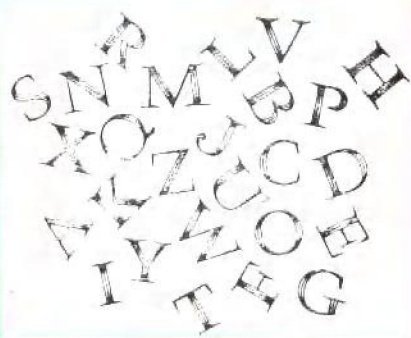


洪 阳 主编

大学英语 四级考试精题选析



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主 编：洪 阳

编写人员：卢 山 甘戈飞 庄 茅
朱晓青 庞秋果 陆 纲

前 言

大学英语四级考试,是每个在校的非英语专业大学生所必须通过的一项水平测试。作为国家教委所举行的权威性测试,它存在着一定的难度,许多考生面对茫茫题海,不知从何下手。有鉴于此,我们编写了这本《大学英语四级考试精题选析》,旨在让考生们摆脱诸多形式不一、内容各异的习题的困扰,从中摸索出适合自己的解题方法,以达到通过测试的目的。

本书针对大多数考生所遇到的难点,重点安排以下几个方面的内容:在语法与词汇部分,给予详尽的注解,以便考生能在解题的同时做到自查与模仿,从而达到不盲目做题而能举一反三的目的。在阅读理解部分中,我们重点突出了大量、快速、准确的要求。在六个单元中,每个单元均有 15 篇文章,部分文章示范性地点出了关键词汇的注解,以便学生对每篇文章中应着重注意哪些词汇有初步的感性认识。通过大量地练习、阅读,使考生的语感及语言能力有所提高,也有利于以后英语学习成绩的提高。在完形填空部分中,第一单元的每个答案后面都带有详细的解析,使读者知道选项的来龙去脉,以培养考生的分析能力。作文部分不仅详尽介绍了四种文体的写作文法,并附有大量精美的英文原文作为参考,而且介绍了四级考试作文的应试方法和技巧。

总之,我们在编写本书时,力求做到内容翔实,难易结合,以适合不同程度的考生作为准备四级考试的练习用书。

在本书的编写过程中,得到了许多专家学者的帮助和指导。崔长青先生和张碧竹女士共同审定了本书的书稿。李漫坡先生和苗立刚先生为本书的资料收集做了大量的工作。在

本书即将付梓之际,我们向所有曾为本书提供过帮助,被本书引用过材料的老师们、朋友们,致以衷心谢忱!

由于我们的水平所限及时间仓促,书中难免有不妥及疏漏之处,敬请读者批评指正!

编著者

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第一章 语法与词汇

Unit One

1. She knew that prices always _____.
A. raise B. rose C. raised D. risen
2. He was _____ on the bed reading a book.
A. lay B. laid C. lying D. laying
3. All I know _____ that Tom was ill.
A. are B. is C. were D. was
4. It's natural that she _____ do so.
A. should B. will C. could D. must
5. When their mother died, the children were _____ by their Aunt Rose.
A. brought in B. brought round
C. brought to D. brought up
6. Jane has three brothers, all _____ than she. _____, Tom, is an officer.
A. elder... The eldest B. older... The oldest
C. elder... The old one D. older... The eldest
7. I _____ like to play football.
A. am B. be C. have D. do
8. What a lovely day, _____.
A. doesn't it? B. isn't it?
C. hasn't it? D. won't it?
9. Children usually _____ after an illness much more quickly than adults.

- A. pick up B. pick over
C. pick on D. pick out
10. He took the old woman by _____.
A. his hand B. her hand
C. the hand D. a hand
11. My sister lives _____ 84 Stone Street.
A. on B. at C. to D. of
12. The film was worth seeing. I regretted _____ it.
A. to be missing B. having missed
C. to miss D. to have missed.
13. 'Where is Bob?'
He has gone _____.
A. to upstairs B. in the upstairs
C. upstairs D. for the upstairs
14. It was _____ that we felt tired when we arrived.
A. such a long journey B. a so long travel
C. a so long journey D. such a long travel
15. " _____ like a cup of tea?"
A. Do you B. Shall you
C. Can you D. Would you
16. He refused. _____. his answer was "no".
A. otherwise B. words for words
C. and D. in other words.
17. The audience stood up and _____ at the end of the play.
A. clapped B. clasped C. clubbed D. clamor
18. I told them not everybody could do it. _____.
A. could they? B. hadn't I?

- C. didn' t I? D. couldn' t they?
19. If it wasn' t an accident, he must have done it on _____.
- A. mistake B. purpose
C. himself D. fault
20. "Hello! Is that 72064? Please put me _____ to the manager."
- A. across B. up
C. over D. through
21. The subject of these lectures _____ by the lecture committee.
- A. announces B. announced
C. has been announced D. have been announced
22. They stand _____.
- A. under the sun B. in the sun
C. over the sun D. against the sun
23. I, who _____ your friend, will try my best to help you.
- A. am B. is
C. are D. be
24. If we _____ sooner, we might have got there.
- A. started B. ^{have} started
C. would have started D. start
25. He talks as if he _____ everything.
- A. knows B. was known
C. will know D. knew
26. The pen is worth _____.
- A. to buy B. bought
C. buying D. to be bought

27. Tropical disease are comparatively _____ in Britain.
A. scarce B. rare C. less D. slight
28. He asked up if we would _____ to share a room.
A. accept B. admit C. approve D. agree.
29. Planes usually arrive _____ schedule.
A. on B. of C. with D. to
30. I wish to go with you, _____
A. don't I ? B. can I ?
C. may I ? D. wish I ?
31. "I'd met her many times before yesterday."
"So _____."
A. did I B. had I C. I did D. I had
32. Beijing is renowned both as the political center of the nation and _____.
A. the cultural center also
B. as a center of cultural activity
C. as being a cultural center
D. as to be a center of cultural activity
33. Unless the workers' demands are _____ soon, there will be a strike .
A. given B. met C. paid D. permitted
34. Please sign your name here on _____ the line.
A. spaced B. pointed C. dotted D. stopped
35. She hardly ever eats _____ potatoes.
A. or bread or B. neither bread or
C. neither bread nor D. bread or
36. If we can _____ our present difficulties, then everything should be all right.

- A. get over B. get off C. get away D. get out
37. When he was a student, his mother gave him a monthly _____ towards his expenses.
A. salary B. allowance
C. wage D. money
38. Do you remember _____
A. seeing the man before?
B. to see the man before?
C. saw the man before?
D. to have seen the man before?
39. I'll have to buy _____ trousers.
A. a B. two C. a pair of D. a couple of
40. We get up at six in the morning and _____ at ten in the evening.
A. go to sleep B. go to bed
C. went to sleep D. went to bed
41. Mr Walker's new _____ fitted so badly across the shoulders that he took it back to the shop to complain.
A. skirt B. sheet
C. shirt D. strap
42. All work and no play _____ Jack a dull boy.
A. make B. made C. will make D. makes
43. This blue door was _____ painted green.
A. originally B. lastly
C. firstly D. before
44. He tries to make friends with me but I often keep him at _____ length.
A. leg's B. foot's

C. finger' s D. arm' s.

45. Had Tom been more hardworking. he _____

- A. had not failed B. did not fail
C. would not fail D. would not have failed.

46. 'I' m very beautiful. _____?"

- A. am I B. isn' t I
C. don' t I D. aren' t I

47. Her grandfather is a _____ old man.

- A. respective B. respectful
C. respectable D. respecting

48. She does not agree _____ his proposal.

- A. to B. with C. on D. for

49. The bread and butter _____ served for breakfast.

- A. are B. is C. have D. had been

50. What date is it ? _____.

- A. The third of march B. The third march
C. Of march the third D. March the third

51. _____ are very clever.

- A. Both them B. Both of them
C. The both boys D. Both of boys

52. Don't make him _____ it if he doesn't want to.

- A. do B. to do
C. doing D. that he do

53. "I' m going to see the film."

"I' d rather you _____."

- A. do not B. are not
C. didn' t D. will not

54. She chosed cushions of a colour which would _____ her

carpet.

- A. equal B. agree
C. help D. match

55. To get my travellers' cheques I had to _____ a special cheque to the bank for the total amount.

- A. make up B. make out
C. make off D. make for

56. When she heard from the hospital that her father had died, she _____ into tears.

- A. burst B. went C. fell D. exploded.

57. I washed this dress and the colour _____.

- A. escaped B. removed C. flowed D. ran

58. The man approached the house _____ because of the vicious dog.

- A. nervously B. bravely
C. carefully D. deliberately

59. The boy had a _____ escape when he ran across the road in front of the bus.

- A. good B. fine C. narrow D. short

60. The _____ of the bank where he worked was not in the centre of the city.

- A. branch B. seat C. house D. quater

答案及解析

1. B rise 是不及物动词, 表示“起立、升起”, 它的不规则变化是 rise, rose, risen. raise 是及物动词, 表示“举起、饲养”, 它是规则动词.

2. C lie 意思是“躺”，是不规则动词，lie, lay, lain, lying; lay 表示“放，铺设”，也是不规则动词，lay, laid, laid, laying. 要特别注意 lie 的过去式与 lay 的现在式词形一样.
3. B all 作主语表示“整个事物”时，后面的动词用单数；表示“所有的人或物”时，后面的动词用复数，这里 All I know 表示整个事物.
4. A 这是一个使用虚拟语气的主语从句. 这类虚拟语气通常用来表示要求、建议、命令、请求、提议等，其结构常为：It is + 要引起虚拟的形容词或过去分词 + 主语从句（谓语用虚拟语气）. 从句中的谓语形式常用动词原形（美国通用）或“should + 动词原形”（英国通用）. 要求引起虚拟的形容词或过去分词常有：necessary, important, possible, natural, desired, requested, ordered, suggested 等等.
5. D bring in 表示“生产、收（庄稼）、引来、挣”；bring round 表示“使思想改变”；bring to 表示“使恢复知觉、使停下”；bring up 表示“教育、抚养、使长成”.
6. D older, oldest 表示年龄的大小，elder, eldest 表示排行.
7. D 这是强调句，即在谓语动词前加上 do (does, did) 表示“真的、实在、确实”等强调含义. 因为 like 是实义动词，因此不能用 am，而且其它各项均不能用.
8. B 感叹句的反意问句要用“be”的一般现在时形式，若是对人的感叹，则主语用人称代词；若是对事物的感叹，主语用 it. 疑问部分一律用否定式.
9. A pick up 除了“拾起”的意思外，还有“恢复健康”的含义，pick over 表示“仔细检查、分档挑选”，pick on “

挑剔、批评": pick out "挑出".

10. C 表示身体的某部位时要用定冠词"the".
11. B 在某条街只用介词 on, 若有门牌号则要用介词 at.
12. B "regret+动名词", 表示"对过去做过的一件事的后悔"; "regret+不定式"表示"对尚未做, 或正在做的事情的后悔".
13. C upstairs 是副词, 前面不用加介词. 类似的易引起误解的副词还有: sharp (正)、live (实况鲜活地)、home (家)、abroad (在国外)、weekends (每周末)等.
14. A journey 表示长距离的旅行; travel 泛指旅行; 另外表示旅行的词, 还有 tour (有一定路线, 事先订好逗留点, 再回到原处) 和 voyage (表示"航行", 尤指水上旅行, 也可表示空中旅行).
15. D would you like 表示"你是否愿意" "邀请" do you like 表示"你是否喜欢".
16. D otherwise "另外, 要不然"; words for words "逐字地, 一字不变地"; in other words "换句话说".
17. A clap "拍手"; clasp "紧抱"; club "棍打"; clamor "吵闹、呼喊".
18. C 在反意问句中, 若陈述句部分是一个主从复合句, 那么疑问部分的谓语应跟主句的谓语所用形式一致. 这里主句谓语是 told, 因此用 didn't I.
19. B on purpose "故意地". "must+完成时"常表示推测过去必定发生的事.
20. D put across "做成, 使被理解, 表达"; put up "举起, 进行, 建造, 推举, 提高"; put over "把....放在....上, 推迟, 使转向", put through "把....接通 (电话用

语)”。

21. C 此句的主语为 subject 而不是 lectures, 因此谓语要用单数.
22. B under the sun “天下, 究竟”, in the sun “在阳光下”; against the sun “朝着反时针方向”.
23. A 这是一个定语从句. 在定语从句中, 如果作主语的关系代词所修饰的是主句中的代词, 那么从句中的谓语的数, 性要与此代词一致. 这里定语从句修饰的是 I, 因此要用 am.
24. B 这是一个表示与过去事实相反的假设, 这种虚拟形式一般是: 从句谓语是过去完成时 (had + 过去分词), 主句谓语是 would (or should, could, might) + 现在完成时 (have + 过去分词).
25. D 此句是由 as if (as though) 引起的方式状语从句. 这种从句要求用虚拟语气, 它与以 if 引起的非真实条件句一样有三种形式: ①与现在的事实相反的假设, 谓语用过去式 (be 用 were); ②与过去事实相反的假设, 谓语用 had + 过去分词, 表示从句谓语发生在主句谓语之前; ③对未来的事实的一种假设, 谓语用 would + 动词原形, 表示从句谓语动作可能发生在将来. 本句是与现在事实相反的假设, 因此用 knew.
26. C worth 可以跟名词, 代词或动名词作它的宾语. 英语中象这样的形容词还有 like, unlike, hear.
27. C scarce “缺乏”, rare “罕见”, less “少、不够” slight “轻微、少量”.
28. D accept “接受”, admit “接纳” approve “赞成”, 但它要求跟介词 of, agree “同意、赞同”.