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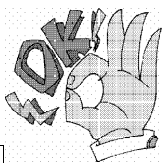
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前

言

《英语专业四级词汇与语法 1000 题》是严格按照最新修订的《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》和《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》的要求精心编写而成的,其目的是通过大量的模拟训练和详细而重点突出的讲解,帮助英语专业本科初级阶段的学生融会贯通地掌握语法知识,扩大词汇量,并熟练掌握重点难点词汇的含义和用法,从而从整体上提高听、说、读、写能力,使他们顺利通过英语专业四级考试。

本书作者近年来一直从事山东大学英语专业本科二年级的教学工作,并一直参与英语专业四级考试的教学与辅导工作,经他们辅导的考生在考试中取得了非常理想的成绩,四级考试及格率每年都保持在 95% 左右,详细成效请参见下表:

| 年度 | 全国高校及格率 | 综合性大学及格率 | 山东大学英语系及格率 |
|------|---------|----------|------------|
| 1997 | 63.9% | 67.1% | 97.2% |
| 1998 | 64.3% | 63.5% | 96.8% |
| 1999 | 71.8% | 73.9% | 96.8% |
| 2000 | 69.3% | 70.8% | 94.4% |
| 2001 | 73.2% | 70.1% | 94.7% |

本书有以下几个突出特点：

一、紧扣大纲,重点突出。本书严格按照《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》和《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》对词汇与语法的题型、难度和范围的要求编写而成,其题型设置、重点难点的分布和覆盖范围与大纲提供的样题和历年考试真题保持一致,既考虑到难度适中,覆盖面广,又兼顾到重点难点的重现率。

二、解释详尽,举一反三。本书详解部分的目的是使考生知其然又知其所以然,因此本书对词汇题的详解部分以详为本,除给出各选项的词义之外,一般还根据需要通过例句说明其用法、固定搭配以及与其同义词的区别,对语法题的解释则重点列举同一类语法现象及解题要略,并给出例句加以说明。

三、难易适中,适合练兵。编著者严格按《大纲》进行操作,使试题的难度始终与真题保持一致。因此,本书可以使读者准确地了解自己的英语水平,发现自己的长处与不足,以便指导进一步的学习与复习。

本书例句多采自近年英语专业四级考试(TEM-4)、托福(TOEFL)考试真题、大学英语四级考试(CET-4)真题、大学英语六级考试(CET-6)真题、硕士研究生入学考试英语真题,因此本书也可供托福考生、四级考生、六级考生以及研究生入学考生备考之用。

丁玉、于振菊、马丽娟、公丽艳、王君玲、王秀娟、王峰、史存英、史成同、白代恩、孙今朝、朱坤峰、朱彦之、朱磊、吴海云、张之超、张华、张擎宇、李珩、沈晓怡、陈广西、陈岩、赵林晶、赵特、赵婷、徐凤华、戴丽华(以姓氏笔画为序)等也参加了本书部分内容的编写。

由于编写时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中难免有不当之处,敬请读者谅解。

编著者

2002年3月28日



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第一单元 1~100 题

- The atmosphere is as much a part of the earth as _____ its soil and the water of its lakes, rivers and oceans.
 [A] are [B] is
 [C] do [D] has
- The baby is crying! Will you _____ while I prepare his milk?
 [A] look for him [B] look after him
 [C] care for him [D] care about him
- The bank manager asked his assistant if it was possible for him to _____ the investment plan within a week.
 [A] work out [B] make out
 [C] put out [D] set out
- The birds _____ at the firing of the gun.
 [A] scattered [B] moved
 [C] separated [D] acted
- The bomb will _____ the moment it is touched.
 [A] go on [B] go out
 [C] go off [D] go over
- The book _____ was not in the school library.
 [A] which the professor referred us
 [B] which the professor referred to us
 [C] to which the professor referred to us
 [D] to which the professor referred us
- The book contained a large _____ of information.
 [A] deal [B] amount
 [C] number [D] sum
- The book is so _____ that I can't put it down.
 [A] exciting [B] excited
 [C] surprising [D] surprised

56. _____ , a man who expresses himself effectively is sure to succeed more rapidly than a man whose command of language is poor.
 [A] Other things being equal
 [B] Were other things equal
 [C] To be equal to other things
 [D] Other things to be equal
57. _____ , he does not love her.
 [A] As he likes her very much [B] Though much he likes her
 [C] Much although he likes her [D] Much though he likes her
58. _____ , Henry washed the cup and put it away.
 [A] Having drinking the coffee
 [B] Drinking the coffee
 [C] Having drunk the coffee
 [D] After drunk the coffee
59. _____ , I'll love him all the same.
 [A] He were rich or poor [B] Be he rich or poor
 [C] Being rich or poor [D] Were he rich or poor
60. _____ , the little girl can help her mother with some housework.
 [A] Young as she is [B] Young as is she
 [C] As she is young [D] As is she young
61. _____ , the story of Snow White appeals to many adult readers , too.
 [A] Though it written for children
 [B] Though written for children
 [C] Though for children written
 [D] It was written for children
62. _____ , work songs often exhibit the song culture of a people in a fundamental form.
 [A] They occur where they are [B] Wherever they occur
 [C] Occurring where [D] Where do they occur
63. "A man was slightly injured in an accident. " This tells us that his injury was _____ .
 [A] deadly [B] very serious
 [C] fatal [D] not serious

64. "Do you know Canada?" "No, _____ there. "
- [A] I've never been [B] I'd never been
[C] I've never gone [D] I'd never gone
65. "Does anybody want an extra ticket to go to the movies?" "Who would you rather _____ with you, George or me?"
- [A] to go [B] have go
[C] have gone [D] going
66. "Have you a table for two?" I asked. The waiter replied, "This _____, please. "
- [A] path [B] line
[C] way [D] road
67. "Here is the money I promised, " he said, "I always _____ my promise. "
- [A] agree [B] follow
[C] make [D] keep
68. "I'd like you to _____ me some clothes. " said the customer (顾客).
- [A] show [B] see
[C] explain [D] provide
69. "I'm not going to buy the book. " "_____. It's too expensive. "
- [A] I don't either [B] Neither am I
[C] So am I [D] I'm not, too
70. "John isn't here now. " "_____ left by the back door?"
- [A] Must he have [B] Might he have
[C] Had he [D] Should he have
71. "Michael left for California this morning. " "Oh, I thought he _____ until next week. "
- [A] hadn't been going [B] isn't going
[C] won't be going [D] wasn't going
72. "Not until science became prominent _____ be abolished", some people argue.
- [A] did slavery come to [B] slavery to
[C] had slavery come to [D] that slavery came to
73. "To say is one thing, and to do is another. " _____ the old saying goes.

- [A] like [B] as
[C] for [D] with
74. "We're late. The play has started." "I wonder how long ago _____."
- [A] did it begin [B] it began
[C] was it beginning [D] it has begun
75. "Where can I find Jim?" "He is _____ his work. He won't leave the lab until 6:00 p. m."
- [A] on [B] over
[C] at [D] under
76. A _____ of the long report by the budget committee was submitted to the mayor for approval.
- [A] shorthand [B] scheme
[C] schedule [D] sketch
77. A completely new situation will _____ when the examination system comes into existence.
- [A] rise [B] arise
[C] raise [D] arouse
78. A Dream of the Red Chamber is said _____ into dozens of languages in the last decade.
- [A] to have been translated [B] to translate
[C] to be translated [D] to have translated
79. A drunk man walked in, _____ both in appearance and odor.
- [A] repulsive [B] reluctant
[C] reproachful [D] reputed
80. A friendship may be _____, casual, situational or deep and lasting.
- [A] identical [B] original
[C] superficial [D] critical
81. A good many houses _____ knocked down by the earthquake.
- [A] was [B] were
[C] is [D] are
82. A good teacher must know how to _____ his ideas.
- [A] convey [B] display
[C] consult [D] confront

83. A good teacher should not confront his pupils _____ too much information in one lesson.
 [A] by [B] with
 [C] from [D] about
84. A large part of human activity, particularly in relation to the environment, is _____ conditions or events.
 [A] in response to [B] in favor of
 [C] in contrast to [D] in excess of
85. A love marriage, however, does not necessarily _____ much sharing of interests and responsibilities.
 [A] take over [B] result in
 [C] hold on [D] keep to
86. A man escaped from the prison last night. It was a long time _____ the guards discovered what had happened.
 [A] before [B] until
 [C] since [D] when
87. A man has to make _____ for his old age by putting aside enough money to live on when old.
 [A] supply [B] assurance
 [C] provision [D] adjustment
88. A neat letter improves your chances of a favorable _____.
 [A] circumstance [B] request
 [C] reception [D] response
89. A new technique _____, the yields as a whole increased by 20 per cent.
 [A] working out [B] having worked out
 [C] having been worked out [D] to have been worked out
90. A person who makes wise decisions has _____.
 [A] a good brain [B] a good intention
 [C] good judgement [D] good imagination
91. A river _____ through the narrow wooded valley below.
 [A] extends [B] pours
 [C] expands [D] twists
92. A writer has to _____ imagination as well as his experiences for his

writing.

- [A] draw back from [B] draw in
[C] draw up [D] draw on

93. According to the psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, wisdom comes from the _____ of maturity.

- [A] fulfillment [B] achievement
[C] establishment [D] accomplishment

94. According to the weather forecast, which is usually _____, it will snow this afternoon.

- [A] accurate [B] precise
[C] exact [D] perfect

95. After _____ for the job, you will be required to take a language test.

- [A] being interviewed [B] interviewed
[C] interviewing [D] having interviewed

96. After a concert tour in Asia, Canada and the U. S., he will _____ work on a five-language opera.

- [A] confine [B] indulge
[C] resume [D] undergo

97. After a long and exhausting journey, they arrived _____.

- [A] till the last [B] at last
[C] by the end [D] at the end

98. After a meal in a restaurant, you ask the waiter for the _____.

- [A] bill [B] note
[C] receipt [D] menu

99. After briefly _____ the history of the author, Prof. Li turned to the novel itself immediately.

- [A] dipping in [B] dipping at
[C] dipping into [D] dipping to

100. After careful planning, John _____ a way of solving the problem.

- [A] thought about [B] thought of
[C] thought over [D] thought out

参考答案与解题思路

1. [A]

- ◇ “as...as...”结构可以引导比较状语从句,该结构中的第一个 as 是副词(在否定句中,也可以用 so 代替 as),后跟形容词或副词;第二个 as 是连词,后跟比较状语从句,从句中常有省略现象,有时主谓要颠倒,比较对象在概念上也应保持一致。此处因从句主语是 its soil and the water of its lakes, rivers and oceans,因此其谓语动词也应用复数,故 [A] 为正确答案。

2. [B]

- ◇ look after 意为“照顾,照料”,如: Who looked after the child when his mother was on night shift? 母亲上夜班时谁来照料这孩子?
- ◇ look for 意为“寻找”,如: I've been looking for my watch everywhere. 我一直在到处找我的手表。
- ◇ care for 一般意为“照料,养活”,如: The state must care for the families of soldiers killed in the war. 国家必须照料阵亡军人家属的生活。
- ◇ care about 意为“对……感到关切,操心,忧虑”,如: He doesn't care much about what happens to me. 他对我所发生的事不太关心。

3. [A]

- ◇ work out 意为“制定出,设计出”,如: One of your responsibilities is to work out ideas. 你的责任就是出主意。
- ◇ make out 意为“填写,写出”,如: The teacher made out a list of reference books. 老师列了一份参考书单。
- ◇ put out 意为“熄灭”,如: Be sure to put out the lights before you leave the classroom. 一定要先关灯再离开教室。
- ◇ set out 意为“启程,开始”,如: They are setting out on a new experiment. 他们正着手进行一项新实验。

4. [A]

- ◇ scatter 作不及物动词时,意为“四下走开(飞开)”,如: The children scattered in all directions. 孩子们四下散开。
- ◇ move 作“移动,搬动”讲,如: Cooling matter continuously will cause the molecules to move more and more slowly. 不断地降低物体的温度,会使分子运动越来越慢。

◇ separate 一般为及物动词,作“将……和……分开”讲,如: In a metal, some electrons are easily separated from their atoms and require but little force to cause them to move from one point of a body to another. 金属的一些电子很容易与它们的原子分开,仅仅需要一点力,便可以使它们从金属体的一处移到另一处。

◇ act 作不及物动词,意为“采取行动”,如: Just as a force is required to change the speed of an object, so a force must act to cause a change in the direction of the motion. 正如要改变物体的速度需要一个力一样,要使运动的方向改变也必须有一个力。

5. [C]

◇ go off 常意为“开始;变坏;不再喜欢;爆炸”,例如: The milk has gone off because of the hot weather. 牛奶因天热而变质了。

◇ go on 意为“继续”,例如: He went on writing the letter for half an hour. 他写这封信写了半个小时。

◇ go out 常意为“熄灭;停止运转”,例如: Put more wood on the fire otherwise it will go out. 再加一点柴,否则火就要灭了。

◇ go over 常意为“仔细察看;温习”,例如: The auditor went over the accounts with care. 查账员仔细地核对了账目。

6. [D]

◇ 固定搭配 refer sb. to sb. or sth. 意为“让某人去参考(咨询)某人或某物”,例如: We referred him to the dentist. 我们让他去看牙医。又因为关系代词 which 作介词的宾语时,一般要将该介词置于 which 之前,所以正确答案应为 [D]。

7. [B]

◇ information 是不可数名词,因此对其修饰的数量词也应用不可数形式。

◇ amount 意为“数量”,可用来修饰不可数名词和抽象名词,如: He has a large amount of money. 他有一大笔钱。

◇ number 也意为“数量”,而 a large number of 只能接可数名词,如: A large number of books are missing from the library. 图书馆丢了许多书。

◇ deal 作“数量”讲,通常与 great 或 good 搭配,如: I spent a great deal of time on this work. 我在这件工作上花了很多时间。

◇ sum 意为“总数,金额”,如: He has expended a large sum on his car. 他在车身上花了一大笔钱。