. Then spend \$10 million a year for the next 25 years to locate most of the space rocks. By the time we spot a fatal one, the scientists say, we'll have a way to change its course.

Some scientists favor pushing asteroids off course with nuclear weapons. But the cost wouldn't be cheap.

Is it worth it? Two things experts consider when judging any risk are: 1) How likely the event is; and 2) How bad the consequences if the event occurs. Experts think an asteroid big enough to destroy lots of life might strike Earth once every 500,000 years. Sounds pretty rare — but if one did fall, it would be the end of the world. "If we don't take care of these big asteroids, they'll take care of us," says one scientist. "It's that simple."

The cure, though, might be worse than the disease. Do we really want fleets of nuclear weapons sitting around on Earth? "The world has less to fear from *doomsday* (毁灭性的) rocks than from a great nuclear fleet set against them," said a *New York Times* article.

41. What does the passage say about asteroids and meteoroids?

- A) They are heavenly bodies different in composition.
- B) They are heavenly bodies similar in nature.
- C) There are more asteroids than meteoroids.
- D) Asteroids are more mysterious than meteoroids.

42. What do scientists say about the collision of an asteroid with Earth?

- A) It is very unlikely but the danger exists.
- B) Such a collision might occur once every 25 years.
- C) Collisions of smaller asteroids with Earth occur more often than expected.
- D) It's still too early to say whether such a collision might occur.

43. What do people think of the suggestion of using nuclear weapons to alter the course of asteroids?

- A) It sounds practical but it may not solve the problem.
- B) It may create more problems than it might solve.

- C) It is a waste of money because a collision of asteroids with Earth is very unlikely.
 D) Further research should be done before it is proved applicable.
44. We can conclude from the passage that _____.
 A) while pushing asteroids off course nuclear weapons would destroy the world
 B) asteroids racing across the night sky are likely to hit Earth in the near future
 C) the worry about asteroids can be left to future generations since it is unlikely to happen in our lifetime
 D) workable solutions still have to be found to prevent a collision of asteroids with Earth
45. Which of the following best describes the author's tone in this passage?
 A) Optimistic. B) Critical. C) Objective. D) Arbitrary.

Passage 4

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:

The speaker, a teacher from a community college, addressed a sympathetic audience. Heads nodded in agreement when he said, "High school English teachers are not doing their jobs." He described the inadequacies of his students, all high school graduates who can use language only at a grade 9 level. I was unable to determine from his answers to my questions how this grade 9 level had been established.

My topic is not standards nor its *decline* (降低). What the speaker was really saying is that he is no longer young; he has been teaching for sixteen years, and is able to think and speak like a mature adult.

My point is that the frequent complaint of one generation about the one immediately following it is inevitable. It is also human nature to look for the reasons for our dissatisfaction. Before English became a school subject in the late nineteenth century, it was difficult to find the target of the blame for language *deficiencies* (缺陷). But since then, English teachers have been under constant attack.

The complainers think they have hit upon an original idea. As their own command of the language improves, they notice that young people do not have this same ability. Unaware that their own ability has developed through the years, they assume the new generation of young people must be hopeless in this respect. To the eyes and ears of sensitive adults the language of the young always seems inadequate.

Since this concern about the decline and fall of the English language is not perceived as a generational phenomenon but rather as something new and peculiar to today's young people, it naturally follows that today's English teachers cannot be doing their jobs. Otherwise, young people would not commit offenses against the language.

46. The speaker the author mentioned in the passage believed that _____.
 A) the language of the younger generation is usually inferior to that of the older generation
 B) the students had a poor command of English because they didn't work hard enough

- C) he was an excellent language teacher because he had been teaching English for sixteen years
- D) English teachers should be held responsible for the students' poor command of English
47. In the author's opinion, the speaker _____.
- A) gave a correct judgment of the English level of the students
- B) had exaggerated the language problems of the students
- C) was right in saying that English teachers were not doing their jobs
- D) could think and speak intelligently
48. The author's attitude towards the speaker's remarks is _____.
- A) neutral B) positive
- C) critical D) compromising
49. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
- A) it is justifiable to include English as a school subject
- B) the author disagrees with the speaker over the standard of English at Grade 9 level
- C) English language teaching is by no means an easy job
- D) Language improvement needs time and effort
50. In the passage the author argues that _____.
- A) it is unfair to blame the English teachers for the language deficiencies of the students
- B) young people would not commit offences against the language if the teachers did their jobs properly
- C) to eliminate language deficiencies one must have sensitive eyes and ears
- D) to improve the standard of English requires the effort of several generations

Part III Translation (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, there are five items that you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. **These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in Part II.** You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You should refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

51. (Lines 1~3, Para. 1, Passage 1)

The rise of multinational corporations, global marketing, new communications technologies, and shrinking cultural differences have led to an unparalleled increase in global public relations or PR.

52. (Lines 5~7, Para. 2, Passage 1)

A recent survey found that more than half of all British companies include PR as part of their corporate planning activities, compared to about one-third of U. S. companies.

53. (Lines 1~3, Para. 4, Passage 2)

Computer technology enabled the researchers to obtain precise measurements of the volume of the front and side sections of the brain, which relate to intellect and emotion, and determine the human character.

54. (Lines 1~2, Para. 2, Passage 3)

Asteroids are bigger versions of the meteoroids that race across the night sky. Most orbit the sun far from Earth and don't threaten us.

55. (Lines 1~2, Para. 3, Passage 4)

My point is that the frequent complaint of one generation about the one immediately following it is inevitable.

Part IV Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

In Britain, the old Road Traffic Act restricted speeds to 2 m. p. h. (miles per hour) in towns and 4 m. p. h. in the country. Later Parliament increased the speed limit to 14 m. p. h. But by 1903 the development of the car industry had made it necessary to raise the limit to 20 m. p. h. By 1930, however, the law was so widely ignored that speeding restrictions were done away with altogether. For five years motorists were free to drive at whatever speeds they liked. Then in 1935 the Road Traffic Act imposed a 30 m. p. h. speed limit in built-up areas, along with the introduction of driving tests and pedestrian crossing.

Speeding is now the most common motoring offence in Britain. Offences for speeding fall into three classes: exceeding the limit on a restricted road, exceeding on any road the limit for the vehicle you are driving, and exceeding the 70 m. p. h. limit on any road. A restricted road is one where the street lamps are 200 yards apart, or more.

The main *controversy* (争论) surrounding speeding laws is the extent of their safety value. The Ministry of Transport maintains that speed limits reduce accidents. It claims that when the 30 m. p. h. limit was introduced in 1935 there was a fall of 15 percent in fatal accidents. Likewise, when the 40 m. p. h. speed limit was imposed on a number of roads in London in the late fifties, there was a 28 percent reduction in serious accidents. There were also fewer *casualties* (伤亡) in the year after the 70 m. p. h. motorway limit was imposed in 1966.

In America, however, it is thought that the reduced accident figures are due rather to the increase in traffic density. This is why it has even been suggested that the present speed limits should be done away with completely, or that a guide should be given to

inexperienced drivers and the speed limits made advisory, as is done in parts of the USA.

Questions: (注意:答题尽量简短,超过 10 个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词,标点符号不占格。)

S1. During which period could British motorists drive without speed limits?

S2. What measures were adopted in 1935 in addition to the speeding restrictions?

S3. Speeding is a motoring offence a driver commits when he _____.

S4. What is the opinion of British authorities concerning speeding laws?

S5. What reason do Americans give for the reduction in traffic accidents?

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Reading Selectively Or Extensively?** You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 有人认为读书要有选择
2. 有人认为应当博览群书
3. 我的看法

Reading Selectively Or Extensively?



Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. D) 直到天变黑了,她才意识到时间太晚,她回不了家了。

该句是 it is (was)... that 的强调句型,强调 until dark.

全句相当于: she did not realize that it was too late to go home until dark.

A. no sooner... than: “刚……就”,当 no sooner 出现在句首时,其后的主谓要倒装。

No sooner had he closed his eyes than he fell asleep.

B. hardly... when 与 C. scarcely... when 都表示“一……就”,都要用倒装。

1) Hardly had he arrived home when his mother started complaining.

2) Scarcely had the car drawn to a halt when armed police surrounded it.

* 注: 题目中 B、C 选项的搭配错误。

2. C) 在英国,人们每年要消耗(吃掉)4 百万吨土豆。

A. swallow: 吞,咽 Chew your food properly before swallowing it.

B. dispose (of): 去掉,处理 All the furniture has been disposed of.

C. consume: 消耗,吃,喝

She would consume nearly a pound of cheese per day.

D. exhaust: 用尽,耗尽

exhaust one's strength/patience: 用尽力气,失去耐心

exhaust a money supply: 把钱用光

当与食物搭配时,强调的是“消耗殆尽”。

They said that food supplies were almost exhausted.

他们说,食物储备所剩无几。

3. C) 这个士兵因在敌人进攻时逃跑而受到控告。

A. scold (for): 因……而责骂

She scolded her daughter for having left the door open.

B. charge (with): 因……而指控

Police have charged Mr. Bush with speeding.

C. accuse sb. of sth.: 指控某人(犯)某事

The manager accused Dick of neglecting his responsibilities.

D. punish (for): 因……而惩罚

She was punished for cheating on the examination.

4. B) 他当时学习努力点的话,这次考试就通过了。

本题考核虚拟语的倒装形式,从句中没有用连词 if,此句相当于:

If he had worked harder, he would have got through the exams.

A. must have got through (肯定通过)。must have done 表示对过去情况的主观推测,可能符合事实,也可能不符合事实,而不是表示与过去事实相反的情况。此外,must 也不能用于虚拟条件句。

I must have gone to sleep without setting the alarm clock.

C. would get through: 就会通过(对现在虚拟)

I would keep quiet if I were you.

D. could get through: 可能通过(表示与现在的事实或将来可能的事实相反)

If we had the tools, we could fix the machine now.

5. B) 在夏季,啤酒的价格每升在 0.5 美元到 4 美元之间变动。

A. alter: 改变,变更

Her face hadn't altered much over the years.

过了这么多年,她的容貌改变不大。

B. range (from... to 或 between): (变动的)幅度或范围

There are 100 students whose ages range between 17 and 21.

C. separate (from): 分离,分开

At that time the satellite separated from the rocket.

那个时间,卫星与火箭分离。

D. differ (from... in): 在某方面与……不同

In this respect, the Chinese differ from westerners.

6. D) 他的发言使我对他的真实目的感到怀疑。

本题考核 leave 作及物动词时在其宾语后接分词(使……处于某种状态)的用法。

1) leave sb. doing: 宾语和动词之间为主动关系

① Don't leave him waiting outside in the rain.

别让他在外面挨雨淋。

② Mary's narrow escape left her shaking with terror.

玛丽九死一生,吓得浑身发抖。

2) leave sth. done: 宾语和分词之间为被动关系

Did you leave the doors and windows firmly fastened?

你把所有的门窗都关紧了吗?

3) leave sb. to do sth. : let sb. decide or take responsibility

① I'll leave you to choose which film we see. 我让你来选择看哪场电影。

② They left their son to paint the gate. 他们让儿子油漆大门。

7. C) 有些年纪大的人因为不能忍受吵闹声而不喜欢通俗音乐。

A. resist: 抵抗,反抗,抵制

Students should resist the temptation to focus on exams alone.

学生应抵制应试教学。

B. sustain: 供养,维持,支持

Will this bookshelf sustain the weight of all these books?

这个书架能承受得住这么多书的重量吗?

C. tolerate: 容忍,忍受,容许

How can you tolerate such a heat? 天气这么热,你怎么能受得了?

D. undergo: 经历,遭受

The explorers had to undergo much suffering. 探险家不得不经历千辛万苦。

8. D) 要是委员会尽快批准这些规章制度并付之于实施就好了。

if only(但愿,要是……就好了)表示一种愿望,句中要用虚拟语气“would/could/might+do”或用动词过去式(动词be用were)。

1) If only it would stop raining. 2) If only he were here now.

9. C) 曼彻斯特过去一度是世界上生产能力最强的棉纺厂集中的地方。

at one time: 曾经,一度

At one time there were not so many cars on the streets.

以前街上没有这么多的汽车。

* 注:A,B,D都不能与one time构成短语。

10. A) 她应该停止工作,因为看书太久,头都痛了。

have been doing: 现在完成进行时,表示某动作一直在进行,而且可能仍然在进行。

I have been hoping I'd have a chance to see the film.

我一直盼望有机会看这部电影。

11. B) 尼亚加拉瀑布是一处令人向往的旅游胜地,每年都要吸引好几百万游客。

A. attention: 注意

The press has given the story a lot of attention. 新闻界对这篇报道极为关注。

B. attraction: 具有吸引力的人或物(注:该题中译为“胜地”)

The beautiful beaches are the island's main attraction.