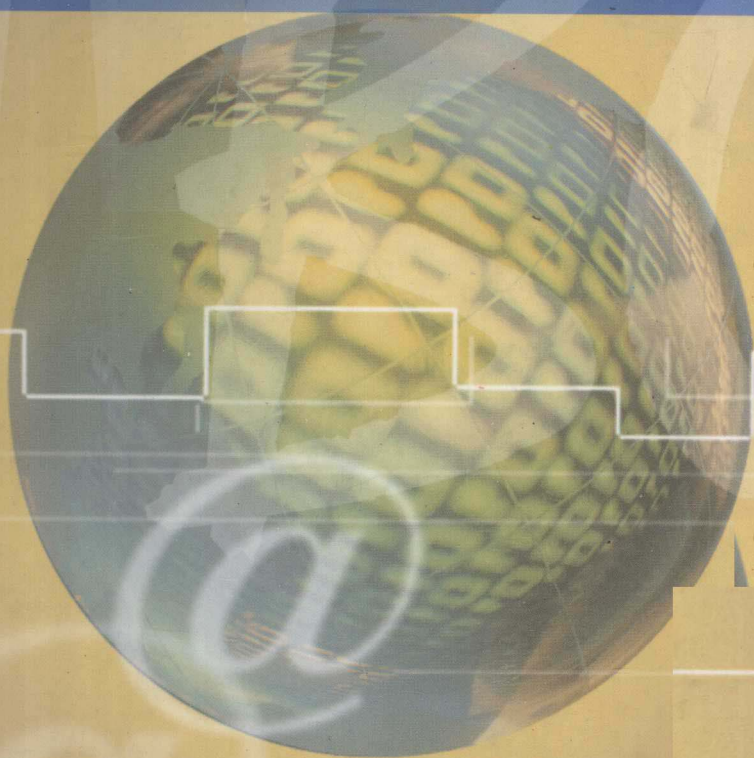


大学英语指导

四级



中国商业出版社

大学英语四级指导

《大学英语四级指导》编委会成员

主 编:马静芝 王 雪
副主编:李会民
编 委:马小平 赵弟佩
组 稿:马静芝 王 雪

江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章

中国商业出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级指导/马静芝等主编. —北京:中国商业出版社
2004. 2
ISBN 7—5044—3566—5

I. 大…

II. 马…

III. 英语

IV. F. 2363

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 14510 号

中国商业出版社出版发行
(100053 北京广安门内报国寺 1 号)
新华书店总店北京发行所经销
山东省菏泽日报社印刷厂印刷

*

2004 年 2 月第 1 版 2004 年 2 月第 1 次印刷
787 × 1092 毫米 16 开 19.5 印张 487 千字
印数:1—3000 册
定价:21.80 元

*

*

*

(如有印装质量问题可更换)

前 言

《大学英语四级指导》是为高等学校学生编写的四级考前指导用书,同时也可供英语自学者及英语工作者参考使用。

本书的特点是:重点突出、难点讲清、解析到位。

本书共分六章,每章都简明扼要地介绍了测试要点、题型特点和解题技巧。并配有适量的自测题供学生考前练习;答案部分在提供正确答案的同时,还重点对答案进行了解析,帮助读者在短时间内高效地掌握测试要点、题型特点和解题技巧。书中所举例句做到新颖、难易适中。

本书由编委会集体编写:黑龙江鸡西大学马静芝编写了第三章;哈尔滨医科大学分校王雪编写了第一、二章;河南职业技术师范学院李会民编写了第四、五章;新疆警官高等专科学校马小平、山东菏泽学院赵弟佩编写了第六章。全书由马静芝、王雪统稿。

限于编者的水平和经验,难免有缺点和错误,恳切希望各位读者不吝指正。

编委会

2004.2

目 录

第一章 词 汇	(1)
第一节 词汇测试内容分析	(1)
第二节 答题技巧	(3)
第三节 自测题	(3)
TEST ONE	(3)
TEST TWO	(4)
TEST THREE	(6)
TEST FOUR	(7)
第四节 答案与解析	(8)
第二章 语 法	(15)
第一节 虚拟语气	(15)
一、测试要点及解题技巧	(15)
二、专项练习	(16)
三、答案与解析	(19)
第二节 时态和语态	(22)
一、解题思路和技巧	(22)
二、专项练习	(24)
三、答案与解析	(26)
第三节 非谓语动词	(30)
一、测试要点与解题技巧	(30)
二、专项练习	(31)
三、答案与解析	(34)
第四节 比较	(37)
一、测试要点与解题技巧	(37)
二、专项练习	(39)
三、答案与解析	(41)
第五节 词序和语序	(44)
一、测试要点与解题技巧	(44)
二、专项练习	(45)
三、答案与解析	(47)
第六节 从句	(50)
一、测试重点和解题技巧	(50)
二、专项练习	(52)
三、答案与解析	(55)

第七节 介词	(59)
一、测试要点和解题思路	(59)
二、专项练习	(60)
三、答案与解析	(61)
第八节 语法综合训练	(63)
第三章 阅读理解	(71)
第一节 测试要点及解题技巧	(71)
第二节 自测题	(78)
Test 1	(78)
Test 2	(83)
Test 3	(88)
Test 4	(93)
Test 5	(98)
Test 6	(103)
Test 7	(108)
Test 8	(113)
Test 9	(117)
Test 10	(122)
Test 11	(127)
Test 12	(132)
Test 13	(137)
Test 14	(141)
Test 15	(146)
Test 16	(151)
Test 17	(156)
Test 18	(161)
Test 19	(165)
Test 20	(170)
第三节 答案和解析	(175)
第四章 完形填空	(224)
第一节 测试要点和解题技巧	(224)
第二节 自测题	(228)
Test 1	(228)
Test 2	(229)
Test 3	(230)
Test 4	(231)
Test 5	(232)
Test 6	(233)

Test 7	(234)
Test 8	(235)
Test 9	(236)
Test 10	(237)
Test 11	(238)
第三节 答案与解析.....	(239)
第五章 英 汉 翻 译.....	(269)
第一节 英译汉测试要点.....	(269)
第二节 英汉翻译的基本方法和技巧.....	(270)
第三节 翻译真题解析.....	(272)
第四节 英译汉模拟试题.....	(276)
第六章 简 答.....	(290)
第一节 测试要点和解题技巧.....	(290)
第二节 自测题.....	(292)
Test 1	(292)
Test 2	(293)
Test 3	(294)
Test 4	(295)
Test 5	(296)
Test 6	(297)
Test 7	(298)
Test 8	(299)
第三节 简答题解析.....	(300)

第一章 词 汇

第一节 词汇测试内容分析

(1)大学英语四级考试词语用法测试要求掌握 4200 个单词以及 1600 余条常用词组。四级考试的词汇和语法结构部分共 30 个题目。其中结构题目占到 60%，共 18 道题。词汇试题为 40%，共 12 道题。词汇试题主要测试考生对大纲规定词汇和短语的词义，用法，搭配的辨认与运用能力。

要考好词汇这一部分，考生必须从平时就注意词汇的学习。词汇学习是不断积累的过程。而且，这一过程应是一个积极，主动的学习过程，应把词汇放到具体的语言环境中进行比较和思考，将词汇记忆过程同听力、阅读、写作等语言学习的各个环节有机地结合起来。在此基础上，还应对词汇试题加以分类归纳，总结出带有；单词规律性的东西。词汇试题的重点为：短语（动词短语、介词短语）；近义词辨析；单词辨义；搭配关系（名词与形容词、动词与名词、动词、名词、形容词与介词或副词的搭配）；近义词辨义。

一. 短语类型题

四级考试的短语类试题主要涉及短语动词（动词+介词\副词），动词短语（动词+名词），介词短语及起连词作用的固定词组（如 above all，all but in that，other than 等）。做好这类题目主要依靠学生平时的掌握与积累，特别是一些常用动词如 come，go，keep，hold，get，put，make，turn，bring，look，call，ask，stand，lay，run，live 等与介词或副词的常见搭配更应牢记。当然，短语的含义与短语中的介词或副词也有密切关系。在没有把握的情况下，介词或副词会给考生以某种提示。

[实例] Since government funds have been _____, a provincial program is needed to help landowners improve their forest lands.

A) cut off B) cut back C) cut in D) cut out

[答案] A. 四个短语的含义取决于后面的四个副词：A) cut off 意为“切开” B) cut back 是 reduce 的意思 C) cut in 指“插入” D) cut out 意为“剪割断”。

动词加名词构成的动词短语一般通过名词的含义加以判断。对考生而言，难度不太大。

介词加名词构成的介词短语的意思一般也依名词的含义而定，如：in the light of 依照，按照；by accident 偶然；in consequence 因此。

二. 近义词辨异

近义词辨异是仅次于短语类的第二大题型，也是考生最感到头疼的方面，这主要是由于考生过多地考虑近义词的含义同性，而忽略了各自强调的个性。其实，英语与汉语一样，绝少有

正意义上的同义词。在汉语中,人们用“焦虑”、“不安”来形容一个人的心态变化,在英语中也有同样用不同的词来描述,如:worried, disturbed等。做题时,要根据题干的逻辑意义和单词的不同内涵确定最终选项,而不能为词与词之间共同的概念意义所干扰。

[实例] Social _____ vary greatly from country to country.

- A) customs B) traditions C) habit D) practice

[答案]A

三. 单词辨析

这一题型旨在考查考生的词汇量,及运用所学词汇准确理解具体问题的能力。选项间不存在形式和内容上的共性,考生只能通过题干上下文来确定正确的答案。

[实例] Breaking Mary's doll was purely _____; John did not to do it.

- A. accasional B. accidental C. casual D. incidental

[答案]B

四. 固定搭配关系

四级考试对于搭配关系的考查是多方面的,也非常灵活。所谓“固定搭配”在这里主要是指动词词组的固定搭配,即同一动词与各种介词或副词搭配而成的常见惯用法,或各种不同的动词与介词或副词的固定搭配。归纳起来主要有四种:

a. 动词与介词的搭配

[实例] The soldier was _____ of running away when the enemy attacked.

- A) scolded B) charged C) accused D) punished

[答案]C.

b. 形容词与介词

[实例] He was _____ of having asked such a silly question.

- A) sorry B) guilty C) ashamed D) miserable

[答案]C

c. 名词与介词的搭配

[实例] A _____ to this problem is expected to be found before long.

- A) result B) response C) settlement D) solution

[答案]D

d. 与惯用法相关的动词与副词、名词与形容词的搭配关系

[实例] I used to smoke _____ but I gave it up three years ago.

- A) seriously B) heavily C) badly D) severely

[答案]B

五. 区别形似词,同音词

英语中有一些词汇拼写很相似,但其词性和词义却大相径庭。

[实例] When you play a game with whom you are playing against is your _____.

- A) opposition B) opposite C) opposing D) opponent

[答案]D

第二节 答题技巧

一. 理清句意, 积极预测答案

答题时, 先看题干, 然后再看四项选择。根据题干进行逻辑推理, 推敲命题人的思路, 以决定取舍。

二. 利用题干找线索。

题干本身含有各种信息和线索, 如例子、同义词、反义词、语法结构、句子的大意等等。句子之间, 句子与正确选择之间也有各种内在的必然联系。词语用法题中所测试的单词或短语通常与题干之间有这么几种关系和线索, 如说明、语义解释或说明、同义、反义、因果、转折、逻辑关系等。

三. 分析选项结构, 注意题干和选择项之间的关系。

思考的重点应当放在选择项与题干的关系上以及测试题材的类型上, 选项之间的区别性的特征如结构, 搭配具有某种提示性作用。

四. 去掉干扰, 采取排除法, 缩小选择范围, 突出答案。

五. 遇到生词, 则先考虑其他选项, 最后判断该选项是否有可能。

第三节 自测题

TEST ONE

- Many young people want to buy jeans because _____ the price is low; _____, it's rather durable.
A. on one side ; on the other side B for one thing; for another
C . in one part; in the other part D. on the one hand; on the other hand
- That man is not _____ for the job; he has other work.
A. available B. attainable C. approachable D. applicable
- Steel is _____ iron and a number of other elements.
A. consisted of B. composing of C. composed of D. made of
- My seven—year—old son had new shoes in April and he's already _____ them.
A. grown on B. grown out C. grown into D. grew up
- This failure has _____ by your own negligence.
A. been brought about B. been brought forward
C. been brought down D. brought out
- He is _____ grammar in the speech of other persons.
A. crazy about B. critical of C. consistent with D. conscious of
- The court _____ the criminal _____ with a light sentence because he had made a fairly honest confession.

- A. let ;out B. let;down C. let;off D. let;alone
8. I've been waiting for hours for you to _____
A. show round B. show off C. show up D. show over
9. The TV is out of order; get a mechanic to _____ it.
A. see about B. see to C. see off D. see through
10. Sally didn't feel like doing homework, so she asked me to _____ her on a walk.
A. accommodate B. accustom C. accord D. accompany
11. The police set a _____ to make the thief tell where the money was.
A. trick B. device C. trap D. plan
12. My sister is a bright and eager student, and _____ does well in school.
A. constantly B. continuously C. consequently D. consistently
13. The customers _____ against paying so much money.
A. prospected B. called C. inspected D. protested
14. Barbara _____ in reading the newspaper at the dinner table.
A. assisted B. insisted C. consisted D. persisted
15. Don't try to _____ your will on us.
A. impose B. stress C. impress D. compel
16. When did the short skirts first _____?
A. come on B. come up C. come through D. come in
17. On Monday I heard _____ that Miss Green was in London.
A. by chance B. with interest C. on purpose D. in secret
18. Don't make such an _____ about that small cut on your hand.
A. fuss B. ado C. mess D. up
19. The failure _____ the doctor of his popularity.
A. discharged B. deprived C. demanded D. declined
20. The police had difficulty in _____ the crowd from rushing into the football pitch.
A. resulting B. releasing C. restraining D. rescuing

TEST TWO

1. There's a rumor _____ that Smith is going to divorce his wife.
A. goes round B. going about C. goes along D. going around
2. The great variety of goods in the supermarket simply _____ her. She didn't know what to buy.
A. distracted B. disturbed C. conquered D. bewildered
3. The whole business of buying and selling shares depends on a person's ability to _____ the future.
A. appreciate B. anticipate C. understand D. improve
4. _____ he arrives before I get back, ask him to wait.

词 汇

- A. In the event B. In any event C. In the event of D. In the event that
5. This carpet is far _____ to that one in quality.
A. superior B. advantageous C. favorable D. popular
6. Mary ran into her elder sister when I was knocking _____ in Nanjing Road.
A. off B. down C. about D. out
7. I was _____ by his comments about my clothes.
A. considerate B. thoughtful C. shameless D. embarrassed
8. Please _____ me while I'm out of the office.
A. cover for B. cover up C. take cover D. under cover
9. The flowing water is used to drive turbines, which _____ electricity.
A. generates B. gears C. generalizes D. glows
10. There is no sure _____ for success.
A. formation B. format C. formula D. fragment
11. The principal allowed the parents to _____ the school.
A. look in B. look over C. look to D. look out
12. Jewels symbolize _____ to some people.
A. stature B. statue C. status D. statistic
13. He _____ himself quickly to the heat of the country.
A. adopted B. adapted C. acquired D. affected
14. The firm will _____ unless business improves.
A. go under B. go down C. go up D. go off
15. John and Eva had loads of problems when they first got married, but things _____ in the end.
A. worked off B. worked at C. worked out D. worked up
16. The problem will be further _____ as we go along.
A. elaborated B. endeavored C. eliminated D. edited
17. This is a _____ moment in his career.
A. credulous B. critical C. credible D. dubious
18. Yesterday's solutions are not always _____ to today's problems.
A. alternative B. apparent C. applicable D. approximate
19. I could not _____ my neighbor's loud stereo any longer.
A. tolerate B. sustain C. torture D. resist
20. So far as is known, the original manuscripts of Shakespeare's works are no longer _____.
A. in common B. in existence C. existed D. to existence

TEST THREE

1. The laboratory was named after the scientist _____ him.
 A. in honor of B. on honor of C. in case of D. in the face of
2. At least we can _____ candles if the electricity fails.
 A. fall for B. fall on C. fall back on D. fall back
3. Sometimes they _____ their students' poor comprehension _____ a lack of intelligence.
 A. contribute to B. attribute to C. owing to D. belong to
4. He was on the _____ there for over forty years.
 A. management B. faculty C. faulty D. facility
5. An allowance for travel was _____ the budget.
 A. built in B. built on C. built into D. built up
6. I missed the train and _____ was late for school.
 A. continuously B. consistently C. constantly D. consequently
7. _____ of this document means that you agree with us.
 A. Signal B. Sign C. Signature D. Symbol
8. We _____ the instruments _____ when we had finished the test.
 A. put aside B. put across C. put away D. put off
9. They _____ the deal because they didn't trust the salesman.
 A. shut away B. shied away from C. signed away D. sent away
10. The next _____ of Parliament will begin in November .
 A. session B. mission C. procession D. reception
11. It takes me some time to _____ my thoughts before I can start my writing.
 A. sort of B. sort out C. set aside D. space out
12. His article contains brief _____ of some of his ideas.
 A. description B. prescription C. assumption D. transmission
13. I'm glad to hear that he has _____.
 A. pulled away B. pulled out C. pulled through D. pulled together
14. With the money he had won he was able to _____ some property.
 A. acquire B. acquaint C. require D. inquire
15. Donald has been given an _____ to finish his thesis.
 A. expansion B. extension C. exposure D. extent
16. The country is in a bad _____ state.
 A. economical B. economy C. economic D. ecology
17. The postman asked me to sign _____ the package.
 A. off B. on C. out D. for

词 汇

18. What is the _____ time the train will arrive?
 A. spectacular B. special C. specific D. spacious
19. They will spend their _____ abroad.
 A. vacation B. vocation C. recreation D. variation
20. It was essential that American _____ loyalty to her allies.
 A. demonstrated B. be demonstrated C. demonstrate D. demonstra-
 ting

TEST FOUR

1. The company _____ twenty workers last week.
 A. lay down B. laid off C. lay about D. laid out
2. The new car _____ as it overtook me.
 A. accommodated B. accumulated C. accelerated D. abounded
3. Landing on the moon was one of the most _____ scientific adventures of 20th century.
 A. dramatic B. drastic C. diverse D. doubtful
4. She used to bite nails but seems to have grown _____ it.
 A. away from B. out of C. up D. on
5. He is _____ question the brightest student in the class.
 A. in B. out of the C. without D. beside the
6. I'll be away _____ business next Wednesday afternoon.
 A. in B. on C. into D. out of
7. The books in the library are _____ by subject.
 A. occupied B. ranked C. classified D. clarified
8. In fairy tales, _____ is always rewarded whereas in real life it very often isn't.
 A. virtue B. virus C. characteristic D. feature
9. It's a common mistake to _____ "vacation" with "vocation".
 A. confuse B. amuse C. define D. disturb
10. The light was too dim for me to _____ anything clearly.
 A. distribute B. distinguish C. distinct D. diversify
11. This ticket does not _____ you to travel first class.
 A. enroll B. engage C. entitle D. involve
12. We often judge other _____ within the _____ of our own experience.
 A. scope B. range C. framework D. level
13. Public _____ about AIDS is giving cause for concern.
 A. innocence B. propaganda C. regards D. ignorance
14. The security guards threw _____ anyone without a pass.
 A. away B. off C. out D. up

15. I'll let you know if anything _____.
 A. comes out B. comes through C. comes across D. comes up
16. Changing his work like that is _____ to giving him the sack.
 A. alike B. accordance C. equivalent D. likely
17. The book only _____ the causes of the war and does not do justice to the influence of the slave trade.
 A. touches down B. touches off C. touches upon D. touches up
18. _____ correcting our homework, the teacher always makes us do it ourselves.
 A. As to B. Owing to C. Despite D. In spite of
19. Never waste anything, but _____ never waste time.
 A. all in all B. after all C. in all D. above all
20. I can't _____ his ability without seeing his work.
 A. evaluate B. ensure C. exaggerate D. exceed

第四节 答案与解析

Test 1

1. 正确答案是 B. 本句的意思是:很多年轻人想买牛仔衣,因为首先其价格低廉,其次它很耐用。for one thing... for another 意为“首先...其次...”,两个短语所带的部分间存在着并列关系。没有 A、C 选项中出现的用法。On the one hand..., on the other hand...意为“一方面...,另一方面...”表示两种相反的情况、意见等。

2. 正确答案是 A. 2 本句的意思是:那个人不做这份工作,他有其它的工作。available 意为“可以找到,可以用”,approachable 意为“可接近的,可亲近的”,applicable 意为“合适的,可应用的”,attainable 意为“可达到的,可获得的”。

3. 正确答案是 C. 本句的意思是:钢是由铁和一些其它成分组成的。be composed of 意为“由.....组成”,be made of 也表示“由.....构成的”,但强调某物是由某种材料制造。consist of 也可以强调某物是由何种材料构成的,但 consist 是不及物动词,因此没有 be consisted of 的用法。

4. 正确答案是 B. 本句的意思是:在四月份,我七岁的儿子买了双新鞋,现在已经不能穿了。outgrow 意为“长大<或成熟得不再要/放弃习惯、兴趣等>、不象过去那样”,grow on/upon 意为“使越来越感兴趣,渐渐成为习惯”,grow into 意为“成长为,发展为”,相当于 develop into, grow up 意为“长大,长成”,是不及物短语,不可以直接接名词作宾语。

5. 正确答案是 A. 本句的意思是:这一失败是由你自己的疏忽而造成的。bring about 的意思是“导致、引起、造成”,bring forward 的意思是“提出、提议”,相当于 put forward. bring down 的意思是“打倒、击落、降低”,bring out 的意思是“出版、推出、使.....显出”。

6. 正确答案是 B. 本句的意思是:他爱挑剔别人讲话中的语法错误。be crazy about 的意思是“狂热地爱好,对.....着迷”,be critical of 意为“对.....进行批评、挑剔”,be consistent with 意为“与.....相符,一致”,相当于 be identical with; be conscious of 意为“意识到、知道”,

相当于 be aware of。

7. 正确答案是 C。本句的意思是：法院从宽处理了这个罪犯，因为他坦白得比较彻底。let out 的意思是“放走、释放、让……出去、泄露”，let down 意为“放下、降低、使……失望”，let off 意为“排放(蒸汽)等、放过、宽恕”，let alone 意为“更别提、更不用说、不打扰”。

8. 正确答案是 C。本句的意思是：我一直等你来，等了好几个钟头了。show round/around 的意思是“带领……参观(某地)”，show off 意为“炫耀，卖弄”，show up 意为“来到，露面 <vi. >”，show over 意为“带某人在某地参观一遍”。

9. 正确答案是 B。本句的意思是：电视机坏了，找位技工来检修一下。see about, see to 都有“办理，安排”的意思，但是 see to 还可表示“修理”。see off 的意思是“给……送行”，相当于 send off。see through 意为“看穿，识破”。

10. 正确答案是 D。本句的意思是：莎莉不想做作业，因此她邀我陪她散散步。accompany 是一个及物动词，意思是“陪同，陪伴，伴随”，accommodate 的意思是“使适应，使符合一致，调和，向……供住处”，accustom 意为“使习惯于(to)”，eg. accustom oneself to do/doing something; accord 意为“相符合，相一致，相和谐 <with>”。

11. 正确答案是 C。本句的意思是：警察设圈套让小偷供出藏钱的地方。本题涉及习惯搭配，“设陷阱、设圈套”一般表达为 set a trap。

12. 正确答案是 C。本句的意思是：妹妹是一个聪明好学的学生，因此学习成绩很好。consequently 相当于 so, therefore, as a result 的意思，即汉语中的“因而、所以、结果”，表示上文所述内容产生的结果。continuously 意为“连续不断地”，constantly 意为“不断地”，consistently 意为“一贯地”，虽然这个副词在形式上与 consequently 相似，但在意思和用法上却大相径庭，都不是表示由于某种原因产生的结果。

13. 正确答案是 D。本句的意思是：顾客们反对付这么多钱。protest against 意为“抗议、反对”，prospect 意为“期望、预期”，inspect 意为“检查、视察”。

14. 正确答案是 D。本句的意思是：芭芭拉非要边吃晚餐边看报不可。assist 意为“援助、帮助”，insist on doing something 意为“坚持做某事”，consist 通常与介词 of 连用，意为“由……组成”，persist in doing something 意为“坚持做什么事”。

15. 正确答案是 A。本句的意思是：不要把你的意志强加于我们。to impose something on somebody, 意为“把……施加于某人”，相当于 foist something on somebody。

16. 正确答案是 D。本句的意思是：短裙是什么时候流行起来的。come in 在此的意思是“行使起来、开始使用”，come on 意为“进展、开始、到来、来吧”，come up 意为“走过来、走近、提及、发生、长出来”，come through 意为“经历 <危险> 活了下来、<电话> 接通、<电报> 收到”。

17. 正确答案是 A。本句的意思是：在星期一，我碰巧听说格林小姐在伦敦。by chance 的意思是“碰巧，偶然地”，with interest 意为“怀着兴趣、感兴趣地、加倍地”，on purpose 意为“故意地、有意地”，in secret 意为“秘密地、暗自地”。

18. 正确答案是 A。本句的意思是：别为你手上的小伤口大惊小怪地。make fuss about/over 意为“小题大做、大惊小怪、忙乱”，much ado about nothing 意为“无事生非或无事忙”，mess 意为“混乱的局面、脏乱状态”；没有 make up about 这一动词短语。

19. 正确答案是 B。本句的意思是：那次失败使得这位医生丧失了声望。deprive 与 of 连用

意为“剥夺、使得不到、使失掉”, discharge 作为及物动词,意为“允许离开、释放、解雇、排出、执行”, demand something of/from somebody 意为“向某人要求某事,向某人索取某物”相当于 ask something of somebody, require something of somebody; 作为及物动词, decline 意为“拒绝、婉辞、使倾斜”。

20. 正确答案是 C. 本句的意思是: 警察难以阻止人群冲向足球场。restrain somebody from doing something 意为“阻止、抑制某人做某事”, 相当于 keep...from, prevent...from, stop...from; result 是一个不及物动词, 不可直接接名词作宾语; release somebody from 意为“把……从……解脱出来”, rescue somebody from 意为“拯救……使免于、营救”。

Test2

1. 正确答案是 D. 本句的意思是: 有谣言说 Smith 要和妻子离婚。这是一个由 there be 引导的存在句, 选项 A, C 显然是错误的。go about 意思是“着手做、处理、忙于、常与…交往<with>”, 而 go around \round 意思是“四处走动、到处活动、流传、足够分配”。

2. 正确答案是 D. 本句的意思是: 超市里纷繁的商品使她不知所措, 她不知道该买什么。bewildered 意思是“使迷惑、使不知所措”, distract 意思是“分散<注意力>”, disturb 意思是“打扰”, conquer 意思是“征服”。

3. 正确答案是 B. 本句的意思是: 买卖股票取决于一个人预见未来的能力。anticipate 意思是“预期、期望”, appreciate 意思是“感激、欣赏”, understand 意思是“理会、理解”, improve 意思是“提高”。

4. 正确答案是 D. 本句的意思是: 万一我回来以前他到了, 请他等一等。in the event that 意思是“万一、倘若”, in the event of 后接名词或动词短语, in any event 意思是“不管怎样、无论如何”, in the event 意思是“结果、到头来”。

5. 正确答案是 A. 本句的意思是: 这块地毯的质量比那块好得多。superior to 意为“较好的、优于”。

6. 正确答案是 C. 本句的意思是: 玛丽在南京路游荡时, 遇到了她的姐姐。knock about/a-round 意为“到处游荡”, knock off 意为“下班、停止工作、从…减去”, knock out 意为“(拳击中)击倒、打昏”, knock down 意为“击倒、撞倒、杀价”。

7. 正确答案是 D. 本句的意思是: 他对我的衣服评头论足, 使我感到尴尬。considerate 与 thoughtful 都是形容词, 意为“考虑周到的、体谅的”, shameless 意为“不知羞耻的”, embarrassed 意为“为难的、窘迫的”。

8. 正确答案是 A. 本句的意思是: 我不在办公室时, 请代我一下。cover for 意为“代替、为…打掩护”, cover up 意为“掩盖、掩饰”, take cover 意为“隐蔽、秘密地、暗地里”, under cover 意为“秘密地、暗地里”。

9. 正确答案是 A. 本句的意思是: 流动的水能用来驱动水轮机发电。generate 意为“产生(光、热、电)生成、引起、导致”, gear 意为“使适应、使适合”, generadize 意为“概括、归纳、推断”, glow 意为“灼热、发光、发热”。

10. 正确答案是 C. 本句的意思是: 成功并无一定之规。formation 意为“组成、形成、结构”, format 意为“设计、安排、样式”, formula 意为“原则、方案、公式、配方”, fragment 意为“碎片、碎块、断片”。

11. 正确答案是 B. 本句的意思是: 校长同意学生家长参观学校。look in 意为“顺便访问、