

TEM级不可失

英语专业四、八级考试丛书

英语专业四级考试

完形填空、语法与词汇解析

主 编：曾德波



重庆大学出版社

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主 编：曾德波
编 者：张小平

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内 容 简 介

本书内容是根据最新《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》和《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》编写的英语专业四级考试词汇、语法和完形填空部分的辅导用书。第一部分为词汇、语法部分,第二部分为完形填空部分,第三部分为冲刺练习部分。该书用于进行考前强化训练,迅速强化实战能力,提高四级考试中语法、词汇和完形填空部分的得分。

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前 言

高校英语专业四级考试(TEM 4)是全面考查已完成英语专业基础阶段课程的学生是否达到了大纲所规定的听、说、读、写各项专业技能的要求,考核学生综合运用各项基本技能的能力以及对语法结构和词汇意义及用法的掌握程度。《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》(2004 年新版)规定:高校英语专业四级考试(TEM 4)中,完形填空部分测试目的为考查学生的综合语言知识和技能;测试形式为:多项选择题。在一篇约 250 个单词、题材熟悉、难度中等的短文中留出 20 个空白。每个空白一题,每题四个选项,主要涉及语法和词汇;测试要求:学生须在规定的 15 分钟时间内,在全面理解所给短文的基础上,选择一个最佳答案使短文意思和结构完整。语法与词汇部分测试目的为测试学生对基本语法概念的熟练程度,考查学生是否掌握 5 500~6 000 的基础词汇,是否能熟练、正确地运用其中 3 000~4 000 个单词及其基本搭配;测试形式为:多项选择题,共 30 题,每题四个选择项;50% 为词汇、词组和短语用法题,其余为语法结构题;测试要求:学生须在 15 分钟内完成选择,使每道题中的句子合乎语法,结构正确,意思得当并完整。

本书内容是根据最新《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》和《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》(2004 年新版)编写的英语专业四级考试词汇、语法和完形填空部分的辅导用书。试题形式和真题完全相同,难度基本上与真题考试相当。本书第一部分为词汇、语法部分,共 15 个练习,每个练习 50 题;第二部分为完形填空部分,10 个练习构成,每个练习 20 题;第三部分为冲刺练习部分。编者对第一和第二部分练习中的每道题都进行了详尽、权威、精当的点评和解析并配以适当的例句,帮助考生加深理解练习题所涉及的语法点,增强考生对练习题所涉及的词汇的用法和词意的整体把握;并在第三部分为考生精选了 200 道语法、词汇题,10 篇完形填空共 200 题,主要希望考生能在第一和第二部分精练的基础上,进行考前强化训练,迅速强化实战能力,提高四级考试中语法、词汇和完形填空部分的得分,并在考试中取得优异的成绩。

本书内容虽经反复审读,仍不免有疏漏乃至谬误之处,在此衷心希望各位老师、同学、广大读者及同行来电来函批评指正,以便进一步修订和完善。

编 者

2008 年 12 月

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语法与词汇

根据《高校英语专业教学大纲》和《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》的规定,“语法与词汇”部分测试的目的是考核学生掌握词汇、短语及基本语法概念的熟练程度。

语法部分要求学生能灵活正确地运用教学大纲语法结构表一至四级的全部内容;能识别词类;区分可数和不可数名词,可数名词的单、复数形式;基本掌握各种代词的形式与用法,基数词和序数词,常用介词和连词、形容词和副词的句法功能,比较级和最高级的构成基本句型,冠词的一般用法;了解动词的主要种类、时态、语态及不定式和分词的基本用法,句子种类、基本句型和基本构词法。掌握主谓一致关系,表语从句、宾语从句、定语从句和状语从句等句型,直接引语和间接引语的用法,动词不定式和分词的用法,各种时态,主动语态,被动语态和构词法。熟练掌握主语从句、同位语从句、倒装句和各种条件句;初步掌握句子之间和段落之间的衔接手段。

词汇部分要求掌握《大纲》规定的基础阶段认知词汇(5 500 ~ 6 000),并且能正确、熟练地运用其中的 3 000 ~ 4 000 个单词及其最基本的搭配。题型为多项选择题,一共 30 题,其中语法结构 15 题;词汇、词组或短语的用法 15 题。考试时间为 15 分钟。

答题技巧:

1. 认真审题,弄清意图。在审题时要弄清题目到底在考查什么语言点或者语法项目。
2. 仔细分析,逐个排除。在做语法选择时,要考虑两个因素,一是语法结构的正确,二是意义逻辑关系的正确。要学会分析句子结构,看句子缺什么成分,再根据相应的语法规则去排除、选择。在做词汇题时,要注意形式相近的词、近义词的区分。利用逻辑关系,从题干的语义上下文来确定选项。

完形填空

完形填空是一项综合语言知识和技能练习,涉及词汇语法阅读等多方面的要求。要求考生在全面理解所给短文内容的基础上,选择一个最佳答案使短文意思和结构完整。本部分为多项选择题。在一篇约 250 个单词、题材熟练、难度中等的短文中留出 20 个空。每个空为一题,每题有四个选项。考试时间 15 分钟。

答题技巧:

1. 通读全文,正确理解短文原意

短文的体裁多是说明文或议论文,题材则是以科普或常识方面的内容为主,有时也是社会

问题。考生应先通读整篇文章,掌握文章的大意及基调,这样做题更有目的性。因为,一篇完形填空文章如同一篇阅读理解文章,句子与句子、段落与段落之间都是相互联系的、互为信息的,切忌文章没看完就开始选择。

在通读时,首先要看懂短文的第一句。此句常是该段,甚至是该文的主题句,点出了全文的主题,对准确理解全篇有举足轻重的作用。出题者在设计完形填空试题时,总是保留一个完整的或是相对完整的表达主旨的句子,往往直接点出文章主题。因此,考生应充分利用段首句提供的信息,去挖掘文章的思路,寻找文章的脉络与线索,从而更易于理解文章内容。

完形填空首先考查考生的综合阅读及理解能力,又考查考生对某个词汇、词组和语法概念的掌握。在通读全文的过程中,可跳过空格,不必太注重细节,明白文章的大意即可。此外,在通读全文的过程中,还应抓住文章的脉络。掌握了文章的脉络也就清楚了作者的思路,对体会上下文之间的关系、释义、解题大有帮助。

2. 利用各种线索锁定正确答案

完形填空考试内容的很大一部分是测试考生的词汇量及用词的准确性,填空的词项包括结构词和实义词。英语专业四级完形填空的每一个空格都不是孤立存在的,它是整个篇章的一部分,与上下文有着明显或微妙的关系,因此在选择时就要考虑到各选项与上下文的联系。通常这种联系或关系为考生做出正确选择提供了各种线索,比如语义逻辑、语法框架、词汇搭配及词义的应用和概念,还有些是非语言性的一些知识等。在答题过程中可从以下几个方面着手选择。

(1) 根据意思选择:在完形填空中,某些项的选择可以根据语义来决定,即已有的词或句子的语义决定着必须选择某个选项,否则整个文章的语义逻辑就不通,内容就与作者的原意不一致。

(2) 根据语法结构选择:语法结构指所填入的词与上下文可能发生的语法方面的联系。

(3) 根据词语的搭配选择:有些完形填空要填入的词与上下文其他词有各种联系,文中的词往往在词义上或搭配上决定了应填入的词。

(4) 根据上下文的逻辑关系选择:逻辑推理进行细节上的分析,善于从短文中寻找信息和线索。经常有这种情况:答案可以在前面或后面的句子中发现或得到暗示,因此解题时要注意行和句的整体性,做到上下文构成完整的意群,既要意义通顺又要结构合理。

(5) 根据常识选择。在完形填空考题中,有时不是利用以上几种线索便可以决定选项的,这时往往要根据自己的对试题内容有关背景知识的了解来决定填入的选项。

3. 检查填空

在选择完了之后还应该将选中的词放入文中通读一遍,看文章是否通顺,逻辑是否合理,作者意图是否清楚表达,前后有无矛盾之处。如果发现问题,应作必要的调整。

第一部分

语法与词汇

Practice 1

1. "Grace set out for her journey this morning."
"Oh, I thought she _____ until next week."
A. won't be going B. isn't going C. wasn't going D. hadn't been going
2. _____ more inclined to be cheated.
A. Uneducated are B. Uneducated is
C. The uneducated are D. The uneducated is
3. Seeing he _____, I dived in and rescued him.
A. was drowning B. had drowned C. drowned D. had been drowned
4. I was determined to go abroad to go on with my studies _____ stay here.
A. yet not B. but not C. and not to D. rather than
5. Since we are very happy with our modest salary, there is no need _____ so much money.
A. to have B. of having C. in having D. with having
6. "What can I help you the most"
"_____ out of the way."
A. For you to stay B. To stay C. By staying D. With your staying
7. The population of this city has _____ doubled in the past ten years.
A. larger than B. more than C. as great as D. as many as
8. The Olympic Games were telecast _____ at over the world.
A. simulated B. separately C. simultaneously D. especially
9. Feeling that he was in the right, he took _____ at the slanderous remark.
A. offense B. protection C. defense D. guidance
10. _____ Alex Bradford decided to devote his life to gospel music.
A. He was 13 B. His age was 13 C. 13 years old D. At the age of 13
11. Deposits of gravel are formed _____ the weathering of rocks and the erosive and concentrating action of rivers and waves.
A. whenever B. as a result of C. are due to D. because
12. Ground plans and contour maps of the Earth _____ from aerial photographs.
A. can be drawn B. can draw C. to draw D. drawn
13. By the middle of the twentieth century, painters and sculptors in the United States had begun to exert _____ over art.

- A. influence worldwide a great B. a great worldwide influence
C. influence a great worldwide D. a worldwide influence great
14. His _____ had always been to become an architect.
A. study B. want C. ambition D. imagination
15. The airplane _____ down at Cairo on its way to India.
A. stayed B. visited C. landed D. touched
16. Easy _____ to international information has made foreign investors in China feel that they are not alien to the outside world.
A. access B. admission C. permit D. touch
17. People strongly urge the country to draw lessons from the past and _____ from intensifying conflicts.
A. restrain B. constrain C. refrain D. strain
18. A joint is _____ permits the forward and backward movement of a door.
A. the B. whose C. those D. what
19. John hit his leg on a chair and now has a big black _____.
A. bruise B. gravel C. plague D. flank
20. During the Norman Conquest British officialdom _____ French as their official language.
A. took on B. took down C. took up D. took out
21. Recreation is good for everyone; _____, as in all things, we must observe the golden mean.
A. therefore B. but C. so D. nevertheless
22. After leaving school, Nigel decided to _____ in the army.
A. enlist B. enroll C. register D. sign
23. Once _____ with the evidence, he collapsed.
A. facing B. confronted C. seen D. offered
24. The development of economy of a country _____ in its policy.
A. depends B. relies C. consists D. leads
25. You should not _____ the habit of lying late in bed.
A. indulge yourself in B. absorb yourself in
C. take yourself in D. set yourself in
26. The driver tried to _____ the lost time and deliver the train to the station on schedule.
A. catch up with B. make up for C. apply for D. go in for
27. It was _____ that his first wife should come in.
A. misleading B. boring C. embarrassing D. demanding
28. Many sportsmen became totally _____ in their own special world.
A. sunk B. saturated C. immersed D. drowned
29. I just saw John at the bookstore. I didn't think he _____ back until tomorrow.
A. will come B. is coming C. was to come D. is coming
30. Women must strive to be treated with _____ in their job.
A. resemblance B. sameness C. equality D. likeness

31. Diane will _____ to her promise and tell no one my secret.
A. adhere B. adjust C. adjoin D. advocate
32. The activities of the international marketing researcher are frequently much broader than _____.
A. the domestic marketer has B. the domestic marketer does
C. those of the domestic marketer D. that which has the domestic marketer
33. Mild forms of exercise can _____ some of the loss of flexibility that accompanies aging.
A. stop B. to stop C. stopping D. be stopped
34. _____ mirror the ideals and opinions of women in the United States in the latter part of the 1800's.
A. Whether the novels of Mary Jane Holmes B. The novels of Mary Jane Homes
C. Mary Jane Holmes wrote novels D. Why Mary Jane Holmes wrote novels
35. After the depression she started another business _____.
A. from point to point B. from good hands
C. from sun to sun D. from scratch
36. Ms. Green has been living in town for only one year, yet she seems to be _____ with everyone who comes to the store.
A. accepted B. admitted C. admired D. acquainted
37. The writer may argue in _____ of his point by comparing the subject, object, or idea under discussion with other subjects, objects or ideas.
A. agreement B. favor C. support D. response
38. We should always _____ that the reader wished to be convinced by the power of reasoning as well as moved by the power of emotion.
A. assert B. assess C. assume D. assure
39. The weather was _____ for our voyage.
A. favorable B. favorite C. faultless D. advisable
40. Many men lost their jobs during the business _____.
A. deposition B. depression C. breakdown D. disturbance
41. By an unfortunate _____, the bride's sister was not invited to the wedding.
A. insult B. disregard C. oversight D. neglect
42. She _____ wanted a house overlooking the sea.
A. particularly B. essentially C. strongly D. extremely
43. The country _____ its position in the world by developing its economy.
A. stands B. loses C. breeds D. consolidates
44. As you know, the book is _____ with twelve chapters.
A. constituted B. organized C. consisted D. counted
45. The President's new economic policy turns out to be a failure and the situation now _____.
A. intensifies B. deteriorates C. diminishes D. faints
46. She speaks French fluently _____ she prefers to chatter in English.

- A. and yet B. any how C. but still D. in spite of
47. Jim had to _____ all his strength to pull the man out of the river.
A. fabricate B. expense C. exert D. evolve
48. Laser technology has enhanced the _____ of many surgical procedures.
A. costly B. precision C. cleanliness D. innovation
49. The government _____ to approve use of widespread surveillance when the Justice Department took objections.
A. is going B. had been C. was about D. is coming
50. Since there were five different _____ of the accident, it was difficult to know what really happened.
A. quotations B. outcomes C. versions D. notions

答案与注释

1. C

本题考察的语言点是:时态的用法,主句动词为过去时态,从句用过去将来。另外 not... until 表示直到……才……。

2. C

本题考察的语言点是:定冠词 the 和特殊形容词搭配的用法。the 和形容词连用,表示一类人:the rich 富人;the living 生者。表示复数。

3. A

本题考察的语言点是:感官动词的用法。感官动词 see, watch, look at, notice, observe, hear, listen to, smell, feel, find 等后作宾补,省略 to。(注意:在被动语态中 to 不能省掉。)或用动名词。其区别在于:感官动词后面用动词原形(省略 to)表示“动作的整个过程”;用动名词表示“动作正在发生”,例如:I saw him play basketball. 我看他打篮球。(表示看了全部过程。)I saw him playing basketball. 我看见他在打篮球。(表示我看到他的时候他正在打篮球,而非强调看了整个过程。)

4. D

本题考察的语言点是:rather than 的用法。rather than 胜于,而不是,例如:We are taught that a business letter should be written in a formal style rather than in a personal one. 老师教我们商业信件应该以正式文体而非私人文体来书写。A、B 都不能用于本句中;C 从句式和语法上都符合要求,但从意思和逻辑上讲不通:我决定去国外继续我的学业,同时/并且我决定不呆在这里。

5. A

本题考察的语言点是:need 的用法。need 必要,需要,例如:There is a great need for/of a new dictionary. 急需一本新词典。There is no need (for him) to come. 不需要他来。

6. C

本题考察的语言点是:上下文的理解。What can I help you the most? (我怎么样才最能帮助你?)是对方式的提问。选项 C:by doing sth. 表示方式。

7. B

本题考察的语言点是:more than 的用法。more than 超过,多于。

8. C

本题考察的语言点是:simultaneously 的用法。simultaneously 同时地。simulated 伪的,假的。separately 个别地;分离地。especially 特别,尤其。

9. A

本题考察的语言点是:offense 的用法。offense 触怒,不悦,冒犯,例如:give offense to sb. 得罪某人,使某人不悦。take offense at sth. 因某事而生气。protection 保护,例如:Her coat gave her protection from the rain. 她的外套使她免受雨淋之苦。defense 捍卫,保卫,例如:the defense of one's country 保卫自己的国家。guidance 指导,指引,例如:He did the work with his teacher's guidance. 他在老师的指导下做了这件工作。

10. D

本题考察的语言点是:时间状语的用法。at the age of 13 作本句的时间状语。

11. B

本题考察的语言点是:as a result of 的用法。as a result of 作为结果。whenever 无论何时,随时;只要。due to 因为;由……引起;由于,例如:accidents due to driving at high speed 由于高速开车而引起的交通事故。because 因为,例如:I do it because I like it. 我做这件事是因为我喜欢。

12. A

本题考察的语言点是:被动语态的用法。情态动词 + be + 过去分词,构成被动语态。例如:Coal can be used to produce electricity for agriculture and industry. 煤可以用来为农业和工业发电。

13. B

本题考察的语言点是:多个形容词修饰名词的用法。多个形容词修饰名词时,其顺序为:限定词—数词—描绘词—(大小,长短,形状,新旧,颜色)—出处—材料性质,类别—名词,例如:a small round table 一个小的圆桌子。

14. C

本题考察的语言点是:ambition 的用法。ambition 野心,雄心,例如:Her ambition was to be a famous singer. 她的理想是成为著名的歌唱家。study 努力;书房。want 需要,短缺。imagination 想象,空想,想象的事物,想象力。

15. D

本题考察的语言点是:touch down 的用法。touch down(飞机)着陆。stay 坚持,止住,抑制,延缓,例如:Stay in your classroom until it is time to go home. 在教室里一直待到该你们回家的时间。visit 访问,参观。land(常与 at 连用)着陆,登陆,卸货,例如:The plane will land in five minutes. 飞机将在五分钟后降落。The ship landed the goods at Shanghai. 船在上海卸货。

16. A

本题考察的语言点是:access 的用法。access 使用;接近,例如:Students need access to books. 学生需要使用书本。admission 准许进入,准许加入,例如:Admission by ticket only. 凭票入场。permit 许可证,执照。touch 触,触觉;接触,联系。

17. C

本题考察的语言点是:refrain 的用法。refrain (与 from 连用)抑制,自制;避免,例如:to refrain from smoking 戒烟。constrain 强使,强逼,例如:I felt constrained to do what I was unwilling to do myself. 我觉得是被迫去做我自己不愿去做的事情。restrain (常与 from 连用)抑制,束缚,例如:I can't restrain my anger when I hear of people being cruel to animals. 当我听到人们残酷地对待动物时,我抑制不住愤怒。strain 拉紧,扯紧;竭尽全力,例如:They strained on the rope to pull the boat in. 他们拉紧绳子以便使船靠岸。

18. D

本题考察的语言点是:名词性 wh-从句的用法。由 wh-词引导的名词从句叫做名词性 wh-从句。wh-词包括 who, whom, whose, whoever, what, whatever, which, whichever 等连接代词和 where, when, how, why 等连接副词。wh-从句的语法功能除了和 that 从句一样外,还可充当介词宾语、宾语补语和间接宾语等,例如:

主语:How the book will sell depends on its author. 书销售如何取决于作者本人。

表语:My question is who will take over president of the Foundation. 我的问题是谁将接任该基金会主席职位。

19. A

本题考察的语言点是:bruise 的用法。bruise 伤痕;擦伤;瘀伤。plague 瘟疫;麻烦;苦恼;灾祸。gravel 砂砾,砂砾层。flank 腰窝;侧面。

20. A

本题考察的语言点是:take on 的用法。take on 雇用,聘用;采用;开始显现;变得有;与人较量。take out 拔掉;去掉;带(某人)出去,跟(某人)出去,申请取得,获得,例如:Have you taken out insurance? 你参加保险了吗? take down 拿下;记下;拆卸;病倒。take up 开始从事;专注于;继续;接下去,例如:He took up art while at school. 他在学校时开始对艺术感到兴趣。to take up one's story 接着讲故事。

21. D

本题考察的语言点是:nevertheless 的用法。nevertheless 尽管如此,不过,可是,然而,例如:She was very tired, nevertheless she kept on working. 她虽然很疲倦,可仍在继续工作。therefore 因此,所以,例如:I was ill, and therefore could not come. 我病了,所以没能来。so 因而,所以,那么。

but, however, still, nevertheless, yet 这是几个词义很近的同义词,都表示转折或让步。

but 用来引出微弱的相反的意见,是口语常用词。例如:... but more often than not, the greater part of the journey is spent on narrow, bumpy roads which are crowded with traffic. 但是一路之上,大部分的时间往往会在狭窄、坎坷不平而且车辆拥挤的道路上度过……

however 比 but 的词义还要弱些,并不直接引出相反的意见,因此常用作插入语,例如:The most surprising thing about it, however, is that it can land anywhere...不过,关于这架飞机的最使人吃惊的事情是,它可以在任何地方着陆……

still 还,还是,例如:It is true that winter is over; still, it is almost as cold. 冬天已经过去了,这是事实,但天气还是那么冷。

nevertheless 的含义是:即使做出完全的让步,没有任何影响,或者说也不是决定因素。

例如:To be sure, it is no longer winter; nevertheless, it is quite cold. 现在固然已不是冬天了,可是天气还是相当冷。

yet 的含义是:即使做出极端的让步,也不会发生期待的结果,例如:He worked hard, yet, he failed. 他干得很卖力,然而他失败了。

22. A

本题考察的语言点是:词汇意思。enlist 参军,入伍;招兵,征募,例如:According to the law, a young man should enlist when he is 18. 根据法律规定青年人年满十八岁必须参军。enroll 使加入;使入会。register 记录,登记,例如:He registered the birth of his child. 他登记了孩子的出生日。sign 在……签字,签名,例如:The countries concerned all agreed to sign the convention. 有关各国都同意签署这项协定。

23. B

本题考察的语言点是:confront 和分词的用法。confront(与 with 连用)使面对,使面临,例如:I am confronted with many difficulties. 我面临很多困难。分词作状语,例如:Given more attention, the trees could have grown better. 假如多给些照顾,那些树会长得更好。face(与 with 连用)用……包面;覆盖上一层不同的材料,例如:to face a wall with concrete 用水泥抹墙。see 看见,了解,领会,注意,留心。offer 提供;提出,例如:He offered me 300 dollars for that television. 他出 300 美元向我买那部电视机。

24. C

本题考察的语言点是:consist 的用法。consist(与 in 连用)在于,例如:The beauty of the plan consists in its simplicity. 这个计划妙就妙在简明扼要。depend(常与 on, upon 连用)视情况而定,例如:It all depends on how you tackle the problem. 那要看你如何应付这问题而定。rely(与 on, upon 连用)依靠,依赖,例如:rely on one's own efforts 依靠自己的努力。lead 领导,引导;致使,例如:He led us to his home. 他把我们带到他家。The path leads to the village. 这条小路通到那村庄。

25. A

本题考察的语言点是:indulge 的用法。indulge(常与 in 连用)放任,沉溺,例如:He even indulged his children. 他甚至纵容孩子。absorb 吸引,使专心,使全神贯注,例如:to absorb in study 专心研读。take in 包括,囊括,包含;了解;领悟,例如:You can also take in some of the notable architectural monuments. 你也可以将一些著名的纪念性建筑包括在参观项目中。to take in a doctrine 了解一种主义。set in(疾病、坏天气或其他自然状况)开始并且(可能)持续下去。

26. B

本题考察的语言点是:make up for 的用法。make up for 补偿,例如:How can we make up to you for what you have suffered? 我们如何补偿你所遭受的损害? catch up with 赶上,例如:You'll have to work harder to catch up with the top students in your class. 要赶上班上最优秀的同学你得更加用功才行。apply for 请求,申请,例如:I want to apply for the job. 我想申请这项工作。go in for 参加,追求,从事,赞成,例如:His brother doesn't go in for sports. 他弟弟没有参加运动的习惯。

27. C

本题考察的语言点是:embarrassing 的用法。embarrassing 使人尴尬的,使人为难的,使人难堪的,例如:It was embarrassing that his first wife should come in. 他的原配夫人竟然走了进来,这让他很尴尬。misleading 易误解的,令人误解的。boring 令人厌烦的。demanding;要求高的,苛求的,例如:a demanding job 费力的工作。a demanding boss 苛刻的老板。

28. C

本题考察的语言点是:immerse 的用法。immerse(常与 in 连用)沉浸于,沉溺于,例如:The whole town was immersed in a festival atmosphere. 全镇沉浸在节日的气氛中。sink in 渗入,沁进;被理解,被了解,例如:The warning failed to sink in, and he got into trouble as a consequence. 他没理解那个警告,因此惹上了麻烦。saturate(常与 with 连用)使满,使饱满。drown oneself in 沉溺于,埋头于,例如:He drowned himself in work. 他埋头工作。

29. C

本题考察的语言点是:过去将来时的用法。was to 过去将来时,表示过去将要发生的动作或事情。

30. C

本题考察的语言点是:equality 的用法。equality 同等;平等,例如:All three children have equality in our family;they are all treated in the same way. 三个小孩在我们家都是平等的,他们都被同等对待。resemblance 相似,例如:a strong resemblance between the two brothers 两个兄弟极为相像。sameness 同一,相同,相似。likeness 相像,相似,例如:The painting is a good likeness of you. 这幅画像很像你。

31. A

本题考察的语言点是:adhere to 的用法。adhere to 坚持,坚信,忠于,例如:She adhered to her plan to leave early. 她坚持自己的计划要早点动身。adjust 调整,调节,使适合,使适应,例如:adjust my watch 校准我的表。adjoin 毗连,临近,贴近,例如:Our house adjoins theirs. 我们的房子跟他们的毗邻。advocate 拥护,提倡,主张,例如:He advocates building more schools. 他主张多建几所学校。

32. C

本题考察的语言点是:指示代词的用法。those of the domestic marketer 中的 those 指代前面的 the activities。

33. A

本题考察的语言点是:情态动词 can 的用法。情态动词除 ought 和 have 外,后面只能接不带 to 的不定式。

34. B

本题考察的语言点是:句子成分的分析。the novels of Mary Jane Homes 作本句的主语。

35. D

本题考察的语言点是:from scratch 的用法。from scratch 从零做起,白手起家。from point to point 从一点到另一点,一项一项。from good hands 错误搭配。from sun to sun 从日出到日落。

36. D

本题考察的语言点是:acquaint 的用法。be acquainted with 知道,相识,例如:Are you

acquainted with the works of Shakespear? accept 接受,收下,例如:to accept a present from his friend 接受朋友的礼物。admit 容许,承认,接纳,例如:This ticket admits two people to the football match. 这张票可供两人入场看足球赛。admire 赞美,赞赏,钦佩,例如:I admire her for her bravery. 我钦佩她的勇气。

37. B

本题考察的语言点是:favor 的用法。in favor of 赞成,支持,例如:I am in favor of stopping work now. 我赞成现在停止工作。response 回答,答复,例如:I've had no response to my letter. 我还没有回信。in response to 响应;适应。agreement 一致;同意,例如:They have made an agreement about the plan. 他们在这个计划上意见一致了。support 支托,支撑,例如:There are two large wooden supports that hold up the roof. 有两根大木柱支撑着房顶。

38. C

本题考察的语言点是:assume 的用法。assume 假定,假设,例如:I assume you always get up at the same time. 我想你总是在同一个时间起床。assert 断言;坚持;主张;维护 assess 估计,估算,例如:Assessed him at £100. 给他估算 100 英镑。assure 保证,例如:He assured me that he had finished. 他向我保证他已经完成了。I can assure you of the reliability of the news. 我可以向你保证这消息是可靠的。

39. A

本题考察的语言点是:favorable 的用法。favorable 有利的;起促进作用的,例如:favorable weather for working outside 有利于室外工作的天气。favorite 心爱的,中意的,喜爱的,例如:Oranges are my favorite fruit. 柑橘是我最喜爱的水果。faultless 无错误的,无缺点的,完美的,无缺点的,无可指责的。advisable 适当的;明智的;可取的,例如:It is advisable to leave now. 你最好现在离开。

40. B

本题考察的语言点是:depression 的用法。depression 萧条,不景气;经济萧条时期,deposition 证明书;宣誓证词;证言。breakdown 衰弱;崩溃,例如:a nervous breakdown 神经衰弱。disturbance 干扰,打扰;骚动,动乱,例如:There has been a disturbance in the street; somebody has been hurt. 街上发生了一阵骚乱,有的人被打伤了。

41. C

本题考察的语言点是:neglect 的用法。neglect 疏忽,忽略,例如:neglect of duty 疏于职守。insult 侮辱,凌辱。disregard 漠视,忽视。oversight 失察,悉心照料。

neglect, disregard, ignore 都指对某事物未加适当的注意或关心。

neglect 强调对于某人,工作或责任没能给予应有的注意或关心。该词与其他词的区别在于它既可指有意的不顾,也可指无意的疏忽。

disregard, ignore 与 neglect 的区别在于表示完全的忽视。ignore 特别强调有意拒绝对某种警告给予考虑;disregard 则意味着因占有某方面的优势,或由于更紧迫的事务而拒绝对某事加以注意。ignore 可表示完全不加考虑地拒绝,而 disregard 则可表示经过谨慎地,充分地考虑而拒绝。表示行为方式时,ignore 表示有意无礼,而 disregard 则表示有意地忽略他人。

42. C

本题考察的语言点是:strongly 的用法。strongly 强烈地,例如:I strongly incline to the view

of our going into cooperation with them. 我很倾向于与他们进行合作的意见。particularly 特别地,格外,尤其,特殊地,例如:It is particularly hot today. 今天特别热。essentially 本质上;基本上,例如:She's essentially kind. 她本质上是善良的。extremely 非常地,例如:I'm extremely sorry. 我非常抱歉。

43. D

本题考察的语言点是:consolidate 的用法。consolidate 使坚强,巩固,强化,例如:to consolidate one's position 巩固某人的地位。stand(使)竖立,(使)位于,维持不变,持久,经受,例如:The airport stands far apart from the city. 机场离城很远。The order will still stand. 这命令仍将有效。lose 浪费,错过,失去,例如:I tried hard not to lose a word of his lecture. 我努力想听清他讲课讲的每一字每一句。breed(使)繁殖,教养,抚养,例如:Some animals will not breed in cages. 有些动物在笼子里不产崽。

44. A

本题考察的语言点是:constitute 的用法。constitute 组成,构成,例如:7 days constitute a week 七天构成一星期。England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland constitute/compose/make up the United Kingdom. 英格兰、威尔士、苏格兰和北爱尔兰组成联合王国。organize 组织,构成,组成,例如:Jane organized the party. She asked people to come and bought the food and drinks. 简组织了聚会。她请大家参加,并买了食品和饮料。consist(与 of 连用)组成,构成,包括,由……组成;(与 with 连用)一致,符合,例如:The United Kingdom consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 联合王国包括大不列颠与北爱尔兰。Theory should consist with practice. 理论应与实践相一致。count 点数,数,算,例如:to count from 1 to 100 从1数到100。

compose, consist of, comprise, constitute 这组动词的一般含义为“组成”或“构成”。

compose 在表示“由……材料构成”时,见于被动语态;在用于主动语态时,一般它所表示的“构成”或“组成”总包含着融合为一,而且主语或者是复数名词或者是集体名词。例如:Concrete is composed of cement, sand and gravel mixed with water. 混凝土由水泥、砂、石子与水掺和而构成。England, Scotland and Wales compose the island of Great Britain. 英格兰、苏格兰和威尔士构成大不列颠岛。

consist of 的含义与被动语态的 compose 相同。例如:Though the costume consists only of a sheet, it was very effective. 虽然那件化装服装仅由一条床单组成,但效果很好。

comprise 在表示“构成”时,其内涵是“包括”或“覆盖”。例如:These houses do not comprises all his property. 这些房产并没有构成他的全部财产。

constitute 的主语可以是复数名词也可以是单数名词,所“构成”的事物在属性和特征上,亦或在组织上,与组成成分是一致的。例如:This growing poverty constitutes a permanent menace to peace. 这种不断增长的贫困构成了对和平的永久的威胁。

45. B

本题考察的语言点是:deteriorate 的用法。deteriorate 使恶化,变糟,例如:His work has deteriorated in the last month. 他的工作在最后一个月变糟了。intensify 使强烈,加强,例如:The scientists have intensified their search for the new gene by working harder. 科学家们更加努力工作加紧搜寻这种新的基因。diminish 缩小,变小,减少,例如:His illness diminished his strength. 他的病削弱了他的体力。faint 昏倒,变得微弱,变得没气力。