**基础英语4复习资料**

1. Mary and Max \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in touch with each other all through the years until Max died at 2005.

A. keep B. kept C. keeping D. being kept

2. My brother looked at me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as I broke his glasses.

A. angry B. angers C. angrily D. anger

3. Flight 172 to New York is now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Gate No. 37.

A. aboard B. abroad C. boarded D. boarding

4. The opening ceremony of Olympic Games was very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. impresses B. impress C. impressive D. impressed

5. His job includes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under-12 children.

A. looking after B. look after C. take care D. taking care

6. The meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to take place on Tuesday, but we’ve had to postpone it.

A. have supposed B. will be supposed C. was supposed D. supposed

7. The driver \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the accident happened.

A. was sleeping B. has slept C. slept D. sleeps

8. Very few people succeed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ weight and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it off.

A. lose; keep B. losing; keeping C. losing; keep D. losing; kept

9. It’s too late when we arrived at the airport as the plane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. was taking off B. took off C. had taken off D. has taken off

10. It is recommended not to ask people you just know too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ questions.

A. personnel B. person C. personal D. individual

11. We are happy at the good news \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Black has been awarded the Best Manager.

A. that B. what C. who D. whose

12. My brother is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football and sometimes crazy!

A. interested on B. bored at C. sick of D. keen on

13. I find \_\_\_\_ impossible to finish the task within the time given by the teacher.

A. that B. it C. this D. them

14. -- Will you go on the excursion next week?

-- Well, I guess I’ll. I need to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anyway.

A. take care B. take over C. take a break D. take time

15. -- Must I go to get the timetable myself?

-- No, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. mustn’t B. needn’t C. couldn’t D. shouldn’t

More and more parents are becoming \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ with their teenage children’s behavior so they are asking for expert advice. Parents usually \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ that the only thing their teenage children are really \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ in is how to \_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ fun. According \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ an American survey, which was carried \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ last year, teenagers often become upset for no obvious reason and this has an \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ effect on the people around them. However, we should all stop and \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ for a moment; being a teenager is not easy, so most of the time we just have to put up \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ our children’s behavior. Instead of making a fuss about it, it might be more \_\_\_\_\_10\_\_\_ to try to be more understanding.

1. A. thrilled B. amazed C. fed up D. crazy

2. A. refuse B. complain C. introduce D. include

3. A. interested B. fond C. keen D. impressed

4. A. go B. have C. play D. do

5. A. in B. on C. from D. to

6. A. out B. off C. over D. with

7. A. unhappy B. impossible C. uncomfortable D. unpleasant

8. A. think B. believe C. suggest D. support

9. A. on B. in C. from D. with

10. A. usual B. used C. useful D. useless

**Passage One**

*Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question.*

A man was exploring caves by the seashore. In one of the caves, he found a canvas bag with a bunch of hardened clay （粘土） balls. It was like someone had rolled clay balls and left them out in the sun to bake.

They didn’t look like much, but they intrigued（激起…兴趣）the man, so he took the bag out of the cave with him. As he walked along the beach, he threw the clay balls one at a time out into the ocean as far as he could.

He thought little about it until he dropped one of the clay balls and it cracked （破裂） open on a rock. Inside was a beautiful, precious stone!

Excited, the man started breaking open the remaining clay balls. Each contained a similar treasure. He found thousands of dollars worth of jewels in the 20 or so clay balls he had left.

Then it struck him. He had thrown maybe 50 or 60 of the clay balls, with their hidden treasure,

into the ocean waves. Instead of thousands of dollars in treasure, he could have taken home tens of thousands, but he had just thrown it away!

It’s like that with people. We look at someone, maybe even ourselves, and we see the external clay vessel（容器）. It isn’t always beautiful or sparkling, so we discount it.

1. What did the man find when he explored caves by the seashore?

A. A piece of canvas B. A bag of clay balls

C. A beautiful stone D. 20 jewels

2. What did the man do with what he found in the cave?

A. He left it in the cave. B. He struck it on the rock.

C. He threw what inside into the sea. D. He intrigued it and took it away.

3. How many jewels could the man have had?

A. 20-30 B.30-40

C. 50-60 D. 70-80

4. The word “struck” in paragraph 5 means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. beat B. drop

C. surprised D. played

5. What’s the writing purpose of this passage?

A. It’s to warn people not to throw clay balls into the sea.

B. It’s to advocate exploring the world.

C. It’s to call on people to get fewer discounts.

D. It’s to remind people of others’ internal part.

**Passage Two**

*Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question.*

Car crashes are the top killer of American teenagers. Most of the crashes result from distracted driving – not paying attention to the road. Ryan Didone was a fifteen-year-old passenger in a car that hit a tree. He was one of the nation's more than thirty thousand **victims** of traffic crashes in 2008.

Ryan's father, Thomas Didone, is a police captain in Montgomery County, Maryland. He said: "It was an inexperienced, immature driver who felt that he was **invincible**, driving at night with a carload of kids. He was distracted, he was going too fast, and it ended up causing one death and some serious trauma and tragedy for the rest of the community."

Jim Jennings from the Allstate Insurance Company says the number one cause of distracted-driving accidents is the mobile phone. He says talking on the phone or reaching for it is like drinking four beers and driving. He said: "If you're texting while driving, you are 23 times more likely to get into an accident than somebody who isn't. Reaching for a cell phone when it's going off, you're nine times more likely to get into an accident than normally driving."

Government and private groups are using public service announcements and events to bring more attention to the problem. For example, the insurance industry recently held a safety event near Washington for teen drivers. At first, nineteen-year-old Kevin Schumann easily avoided large, inflatable dolls thrown in front of the car to represent children. He also avoided orange cones representing the edge of the road. Then, as part of the test, he started texting. He hit several cones and at least one doll.

Debbie Pickford of Allstate Insurance says teens are especially at risk from distracted driving—and not just because they lack experience on the roads. He said: "What we know from research on teen brain development is that teens don't really have fully developed brains until they're twenty-five years old. You put those two things together and you get a much, much higher risk."

New legislation in Congress proposes to require all states to have what is called a graduated driver licensing system. Graduated means teenagers start with restrictions like on night driving and numbers of passengers. They could not get a full driver's license until age eighteen.

6. What is the synonym of the word “victims” in the 1st paragraph?

A. targets B. subjects

C. objects D. sufferers

7. What does it mean by “invincible” in the 2nd paragraph?

A. cannot be killed B. unable to succeed

C. unconquerable D. possible to fail

8. What does the experiment of Kevin Schumann prove?

A. The insurance company is right.

B. How bad it is to really text and drive.

C. Distracted driving is risky.

D. Car crashes are the top killer of American teenagers.

9. Why teens are especially at risk from distracted driving?

A. They lack experience on the roads.

B. Teens don’t have fully-developed brains.

C. Teens are physically under-developed.

D. Teens like to use mobile phones when driving.

10. What does the new legislation propose in order to decrease the death rate caused by teenagers’ distracted driving?

A. a graduated driver licensing system

B. a full driver’s license for teenagers under eighteen

C. license with restrictions for teenagers under sixteen

D. Teenagers should pass the test of driving on night

**Passage Three**

*Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question.*

You may ride on your bicycle in a rush to get to school every morning. You may fight to get a bit of space on a bus or on the subway. You may also watch taxis crawl their way through traffic jams. No matter where you are, all big cities around the world have traffic jams these days. Although they all have their problems, many cities also have a type of transportation that has become a cultural icon.

In London, to avoid the traffic above ground, people use the “underground”, also called the “tube”. The city has the oldest and most complicated underground railway system in the world and it is the pride of many Londoners. With 12 lines and 275 stations across the city, the tube is normally the quickest and easiest way of getting around London. In London, you are never far from a tube station.

New York is famous for its yellow cabs. They serve as a quick and easy way of getting across Manhattan, where the subway doesn’t take you everywhere. Stopping a cab is easy; just stick out your arm like you do in any city. But, with over 12,000 yellow cabs in the Big Apple, they also cause traffic jams.

Since 1873 when the first cable car started public service, the slow and noisy vehicle has been a symbol of San Francisco. Although once damaged by a serious earthquake and challenged by cars, it is never caught in traffic jams and provides better views than the subway.

But there are no such symbols in Los Angeles. If you visit you’d better rent a car. The city’s public transportation is terrible. It can take hours to get across town by bus. The subway covers just a small part of the city centre. The light rail line only runs between the Long Beach hotel area and the city centre. That’s why people in Los Angeles love their private cars more than any other people in the world.

11. According to the passage, most Londoners are likely to go to work by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cable car B. private car

C. underground railway D. bus

12. The phrase “Big Apple” (Line 3, Paragraph 3) refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. London B. Los Angeles

C. San Francisco D. New York

13. What is the symbol of San Francisco?

A. subway B. yellow cab

C. cable car D. light rail line

14. The passage mentions the following traffic problems EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. buses packed like sardines

B. taxis crawling their way through traffic jams

C. subway covering just a small part of the city centre

D. traffic accident

15. People in Los Angeles love their private cars because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it has become a cultural icon

B. the city’s public transportation is serious bad

C. the underground railway is complicated

D. the buses are always crowded

1. While the researchers found good-looking women were ruled out for certain jobs, they found that attractive men did not face similar discrimination and were always at an advantage.
2. Dogs do not like seeing their owners offering affection to other creatures, especially other dogs, and react negatively when their owners bring home new partners, the research found.
3. As climate change inevitably continues in coming decades, we are likely to see greater impacts on many rivers and water resources that society has come to rely on.
4. 昨天我在大街上偶然遇见了一个老同学。(run into)

5. 整个星期我一直都在等你的电话。（用现在完成进行时

Put the following Chinese terms into English：

take…seriously 认真对待

(be) consistent with 与……一致，与……吻合

correlate with 与……相关，与……联系起来

take steps 采取措施，采取步骤

focus on 关注，集中于

get along with 相处融洽；进展

invest in 投资，出资

in return 作为回报

drop the ball 犯错误，失职

be associated with 与……有关

resort to (doing sth.) 采取，诉诸

replace with 替换为

take ownership of 获得……的所有权，投入

in particular 特别，尤其

back up 支持，援助

dedicate to 奉献，贡献（时间、精力等）

letter of reference 推荐信

a clear conscience 问心无愧

peace of mind 内心的宁静，怡然自得

in…case 在……情况下

plunge into 突然（仓促地）开始做某事

look over 检查，查看

be obsessed with 痴迷于……

bring about 带来，引起

to a certain extent 在一定程度上

as far as…be concerned 就……而言

hand in hand 同时并进地，密切关联地；手拉手地

Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases given in the box. Change the form if necessary：

unappreciated focus on contribution interaction unconventional

caregiver assist autonomy fulfillment take…seriously

1. Don’t worry too much. He will \_ assist \_\_\_\_you to complete the tough task.

2. The invention of paper was a great\_ contribution \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the progress of human civilization.

3. Since she entered our company, her\_ unconventional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dress and hair style have drawn our attention.

4. After many years of hard work, his childhood dream has come to \_ fulfillment

5. Learner \_\_ autonomy \_\_\_\_ is a hot topic in the field of foreign language teaching and research.

6. She is the primary \_ caregiver \_\_\_\_\_ for her elderly parents.

7. The gallery’s show \_\_ focused on \_\_\_\_ works painted after 1945.

8. The old man used to \_\_\_ take \_\_\_\_ his gardening very \_ seriously \_\_\_\_.

9. His efforts went \_\_\_ unappreciated\_. No one wanted to have his book printed.

10.Without \_\_ interaction \_\_\_\_ between the teacher and students, the class became dull.

1. relevant 2. link 3. entrepreneur 4. fuel 5. popularity

6. acquire 7. feature 8. excel 9. tend to 10. stay away from

1. To become a successful \_\_entrepreneur\_\_\_\_\_\_, one should have a working knowledge about the business he plans to start.

2. If you click on this \_\_link\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it takes you to our flight schedule.

3. The business was \_acquired\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Owen four years ago.

4. Summers in the north \_\_tend to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be cooler and drier than in the south.

5. Once we have the \_relevant\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information, we can make a decision.

6. Swimmers have been told to \_stay away from\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the beach following a shark attack last week.

7. Students with good communication skills will have a better chance to \_\_\_excel\_\_\_\_ at work.

8. Ever since basketball was invented, its \_\_popularity\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has become increasingly higher.

9. Each room in this building has its own special \_features\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. The area’s rich natural resources have long \_fueled\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Russian economy.

Translation**：**

*1.* 我们重视与客户和供应商建立持久的伙伴关系。(take…seriously)

We take it seriously to raise the customer and suppliers’ lasting partnership.

*2.* 据报道，维生素D水平与年龄、肤色或者日晒没有关系。(correlate with)

It is reported that vitamin D level does not correlate with age, skin color, or sun exposure.

*3.* 我们是该采取措施整治交通拥挤的问题了。(take steps)

It is (high) time that we took steps to handle traffic jam.

*Or:* It is (high) time that we should take steps to handle traffic jam.

*4*. 我能在压力下工作，并能和同事融洽相处。(get along with)

I can work under pressure and get along with my colleagues.

*5.* 教育改革的重点应放在提高教育质量方面。(focus on)

Educational reforms should focus on raising the quality of education.

6. 他送了份礼物给我作为我帮助他的回报。(in return)

He gave me a present in return for my help.

7. 不要依赖他，他定会犯错误。(drop the ball)

Don’t rely on him since he’s sure to drop the ball.

8. 工作的成败与你的态度有关。(be associated with)

The success or failure of the job is associated with your attitude.

9. 不吃早餐，只吃零食，不是什么好主意。(replace with)

It’s not a good idea to replace breakfast with snacks.

10. 他父亲去世后，他拥有了房子的所有权。(take ownership of)

After his father passed away, he took ownership of the house.

1.我们需要你的前雇主的推荐信。(letter of reference)

We need a letter of reference from your former boss.

2.在所有的电视节目中，我对纪录片特别感兴趣。(in particular)

Among all the TV programs, I am interested in documentaries in particular.

3.我喜欢和诚实正直、工作投入的人一起工作。(dedicate to)

I like to work with people who are honest, upright and dedicated to their work.

4.遗憾的是没有一个人来为他们的说法作证。(back up)

Unfortunately none will back up their story/back them up.

5.为了使自己安心，安娜每隔几分钟查看一下婴儿。(peace of mind)

Every few minutes, Anna would have a look at the baby for her own peace of mind.

6. 在任何情况下我们都绝不失去信心和放弃希望。(in…case)

In no case should we lose heart and give up hope.

7. 请务必认真检查后再交试卷。(look over)

Please do look over your paper carefully before handing it in.

8. 他痴迷于电脑游戏而忘记了按时上班。(be obsessed with)

He was obsessed with computer games and forgot to work on time.

9. 日新月异的科学技术给我们的生活带来了巨大 变化。(bring about)

The updating science and technology have brought about great changes in our lives.

10.在一定程度上，他的成功源于他的勤奋。(to a certain extent)

To a certain extent, his success owes to his diligence.