

新编大学英语核心技能训练丛书

大学英语四级 基本技能训练

(上册)

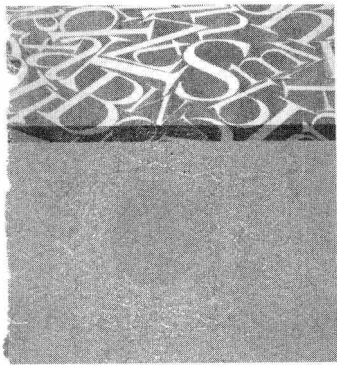
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大学英语四级 基本技能训练

上

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Preface

大学英语四级
基本技能训练(上)

基本功是 KO 英语学习中各种艰难险阻以及学习者心魔的降龙十八掌,也是托起你飞跃四级、六级、考研、托福和雅思的隐形的翅膀。

本书编者集二十余年大学英语课堂教学与学习效果研究之精华,汇集江苏省 2001 年至今专转本英语全真试卷以及 2006 年以前英语四级全真试卷中的经典基础知识与试题,以创新的编写形式和阶梯式的学习效果管理方法编成《大学英语四级基本技能训练》(上,下册),奉献给莘莘学子以及长期从事这方面研究的各位老师。

本书上、下册各 15 个单元,具有以下特色:

1. 词汇。所有词汇精选自全真试卷中的词汇试题,每个单元的词汇控制在 25—30 之间。编者摒弃传统的按字母顺序编排的老套路,将近义词、形近词编排在一起,进行讲解和辨析,辅以经典习题,使学习者对词汇的用法、词形变化以及用法差异一目了然。

2. 结构。编者将语法结构的经典试题分门别类安排在上册各单元。题量不多,却能以一当十,足可以帮助学习者解决阅读、解题中的常见语法项目。

3. 听力。编者将四级考试中的短对话改写成 spot dictation 题,安排在上册各单元,以训练学生“耳到,心到,手到”。下册主要进行 passage 听力的基础训练。编者对原题进行创造性修改,将原来的 4 选 1 改为 5 选 5, 7 选 5, 2 选 1, 3 选 1, 使听力考试中最难的 passage 部分变成得分保障。

4. 选词与完形填空。编者对历年完形填空试题进行大刀阔斧地改造,将原试题的4选1形式改为选词10选10,15选10,选项2选1,3选1形式,使学生看清这类题的真面目。

5. 仔细阅读。编者独具匠心,不厌其烦,在浩瀚的阅读试题中精选不为岁月所限、始终代表大学英语永恒话题的文章,对各题的选项精心比较,精挑细选,将试题形式改为5选5,7选5,2选1,3选1形式,逐步增加干扰项的难度,使学生真正读通、读懂。

学习者选用本书、善用本书,定会对语言基本功的提高有很大帮助,从而顺利通过考试;教学者使用本书,也可以举一反三,在帮助学习者寻找到提高语言基本能力的有效途径的同时,也会对如何搞好大学英语教学有一得体会。

参加本书部分编写的人员还有:薛棋文、赖敏、秦智娟、王涛涛、张云等。

感谢三江学院大学外语部的韩力江教授和东南大学出版社英美文学博士刘坚副编审的仔细审读和独到见解,他们的建议为本书增色不少。由于时间仓促,本书缺点在所难免,请各位同行专家不吝赐教。

林俊伟

2010年9月于

中国传媒大学南广学院广园



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基本技能训练(上)

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Unit 1

1. Words to learn

emotion *n.* 情感

emotional *a.* 感情的;有感染力的

emotionally *ad.* 情感上

mind *n.* 大脑,意向,心理

v. ①介意

mind doing 介意做某事(常用于疑问句、否定句或条件句)

I hope you don't mind my smoking in the room.

②专心于;注意

Mind out, there's a bus coming.

minded *a.* (常用以构成复合词)有……心的 absent-minded

mindful *a.* 留心的;记住的 be mindful of one's duty

mindless *a.* 没头脑的;愚笨的

maximum *n.* 最大值(反义词: minimum)

a. 最大的

practical *a.* 实用的,实践的;事实上的

College students should have considerable practical activities.

practically *ad.* 几乎;实事求是地

practice *n.* 实践;惯例

practicable *a.* 可行的

critical *a.* 关键的;批评的

Students should try to develop a more critical attitude in study.

critically *ad.* 挑剔地

criticize *v.* 批评

critics *n.* 评论家

urgent *a.* 急迫的,紧急的

These people are in urgent need of relief.

urge *v.* 催促, 敦促

urge sb. to do sth. 催促某人做某事

urgency *n.* 紧迫

separate *v.* 分隔, 断绝关系, 分别

separate ... from ... 将……与……隔离

The war separated many families.

a. 隔离的, 个别的; 不相关的

They live in separate rooms now because of the quarrel.

divide *v.* 划分, 分开, 产生分歧

Please don't let such a small matter divide us.

divide ... into ... 将……划分为……

n. 分水岭

division *n.* 分开, 分隔

hold *v.* 举行; 拿着; 掌握; 持有; 维持; 吸引

catch hold of 得到, 抓住

hold to 坚持

hold back 抑制; 踌躇

hold on 坚持住; 等一会

hold out 伸出; 维持

share *v.* 分享

share ... with ... 与……分享……

n. 股份; 份额

lion's share 最大的一份

clue *n.* 线索, 提示 (常与 *to* 搭配)

The police have no clue at all till now.

symbol *n.* 象征, 标志

The white bird is a symbol of freedom.

symbolic a. 作为象征的, 象征性的

sign *n.* 标记; 征兆; 手势; 招牌

She put her finger to her lips as a sign to be quiet.

v. 签名, 做手势

signature *n.* 签名; 签署

链接; *resign* 辞职 *design* 设计

necessarily *ad.* 必要地

necessary *a.* 必要的(同义词: indispensable, crucial, vital)

necessity *n.* 必然;必需品

especially *ad.* 尤其地

especial *a.* 格外的,特别的

essentially *ad.* 本质地,根本地

essential *a.* 本质的;必不可少的

essence *n.* 本质

in essence 本质上

of the essence 必不可少的

make for 前往;冲向;有利于

Keeping clean makes for good health.

make after 追逐

The dog made after the ball his master threw.

make out 填写;辨认出;理解

The poem is too complicated to make out its meaning.

make to 定制

keep away from 远离,不接近

He keeps away from liquor and tobacco.

keep up with 跟上

We have to work hard to keep up with those excellent classmates.

live with ①学会适应

Most of the students need to live with the rigid regulations.

②与……一起生活;保持自尊心

live on ①继续存在

These conventions will live on for centuries.

②以……为生;以……为食

The giant panda lives on bamboo.

impress *v.* ①使有印象

What impresses you most in your journey to America?

②压印;使意识到;使钦佩

impressive *a.* 令人赞叹的,令人钦佩的

impression *n.* 印象;效果

Exercises

For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

1. The sad news broke her _____ and she has been gloomy ever since.
A) feelings B) emotions C) mind D) heart
2. The next few days could be _____ for the peace negotiation.
A) maximum B) practical C) critical D) urgent
3. Mary used to _____ the room with Linda.
A) separate B) divide C) hold D) share
4. Not a _____ has been found so far that can help the police find the criminal.
A) fact B) clue C) symbol D) sign
5. She would make a teacher far superior _____ the average.
A) over B) than C) beyond D) to
6. The fact that something is cheap doesn't _____ mean it is of low quality.
A) necessarily B) especially C) essentially D) practically
7. They set off by car and _____ the nearest town.
A) made for B) made after C) made out D) made to
8. The noise around was terrible, but I had to _____ it.
A) keep away from B) keep up with
C) live with D) live on
9. He _____ that his guests were bored, although they were listening politely.
A) impressed B) sensed C) inferred D) identified
10. What he told us about the affair simply doesn't make any _____.
A) sense B) idea
C) meaning D) significance

2. Structure

For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

代词

1. His salary as a bus driver is much higher than _____.
A) that of a teacher B) those of a teacher
C) these of a teacher D) this of a teacher



2. Those of us who work in the coal mine should have _____ lungs checked regularly.
A) our B) their C) his D) my
3. _____ is not known what they discussed in the meeting.
A) That B) He C) This D) It
4. It's still early in the morning. There isn't _____ in the office.
A) anyone B) everyone C) nobody D) any people
5. Tom and Jack have returned but _____ students of the group haven't come back yet.
A) other B) the others C) others D) another
6. Like _____ other language skills, reading requires practice.
A) the most of B) much of the
C) most of the D) more of the
7. It seems that there is _____ that I can't do.
A) nothing B) anything C) everything D) none
8. Football players are _____ males, though there are some females.
A) most B) mostly C) much D) all
9. No agreement was reached in the discussion as neither side would give way to _____.
A) the other B) any other C) another D) other
10. I have two boys but _____ of them likes sweets.
A) both B) neither C) either D) none
11. She was glad that her success would _____ for the women who would follow.
A) make things easier B) make it easier
C) be easier D) be easier to make
12. _____ student with a little common sense should be able to answer the question.
A) Each B) Any C) Either D) One
13. The situation today is obviously quite different from _____ it was only 50 years ago.
A) what B) which C) when D) such
14. We had a party last month, and it was a lot of fun, so let's have _____ one this month.
A) another B) more C) the other D) other

15. Evidence came up _____ specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as 6 months old.
A) what B) which C) that D) whose
16. _____ you decide to take up, you should try to make it a success.
A) Whatever B) Unless C) Whenever D) If only
17. I have not found my book yet; in fact, I am not sure _____ I could have done with it.
A) whether B) why C) what D) when
18. _____ is known to the world, Mark Twain is a great American writer.
A) That B) Which C) As D) It
19. As I was just getting familiar with this job, I had _____ to ask my boss.
A) many B) most C) more D) much
20. _____ might be expected, the response to the question was very mixed.
A) As B) That C) It D) What

3. Spot dictation

Listen carefully. Fill in the blanks with exactly what you have heard.

1. W: Could you lend me a pen? Mine has just _____.
M: I'm afraid I don't have an _____. _____?
2. M: The Golden Lion sounds like a nice place to eat at.
W: OK, let's go there. I hear that they have a _____ and a _____.
3. M: Why didn't you stop when we first _____?
W: I'm sorry. Will I have to _____?
4. M: I haven't _____ my family since last month.
W: Don't worry, Bill. _____ is often slow.
5. W: Excuse me. Do you know when the train will arrive?
M: I'm sorry. The train is _____. You have to wait _____ twenty minutes.
6. M: Excuse me, would you please tell me when the _____ to Los Angeles is?
W: Sure, the next _____ to Los Angeles is 2 hours from now, but if you do not mind _____ at San Francisco,

you can board now.

7. M: Did you like the film?

W: _____. I was rather disappointed. I'd _____ it to be much more exciting.

8. W: Bob, are you going _____ this afternoon?

M: No, I have a class until one o'clock, and after that I'm going to spend _____ at the library before going home.

9. M: If the traffic wasn't so bad, I _____ home by 6:00.

W: What a pity! John was _____ you.

10. M: Hello, may I _____ John Smith, please?

W: I am sorry, nobody _____ works here.

11. W: You're back late. I was worried. How's the car? What did you _____ about it?

M: The mechanic said that the best thing would be to sell it and get a new car. This car is _____.

12. M: You didn't _____ last night either, did you?

W: No, I had _____.

13. M: How do you _____ work and to go to school _____?

W: My class is at night and I work _____.

14. W: It's surprising that Tom came out of the _____.

M: That's true. The car crashed into the wall and was _____.

15. W: I'm sorry, sir. The train is somewhat _____.

Take a seat, and I'll tell you as soon as we know something definite.

M: Thank you. I'll just sit here and read a magazine _____.

4. Close reading

Section A

Fill in the blanks by selecting suitable words from the Word Bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

Passage 1

1—10 for because absorbed that the other looking what it listening
to therefore

Other experiments have shown 1. _____ the brain needs time to “digest”
2. _____ has been earned. The time necessary 3. _____ this is 5 to 10
minutes. After a break of this time the memory will have 4. _____ what has just
been learnt, and more will be remembered. During this break, 5. _____ is
important to exercise the right side of the brain, 6. _____ the left side is used
during a learning period. 7. _____ you should relax in some way. 8. _____
music, breathing in fresh air, and 9. _____ at a picture, are all ways of using
10. _____ side of the brain.

Passage 2

1—10 have been written uncooked their times that how probably or
but since

Historians can't tell us when or where or 1. _____ the first food was cooked.
In earliest 2. _____, people had eaten their food 3. _____, an fire was used
only to provide heat and light.

The first primitive cooks were 4. _____ women, 5. _____ preparing food
and making clothing were considered women's work. 6. _____ most of the great
chefs in history have been men. This might have been because chefs learned
7. _____ work in the kitchens of rich families 8. _____ in restaurants and
women didn't often take jobs outside their homes, or it might have been because
kitchen equipment was so heavy and difficult to work with 9. _____ only strong
men could do it. In modern times, great female chefs have become known, and some
of the best cook books 10. _____ by women.

Section B

There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by five unfinished statements. For each of them there is a choice marked A, B, C, D and E. You should decide on the best choice to finish the statement and mark the corresponding letter.

Passage 1

Vegetable gardening is the relaxing art and science of turning a love for growing plants into a meaningful activity. Having vegetables in the backyard makes home gardening appealing for many people. In addition, vegetable gardening provides exercise and fun for both urban and suburban families.

Vegetable gardeners agree that many home-grown vegetables are superior to those purchased from markets. From spring through late fall, a well-planned and well-kept garden can provide a supply of fresh vegetables, thus increasing the nutrition of the family diet.

Freezers make it possible to keep some of the vegetables to be enjoyed at a later date. Other vegetables can be stored for a few months in a cool area.

Although the money spent for a garden may be little may not be large, one cannot escape the fact that gardening requires hard work and time. Many of the gardening tasks must be performed at times that are most inconvenient. Not doing jobs that should be done on a regular basis may result in failure and a negative feeling toward gardening.

One should not plant a garden that is too large for him to care for. A small, well-kept garden is more enjoyable and profitable than a large but neglected one. Vegetables do well in full sunlight and need at least five or six hours of sun during the middle of the day. Too much shading results in poor plants and few vegetables. If possible, the garden should be near the house, so the gardener can work in it whenever they are free.

Soils for vegetables should be easily broken up and porous for quick water drainage and good aeration (透气). Usually the home owner has little choice in the soil type he can choose. Fortunately, many vegetables can be grown on poor soils if the soils are properly prepared.

1. Many people find home gardening _____.
2. A well-planned and well-kept garden can provide a supply of fresh vegetables _____.
3. The amount of money you spend on your garden _____.
4. Whenever possible, the vegetable garden _____.
5. From the passage we can conclude that _____.

A) may not be large

B) vegetables can be grown on almost any kind of soil

- C) for a greater part of the year
- D) should be close to your home
- E) interesting and enjoyable

Passage 2

In old days, when a glimpse of stocking was looked upon as something so shocking as to distract the serious work of an office, secretaries were men.

Then came the First World War and the male secretaries were replaced by women. A man's secretary became his personal servant, in charge of remembering his wife's birthday and buying her presents; taking his suits to the dry-cleaners; telling lies on the telephone to keep away people he did not wish to speak to; and, of course, typing and filing and taking shorthand.

Now all this may be changing again. The microchip (芯片) and high technology is sweeping the British office, taking with it much of the routine clerical (文书的) work that secretaries did. "Once office technology takes over generally, the status of the job will rise again because it will involve the high-tech work and then men will want to do it again."

That was said by one of the executives (male) of one of the biggest secretarial agencies in this country. What he has predicted is already under way in the U. S.

Once high technology has made the job of secretary less routine (乏味的), will there be a male takeover? Men should be careful of thinking that they can walk right into the better jobs. There are a lot of women secretaries who will do the job as well as they—not just because they can buy negligees (妇女长睡衣) for the boss's wife, but because they are as efficient and well-trained to cope with word processors and computers as men.

6. Before 1914 female secretaries were rare because they _____.
7. A female secretary has been expected, besides other duties, to _____.
8. Secretaries, until recently, had to do a lot of work now done by _____.
9. A secretary in the future will _____.
10. The writer believes that before long _____.

- A) machines
- B) do everything her boss asks her to do
- C) have higher status
- D) would have disturbed the other office workers
- E) both men and women can act as secretaries