

[TOPWAY]



淘金英语4级阅读

【上海交通大学】

钦黄 主审 叶常青 主编

15天120篇



华研外语 方法第一!  
www.topwayenglish.com

上海外语教育出版社

[TOPWAY]



淘金4级英语阅读

# 15天120篇

主 编 叶常青



华研外语 方法第一!  
[www.topwayenglish.com](http://www.topwayenglish.com)

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语 4 级阅读 15 天 120 篇 / 《英语 4 级阅读 15 天 120 篇》编写组编.  
—广州:广东世界图书出版公司, 2010.7

ISBN 978-7-5100-2443-6

I. ①英… II. ①英… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 126911 号

## 英语 4 级阅读 15 天 120 篇

---

策 划:华研外语

责任编辑:张梦婕

特邀编辑:郭中恺

出版发行:广东世界图书出版公司

(广州市新港西路大江冲 25 号 邮编:510300)

电 话:020-84460408 84469182

经 销:各地新华书店

印 刷:广东新华印刷有限公司

版 次:2010 年 9 月第 1 版

2010 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

开 本:880mm×1230mm 1/32

印 张:13.5

ISBN 978-7-5100-2443-6/G·0768

定 价:16.80 元

---

版权所有 翻印必究

# Believe in Yourself

Believe in your dreams.

Believe that you are loved.

Believe that you make a difference.

Believe we can build a better world.

Believe there's light at the end of the tunnel.

Believe that

you may be that light for someone else.

Believe that the best is yet to be.

Believe in yourself.

## 要相信你自己

要相信你的梦想。

要相信有人爱你。

要相信你能有所改变。

要相信我们可以建设一个更美好的世界。

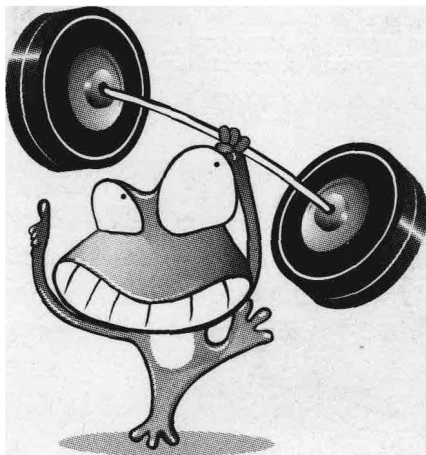
要相信在隧道的尽头会有曙光。

要相信

你就是他人的希望之光。

要相信你现在还没做到最好。

要相信你自己。





# 前言

《英语4级阅读15天120篇》是一本适合“快速提高”的阅读训练书,旨在帮助考生在短短半个月內攻克阅读难关。

本书具有以下特色:

## 1 15天计划,科学安排

有计划的复习成效最快!本书为考生安排了15天的阅读复习计划:第1-6天熟悉四级阅读的高频、常考和次常考语法点;第7-10天学习四级阅读的解题技巧;第11-15天针对真题主题词汇进行强化记忆。

本书每天提供2套训练题:精练题——提供优美的全文翻译和详尽的解析,让考生钻研细究;自测题——提供了正确答案,供考生自测自己每天的复习成果。

## 2 15个讲座,名师解惑

系统化的复习进步最大!本书每一天的复习计划中都含有一个名师小讲座,分三大阶段来帮助考生提高阅读水平。

**第一阶段——语法与难句归纳篇**,通过对高频、常考和次常考语法点的讲述和分析,帮助考生解决阅读长难句的问题。

**第二阶段——答题技巧强化篇**,传授答题技巧和常考点说明,让考生大大提高答题命中率。

**第三阶段——分类词汇记忆篇**,把历年真题阅读中出现过的高频词汇按主题分类,方便考生有针对性地进行记忆,帮助考生解决阅读词汇。

## 3 11个语法,读懂出题句

解决长难句,阅读事半功倍!阅读文章中,结构复杂的长难句往往是考试的出题之处,要读懂这些难句,就需要运用语法知识对句子进行结构分析。本书总结了11个高频、常考和次常考语法点,并对近年的真题难句进行了归纳分析,使考生逐渐提高分解复杂句式的能力,在考试中更加得心应手。



#### 4 21 招诀窍,赢取高分

别忘了,出题人是很“狡猾”的!考生常说,文章看懂了,题目却没答对。原因很简单,就是这些考生缺乏必要的答题技巧,经常落入命题人设计的陷阱里。本书讲解了阅读理解的15个答题技巧和6个考点,帮助考生练就一双善于识别命题陷阱的“火眼金睛”。

#### 5 1000个阅读词汇,分类轻松记忆

词汇要过关,阅读才轻松!说到记单词,很多考生都认为需要长时间辛苦、反复的记忆才能掌握。其实,记单词并不是机械地重复。只要找到正确的方法,就能化乏味的重复为轻松的享受。本书从历年真题中挑选出1000个高频词汇,按照主题分成了15类。单词建立了相互联系,同一类别单词被紧密地“捆绑”在一起。考生记单词不用一个个孤立地死记硬背,而是可以根据主题做到“记一而背百”,从而提高记单词的效率。

#### 6 30套题120篇,强化题感

题感是练出来的!本书有30套题120篇阅读训练,每套题的阅读量、题型和难度都跟四级考试真题相当。考生通过大量的标准套题训练,不但可以练习阅读理解、强化题感,而且可以根据“建议答题时间”调整自己的阅读速度,以达到在考场上合理分配考试时间的要求。

编者

# Contents 目录

## 语法与难句归纳篇

### Day 1

小讲座 高频语法:定语从句 .....	1
一、如何辨别定语从句 .....	1
二、捕捉先行词 .....	2
三、关系词在定语从句中所充当的成分 .....	2
四、定语从句与同位语从句的区别 .....	2
五、真题难句归纳 .....	3
一天精练一套题 Test 1 .....	5
一天自测一套题 Test 2 .....	20

### Day 2

小讲座 高频语法:状语从句 .....	29
一、状语从句的概念 .....	29
二、状语从句的 9 种常见类型 .....	29
三、真题难句归纳 .....	31
一天精练一套题 Test 3 .....	32
一天自测一套题 Test 4 .....	49

### Day 3

小讲座 高频语法:非谓语动词 .....	58
一、非谓语动词的概念 .....	58
二、非谓语动词的 3 大类型 .....	58
三、真题难句归纳 .....	60
一天精练一套题 Test 5 .....	61
一天自测一套题 Test 6 .....	75

### Day 4

小讲座 高频语法:名词性从句 .....	84
一、名词性从句的概念及分类 .....	84



二、名词性从句的 3 类引导词 .....	84
三、名词性从句的 4 种类型 .....	84
四、真题难句归纳 .....	85
一天精练一套题 Test 7 .....	87
一天自测一套题 Test 8 .....	101

## • Day 5

小讲座 常考语法 .....	110
一、并列平行结构 .....	110
二、同位成分和插入语 .....	111
三、比较结构 .....	112
四、真题难句归纳 .....	114
一天精练一套题 Test 9 .....	116
一天自测一套题 Test 10 .....	131

## • Day 6

小讲座 次常考语法 .....	139
一、倒装结构 .....	139
二、复杂修饰语结构 .....	140
三、虚拟语气结构 .....	141
四、指代结构 .....	143
五、真题难句归纳 .....	144
一天精练一套题 Test 11 .....	145
一天自测一套题 Test 12 .....	160

## 答题技巧篇

## • Day 7

小讲座 快速阅读的答题技巧 .....	169
一、快速阅读的 3 个定位技巧 .....	169
二、选择题的 2 个答题技巧 .....	170
三、填空题的 1 个答题技巧 .....	171
一天精练一套题 Test 13 .....	172
一天自测一套题 Test 14 .....	188

## ● Day 8

小讲座 篇章词汇理解的 3 个答题技巧 .....	197
一、根据语法知识确定词性及词型 .....	197
二、利用词汇关系确定词义范围和色彩 .....	199
三、利用篇章逻辑关系确定词义范围和色彩 .....	200
一天精练一套题 Test 15 .....	202
一天自测一套题 Test 16 .....	218

## ● Day 9

小讲座 篇章阅读理解的 6 个常考点 .....	227
一、例子常考 .....	227
二、引文常考 .....	228
三、特殊标点符号处常考 .....	229
四、逻辑关系处常考 .....	229
五、从句常考 .....	230
六、分词结构常考 .....	231
一天精练一套题 Test 17 .....	232
一天自测一套题 Test 18 .....	246

## ● Day 10

小讲座 灵机一动猜答案技巧 .....	256
一、快速阅读 2 个猜答案技巧 .....	256
二、篇章词汇 2 个猜答案技巧 .....	256
三、篇章阅读 2 个猜答案技巧 .....	257
一天精练一套题 Test 19 .....	259
一天自测一套题 Test 20 .....	273

## 分类词汇记忆篇

## ● Day 11

小讲座 文化教育类词汇记忆 .....	282
学校教育 .....	282
语言学习 .....	284
文化艺术 .....	285

一天精练一套题 Test 21 .....	286
-----------------------	-----

一天自测一套题 Test 22 .....	301
-----------------------	-----

### • Day 12

小讲座 经济金融类词汇记忆 .....	310
---------------------	-----

经济 .....	310
----------	-----

商业 .....	311
----------	-----

广告 .....	313
----------	-----

一天精练一套题 Test 23 .....	314
-----------------------	-----

一天自测一套题 Test 24 .....	330
-----------------------	-----

### • Day 13

小讲座 科学技术类词汇记忆 .....	339
---------------------	-----

通讯技术 .....	339
------------	-----

科学常识与理论 .....	339
---------------	-----

科研动态 .....	340
------------	-----

一天精练一套题 Test 25 .....	342
-----------------------	-----

一天自测一套题 Test 26 .....	356
-----------------------	-----

### • Day 14

小讲座 社会生活类词汇记忆 .....	365
---------------------	-----

社会问题 .....	365
------------	-----

医疗健康 .....	367
------------	-----

家庭生活 .....	368
------------	-----

法律与犯罪 .....	369
-------------	-----

一天精练一套题 Test 27 .....	371
-----------------------	-----

一天自测一套题 Test 28 .....	386
-----------------------	-----

### • Day 15

小讲座 自然环境类词汇记忆 .....	396
---------------------	-----

自然环境 .....	396
------------	-----

环境污染与保护 .....	397
---------------	-----

一天精练一套题 Test 29 .....	399
-----------------------	-----

一天自测一套题 Test 30 .....	414
-----------------------	-----

# Day 1

## 小讲座 高频语法:定语从句

### 一、如何辨别定语从句

#### ① 定语从句的概念

定语从句就是修饰主句里的名词或代词的从句,本质上相当于“形容词”的作用。

#### ② 构成成分

##### (1)先行词

定语从句通常置于所修饰的名词或代词等成分之后,这种名词或代词就叫先行词。

##### (2)关系词

引导定语从句的关系词有关系代词,如that, which, who, whom, whose, as等,代替具体的指代对象,即先行词,其中,that既能指人,又能指物;还有关系副词,如when, where, why, how等,代替的则不单单是先行词,而是先行词和适当的介词。

#### ③ 定语从句的类型

定语从句分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句。大多数定语从句都对所修饰的名词或代词加以限制,去掉该从句后先行词将意义不全或失去意义。而非限制性定语从句的作用在于补充,翻译时常常另起一个句子,与主句构成并列句。例如:

That's the same man that asked for help the day before yesterday.(关系代词that指代先行词the same man,引导一个限制性定语从句,对the same man进行具体说明。)

The day when she arrived was cloudy and chilly.(关系副词when相当于on which,引导一个限制性定语从句,对The day加以限制和修饰。)

Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous.(which引导的非限制性定语从句,修饰前面的culture,补充说明这种共同文化的特点。)





## 二、捕捉先行词

先行词的位置可以紧靠着关系词,也可能与关系词之间隔着其他的成分,这时就需要慎重甄别先行词了。例如:

As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas.(句中的定语从句that cannot convey complex ideas修饰的是language or dialect,而并非紧靠着它的the world。)

## 三、关系词在定语从句中所充当的成分

关系代词在定语从句中可用作主语、宾语、定语等,关系副词在定语从句中只用作状语。例如:

A child whose parents are dead is called an orphan.

He came last night when I was out.

在上述第一个句子中,关系代词whose在从句中用作定语;而在第二个句子中,关系副词when在定语从句中用作状语。

## 四、定语从句与同位语从句的区别

(1)同位语从句的形式与定语从句相似,它们之前都有先行词,但与先行词的关系有所不同;同位语从句与先行词同位或等同,定语从句与先行词则是修饰关系。

(2)在定语从句中,关系词要代替先行词在从句中作适当的句子成分;而同位语从句的引导词则只起引导作用,没有代替前面名词在从句中作句子成分的作用。

试比较以下两个句子:

The fact that he had not said anything surprised everybody.

The fact that you are talking about is important.

上述第一个句子包含一个由that引导的同位语从句,对fact的具体内容做出说明,这个that只是起引导作用,并不能代替fact在从句中作句子成分;而在第二个句子中,that you are talking about则作为定语从句对The fact做出限制和修饰,这个that在从句中作talking about的宾语。

## 五、真题难句归纳

1. Most designers with existing labels are finding there aren't comparable fabrics that can just replace what you're doing and what your customers are used to. (09.6 Passage 1)

**分析** ①主干: most designers are finding...

②finding 后是省略连接词 that 的宾语从句。该从句是 there be 句型, 其主语 comparable fabrics 后有一个 that 引导的限制性定语从句直到句末。该定语从句的谓语动词 replace 带了两个由 and 连接的并列的宾语从句, 都用 what 引导。

**译文** 大多数现有品牌设计师都发现, 找不到满意的有机布料来取代现在使用的、顾客已经习惯了的布料。

2. Todd Park, a local detective, said the method has helped him learn more about an unidentified woman whose skeleton was found near Great Salt Lake. (09.6 Passage 2)

**分析** ①主干: Todd Park, a local detective, said...

②a local detective 是 Todd Park 的同位语, 对 Todd Park 的身份予以说明; said 之后的内容是个省略引导词 that 的宾语从句。

③helped him learn 中的 learn 是省略 to 的不定式, 作 him 的补语; whose skeleton... 是个定语从句, 修饰 an... woman。

**译文** 当地的一名侦探 Todd Park 说, 这个方法帮他了解到有关一位身份不明的女性死者的更多信息, 其尸骨是在大盐湖附近被发现的。

3. Two months ago Gullotta saw a 50-year-old man who had delayed doing anything about his smoker's cough for a year. (08.12 Passage 1)

**分析** ①主干: Gullotta saw a man...

②who 引导的定语从句修饰 a... man。从句中的谓语动词是 had delayed, 它要求后面接动名词(即 V-ing 形式)作宾语。本句是肯定陈述句, 却用了 doing anything 而不是 doing something, 语义上有所强调。

③smoker's cough 指“吸烟引起的咳嗽”。

**译文** 两个月以前格洛塔为一位 50 岁的男士看病, 这名男士吸烟咳嗽已有一年, 但期间他没有采取任何措施, 以致于延误了治疗。

4. The digital bread crumbs (碎屑) you leave everywhere make it easy for strangers to reconstruct who you are, where you are and what you like. (08.6 Passage 2)



**分析** ①主干: The crumbs make it easy to reconstruct...

②you leave everywhere 是定语从句,省略了关系代词 that,修饰 crumbs; make it easy for... to do... 结构中, it 是形式宾语,真正的宾语是不定式 to reconstruct..., easy 是宾语补语, for 引导出不定式的逻辑主语 strangers。句末由 who, where 和 what 引导的三个名词性从句都是 reconstruct 的宾语。

**译文** 你处处留下的“数字面包屑”很容易让陌生人推想出你是谁,你在哪里,你对什么感兴趣。

**5. Privacy economist Alessandro Acquisti has run a series of tests that reveal people will surrender personal information like Social Security numbers just to get their hands on a pitiful 50-cents-off coupon(优惠券). (08.6 Passage 2)**

**分析** ①主干: Alessandro Acquisti has run a series of tests...

②Privacy economist 和 Alessandro Acquisti 是同位语。tests 后的 that 从句作 tests 的定语,该从句的谓语动词 reveal 带有一个宾语从句 people will surrender..., 该宾语从句中的不定式 to get their hands on... 作 surrender 的目的状语。

**译文** 隐私经济学家 Alessandro Acquisti 进行了一系列的测试,这些测试表明人们会透露像社保卡号这样的个人信息,就只是为了能拿到微不足道的便宜 50 美分的优惠券。

**6. Imagine a person who is about the right weight, but does not eat very nutritious (有营养的) foods, who feels OK but exercises only occasionally, who goes to work every day, but is not an outstanding worker, who drinks a few beers at home most nights but does not drive while drunk, and who has no chest pains or abnormal blood counts, but sleeps a lot and often feels tired. (06.12 Passage 2)**

**分析** ①主干: Imagine a person...

②主干部分很简短,关键是 a person 后面有 5 个 who 引导的定语从句,使句式变得复杂了。这 5 个 who 引导的从句都有相似的结构:含两个谓语,前后两个谓语形成了强烈对比。这样的排比句式,加强了语气,给读者留下深刻印象。

**译文** 想象这么一个人:他体重适中,但是并没有吃到非常有营养的食物;他自我感觉还行,但只是偶尔锻炼一下;他每天都去上班,但却不是一个优秀员工;他大多数晚上在家里喝一点啤酒,但却并不醉酒驾车;他没有胸痛的感觉,血液指数也正常,但却嗜睡,并且经常感到疲倦。

**7. Then there is the general, all covering apology, which avoids the necessity of identifying a specific act that was particularly hurtful or insulting, and**

which the person who is apologizing should promise never to do again. (06.1

Passage 2)

分析 ①主干:there is the apology...

②这句话用的是 there be 句型,主干部分容易理解。主语 apology 带了多个修饰语,包括前置修饰语 general 和 all covering,后置修饰语是一个 which 引导的非限制性定语从句。在该定语从句中,“介词 of+动名词短语 identifying...”作定语,修饰 the necessity;identifying 的宾语 a specific act 后面带了两个定语从句,一个是由 that 引导,另一个是由 which 引导,这两个定语从句用 and 并列连接。which 引导的定语从句中,主语 the person 也另外带有一个 who 引导的定语从句。

译文 然后还有一种泛泛的无所不包的道歉,这种道歉避免了指明特别让人伤心、特别令人委屈的,道歉者应该保证不会再犯的具体行为。

## · 精练 Test 1 ·

### Passage 1

题材:政治生活类 字数:954 建议答题时间:12分钟

#### The US Congress

The US congress is the legislative branch of the federal government. It is a *bicameral* (两院制的) law-making body of more than 500 members. Its two chambers are respectively called the House of Representatives and the Senate. The American two-house legislature, a product of the compromise between big states and small ones, embodies the American principle of balances and checks. All bills must carry both houses before becoming laws.

#### Representatives vs. Senators

The House of Representatives is the lower house of the bicameral Congress. The membership of the House is distributed among the states according to their different populations. Since 1910, the House has had a permanent membership of 435, with each Representative representing about half a million Americans. Under the principle that each state is guaranteed at least one representative, Nevada, a state with a small population, sends only one Representative to the House. California has more than 40 Representatives in the House because of its large population.

The election of Representatives is organized by the state legislature which divides the state into a number of districts known as Congressional districts.



Each district, with a population of nearly half a million, elects one Representative to the House. A Representative's term of office is set at two years, but there is no limit to the number of his terms. A new Representative can hardly feel easy about his position. Hardly has he begun his work in the Congress when he finds it's time for him to seek re-election.

The Senate is the upper house of the US Congress. Representation in the Senate is based on the principle of state equality. The Senate is comprised of 100 Senators, two from each of the fifty states.

Senators have been directly elected by voters of their respective states since 1913. Their term of office is six years. With one-third of the Senate seats up for election every two years. A Senator must be at least thirty years old and a citizen for nine years.

### The Prestige

Generally speaking, Senators are accorded greater prestige than their colleagues in the lower house. Many Representatives aspire to win the election to the Senate. Senators derive their prestige from the following facts. They are less numerous, for there are fewer than one fourth as many Senators as Representatives, or Congressmen. Elected by the whole state instead of a single congressional district, most Senators represent more *constituents* (选民) than do House members. They are less worried by the problem of seeking re-electives. What's more, the Senate has special powers which it does not share with the House. It has the power to approve or deny proposed treaties, nominations proposed by the President. In line with the tradition of "senatorial *courtesy* (礼貌)", the Senate always rejects a nominee who is objected to by a Senator of the state from which he comes.

It won't do to neglect the importance of the Senate in foreign affairs. Without its cooperation and support, the President can hardly take any significant action in foreign relations. A Secretary of State on good terms with the Senators is always important for the President. Foreign countries must try to establish good relations with the US Senate if they intend to make a bargain with the United States.

### Leaders of the House and the Senate

The *presiding* (主持的) officer of the Senate is the Vice President who functions as a kind chairman when the Senate is in *session* (开会). The chief spokesman of the House is known as the Speaker who is the leader of the

majority party in the House. The Speaker is the most influential figure in the House because he directs his party's forces in legislative battles.

### How the Congress works

The Congress is a legislative body, but it relies on its various committees to do preparatory work. The Senate and the House have several dozen standing and special committees to deal with problems of different natures. The seats of the committees are divided between the two parties in proportion to their respective membership in the Congress. But the committee chairman is always a member of the majority party who has been in the Senate or the House without interruption for longer than anybody else on the committee. The custom is known as "seniority rule".

Most proposed laws in the Congress are known as bills. All bills introduced during a two-year congressional term are designated "HR" in the House and "S" in the Senate, with *consecutive* (连续的) numbers assigned in order in which they are introduced in each house. After this, the bills are referred to the relevant committees for further study.

To assess the bill at its true worth, the relevant committee usually organizes its sub-committee to conduct detailed study. There is no doubt that the sub-committee will study the literal sense of the bill. But it also holds meetings with the citizens who want to state their opinions about the bill. These meetings are commonly known as hearings. The purpose of the sub-committee in holding these hearings is to obtain information on the bill before it. The sub-committee may summon people to appear at the hearings and to testify.

After finishing study of the bill, the sub-committee will report the result to the full committee. The committee chairman then has a choice between two things. He can send the bill to the house for further consideration. He can also postpone, or kill it by putting it aside and not reporting it. For this reason, a committee chairman is regarded as an important person in the Congress. It won't do to neglect them.

1. The American two-house legislature reflects \_\_\_\_.

- A. the cooperation between big states and small ones
- B. the American principle of paying by check
- C. the American principle of balances and checks
- D. the American principle of paying by cash

2. Since 1910, the House has had a permanent membership of \_\_\_\_.

- A. about half a million
- B. only one