新要求·大学英语学习辅导系列丛书

# 大学英语知识运用技巧

Use-of-English Skills

重点要点精析

举一反三练习

主编/王忠樑

**ADVANCED** 

USE-OF-ENGLISH

**SKILLS** 

**FOR** 

UNIVERSITY

STUDENTS

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# 前 言

教育部新近颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求》,更加强调了对读、写、译以及 英语知识运用能力的灵活掌握,为此,我们编写了这套"新要求·大学英语学习 与辅导系列丛书"。

本系列丛书严格按照此要求及相关考试大纲精心编写,内容安排由浅入深、循序渐进,既非纯试题的汇编,又非试题精解,和一般的应试类书籍也有很大差异。本系列丛书在系统分析各类试题的基础上,分门别类、系统地阐述其特点及隐含的真谛,相对简单的题目要求"快",相对复杂的题目要求"稳",最终达到"稳中求快"的目的。通过归纳一定的应试技巧,使学生掌握考试的重点和特点,在实践中掌握应试的高分攻略,从而驾轻就熟地迎接各类考试。丛书主要供大学一、二年级学生以及准备报考硕士研究生的学生复习备考之用,也可供参加大学英语专业四级考试的学生使用。

《大学英语阅读技巧》从阅读方法、文章剖析、考点分析、应试技巧、实战演练、模拟强化等角度测试学生对文章的理解程度、获取信息的手段、把握文章中心思想的能力,从而使学生在"阅读理解"这一英语考试极其重要的环节中夺得高分。

《大学英语写作技巧》从文章的载体、框架结构、段落分析、遣词造句等方面向读者展示了写作精要、写作技巧,具有很强的实用性和针对性。

《大学英语翻译技巧》从常用的翻译技巧、常用的翻译手法及翻译的注意事项等方面提高学生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力,从不同侧面简时扼要地论述了翻译过程中常用的一些基本概念,书中的每一大类均分成若干细类,力求从感性着手,向理性过渡,并配有适量练习以求巩固,为学好考好大学英语打下扎实的基础。

《大学英语知识运用技巧》则从考试精要、应试技巧、实战分析、单项演练、综合强化、精析巩固等方面融词汇运用、语法知识运用、篇章分析于一体,培养综合运用语言的能力。

本系列丛书由上海交通大学王忠樑主编,高致远、Lotus 副主编,参加编写的还有易富姹、王冰以及李雷等。对于许多同仁的帮助,在此谨表示衷心的感谢。

## 大学英语知识适用技巧 —

15

\$47.t

由于编者水平有限,书中恐有疏忽或不当之处,恳请广大读者批评指正,以便再版时修改。

编 者 2005.8

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英语知识应用(Use of English),俗称完型填空(Cloze),是一种多方位测试考生实际运用语言的能力。它不同于词汇、语法等单项考试,缺乏特定的语境,因此,颇受学者的青睐。英语知识应用从完型填空发展而来,正反映了现代英语教学的发展趋势。它们彼此有以下一些区别。

#### 一、重点上的区别

完型填空重点较多地放在认知上;而英语知识应用则放在实际应用上。如: a military adviser to the President"总统的军事顾问",从前考试主要放在 adviser 和 consultant 的区别上,其实是没有意义的。它浪费了学生许许多多宝贵的时间,误导学生把时间放在辨义上。更有甚者,有些考题把 advisor 与 adviser; consultent 与 consultant 放在一起,就误导学生把时间放在单词拼写上,必然导致语言运用能力的低下。而现在的重点,放在 to 上,因为前面的东西并不影响交际;而介词用错,则意义相差甚远。学生也掌握了由此派生的 a consultant on labor affairs to the mayer"市长的劳工问题顾问"。

#### 二、群体词汇

完型填空重点较多地放在只字片语单个词汇上,而英语知识应用则放在群体词汇上。所谓群体词汇是指 apply, applied, application, applicant, applicable, reapply 等视为一个词汇群。

它注重的不是单词拼写,而是词汇的派生、繁衍,为语言应用打好基础,创造条件。它的积极意义必将有目共睹,心领神会。

#### 三、崇尚应用

完型填空的重点放在大纲词汇里。只要背出这区区 4300 个词汇足以应付考试了。谁不知,要想学好英语、用好英语,岂能受缚于大纲词汇,它不仅深度有限;宽度严重欠缺,如 take 这一词汇共有 96 种用法,而常用的有 32 个。大纲词汇是不可能涵盖的,必然导致能力低下;而英语知识应用则在选材时,在注意与

考纲相关的同时,注意语言运用能力的培养,考试具有很强的指导作用。可以这 么说,什么样的试卷决定了什么样的教法和学法,尤其是现在正处于急功近利、 讲究实惠的时期,什么样的考试塑造了什么样的考生。英语知识应用能比较正 确地引导学生,它至少不会犯以前大学英语四级考试(1999年6月)第67题:A lorry ran over Jane's cat and sped away. "一辆运货卡车把简家的猫撞倒并辗过 后,开走了。"一看就知道是东拼西凑的,既没有教育意义,又充满血腥,更可怕 的是看到这类句子没有心灵的震撼——谁那么缺德。这类句子仅仅是为了测试 考生是否知道 run over 有"辗过"的意思。现在,重点转移到以下这类句子中去 了: A little more effort, and you are believed to succeed. "你只要再加把劲,肯定能 成功",它考学生是否掌握了 and 的用法,不仅具有教育意义、背诵价值,更重要 的是使用价值,生活气息浓了,选材开始贴近生活,而不像以前那么遥远。又如: Act according to what the law prescribes and you'll have no trouble. "只要你遵纪守 法,就没有麻烦。"即使选项中的 or 也提醒学生注意其用法。如: Do what you are told or (else)you'll be sorry. "照我们的话去做,要不然你会后悔的。"考试是正 确引导学生的手段,为学生正确运用语言创造条件。我认为,学习的价值往往体 现在触类旁通,举一反三之中。

#### 四、语言切换

以前的考试过多地注意表层意思,而忘却了引申意思。如大纲词汇中把 lose sight of 的译义定为两条: "忘记;忽略",考试中这样体现的如: At no time must teachers lose sight of their professional morality and think too much of its financial rewards. "老师无论何时都不能忘记自己的职业道德,过多地考虑经济报酬。"然而,在现实生活中,不是出现"忘记"才想到 lose sight of,而是只要与此有关就能想到使用 lose sight of。如:Their journeys were arduous, and they died by thousands, but the Crusadors lose no sight of their mission. "十字军历经千辛万苦,付出了惨重代价,但他们始终牢记自己的使命。"前者就事论事,后者则注重语言的运用。再如:The muse of paiting came to his rescue. "是画神救了他。"如果不再就事论事,就能注意语言的切换,生成出大量的新的语句。如:When we are about to close down our business, the bank came to our rescue. "当我们快要停业时,银行伸出了援手。"

#### 五、不要钻牛角尖

无论是完型填空还是英语知识应用依然保留着一些似是而非,很难说好或不

好的题目。(我认为不好)。——辨义题。如:\_\_\_\_ the advent of Spring, trees began to put out new leaves. 春天到了,树开始长出了新芽。是填 with,还是 at 呢? 颇费思忖,不是英语专业的学生,我认为均可,何必引导学生去注意细节。with 表示"过程",而 at 表示"时间"。因此,填 with。在下面的句子里则选 at;At the advent of the rain season, plants grow fast. 又如:He looks so sad because his mother is \_\_\_\_ ill. 选项:A. dangerously B. seriously C. terribly D. bitterly 当然,这里选 A 项最好,表示"病危"。难道选 B,表示"病重"就错了吗?没错。在口语中,说不定 C 才是最好的。处在相对弱势的考生,无处审辩;因此,没必要"斤斤计较"。我有时想,出题的人也未必搞得清楚。考生在做题时,要善于比较哪个更好一点,这才是考试的精要。

#### 六、构造分析

以前的完型填空是在一篇约 200 个词的短文内删去 20 个词语。现在的长度一般在 240~280 个词。其内容的涉及面也日益广泛,不胜列举。但是,相对来说,都是通俗易懂的文章。20 个词语不等于 20 个词汇,它包含了单词、词组和词语。在这 20 个空里实词(semantic words)约占 75%;虚词(functional words)约占 25%。从 2004 年考研试卷分析,实词的比例再多一点。实词包括名词、动词、形容词、副词和数词;而虚词则包括代词、介词、连词和限定词(冠词)。

| 1. | <b>名</b> 四                            |   |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1) | The manager gave her his assurance to | hat her would be investigated.              |
|    | A. project                            | B. condemnation                             |
|    | C. complaint                          | D. pretext                                  |
|    | 选 C。complaint 这里不表示"抱怨"               | ,而是"投诉"。project 则表示"计划;投                    |
|    | 射",来干扰选项。pretext 表示"托話                |   |
| 2) | During a civil defence in a           | small town, the inhabitants were bustled to |
|    | go into special air - raid shelters.  |   |
|    | A. tactics                            | B. campaign                                 |
|    | C. rehearsal                          | D. exercise                                 |
|    | 选 D。 句中 a civil defence exercise      | 是固定搭配,表示"民防演习"。而 re-                        |
|    | hearsal 则表示"排练,排演,演习",但               | 旦不能与 a civil defence 连用。                    |
| 3) | You should be ashamed of your bad _   | you have made towards your moth-            |
|    | er                                    | ·   |

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|    | A. conduct                                | В.        | behaviour                                |
|----|---|-----------|--|
|    | C. activities                             | D.        | attitudes                                |
|    | 选▲。这是一道颇具难度的题目。                           | 首         | 先,A和B均表示"行为,举止",前面                       |
|    | 加 bad 表示"恶劣行为"。从局部看                       | <b>手很</b> | 好; B和D都可表示"态度",前面加                       |
|    | bad 表示"恶劣态度",又可与 toward                   | ds 🗷      | 连用,从局部看更好。但是,恰恰忘了                        |
|    | 所选的词还必须与 make 连用。                         |           |  |
| 4) | The government has done very little       | to e      | xecute the program on the of             |
|    | which it won the election.                |           |  |
|    | A. base                                   | В.        | foundation                               |
|    | C. basis                                  | D.        | essence                                  |
|    | 选 $C$ 。on the basis of 是固定搭配,             | 表力        | 示"在基础上"。正如 lay a solid                   |
|    | foundation of 是固定搭配一样,表示                  | "为        | 打下扎实的基础"。                                |
| 5) | What's more inspiring is the              | 0         | f those everchanging and prosperous in-  |
|    | dustrial areas such as Zhangjiang Hi      | – Te      | ch Park.                                 |
|    | A. emergence                              | В.        | appearance                               |
|    | C. occurance                              | D.        | elevation                                |
|    | 选 A 。emergence 表示一种层进式的                   | 内出        | 现,不断地涌现,全句的意思是:更令                        |
|    | 人振奋的是日新月异、欣欣向家                            | 荣的        | 的工业园区,如张江高科技园区。                          |
|    | appearance 表示一种(终将消失的)                    | 出现        | 见,或隐或现;如敌人的突然出现,the                      |
|    | sudden appearance of the enemy $_{\circ}$ |           |  |
| 2. | 动词  |           |  |
| 1) | It's quite natural to proble              | ms o      | of various kinds when you started out on |
|    | a new career.                             |           |  |
|    | A. stumble                                | В.        | encounter                                |
|    | C. embark                                 | D.        | tackle                                   |
|    | 选 B。A 和 B 均表示"遇到"; A 是                    | 不及        | 物动词,需加 across 或 upon,才能加                 |
|    | 名词;C和D均表示"着手(解决)问                         | ]题'       | ';C 是不及物动词,需加(up)on,才能                   |
|    | 加宾语。                                      |           |  |
| 2) | The authority concerned will              | a         | fine on any store selling fake or shoddy |
|    | commodities.                              |           |  |
|    | A. reckon                                 | B.        | dwell                                    |
|    | C. impose                                 | D.        | exert                                    |
|    |   |           |  |

选 C。A 和 B 都表示"想要,想着";后者是不及物动词,需加(up)on;前者是 及物动词,如果作不及物动词用加 on 表示"依靠,指望";加 with 表示"估计 到,处理"。impose a fine on 表示"(对销售伪劣商品的商家将)处以罚款"。 而 D 则表示"施加,应用"。 3) Yesterday, the company decided to \_\_\_\_\_ a sales campaign for their new product. B. cast A. manoeuvre D. launch C. project 选 D。launch a campaign 表示"发动一场战役;搞一次促销活动"。A. 表示 "操纵,控制"。 4) Economic cooperation of mutual benefit \_\_\_\_\_\_ each other's deficiencies and helped supply each other's needs. A. snapped up B. set up C. made up D. took up 选 C。动词包括动词短语。make up each other's deficiency 表示"彼此取长 补短,(互通有无)"。A表示"抢购,迅速抓住"。 5) She was \_\_\_\_\_ with the success of ice skating, and she prepared herself for the challenges in the real world. A. tangled B. possessed C. obsessed D. endowed 选 C。be obsessed with 表示"一心追求,梦想获得";而 be endowed with 则表 示"给予,赋予,认为……具有某种特质";tangle with 表示"争吵,发生争论"。 3. 形容词 1) It's nothing but \_\_\_\_\_ to the children's development to shield them from the experience of failure. A. beneficial B. harmful C. significant D. toxic 选 B。harmful 与 toxic 均表示"有害的";但 harmful 侧重于"有害无益的", 如我们可以说 harmful habit 不良习惯;因为有些习惯是有益的,良好的习惯, toxic 侧重于"有害的,有毒的,致命的"。句中,nothing 改成 something,则应 选A。 2) For a(n) business such as Motorola, it is just not enough to become a

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|    | household name.                         |       |                                     |
|----|---|-------|-------------------------------------|
|    | A. ambitious                            | В.    | prestigious                         |
|    | C. reputed                              | D.    | outstanding                         |
|    | 选 4。全句意为"对一家像摩托罗                        | 拉那    | 样雄心勃勃的公司来说,仅仅成为一                    |
|    | 个家喻户晓的品牌是不够的。B 表                        | 示"    | 享有盛名的",如 a prestigious univer-      |
|    | sity 一所名校; C表示"素负盛誉的"                   | ',如   | a reputed mark 驰名商标;D表示"著           |
|    | 名的,突出的",如 an outstanding sci            | enti  | st 一位著名的科学家。                        |
| 3) | Jack was in plain clothes, watching f   | or a  | character at London Airport         |
|    | all night.                              |       |                                     |
|    | A. reckless                             | B.    | pathetic                            |
|    | C. suspicious                           | D.    | sceptical                           |
|    | 选 C。 a suspicious character 表示"如        | 兼疑    | 犯"。D 意为"表示怀疑的"。                     |
| 4) | A highly organized system of irrigation | n is  | of Chinese agriculture.             |
|    | A. typical                              | В.    | composed                            |
|    | C. characteristic                       | D.    | tolerant                            |
|    | 选 A。全句意为"精心组织的灌溉                        | 系纺    | 还是中国农业的一大特色"。be com-                |
|    | posed of 表示"由构成", be cha                | ıract | eristic of 表示"具有的特点";be             |
|    | tolerant of 表示"容忍的,耐的"                  | 0     |                                     |
| 5) | After several rounds of negotiation, h  | is p  | roposal is considered to most       |
|    | of the representatives.                 |       |                                     |
|    | A. remarkable                           | В.    | formidable                          |
|    | C. eligible                             | D.    | acceptable                          |
|    |   |       | 多数代表团认为他的提案是可以接受                    |
|    |   | 又的    | ";而 C 则表示"合适的。合格的(法                 |
|    | 律概念)。"                                  |       |                                     |
| 4. | 副词                                      |       |                                     |
| 1) | The populated area was a l              |       |                                     |
|    | A. densely                              |       | •                                   |
|    | C. presumably                           |       | terribly                            |
|    |   | '人」   | 口密度很高的地区"。B 表示"严密                   |
| ۵. | 地,严格地";C表示"大概,可能"。                      | _     |                                     |
| 2) | dolphins need rising to the             | surf  | ace of the water to take in oxygen. |
|    |   |       |                                     |
|    |   |       | <u> </u>                            |

# — 第一章 考试精要 —

|    | A. Invaribly                            | B.     | Scarcely                                |
|----|---|--------|---|
|    | C. Frequently                           | D.     | Occasionally                            |
|    | 选 ▶。全句意为"有时候海豚需要浴                       | 孚出ス    | 水面来呼吸氧气"。A表示"总是,始                       |
|    | 终如一地"。                                  |        |   |
| 3) | No matter how Ellen did in              | the    | art competition, she was far from dis-  |
|    | couraged.                               |        |   |
|    | A. incredibly                           | B.     | poorly                                  |
|    | C. seemingly                            | D.     | lamely                                  |
|    | 选 B。B和 D 均表示"差劲地,蹩脚                     | ₹地"    | ;但 poorly 还可表示"拙劣地"。句                   |
|    | 中,与 do 连用,表示"表现得多么拙                     | 劣"。    |   |
| 4) | You may find what you are               | look   | ting for in a matter of minutes, or you |
|    | may find nothing of value.              |        |   |
|    | A. conscientiously                      | В.     | erroneously                             |
|    | C. exactly                              | D.     | genuinely                               |
|    | 选 $C$ 。表示"找到你真要找的东西"                    | 。 ge   | nuinely 也表示"真的",但是,是相对                  |
|    | "假的"而言。                                 |        |   |
| 5) | , we reached a consensus the            | at the | e price rises is inevitable.            |
|    | A. Consequently                         | В.     | Presumably                              |
|    | C. Eventually                           | D.     | Steadily                                |
|    | 选 ℃。全句意为"我们最终达成了共                       | 失识,    | 物价上涨不可避免"。选 A,则表示                       |
|    | "我们随之达成了共识"。选 D,表示                      | ₹"我    | 们慢慢地达成了共识"。注意:"C"                       |
|    | is the best choice.                     |        |   |
| 5. | 数词                                      |        |   |
|    |   |        | 更为妥帖,正如"12 个"是数词一样,                     |
|    | dozen of"也应作数词来理解。再比如                   |        |   |
| 也互 | 立作一个单词来看。这一概念在 200                      | 4年     | 的考研试卷第31题得到体现,我们                        |
| 不应 | 並把 in general 看成两个词,它相当于                | gen    | erally c                                |
| 1) | Theatre analysts say the influx of Holl | ywoo   | d Stars has helped to reverse a slump   |
|    | in ticket sales after September         |        |   |
|    |   | B. 1   | the eleventh                            |
|    |   |        | eleventh                                |
|    | 选 B。September the eleventh 表示"          | 9 • 1  | 1"。                                     |
|    |   |        |   |

| 大 | 骨 | 英 | 语 | 和 | 识 | 遙 | 用 | 核 | 巧 |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|

| 2) | As I know the Pearl River's flow in     | nto 1 | the sea is only to that of the            |
|----|---|-------|---|
|    | Yangtze.                                |       |   |
|    | A. second                               | В.    | the second                                |
|    | C. number two                           | D.    | second number                             |
|    | 选 A。表示"珠江人海流量仅次于                        | 长汩    | - <del>11</del><br>0                      |
| 3) | Emerson didn't think that there is _    |       | difference between success and fail-      |
|    | ure.                                    |       |   |
|    | A. an array of                          | В.    | a world of                                |
|    | C. an amount of                         | D.    | a lot of                                  |
|    | 选 B。a world of difference 表示"天          | [壤]   | 之别"。an array of facts 表示"大量的              |
|    | 事实"。                                    |       |   |
| 4) | After this, there was report            | rts a | bout flying saucers here and there.       |
|    | A. a mountain of                        | В.    | a series of                               |
|    | C. a number of                          | D.    | a flood of                                |
|    | 选 D。a flood of reports 表示"许许            | 多     | 多的报道",多得有点"滥"的感觉,a                        |
|    | mountain of papers 表示"一大堆文件             | 牛"。   |   |
| 5) | It's impossible for you to find exactly | y wh  | at you are looking for in mi-             |
|    | nutes.                                  |       |   |
|    | A. a battery of                         | В.    | a deal of                                 |
|    | C. a matter of                          |       | a portion of                              |
|    | 选 $C_o$ in a matter of minutes 表示"      | 在娄    | 女分钟里"。a battery of advisers 表示            |
|    | "一批顾问",a single portion of food         | 表表    | 示"一客饭菜"。                                  |
|    | 代词                                      |       |   |
| 1) | They considered practical               | to re | main where they were rather than push     |
|    | on across the river.                    |       |   |
|    | A. this                                 | В.    | it  |
|    | C. them                                 |       | these                                     |
|    | 选B。it 是先行代词,代替不定式短                      | 语。    |   |
| 2) | A sensitive people is who i             | s ea  | sily hurt or offended by things that peo- |
|    | ple do or say.                          |       |   |
|    | A. he                                   | B.    | she                                       |
|    | C. one                                  | D.    | they                                      |
|    |   |       |   |

选  $\mathbb{C}$ 。先行代词指人的用 one:指物的用 it。 3) What he likes is to talk vainly of his learning and it shows that he is very proud of and always ignorant of others. A. it him C. itself D. himself 选 D。全句意为"他最喜欢的就是对自己的学识自吹自擂,这恰好表明他的 自负和目空一切"。 4) The enterprise may have got into financial difficulties, but none of them care about . A. it B. them C. this D. these 选A。这里 it 指代"陷入财政困境"这件事,而不是指 difficulties。 5) The problem of unemployment is the most serious of \_\_\_\_\_ which the government has to deal with. A. one B. them C. those D. it 选  $\mathbb{C}$ 。这里的 of 表示"当中",即"失业问题是政府必须解决的许多问题当中 最棘手的。" 7. 介词 1) He smiled (at him), \_\_\_\_\_ the implication that he didn't believe me. A. in B. with C. for D. above 选 **點**。with 表示一种伴随情况(状语)。 2) \_\_\_\_\_ hearing the news that his company had gone bankrupt, he suffered a nervous breakdown. A. With B. At C. On D. In 选 C。表示"一听到他的公司已经破产"。in + doing 则相当于 when。 3) \_\_\_\_\_ learning to divide tasks among many CPUs, we can build fast computers for applicants that are hopelessly slow today. A. By B. In C. For D. As to

# 大学英语知识适用技巧 -

|    | 选用。by doing sth we can do sth 为<br>做某事的目的"。          | <b>台</b> 何型,表示"我们可以通过做呆事米达到              |
|----|--|--|
| 4) |  | the diversity, dynamism, and progress of |
|    | China the policies of reform                         |  |
|    | A. in  | B. with                                  |
|    | C. for   | D. under                                 |
|    | 选 D。全句意为"中国在改革开放                                     | 政策的引导下,气象万千,生气勃勃,百尺                      |
|    | 竿头,这些给我们留下了深刻印象'                                     |  |
| 5) | According to Nobel's will, the interest              | est his funds will be distributed to     |
|    | those who have made great contributi                 | on to mankind during the previous year.  |
|    | A. of  | B. from                                  |
|    | C. on  | D. in                                    |
|    | 选 C。on 这里表示"靠他的基金获                                   | 取的利息"。如再加上 from the bank 也可              |
|    | 以。基金是没有利息的,基金一般让                                     | 通过分红获益,所以,A 是错的。                         |
| 8. | 连词   |  |
| 1) | He spoke clearly and distinctly,                     | we could understand every word he        |
|    | said.  |  |
|    | A. but   | B. and                                   |
|    | C. for   | D. so                                    |
|    | 选 B。and 在这里表示"只要                                     | 就",即"只要说得简明扼要,我们就                        |
|    | 能理解他的话"。   |  |
| 2) | The installment of electric light in                 | these houses is not a problem of skills  |
|    | a matter of time.                                    |  |
|    | A. and   | B. so                                    |
|    | C. but   | D. thus                                  |
|    | 选 <b>C</b> 。这里 not but 是连词,表                         | 示"不是而是"。                                 |
| 3) | I was caught in the rain on my way ho                | ome yesterday, I had a bad cold.         |
|    | A. as a result                                       | B. accordingly                           |
|    | C. and as a result                                   | D. and accordingly                       |
|    | 选 C。相当于"As a result of being of                      | eaught in the rain, I had a bad cold."   |
| 4) | It is said that mathematics is the ball of           | of all other scientists, arithmetic,     |
|    | the science of numbers, is the base $\boldsymbol{o}$ | f mathematics.                           |
|    |  |  |

# -----第一章 考试精要 -----

|    | A. therefore                             | В.          | but                                    |
|----|--|-------------|--|
|    | C. nevertheless                          | D.          | and                                    |
|    | 选D。and表示一种对比关系,全句                        | ]意          | 为"数学据说是所有其他科学的核心;                      |
|    | 而算术,数字的科学,是数学的基础                         | d"。         | 又如:Robert is secretive and David is    |
|    | candid. 全句译成:"罗伯特深藏不露                    | <b>詳</b> ;而 | 戴维则有啥说啥。"                              |
| 5) | "Wealth" in a sense is not money,        |             | we don't live on money but on          |
|    | things that money can buy.               |             |  |
|    | A. though                                | В.          | since                                  |
|    | C. for                                   | D.          | hence                                  |
|    | 选 ℃。表示"因为我们不是靠钱生活                        | 舌的          | ,而是靠钱买来东西"。                            |
| 9. | 限定词(冠词)                                  |             |  |
| 1) | You should see doctor in a               | no ti       | me, otherwise, the illness will weaken |
|    | your heart.                              |             |  |
|    | A. a                                     | В.          | the                                    |
|    | C. your                                  |             |  |
|    |  | a jo        | ke 分别表示"看电影,看医生,听笑                     |
|    | 话"。                                      |             |  |
| 2) |  |             | _ of October because on that day in    |
|    | 1492, Christopher Columbus first land    | ded         | in America.                            |
|    | A. twelfth                               | В.          | the twelfth                            |
|    | C. a twelfth                             |             | twelve                                 |
|    |  |             | October 或者 October twelfth 来表达。        |
| 3) | _  |             | meet the needs of customers, the two   |
|    | basic ones are classification and filtra |             |  |
|    | A. half – dozen                          |             | the half – dozen                       |
|    | C. six                                   |             | sixth                                  |
|    |  | 5中          | 有两种基本方法是分解和过滤"。也                       |
|    | 可以用 of these six processes。              |             |  |
| 4) |  | the         | missing aircraft and it, too, vanished |
|    | that day without trace.                  | -           |  |
|    | A. the                                   | В.          | some                                   |
|    | С. а                                     | D.          | any                                    |
|    |  |             |  |

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选 C。C表示"没有一丝痕迹";D表示"没有任何痕迹"。C相对好一点。

- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ successful writing depends on the ability to organize important ideas in clear and simple terms.
  - A. Any

B. A

C. —

D. The

选 C。这里不表示"一部或任何一部好的作品",而是泛指"好的作品取决于 用简明扼要的措词来组织重要理念的能力"。