

公共英语等级考试四级(PETS4)课程辅导(02)讲 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/491/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E5\\_85\\_AC\\_E5\\_85\\_B1\\_E8\\_8B\\_B1\\_E8\\_c67\\_491102.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/491/2021_2022__E5_85_AC_E5_85_B1_E8_8B_B1_E8_c67_491102.htm) 完型填空与阅读 Use

of English 该部分共有20 小题。在一篇240-280词的文章中留下20个空白，要求考生从每题所给出的四个选项中选出最佳答案。答题时应该考虑以下几个方面：1)通读全文，考虑上下文的含义.2)运用逻辑推理.3)注意惯用法和固定搭配关系。

Read the following text .Choose the best word or phrase marked A. B. C .or D for each numbered blank. We often hear the\_1\_ “ Bug ” while using computers. But what is a bug? In computer science, a bug \_2\_ an error in software or hardware. In software, a bug is an error in coding or logic that causes a program to malfunction or to \_3\_ in correct results. Minor bugs, for example a cursor that does not behave as \_4\_ can be inconvenient or frustrating, but not damaging to \_5\_. More severe bugs can cause a program to “ hang ” (stop responding to \_6\_ and might \_7\_ the user with no \_8\_ but to restart the program. Losing whatever \_9\_ work had not been saved. In \_10\_ case, the programmer must find and correct the error by the \_11\_ known as debugging. Because of the \_12\_ risk to important data, commercial application programs are tested and \_13\_ as completely as possible before release .Minor bugs found after the program becomes \_14\_ are corrected in next 0update. more \_15\_ bugs can sometimes be fixed with special software, called patches, that circumvents or otherwise \_16\_ its effects. In hardware, a bug is a recurring \_17\_ problem that prevents a system or set of

\_18\_ from working together properly. The \_19\_ of the term reputedly goes back to the early days of computer at Harvard University was \_20\_ to a moth caught between the contacts of a relay in the machine.

1. a. wording b. term c. diction d. insect 2. a. recurs to b. prefers to c. attributes to d. refers to 3. a. produce b. achieve c. recreate d. attain 4. a. expect b. expectation c. expecting d. expected 5. a. information b. material c. memory d. news 6 a. commands b. monitor c. control d. supervision 7. a. grant b. retain c. leave d. reward 8. a. alternative b. objective c. collective d. derivative 9. a. prestigious b. precarious c. previous d. precious 10. a. both b. either c. neither d. none 11. a. process b. operation c. performance d. action 12. a. promising b. potential c. prospective d. probable 13. a. debugged b. analyzed c. released d. removed 14. a. accessible b. affable c. available d. adaptable 15. a. minor b. major c. important d. severe 16. a. alleviates b. worsens c. reduces d. enhances 17. a. mental b. physical c. formal d. substantial 18. a. compound b. compositions c. components d. composure 19. a. beginning b. start c. source d. origin 20. a. tracked b. traced c. followed d. detected

解析 1.考查名词近义词的辨析。Wording ,diction 指说法，措辞，潜辞造句。Insect 昆虫。term 名词术语。2.考查形似动词词组辨析。recurs to 重现。prefers to 更喜欢。attributes to 归功于，归于。refers to 指的是 3. 考察相近动词辨析 produce 生产，产生。recreate (re前缀表示“再，又”)再创造，再现。achieve 和attain 都表示通过努力取得，得到。4.考查省略句的用法。完整的句子应该是 as it is expected 意思是“正如人们所预想的”，但通常情况下it is 是可以省略的。5.这是一个常识性的问题，一般情况下小的一般的病毒不会对计算

机的-----有一些影响。Information, memory, news是和计算机有关的常用词，排除了material。有可能对储存信息和上网看新闻有影响，但对整个信息系统是不会有很大影响的。6.有些病毒可以导致计算机“死机”，即不执行计算机的指令。表示计算机的“指令”，英语中用commands。7.考查动词的基本用法。四个选项中，grant, retain, reward都是及物动词，直接接宾语，不需要宾语补足语。只有leave后面可以用形容词，介词短语做宾语补足语，表示“使...停留在某种状态”。比如：He went away, leaving the windows open. 他走了，窗户开着。He went away, leaving his little brother in tears. 小弟弟还在哭，他就离开了。8. 考查形近词辨析。no后面应该接名词形式，而collective, derivative都只有形容词词性。alternative选择的余地，objective目标，目的。很显然，“死机使计算机操作者别无选择只好重新启动”。9.考查形近形容词辨析。prestigious有声望的，著名的。precarious不稳定的。previous先前的。precious珍贵的。“重新启动时候，先前所有没有保存的资料就会丢失了。”10.考查相近形容词的用法。both和neither，是一对反义词，都修饰可数名词复数形式。either，表示“任何一个”修饰可数名词单数。none，是代词，表示三者或三者以上“都不”，单独使用，要么和of连用。11.“计算机需要启动杀毒程序”，程序是计算机专用语，process 12.考查近义词辨析。“由于对于计算机重要数据的潜在威胁”promising有前途的。potential(that may or can come into existence)可能的，潜在的。prospective(hoped for, looked forward to)有望的，可能的：d. probable(likely to happen or prove to be true)可能发生或证实的。由此看出，在平时的学习中，用英语本身

来理解词义是很重要的。 13.考查同义词的辨析。同时考查善于从上下文中获取信息的能力。“由于对于计算机重要数据的构成潜在威胁，因此商业应用软件通常要经过检测和---(杀毒)。”通过上下文，我们知道文章主要是关于计算机病毒的。而且前面也曾经出现了debug这个词。 14.考查近义词的辨析。“一旦有了这种程序，小的病毒就会被更正”。affable 和蔼的，友善的.adaptable 可适应的。根据意思可以排除。accessible(able to be reached or visited)可进入的，可参观的。available (able to be used or attained )可获得的，可用的 The book you want is available in the school bookstore.你要的书学校的书店里就有。 15.考查形容词的比较级和同义词辨析。“更严重的病毒可以使用特殊的软件”。minor，major 没有比较级。Important重要的.severe严重的。 16.考查对文章意义的理解和同义词辨析。“更严重的病毒可以使用特殊的软件来阻止病毒或降低其影响”。Worsen 使严重，恶化enhance 提高，促进 alleviate(make less or easier to bear)减轻，缓和 reduces(make small in size, weight, etc) 减少 17.考查形容词的基本意义。“病毒是计算机自身反复发生的问题”。mental(人)精神的，大脑的.physical(of the law of nature)自然律的.(of the body)本身的，自身的.formal正式的.substantial真实的，盛大的 18. 考查近义词的辨析。“病毒会阻碍计算机系统或各个部件和谐运转”。compound复合物compositions作文，作曲.components 元素，部件.composure态度镇静沉着 19. 考查近义词的辨析。“病毒的起源” beginning，start开始，开头.source(place of which sth is from)来源，出处.origin (starting point) 20. 考查动词的固定用法。“哈佛大学的计算机硬件出了问题，起因是一只飞蛾”

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