

# 大学英语四级 语法过关必练 1000题

卢根 主编  
周洁 连俊霞 副主编

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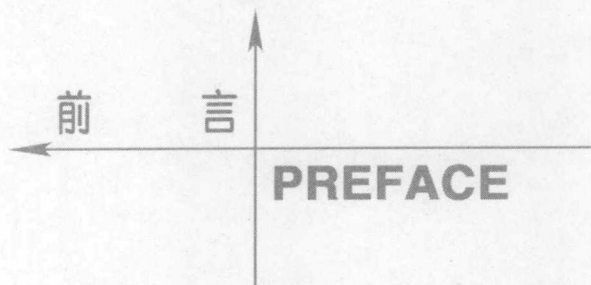
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英语是使用最为广泛的国际性语言之一。大学英语四级试题中多数考题和英语语法有关,要做好听力、写作试题都离不开语法。尤其是在 2013 年最新四六级考试改革后,翻译由原单句汉译英调整为段落汉译英,考试时间和分值增加的同时,难度亦增大。这不仅仅是在考查学生的词汇积累,更是挑战考生的语法能力。

语言的掌握和运用,熟能生巧是关键。正如“拳不离手,曲不离口”一样的道理。语法的规则和理论需要在实践中巩固、消化,乃至举一反三。不断的练习过程中,随着语法学习的深入和英语水平的不断提高,学习者会发现并不需要刻意去关注语法规则,这并不是说规则消失了,而是由于学习者已经熟练到感觉不到它的存在而已。从这个意义上说,语法不完全是规则。

为此,我们编写了这本《大学英语四级语法过关必练 1000 题》。本书具有以下特点:

#### 一、实用全面

我们通过对四级最新改革样题和以往考试真题的反复研究,吸取了多年讲授英语语法的经验体会,精心构建了本书的结构体系。本书大部分的练习直接摘自历年真题,可以说这是一本具有独创性、实用性的精心之作。

#### 二、延展性强

本书涵盖了四级考试的全部语法项目。对于大纲中没有列入但可能会考的一些语法现象,本书也作了适当的补充拓展。

#### 三、重点突出

本书将四级考试中翻译和写作的常考语法点做了整理,并搭配相关习题,在照顾到系统性的同时,重在阐释难点、重点、考点,对学生易混淆用错的地方,作了详尽的辨析,以便重点更加凸显。

#### 四、习题丰富

大量的历年真题和语法试题,便于学生自我检测,巩固所学知识,提高实际运用语言的能力。

读者可以根据自己的个人英语水平,直接选择自己感兴趣的章节来进行有针对性的学习,也可以按照每本书的章节内容从前往后依次学习。同时,通过每节后面的练习,相信每个读者都会渐渐地掌握英语语法并建立起英语思维。我相信,只要读者认真阅读此书,勤思考、多练习,语法将不再是你四级考试征途中的绊脚石!

由于时间仓促,书中难免有疏漏之处,欢迎读者在使用过程中提出宝贵意见和建议。

编者



# 目 录 CONTENTS

<b>第一章 大学英语四级常考语法及历年真题 .....</b>	<b>1</b>
第一节 语法基础 .....	1
第二节 名词 .....	3
第三节 冠词 .....	6
第四节 代词 .....	7
第五节 数词 .....	8
第六节 形容词和副词 .....	9
第七节 连词 .....	13
第八节 动词 .....	16
第九节 连系动词和助动词 .....	32
第十节 情态动词 .....	32
第十一节 动词时态 .....	34
第十二节 被动语态 .....	38
第十三节 非谓语动词 .....	39
第十四节 虚拟语气 .....	43
第十五节 介词 .....	44
第十六节 疑问句 .....	49
第十七节 名词性从句 .....	50
第十八节 定语从句 .....	53
第十九节 状语从句 .....	55
第二十节 It 的用法和 There 结构 .....	57
第二十一节 主谓一致 .....	58
第二十二节 倒装 .....	59
第二十三节 省略 .....	61
<b>第二章 大学英语四级语法习题精选精练 .....</b>	<b>63</b>
Unit 1 .....	63
Unit 2 .....	64
Unit 3 .....	65
Unit 4 .....	67
Unit 5 .....	68
Unit 6 .....	69
Unit 7 .....	70
Unit 8 .....	72

Unit 9	73
Unit 10	74
Unit 11	76
Unit 12	77
Unit 13	78
Unit 14	80
Unit 15	81
Unit 16	82
Unit 17	84
Unit 18	85
Unit 19	87
Unit 20	88
Unit 21	90
Unit 22	92
Unit 23	93
Unit 24	95
Unit 25	96
<b>第三章 大学英语四级翻译常考语法练习</b>	<b>99</b>
第一节 存在句型	99
第二节 it 句型	103
第三节 否定句型	110
第四节 分词句型	122
第五节 不定式句型	131
第六节 比较句型	133
第七节 省略结构	143
第八节 倒装结构	154
第九节 数词句型(一)	156
第十节 数词句型(二)	160
<b>第四章 大学英语四级写作常考语法练习</b>	<b>172</b>
第一节 句子种类	172
第二节 常见结构错误	173
第三节 四级写作语法专项试题训练	174



# 第一章 大学英语四级常考语法及历年真题

## 第一节 语法基础

1. Nowhere else in the world \_\_\_\_\_ more attractive scenery than in Switzerland.  
A. you can find      B. is found      C. can you find      D. has been found
2. It is desirable that he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. gives up trying      B. give up trying  
C. would give up trying      D. is going to give up trying
3. A great celebration is going to be held \_\_\_\_\_ the distinguished writer.  
A. in spite of      B. in honor of      C. in favor of      D. in the name of
4. It is because she is very devoted to her students \_\_\_\_\_ she is respected by them.  
A. that      B. which      C. what      D. who
5. A curve is a line \_\_\_\_\_ no part is straight and which has no angle.  
A. that      B. whose      C. in which      D. of which
6. \_\_\_\_\_ I'm mistaken, I've seen that man before.  
A. Unless      B. If      C. Because      D. Provided
7. Just as a married man cannot leave his work, a poor man cannot \_\_\_\_\_ to get sick.  
A. have      B. go      C. expect      D. afford
8. Nobody but a young woman \_\_\_\_\_ the airplane crash.  
A. endured      B. rejected      C. survived      D. lived
9. Professor Smith is always very \_\_\_\_\_ to the reaction of the audience when he gives lectures.  
A. sentimental      B. sensitive      C. sensible      D. positive
10. The manager of the company sent me a fax saying that he would visit us \_\_\_\_\_ next spring.  
A. some time      B. sometime      C. sometimes      D. some times
11. On no account \_\_\_\_\_ held responsible for the car accident, so he should not be put into prison  
A. the driver can be      B. can the driver be  
C. the driver be      D. be the driver
12. All the kids are crying now. What \_\_\_\_\_ makes them so unhappy?  
A. it is      B. is it      C. it is that      D. is it that
13. \_\_\_\_\_ by a large audience, he felt very nervous and didn't know what to say.  
A. Watching      B. Watch      C. Watched      D. Having watched
14. The drowning boy made a \_\_\_\_\_ attempt to catch the rope thrown to him.  
A. dangerous      B. graceful      C. gentle      D. desperate
15. At the job interview, Mr. Brown gave a good \_\_\_\_\_ of himself and finally got a job as a salesman.  
A. opinion      B. idea      C. cry      D. account
16. Skating can be good for you \_\_\_\_\_ correctly.  
A. though doing      B. though done      C. if done      D. if doing

17. By the end of last week 611 people from 49 countries \_\_\_\_\_ to attend the meeting, with nearly half coming from the United States, Germany and Britain.  
A. had registered B. have registered  
C. registered D. were registered
18. It was suggested that \_\_\_\_\_ big event like the Year of Russia in China should certainly benefit \_\_\_\_\_ relationship between the two countries.  
A. a; the B. the; a C. a; / D. the; /
19. Having been told that her son died in the accident, the old woman appeared very calm, as if nothing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. happened B. were happened  
C. was happened D. had happened

## 【参考答案】

1. C 否定词 nowhere 放在句首,句子要倒装,形式为:否定词+助动词(be 动词)+主语。常放在句首的否定词有:nowhere, never, hardly, scarcely, little, nor, no sooner, not only, seldom 等。如:Never did he speak about his own merits. (他从不讲自己的功绩。)Seldom has a devoted teacher been so splendidly rewarded. (一位尽职的老师很少受到如此好的报答。)本题句意为:在世界上其他地方你找不到比瑞士更迷人的风光。
2. B 本题考查虚拟语气在主语从句中的应用,常用句型为:It is desirable (suggested, necessary, requested, ordered, proposed, important)+that+主语+should (可省略)+动词原形,因此 B 项正确。
3. B in honor of 为了纪念……,如:The stadium was named in honor of the club's first chairman. (为了纪念俱乐部的首任主席,人们以他的名字命名了这座体育馆。)in spite of 尽管……;in favor of 赞成……;in the name of 用……名义,代表……。因此只有 B 最符合题意。
4. A 本句为强调句型:It is (was)...that/who...;当被强调部分是“人”时,用 who;当被强调部分是除“人”以外的任何成分时(包括地点、时间、原因、方式等),只可用 that;因为本句是强调原因,所以选择 A。
5. D “介词+关系代词”可引导定语从句。这里,of which 从句修饰先行词 line, of which no part = no part of which = no part of the line, 因此用 of which, 而不用 in which, 意为:线的任何一部分都不;and 后面的 which 从句也是修饰 line 的定语从句。全句意为:曲线是一条没有角度的线,而且线的任何一部分都不是直的。另外,介词后的关系代词不能用 that;先行词 line 在这里做介词宾语,故不能用 whose(先行词做定语时,用 whose)。
6. A unless: 若不,除非。Unless bad weather stops me, I go for a walk every day. (除非受阻于坏天气,我每天都出去散步。)本句含义是:如果我没有弄错的话,我以前见过他。因此 A 项最符合题意。provided/providing: 只要,以……为条件,后接 that 从句中的 that 可以省略,如:I will go providing (that) my expenses are paid. (要是我的费用有人出,我就去。)
7. D 其他选项意思不通。
8. C survive: 从……中逃生,经历……后继续存在,是及物动词,其后一般接事故、灾难、战争和疾病等。如:Only 12 of the 140 passengers survived. (140 名乘客中只有 12 人幸免于难。)endure: 忍耐,容忍;reject: 拒绝;live: 居住,生活。因此 C 最合题意。
9. B sensitive (to): 敏感的,神经过敏的。如:A sensitive nerve can cause great pain. (敏感的神经能引起剧痛。)An author must not be too sensitive to criticism. (作家不宜对批评太敏感。)本句含义是:史密斯教授演讲时对观众的反应非常的敏感。因此, B 项最符合题意。sentimental: adj. 多情的,情深的;sentimental poetry: 言情诗;sentimental love stories: 充满柔情的爱情小说;sensible: adj. 明智的;a sensible choice: 明智的抉择;a sensible suggestion: 合理的建议;positive: adj. 肯定的,赞同的。



## 第一章

10. B sometime: 某个时候, 可指将来, 也可指过去, 后面一般要有一个时间范围。本句含义为: 公司的经理给我发来一份传真, 说他明年春天的某个时候来访。因此 B 项正确。sometimes (= occasionally): 有时候。Sometimes he made silly mistakes. (他有时犯低级错误。) some time 表示一段时间, 可长可短。He stayed in China for some time and then went back to England. (他在中国待了一段时间, 然后返回英格兰了。) some times: 好几次 (= several times), 这里的 time 是“次数”的意思: John has been in Beijing some times for business purposes. (约翰因为生意的缘故来过北京好几次。)
11. B 本题考查倒装句用法。否定词 on no account 放在句首, 句子要倒装, 所以只能在 B 和 D 中选, 但 D 中谓语动词 be 原形不对。
12. D 本题考查强调句。it is... that..., 这句话还原为陈述句: It is what makes them so unhappy.
13. C 本题考查过去分词作原因状语。这里 watch 的非谓语动词和 he 之间是被动的逻辑关系; 因为被一大群观众看着, 他才感到很紧张, 不知道说什么好。
14. D 本题考查几个形容词的词义。A. 危险的; B. 优雅的; C. 温和的; D. 拼命的。只有 D 符合题意。
15. D 本题考查几个名词的意思。A. 意见; B. 想法, 观点; C. 哭, 喊; D. 描述, 报道。只有 D 符合题意。
16. C 本题考查省略句的用法。后面的 if 引导的是条件状语从句, 完整的形式是: Skating can be good for you if it is done correctly. 后面的 it 指代的是前面的 skating.
17. A 本题考查过去完成时用法。因为前面出现了 by the end of the last week, 说明谓语动词动作发生在过去的过去, 所以用 had registered 已经注册。
18. A 本题考查冠词的用法。不定冠词 a 表示任何一个, 定冠词 the 表特指, 前面一个空表示任意举出的一个事件 event, 后面特指中国和俄罗斯之间的关系 relationship.
19. D 本题考查 as if 引导虚拟语气。主句时态是过去时, 表示是与过去事实作比较, 所以从句用过去完成时 had happened. 因为 happen 是不及物动词, 所以没有被动语态, 只能用主动形式表被动。

## 第二节 名 词

1. Mary never tells anyone what she does for a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. job B. work C. profession D. living
2. The car was repaired but not quite to my \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. joy B. pleasure C. attraction D. satisfaction
3. Selfish people often take \_\_\_\_\_ of other people's kindness.  
A. advantage B. care C. use D. profit
4. The police were given an order that the stolen documents must be recovered at all \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. accounts B. conditions C. payments D. costs
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the play is so great that many people want to see it.  
A. attention B. attraction C. attempt D. attack
6. He has been teaching for 2 years, but being a teacher is not his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. chance B. character C. attitude D. choice
7. Your sister has made an \_\_\_\_\_ for you to see the dentist at 3 this afternoon.  
A. appointment B. interview C. opportunity D. assignment
8. They discussed the problem three or four times, but could come to no \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. end B. conclusion C. result D. judgment
9. Not until then, had I heard \_\_\_\_\_ of what happened.  
A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything

10. The teacher asked his students to leave enough \_\_\_\_\_ on the page for correction.  
A. room      B. margin      C. place      D. paper
11. We were deeply impressed by her important \_\_\_\_\_ to the success of the project.  
A. work      B. determination      C. improvement      D. contribution
12. He took the medicine, but it didn't have any \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. answer      B. cause      C. effect      D. work
13. When there are small children around, it is necessary to put bottles of pills out of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hand      B. hold      C. place      D. reach
14. Since you won't take advice, there is no \_\_\_\_\_ in asking for it.  
A. place      B. point      C. reason      D. way
15. It is important to remember the saying that \_\_\_\_\_ is better than cure.  
A. prevention      B. promotion      C. permission      D. proportion
16. Yesterday Mr. Smith gave a vivid \_\_\_\_\_ of his recent visit to China.  
A. dialogue      B. idea      C. tale      D. account
17. Have you any \_\_\_\_\_ that you were not there at 9 o'clock last night?  
A. statement      B. cause      C. words      D. proof
18. If the wounded soldier had been given first \_\_\_\_\_, he would not have died.  
A. help      B. aid      C. care      D. attention
19. The weather in China is different from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. America      B. in America  
C. that in America      D. one in America
20. We were very disappointed at the \_\_\_\_\_ to our advertisement, and our products didn't sell well.  
A. replies      B. response      C. answers      D. words
21. I am sure David will be able to find the library because he has a pretty good \_\_\_\_\_ of direction.  
A. idea      B. feeling      C. experience      D. sense
22. It is no \_\_\_\_\_ talking to him, because he will never change his mind.  
A. help      B. use      C. time      D. way
23. Please join us. We can easily make \_\_\_\_\_ for one more at this table.  
A. seat      B. place      C. room      D. space
24. For the sake of her daughter's health, she decided to move to a warm \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. weather      B. temperature      C. season      D. climate
25. Surely it doesn't matter where the clubs get their money; what \_\_\_\_\_ is what they do with it.  
A. counts      B. applies      C. stresses      D. functions
26. I am afraid that his phone number has slipped my \_\_\_\_\_ for the moment.  
A. head      B. brain      C. mind      D. sense
27. Vingo was released from prison \_\_\_\_\_ the successful efforts of his friends to prove his innocence.  
A. according to      B. as a result of      C. for reasons of      D. with the help of
28. Health problems are closely connected with bad eating habits and a \_\_\_\_\_ of exercise.  
A. limit      B. lack      C. need      D. demand
29. In our daily life, everyone fails every now and then. It is how you react that makes a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. development      B. difference      C. progress      D. point
30. The wind was so strong last night that it tore the \_\_\_\_\_ of the ship into two or three pieces.  
A. mask      B. mine      C. sail      D. satellite



## 第一章

31. The doctor tried to do an experiment to find out the \_\_\_\_\_ of the medicine on the mice.

- A. cause B. result C. reason D. effect

## 【参考答案】

1. D living: *n.* 生计; make (earn) a living: 谋生; profession: *n.* (需要训练或学习才能从事的) 工作, 职业。句意为: 她从不告诉别人她以什么谋生。
2. D to one's satisfaction: 使某人满意的是……; to one's surprise: 使某人吃惊的是……; to one's amazement: 使某人高兴的是……。句意为: 车被修了, 但是没有达到我满意的程度。
3. A take advantage of: 利用。本句含义是: 自私的人经常利用别人的善良, 所以 A 项最恰当。take care of: 照顾。其余两个词都不构成固定搭配。
4. D at all costs: 不惜任何代价, 无论如何。account 一般用在词组 on all accounts (无论如何) 中; conditions 和 payments 一般都不和 at 搭配。句意为: 警察收到命令, 无论如何也要把丢失的文件找回来。
5. B 本句含义为: 这个剧目有如此大的吸引力, 以至于许多人都想看。attraction: *n.* 吸引; attention: *n.* 注意力; attempt: *n.* 努力; attack: *n./v.* 进攻, 袭击。因此只有 B 项最符合题意。
6. D 本句含义是: 他已经教书两年了, 但是当老师并不是他的选择。choice: *n.* 选择。只有 D 项最符合题意。chance: *n.* 机会; character: *n.* 性格, 特点; attitude: *n.* 态度。
7. A appointment: *n.* 约会、约定; make (fix) an appointment: 预约, 是固定搭配。interview: *n.* 面试; opportunity: *n.* 机会; assignment: *n.* 作业。
8. B come to a conclusion: 得出结论。类似地, come to no conclusion: 没有得出结论。其他选项无此用法及意义。
9. B anything 一般用在否定句中, 而 something 一般用在肯定句中。注意 not until 提前后面要用倒装, 助动词提前。
10. B margin 的意思是“空白”。
11. D 这里只有 D 项可以和介词 to 搭配, contribution to: 对……的贡献; determination: 决心。
12. C answer: 答案, 回答; cause: 原因, 起因, 理由; effect: 影响, 效果; work: 工作, 事情, 作为动词有“起作用”的意思。题干所要表达的是: 他服了药, 但是没有任何效果, 只能选 C 项。
13. D out of reach 意为“够不着”, 固定短语。
14. B 题意为: 因为你将不会采取建议, 所以没有必要征求建议。no point in doing sth. 意为“没有必要做某事, 或者说, 做某事没有意义”, 只能选 B 项。
15. A prevention: 预防; promotion: 晋级, 提升; permission: 允许; proportion: 比例, 比率。题干的意思为: 要记得有句俗语: 预防比治疗要好, 所以正确答案是 A。
16. D A 项含义是“对话”; B 项含义是“想法, 主意”; C 项含义是“故事, 传说”; fairy tale 意思是“神话, 童话”; D 项含义是“报告, 报道”, 如: Please give me an account of your trip. (请你告诉我你旅行的情况。)
17. D proof: 证据, 提供证词; statement: 阐述; cause: 理由; words: 词句, 故选 D。
18. C care: 治疗会诊, 其他不符合; attention: 关注; help 和 aid 是帮助的意思不符合句意。
19. C 比较的是天气, different from 后要完整, different from the weather in China, that 是代词, 代 weather。
20. B 此题考查的是名词辨析。A. 回复, 多为信件或电话用语; B. 回应; C. 答案, 与问题相搭配; D. 话语。这里是说“对我们广告的\_\_\_\_\_”, 应该是“回应”, 故选 B。
21. D have a good sense of sth. 表示“对某事判断力强”。
22. B 固定句型。use 这里是“益处”的意思。常用谚语: It is no use crying over the spilt milk. 牛奶洒了, 哭亦无益; 覆水难收。

23. C 辨析 room 和 space。room 表示人或物体所占的“空间或场所”、处世的“余地”等意思,是不可数名词,可用 little, much, no, plenty 等词修饰,可构成 make room for 给……让出地方; take up room 占地方; leave room for 留出空间给……等短语。space 意为“空间”,是不可数名词,表示万物存在之处;作“空隙,空白”解时,是可数名词。
24. D “为了女儿的身心健康,她决定搬家到一个气候温暖的地方去。”A. 天气; B. 温度; C. 季节; D. 气候。weather(天气)是不可数的,前面不能加 a; 而 climate 是可数名词。
25. A count; 认为,算数,有价值; apply: 申请; stress: 强调; function: 运行。俱乐部从哪里弄来钱不重要,重要的是他们怎么用那些钱。
26. C slip one's mind 想不起来了。本句意为:这会儿我想不起来他的电话号码了。
27. B according to: 根据; as a result of: 结果; for reasons of: 因为; with the help of: 在……的帮助下。本句意为:由于朋友们努力证明他无罪成功,文戈从监狱中被放了出来。
28. B limit“限制”。lack“缺少”,be lack of sth. 固定搭配,“缺少……”。本句意思是:健康问题和不良的饮食习惯以及缺乏锻炼密切相关。
29. B development“发展”; difference“不同”; progress“进步”; point“点”。本句意思是:在日常生活中,每个人都会有失败,但我们对失败做出的不同反应造成了结果的不同。所以不能用 development 或 progress。
30. C mask: 面具; mine: 矿; sail: 航行、帆; satellite: 人造卫星。本句意为:昨晚风真大,把船帆都撕成两三片了。
31. D 本题考查几个名词的词义。A. 原因,起因; B. 结果; C. 理由; D. 影响。只有 D 符合题意。

### 第三节 冠 词

1. The premier and the visiting foreign minister had a talk in \_\_\_\_\_ friendly atmosphere.  
A. a most B. most C. very D. the very
2. The taxi driver was put in \_\_\_\_\_ prison because his car had knocked down a child. His wife went to \_\_\_\_\_ prison to see him twice a month.  
A. /; / B. the; the C. /; the D. the; /
3. The driver was at \_\_\_\_\_ loss when \_\_\_\_\_ word came that he was forbidden to drive for speeding.  
A. a; / B. a; the C. the; the D. /; /
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Hongkong is often regarded as \_\_\_\_\_ international centre for business, finance and tourism.  
A. /; an B. An; / C. The; / D. /; the

#### 【参考答案】

1. A atmosphere: (心理上的)周围的情况、环境、气氛,是可数名词,一般要加不定冠词。因此 B、C、D 项都是错误的。又如: an atmosphere of peace: 和平的环境; create a tense atmosphere: 造成紧张的气氛。本句含义为: 总理和来访外国总理在非常友好的气氛中进行了交谈。atmosphere 作“大气,空气”讲时是不可数名词。most 在这里意为“非常,很”,相当于 very。
2. C 他被投入了监狱, in prison 泛指被投入监狱,不需要冠词。本句意为: 他的妻子到监狱里看他,每个月去两次,特指他被关进那个监狱,因此加 the。
3. B 此句中 be at a loss 是一个固定搭配,表示不知所措。此外,此句叙述的是过去发生的事情,所以当时已经出现的一个 word 前面应该用定冠词 the。word 在此处作“消息,新闻”讲,如: The mayor



sent word he'd be late. (市长派人传话说,他要迟到。)而本句意思是:当得知自己因为超速而被禁止驾驶的消息,司机顿时茫然,不知所措。

4. A 地名前不加冠词。本句意为:香港经常被认为是商务、金融、旅游的国际中心。

## 第四节 代 词

- The United States is composed of fifty states, two of \_\_\_\_\_ are separated from the others by land or water.  
A. them B. that C. which D. those
- Of those \_\_\_\_\_ had applied for the jobs, only two were accepted.  
A. persons B. that C. who D. which
- English is used by more people than is \_\_\_\_\_ language except Chinese.  
A. any B. any other C. other D. all other
- I made a call to my parents yesterday. To my disappointment, \_\_\_\_\_ of them answered it.  
A. either B. none C. neither D. nobody
- We wanted a new table for dinner, so my father bought \_\_\_\_\_ from a furniture store yesterday.  
A. itself B. one C. himself D. another
- \_\_\_\_\_ gives people more knowledge of the society than literature.  
A. Anything B. Nothing C. Something D. Everything
- Some of the meat came from Canada. How about \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. another B. the other C. others D. the rest
- The man has a special talent for art and is \_\_\_\_\_ of a musician.  
A. anybody B. anything C. somebody D. something
- The engineer is not happy with the project, and \_\_\_\_\_ is her boss.  
A. neither B. so C. either D. as
- Many children, \_\_\_\_\_ parents are away working in big cities, are taken good care of in the village.  
A. their B. whose C. of them D. with whom
- I can only stay here for a while, but I'll come again in \_\_\_\_\_ days.  
A. a few B. few C. a little D. little
- She always buys \_\_\_\_\_ my birthday.  
A. something awful to B. anything awful to  
C. something nice for D. anything nice for

### 【参考答案】

- C 定语从句。who 和 that 都要引导定语从句,但当先行词是指示代词时,关系代词不能再用 that。
- C who 引导定语从句修饰 those,并在定语从句中作主语;在修饰代词时,引导词一般不用 that。of 表示范围“在……当中”,apply for: 申请。句意为:在那些申请工作的人当中,只有两个被录用了。
- B 该题考查的是 any other 结构,这个结构的后面一般加的是名词的单数形式,表示“其他任何……”的意思。这个句子的意思是:除了汉语,英语是世界上比其他任何语言都应用广泛的语言。这个句子中的“其他任何语言”就是用 any other language 来表示的,该题的答案应该为 B。
- C 两者同时否定用 neither,三者及以上用 none,两者之中选一个用 either。如:Either we go now or we remain here forever. (要么我们现在走,要么我们永远在这里待下去。)
- B 根据句意可知,我父亲从家具店买了一张(桌子)带过来,应选 one,其他三项均不合题意。
- B 本句意为:在给人们增加社会知识方面,没有什么能够与文学相比。其他三项不合题意。

7. D 横线主要是和前面的词来对应,本句意为:有一部分肉来自于加拿大,其余的呢?
8. D 表示在某种程度上,所以答案是D。本句意为:那个男人对艺术有着特殊的天赋,是一个在音乐界有名气的人物。
9. A 前面是否定的意思,后面表示另外一个人也不怎样,选 neither。如果前面是表示肯定的,则选择 so。在这里前半句有 not,所以选择 A。
10. B whose 在本句中是定语从句的先行词,限定后面的父母,表示“那些孩子的”父母。本句意思是:那些父母在大城市工作的孩子们都在乡村被照顾得很好。
11. A 本题考查 few, a few, little 和 a little 的区别。首先,前两者修饰可数名词,后两者修饰不可数名词。其次, few 和 little 单独使用时表示“很少,几乎没有”。a few 和 a little 表示“一些”。这里意思是“一些日子以后”,日子是可数的,所以选 A。
12. C 本句意为:她总是在我生日的时候买一些好东西给我。something: 某些; anything: 任何。

## 第五节 数 词

1. Last year \_\_\_\_\_ of new books were published on environmental protection.  
A. the hundred B. hundreds C. a hundred D. one hundred
2. The girl is not happy at the new school. She has \_\_\_\_\_ friends there.  
A. few B. a few C. little D. quite a few
3. He spent \_\_\_\_\_ collecting materials for his article.  
A. a half year B. half year C. half a year D. half of a year
4. This new coat cost me \_\_\_\_\_ the last one I bought two years ago.  
A. three times B. three times as much as  
C. three times as much D. three times much as
5. After the new technique was introduced, the factory produced \_\_\_\_\_ cars in 2002 as the year before.  
A. as many twice B. as twice many C. twice many as D. twice as many
6. He would have paid \_\_\_\_\_ for the house if the salesgirl had insisted because he really wanted it.  
A. twice as much B. much as twice C. as much twice D. twice much as
7. Americans eat \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables per person today as they did in 1910.  
A. more than twice B. as twice as many  
C. twice as many D. more than twice as many
8. The two girls are getting on very well and share \_\_\_\_\_ with each other.  
A. little B. much C. some D. none
9. You'd better go there by train. The train ticket is \_\_\_\_\_ the plane ticket.  
A. as cheap three times as B. as three times cheap as  
C. three times as cheap as D. cheaper three times than

### 【参考答案】

1. B hundreds of new books: 成百上千的新书。hundred, thousand, million 前面若有具体的数字要用单数形式,如: five hundred (500), six thousand (6000)。但如果它们后面有 of, 则要用复数形式,而且后面的名词也要用复数形式,同时,前面不能加具体的数目。如: thousands of students: 成千上万的学生; millions of people: 上百万的人。
2. A 前一句提到女孩在学校不开心,所以我们知道她的朋友很少,因此选 A。

## 第一章

3. C 该题考查的是“半年”的表达结构,“半年”的表达一般是 half a year。这是一个固定的表达,因此答案只能是 C。这个句子中 half a year 是 spent 的宾语,后面的 collecting materials for his article 部分作的是宾语的补足语成分。
4. B 该题考查的是比较结构的用法。两者比较的关系是成倍数的时候,倍数要放在 as...as... 结构的前面。“两倍宽”就是“twice as wide as...”。因此这里答案应该是 B。这个题干的译文是:买这件新上衣花的钱是我前年买的那件衣服的 3 倍。
5. D “...times + as many/much + 名词 + as...”表示“……是……的多少倍”。
6. A 固定搭配,两倍的:twice as much。
7. C 倍数 + as many + as + 被比较物。本句意为:与 1910 年相比,如今平均每个美国人吃两倍的蔬菜。
8. B 本句意为:两个女孩子相处得很好,相互之间有很多共同之处。因此选择 much。
9. C 倍数 + as + 形容词原级 + as。本句意为:你最好乘火车去。火车票的价格是飞机票的 1/3。

## 第六节 形容词和副词

1. My next door neighbor Johnson seems to have \_\_\_\_\_ opinion on the show last night.  
A. rather the strong B. rather strong  
C. a rather strong D. the rather strong
2. Do you think they have \_\_\_\_\_ food for all these people here?  
A. subsequent B. beneficial C. sufficient D. average
3. It is \_\_\_\_\_ for a person in his position to make such a mistake.  
A. rare B. less C. little D. few
4. Do you mean this is the \_\_\_\_\_ decision you have made after thinking for hours?  
A. upright B. ultimate C. total D. tight
5. I cannot tell the \_\_\_\_\_ difference between the twins.  
A. slender B. single C. simple D. slight
6. After a three-hour heated discussion, all the members in the jury reached the conclusions that the man was \_\_\_\_\_ of murder.  
A. criminal B. charged C. guilty D. faulty
7. His few personal belongings made it possible for him to move from place to place \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in ease B. at ease C. with ease D. with easiness
8. They are \_\_\_\_\_ students that they all performed well in the nationwide examinations.  
A. so diligent B. such diligent  
C. so much diligent D. such very diligent
9. The manager has his employees \_\_\_\_\_ a business report every week.  
A. to write B. written C. writing D. write
10. She told me it was the most \_\_\_\_\_ gift her daughter had received.  
A. delighting B. delighted C. delights D. delight
11. They have developed techniques which are \_\_\_\_\_ to those used in most factories.  
A. more B. better C. greater D. superior
12. Over ten people died and twenty people were \_\_\_\_\_ wounded in the train crash.  
A. horribly B. wrongly C. bitterly D. seriously
13. Do you think Tommy is \_\_\_\_\_ the truth?  
A. saying B. speaking C. telling D. talking



14. It is so hot. You should put the food into the refrigerator now. Otherwise, it will \_\_\_\_\_ soon.  
A. harm      B. hurt      C. spoil      D. damage
15. So \_\_\_\_\_ is the weather in England that by lunchtime there could be thunder and lightning.  
A. various      B. varies      C. variable      D. variation
16. We consider \_\_\_\_\_ the instrument be adjusted each time it is used.  
A. that it necessary      B. it necessary that  
C. necessary that      D. necessary of it that
17. The definition leaves \_\_\_\_\_ for disagreement.  
A. a small room      B. much room  
C. great deal room      D. not so big a room
18. In order to buy her house she had to obtain a \_\_\_\_\_ from the bank.  
A. finance      B. capital      C. loan      D. debt
19. The monitor \_\_\_\_\_ the examination papers to the class for his teacher.  
A. delivered      B. distributed      C. reported      D. presented
20. Many young people find it harder to appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ music than pop music.  
A. simple      B. light      C. ancient      D. classical
21. She is very \_\_\_\_\_ to ring me tonight. I can sense that.  
A. liable      B. possible      C. likely      D. likeable
22. When climbing the hill, John was knocked unconscious by an \_\_\_\_\_ rolling stone.  
A. untouched      B. unfamiliar      C. unexpected      D. unbelievable
23. Your idea seems to be good but it isn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. practical      B. possible      C. plentiful      D. precious
24. — I usually sleep with the windows closed at night, even in summer.  
— You can never be \_\_\_\_\_ careful.  
A. very      B. much      C. too      D. so
25. Encouragement is sometimes much more \_\_\_\_\_ than criticism.  
A. effective      B. efficient      C. executive      D. extensive
26. Don't be too \_\_\_\_\_ about things you are not supposed to know.  
A. strange      B. amusing      C. curious      D. conscious
27. \_\_\_\_\_, some famous scientists have the qualities of being both careful and careless.  
A. Strangely enough      B. Enough strangely  
C. Strange enough      D. Enough strange
28. Some drivers always drive carelessly. There is some \_\_\_\_\_ danger while they are driving.  
A. painful      B. potential      C. probable      D. primary
29. This is much \_\_\_\_\_ to the one I bought last week.  
A. worse      B. lower      C. inferior      D. equal
30. The task is too much for me, so I can't carry on \_\_\_\_\_ any longer. I must get some help.  
A. singly      B. simply      C. alone      D. lonely
31. It was the wealth of the \_\_\_\_\_ pioneer landowner John Harvard that made Harvard University possible.  
A. precious      B. curious      C. anxious      D. prosperous
32. My uncle's house in the downtown area is much smaller than ours, but it is twice \_\_\_\_\_ expensive.  
A. as      B. so      C. too      D. very
33. This magazine is very \_\_\_\_\_ with young people, who like its content and style.  
A. familiar      B. popular      C. similar      D. particular

## 第一章

34. There are two rooms in the house, \_\_\_\_\_ serves as a kitchen.  
A. the smaller of which      B. the smaller of what  
C. the smallest of which      D. the smallest of that
35. Given the choice between work and play, Tom would surely prefer the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. late      B. later      C. latter      D. last
36. This new machine is technically far \_\_\_\_\_ to the previous type.  
A. superior      B. junior      C. senior      D. equal
37. The discovery of these tombs is \_\_\_\_\_ for scholars' studying Chinese history.  
A. of very important      B. great significant  
C. of great significance      D. greatly importance
38. The man moved \_\_\_\_\_ forward and looked over the edge, shrinking his shoulders.  
A. accurately      B. cautiously      C. brilliantly      D. disappointedly
39. The police are trying to find out the \_\_\_\_\_ of the woman killed in the traffic accident.  
A. evidence      B. recognition      C. identity      D. status
40. It is very \_\_\_\_\_ of you to arrange an early meeting between your boss and our team.  
A. considerate      B. considerable      C. considering      D. considered
41. When there are cordial relations between the two countries, we mean there exists a \_\_\_\_\_ relationship between them.  
A. friendly      B. hostile      C. fertile      D. complicated
42. The patient's recovery was very encouraging as he could \_\_\_\_\_ get out of bed without help.  
A. only      B. almost      C. merely      D. hardly
43. A club is a place to make frequent \_\_\_\_\_ with friends.  
A. accounts      B. attempts      C. contents      D. contacts
44. Having been praised by the teacher, the little girl ran back home, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. happily and satisfied      B. eager and excitedly  
C. happy and satisfied      D. anxiously and excitedly
45. — How are their talks going on? Have they reached any agreement?  
— They only seemed to have agreed to set another date for \_\_\_\_\_ talks.  
A. deeper      B. slower      C. further      D. higher

## 【参考答案】

1. C opinion: 意见,看法,主张,是可数名词,如: Those are my opinions about the affair. (那些就是我对这事的意见。) 再者, rather: *adv.* 相当,颇(用以加强语气),放在所修饰的形容词之前,又如: He arrived rather late last night. (他昨晚深夜到达。) 因此, A、B、D 项都不正确。句意为: 我的邻居约翰逊似乎对昨晚的表演有强烈的意见。
2. C 本句含义为: 你认为这里的人们都有充足的粮食吗? sufficient: *adj.* 充足的,足够的; subsequent: *adj.* 随后的; beneficial: *adj.* 有益的; average: *adj.* 平均的。
3. A rare: 此处的意思是“罕见的”。本句含义是: 一个处在他这样位置的人难得犯这种错误。其他三个选项均不符合题意。
4. B ultimate: *adj.* 最终的,最后的。本句含义是: 这就是你经过几个小时的思考后作出的最终决定吗? 因此只有 B 项最符合题意。upright: *adj.* 挺直的,垂直的,正直的; total: *adj.* 总的,全部的; tight: *adj.* 紧的,牢固的。
5. D slight: 轻微的,少量的,如: He speaks English with a slight German accent. (他讲英语略带德国口音。) slight difference: 细微的差别。因此 D 项最符合题意。slender: *adj.* 苗条的,修长的,微小的,微薄的; a slender income: 微薄的收入; slender confidence: 欠缺的信心; single: *adj.* 单一的; simple: *adj.* 简单的,简易的。