

最新大学英语四级过关丛书

COLLEGE ENGLISH  
BAND FOUR

4级

# 词汇与语法

张艳敏 编著



大连理工大学出版社

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大连理工大学出版社出版发行

(大连市凌水河 邮政编码 116024)

大连业发印刷厂印刷

\* \* \*

开本:850×1168 1/32 印张:7.25 字数:182千字

1997年3月第1版 1998年3月第4次印刷

印数:30001—40000册

\* \* \*

责任编辑:琴 声

责任校对:王 伟

封面设计:孙宝福

\* \* \*

ISBN 7-5611-1235-1

H·158

定价:9.00元

# 前 言

根据多年教学实践,编者深深体会到,词汇与语法是学好英语的基础。目前,在大学英语四级考试中,词汇与语法结构却是考生容易失分的一个部分,为此我们编写了《词汇与语法》一书。本书是严格按照《大学英语教学大纲》对词汇与语法的要求而编写的。主要适用对象为准备参加大学英语四级考试的考生,同时,对准备参加WSK和硕士研究生入学考试的考生也有一定参考价值。

本书共有25套词汇与语法结构模拟练习题。其目的是通过大量的训练,帮助考生熟练掌握语法知识,扩大词汇量,加深对语法、词汇的理解,增强词汇、语法的运用能力,从而促进听、说、读、写、译各项能力的提高,并顺利通过大学英语四级考试。

本书的主要特点:

1. 以大学英语四级考试最新试题为例,分析了词汇与语法结构的命题特点,总结了解题技巧,使考生在准备考试时做到有的放矢。

2. 本书中的练习题是根据多年辅导四级考试的经验而收集编写的。每套练习题后配有答案和详细的注释,使考生既知其然,又知其所以然。

3. 词组和介词搭配为考试的一个重点,也是考生的一个难点。为此,本书后附有四级词组表和常用介词搭配,帮助考生提高此部分的应试能力。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有不当之处,敬请各位读者指正。

编 者

1997. 3

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## 一、命题特点与解题思路

词汇与语法结构共 30 小题,每小题 0.5 分,共 15 分,答题时间为 20 分钟。

此部分以前是考生的得分强项,但纵观近几年的 CET-4 考试,考生在这部分的得分呈下降趋势。一是因为考生的英语基础不够扎实,二是因为此部分题分值小而不受重视。但是,如果考生掌握此部分的命题特点,在平时学习和考前复习时有的放矢,便可以收到事半功倍的效果。

纵观最新 CET-4 试卷中词汇与语法结构试题,此部分的题目可分为固定型和比较型两大类。

### I. 固定型题目

此类题目在 30 个题目中占 70%。其特点为固定不变,主要有固定词组、固定搭配和惯用法。

1. I would appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ it a secret.

A) your keeping

C) that you keep

B) you to keep

D) that you will keep

应选 A)。appreciate 作“感谢,感激”解时,其后通常接名词或动名词,也可以接 it if... 句型。译:要是你能保守秘密,我将十分感谢。

2. Mark often attempts to escape \_\_\_\_\_ whenever he breaks traffic regulations.

A) having been fined

C) to be fined

B) to have been fined

D) being fined



应选 D)。escape 作“逃避,避免”解时,其后通常接名词或动名词。选择项 A)不正确是因为动名词的完成时表示过去情况,不合题意。译:马克每次违反交通规则总是试图逃避罚款。

3. No matter how frequently \_\_\_\_\_, the works of Beethoven always attract large audiences.

A)performing

C)to be performed

B)performed

D)being performed

应选 B)。no matter how 引导让步状语从句,其主语及助动词省略。译:贝多芬的作品无论如何反复演奏总能吸引大批听众。

4. It is recommended that the project \_\_\_\_\_ until all the preparations have been made.

A)is not started

C)not be started

B)will not be started

D)is not to be started

应选 C)。recommend 等动词之后的 that-从句中谓语动词常用(should+ )动词原形。译:有人建议等一切准备就绪再开工。

5. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ longer this morning, but I had to get up and come to class.

A)could have slept

C)might have slept

B)slept

D)have slept

应选 A)。wish 之后的 that-从句中应为虚拟语气。此处与过去事实相反,故用 could+完成时。译:我今早真想多睡一会儿,可我不得不起床来上课。

6. We didn't know his telephone number; otherwise, we \_\_\_\_\_ him.

A)would have telephoned

C)would telephone

B)must have telephoned

D)had telephoned

应选 A)。该句为与过去事实相反的虚拟语气。译:我们不知道他的电话号码,要不然我们就给他打电话了。

7. Turn on the television or open a magazine and you \_\_\_\_\_ advertisements showing happy, balanced families.

- A) are often seeing                      C) will often see  
B) often see                                D) have often seen

应选 C)。祈使句后用 and 或 or 连接的并列句中,谓语动词常用一般将来时。祈使句相当于条件状语从句。译:只要打开电视或翻开杂志,你就总会看到一些广告表现幸福和谐的家庭。

8. While people may prefer television for up-to-the-minute news, it is unlikely that television \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper completely.

- A) replaced                                C) replace  
B) have replaced                        D) will replace

应选 D)。该句是对未来情况的预测,故用一般将来时。译:虽然人们可能喜欢靠电视获得最新消息,但电视完全取代报纸是极不可能的。

9. An Olympic Marathon is 26 miles and 385 yards, approximately \_\_\_\_\_ from Marathon to Athens.

- A) distance                                C) the distance  
B) is the distance                        D) the distance is

应选 C)。句中 26 miles and 385 yards 和 the distance... 是同位语关系,即用名词或名词性短语来说明另一名词或名词性短语。译:奥林匹克马拉松赛为 26 英里 385 码,大约是从马拉松到雅典的距离。

10. You will want two trees about ten feet apart, from \_\_\_\_\_ to suspend your tent.

- A) there                                    C) which  
B) them                                     D) where

应选 C)。介词 + which + 动词不定式短语做先行词 two trees 的定语。译:你需要的是两棵相距约 10 英尺的树,用来挂帐篷。

11. As I was just getting familiar with this job, I had \_\_\_\_\_ to ask my boss.

A) many

C) more

B) most

D) much

应选D)。much 为不定代词,在句中做宾语。译:我在着手熟悉这项工作,所以有许多东西要请教老板。

12. \_\_\_\_\_ quite recently, most mothers in Britain did not take paid work outside the home.

A) Before

C) From

B) Until

D) Since

应选B)。此句为 not...until 的固定句型。译:直到最近,英国多数母亲才走出家门,工作赚钱。

13. The survival of civilization as we know it is \_\_\_\_\_ threat.

A) within

C) towards

B) under

D) upon

应选B)。under 表示“在……情况之下”。译:我们所认识的文明能否延续尚有一定威胁。

14. Scientists say it may be five or ten years \_\_\_\_\_ it is possible to test this medicine on human patients.

A) since

C) after

B) before

D) when

应选B)。此句为 it is + some time + before ... 的固定句型,意为“要……之后才……”。译:科学家们说也许要经过五到十年才有可能给病人试用这种药。

15. In some countries, \_\_\_\_\_ is called “equality” does not really mean equal rights for all people.

A) which

C) that

B) what

D) one

应选 B)。what 在句中引导主语从句并在从句中充当主语。  
译：在某些国家，所谓“平等”并不真正意味着人人享有平等的权利。

16. I walked too much yesterday and \_\_\_\_\_ are still aching now.

A) my leg's muscles

C) my leg muscles

B) my muscles of leg

D) my muscles of the leg

应选 C)。此处为名词做定语。译：我昨天走路走太多了，现在腿部肌肉还在疼。

17. Radio, television and press \_\_\_\_\_ of conveying news and information.

A) are the most three common means

B) are the most common three means

C) are the three most common means

D) are three the most common means

应选 C)。the 为中位限定词，three 为后位限定词，与形容词共同做定语时，应位于形容词之前。译：广播、电视和报刊是传播新闻和信息的三种最普遍的形式。

18. Liquids are like solids \_\_\_\_\_ they have a definite volume.

A) in that

C) with that

B) for that

D) at that

应选 A)。in that 为复合连词，表示原因。译：液体和固体相似是因为它们都有一定的体积。

19. When there are small children around, it is necessary to put bottles of pills out of \_\_\_\_\_.

A) reach

C) hold

B) hand

D) place

应选 A)。out of reach 指伸手不可及，为固定搭配。译：小孩在

的时候,必须尽量将药瓶放到他们够不到的地方。

20. In Britain, the best season of the year is probably \_\_\_\_\_ spring.

A) later

C) latter

B) last

D) late

应选 D)。季节的早晚通常用 early 和 late 来表示。译:英国一年中最好的季节也许是晚春。

21. This hotel \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 60 for a single room with bath.

A) claims

C) prices

B) demands

D) charges

应选 D)。charge 意为“(因服务而)索取费用,要价”。译:这家旅馆带浴室的单间客房要价 60 美元。

## II. 比较型题目

此类题目在 30 个题目中占 30%,其特点为要经过比较才能确定正确答案。

1. When a fire \_\_\_\_\_ at the National Exhibition in London, at least ten priceless paintings were completely destroyed.

A) broke off

C) broke down

B) broke out

D) broke up

应选 B)。break out(火灾、疾病、战争等)突然发生。break off 暂时停止。break down 将……捣毁。break up 破碎,瓦解。译:伦敦的英国国家展览馆发生火灾时,至少有 10 幅价值连城的绘画作品被烧毁。

2. The destruction of these treasures was a loss for mankind that no amount of money could \_\_\_\_\_.

A) stand up to

C) come up with

B) make up for

D) put up with

应选 B)。make up for 弥补。stand up to 耐用,经得住。come up with 发现(解决办法)。put up with 容忍,忍耐。译:这些珍宝遭破坏是人类的一大损失,金钱是弥补不了的。

3. Then the speaker \_\_\_\_\_ the various factors leading to the present economic crisis.

A) went after

C) went into

B) went for

D) went on

应选 C)。go into 探究,详细论述。go after 追求。go for 去取来。go on 发生,进行。译:然后这位演讲者详述了导致当前经济危机的种种因素。

4. The student was just about to \_\_\_\_\_ the question, when suddenly he found the answer.

A) arrive at

C) work out

B) submit to

D) give up

应选 D)。give up 放弃。arrive at 到达。submit to 顺从,屈服。work out 解决,算出。译:这位学生刚要放弃这个问题,突然想出了答案。

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of blood always makes him feel sick.

A) sight

C) look

B) view

D) form

应选 A)。sight 见到,看见。view 观点,视域。look 看,一瞥,与 at 连用。form 形式。译:他见到血总是感到恶心。

6. Free medical treatment in this country covers sickness of mind as well as \_\_\_\_\_ sicknesses.

A) normal

C) average

B) regular

D) ordinary

应选 D)。ordinary 普通的。normal 正常的。regular 有规律的。average 平均的。译:该国免费医疗包括心理疾病和常见疾病。

7. Although he had looked through all the reference material on the subject, he still found it hard to understand this point and her explanation only \_\_\_\_\_ to his confusion.

A) extended

C) added

B) amounted

D) turned

应选 C)。add to 增加。extend to 伸展。amount to 总计, 等于。turn to 指望, 依靠。译: 虽然他浏览了有关这个科目的所有参考资料, 但还是觉得很难理解这个问题, 而她的解释使他更加迷惑不解。

8. A completely new situation will \_\_\_\_\_ when the examination system comes into existence.

A) arise

C) raise

B) rise

D) arouse

应选 A)。arise *vi.* 产生, 出现。rise *vi.* 上升。raise *vt.* 提高。arouse *vt.* 激发, 引起。译: 这种考试制度一旦产生将会出现一个崭新的局面。

9. It took him several months to \_\_\_\_\_ the wild horse.

A) tend

C) breed

B) cultivate

D) tame

应选 D)。tame 驯服。tend 照料。cultivate 培养, 耕种。breed 饲养。译: 他花了几个月的时间才驯服了那匹野马。

综上所述, 在解答词汇和语法结构题时, 可采用这样几种方法:

1. 根据固定搭配选择答案。英语中有许多固定搭配或固定用法, 当其中一项未给出时, 可根据已知部分选出未给出部分。

2. 通过区别同义词、近义词选择答案。问题后面的四个选择项经常是同义词、近义词或短语, 可以通过区别它们之间的不同而

选择出正确答案。

3. 根据上下文的逻辑关系以及主从句之间的关系选择答案。有些逻辑关系比较明显的句子,选择答案时,可以根据所给部分的提示,选出合乎逻辑的答案。有时,可根据主句与从句之间或句子其他部分之间的关系选出可以表明这种关系的词或短语。

4. 采用排除法选择答案。有时虽然不知道哪个选择项为正确答案,但却知道哪些选择项不正确,这时只需将不正确的选择项排除掉,便可找出正确答案。

## 二、模拟训练

### Practice Test 1

**Directions:** *There are 30 incomplete sentences in this test. 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 centre.*

1. The animal with the biggest head \_\_\_\_\_ its body is the ant.  
A) in relation to                      C) in terms of  
B) in connection to                      D) in the course of
2. From these comments I \_\_\_\_\_ that income tax will be increased.  
A) infer                                      C) suggest



B)imply

D)hint

3. It is required that all the staff should be able to \_\_\_\_\_ any emergency that might arise.

A)cope with

C)see through

B)make up

D)take up

4. One of the water \_\_\_\_\_ has burst and the kitchen is full of water.

A)channels

C)pipes

B)conductors

D)tubes

5. Mary is sick, but she will be able to go to the Christmas party next week because her illness is \_\_\_\_\_.

A)excessive

C)temporary

B)successive

D)contemporary

6. \_\_\_\_\_ his house, we at once perceived him to be a man of taste.

A)As entering

C)On entering

B)While entering

D)After entering

7. Kate is \_\_\_\_\_ bad terms with her uncle.

A)to

C)with

B)on

D)in

8. They wore their best clothes and \_\_\_\_\_ the table with their best silver and china.

A)put

C)get

B)set

D)let

9. \_\_\_\_\_ what has been said, it is unlikely that population growth will be halted, either in the developed or in the underdeveloped world.

A)In view of

C)For the sake of

B)On behalf of

D)With the exception of