每天半小时
读1题，练3题，练就解题高手；
勤拓展，多探究，巧过英语考试！

举一反三

710分

四级综合典型题解

王烨　主编

考生**闯关夺冠**的秘诀　教师指导复习的高参
全面剖析**四级热点**　全新设计复习专题
全程着眼**应试策略**　全力提升解题能力

内 容 提 要

本套丛书以解题实战为主线，所选题目源于基础、选题典型，知识点紧扣大纲，从学生的知识结构和思维发展水平的实际出发设置专题，便于学生在掌握课本单元基础知识的前提下进行拓展训练。

一例三练，举一反三。每个专题从浩瀚的题海中精选出典型题例，给出分析和点拨，给出详细的解法，有的还对本专题有关的知识、方法、技巧进行归纳和总结，配合本专题的知识点，设置三道练习题，让学生独立完成，培养学生触类旁通、举一反三的能力。

本书适用于参加大学英语四级考试的读者。

前　言

从 2006 年 12 月开始全面正式实施改革后的四级考试。四级考试不仅仅改革了记分制和成绩报告方式（由考试合格证书改为成绩报告单），而且最重要的是在题型方面也发生了变化，无论是听力、阅读理解还是汉译英部分，在分值、内容上都发生了变化。

本系列丛书就是在新形势下精心策划与编写的一套考试辅导用书。本丛书全面剖析四级热点，全新设计复习专题，全程着眼应试策略，全力提升解题能力。

本系列丛书包括写作、阅读、听力以及综合几个分册，具有如下特点。

一日三练，螺旋上升　我们将英语四级考试各种题型以"一读三练"的形式奉献给考生，使他们每天只用半小时，却能受到系统训练，起到"聚沙成塔，集腋成裘"的效果。

源于基础，难易有序　对所精选的典型例题加以详细分析，强化了对解题方法的指导；练习题与例题做到匹配一致，难易有序，既源于例题，又逐步深化提高。

注重训练，覆盖面广　本系列丛书几乎涵盖了大学英语四级考试的全部考点和题型，通过对重要考点的反复强化，使考生对所学知识能够深刻理解和牢固掌握。

自助选择，便于自学　考生可以根据时间安排和复习需要从书中的任一单元开始学习和练习，书中不但解析每一例题，对另外三套强化试题也给出了详细解答，便于考生自学自查。

本书由王烨主编，马云秀、王建军、王越、白云飞、刘梅、张世华、张红燕、李光全、李翔、李楚、陈仕奇、罗勇军、姜文琪、董敏、蒋卫华等同志也参与了本书的编写工作，在此一并向他们表示感谢。

本书的疏漏及不妥之处，恳请读者指正。

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编者

2011 年 11 月

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目　录

词）。

（3）主谓搭配一致（时态、语态、语气、人称、数）。

（4）否定句各种否定词及双重否定。

（5）逻辑主语（主要是非谓语动词的逻辑主语）。在句法上不是主谓关系，但在语义上为施动者与动作的关系。

（6）句型句式。包括区别简单句、并列句、对称结构或省略、倒装及割裂的复杂句子。

（7）词类之间的搭配要求。如名词需要形容词、名词、冠词、非谓语动词、词组及定语从句修饰，动词需要副词词组修饰，及物动词后应加宾语等。

3. 语篇方面

（1）语境。语境就是我们平常所说的上下文，广义的语境指所有的上下文，段与段之间、句子与句子之间、句子与段之间的语义关系。狭义的语境指句子内部的词语之间在语义上的联系。一切语义的理解都离不开语境。

（2）句际之间的逻辑关系。完形填空中，句际之间的逻辑关系主要包括：并列关系（连接词有 and, while 等）；转折关系（连接词有 but, however, though, whereas, nevertheless 等）；因果关系（连接词有 so, therefore, thus, because, for, since, as 等）；让步关系（连接词有 though, although, despite, in spite of 等）；条件关系（连接词有 if, unless, once, provided that, in case of 等）；解释关系（连接词有 i. e., that is to say, in other words 等）；顺序关系（连接词有 before, after, and, first, second, then, next, finally 等）。

（3）词汇的复现关系。词汇的复现关系是指某一个词以原词、指代词、同义词、近义词、上义词、下义词、概括词等出现在语篇中，语篇中的句子通过这种复现关系得以相互衔接。根据这个原则，某一个空格所对应的答案很可能就是在上下文中复现的相关词，考生可以根据这些复现词之间的有机联系确定答案。

（4）词汇的同现关系。在语篇中，围绕一定的主题，一定的词就会同时出现，这种词的同现关系与语篇范围关系密切，根据这个原则，我们可以删除一些语篇范围以外的选项，而将重点放在语篇

In the decade __77__ 1993, e-commerce grew from an __78__ novelty（新奇事物）to a mainstream business influence. In 1993, few __79__ had a web page, and __80__ a handful allowed one to order products or services online. Ten years __81__, both large and small businesses had web pages, and most __82__ users with the opportunity to place an order. __83__, many banks added online access, __84__ online banking and bill paying became __85__. More importantly, the value of goods and services __86__ over the Internet grew dramatically after 1997.

67. A. distract   B. differ   C. descend   D. derive
68. A. via   B. by   C. from   D. with
69. A. used   B. resorted   C. served   D. appeared
70. A. situates   B. lies   C. locates   D. roots
71. A. on   B. for   C. to   D. of
72. A. reflects   B. protects   C. detects   D. selects
73. A. puts out   B. stands for   C. sends in   D. carries away
74. A. feasible   B. sensible   C. responsible   D. visible
75. A. beside   B. beyond   C. over   D. up
76. A. appeals   B. allows   C. advocates   D. admits
77. A. toward   B. until   C. after   D. behind
78. A. insignificant   B. optional   C. invalid   D. occasional
79. A. communities   B. compounds   C. corps   D. corporations
80. A. largely   B. solely   C. only   D. slightly
81. A. latter   B. lately   C. later   D. late
82. A. provided   B. offered   C. convinced   D. equipped
83. A. Instead   B. However   C. Nevertheless   D. Besides
84. A. or   B. though   C. but   D. and
85. A. widespread   B. different   C. flexible   D. productive
86. A. proceeded   B. adapted   C. practiced   D. acquired

参考答案

67～71 CBBBD　72～76 DCABD
77～81 CADDC　82～86 ADDAA

经典解析

67. 本题是词义辨析，distract "分散，转移"，与 from 搭配的结构为 distract sb. from sth. 意为 "分散或扰乱某人的注意力"；descend 与 from 的搭配为 "起源于……，是……的后裔"；differ from 为 "与……不同"；derive from 为 "起源于"。根据句子的含义，应该为 C。

68. 本题要根据上下文的意思来判断，空格前列举了传统的商务模式，比如通过电话办理银行业务等，所以空白处应该选择表示 "通过" 的词，所以选择 "by"。

69. 本题属于语义题，appear "出现"；use "使用"；resort 与 to 搭配，表示 "求助于，诉诸"；serve "服务，服役"。本句的意思是：电子商务效仿传统商务的交易模式，所以应该选择 B。

70. 本题的空白处后面为 in，所以要与之搭配，situate in "坐落于"，常常用与被动语态；lie in "在于"；root in "起因于"；locate in "位于"。前面的句子是说电子商务采用的模式基本上与传统商务的相同，接着讲不同点，所以选择 B。

71. 本题属于搭配题。考查的是 consist 的搭配，consist of "由……组成"；consist in "在于"；consist 一般不与 on、for、to 搭配，所以答案为 D。

72. 本题的四个选项的词性比较接近，reflect "反映"；detect "发现，察觉"；protect "保护"；select "选择"。本句和下一句空白处都描述的是顾客在网上购物的过程，先是确定购买的大概门类，然后选择某项商品，选择支付方式，最后提交订单。选择 D。

73. send in "提交"；put out "熄灭；发表"；stand for "代表"；carry away "带走"。选择 C。

74. 本题属于词义辨析题，visible "可见的，明显的"；responsible

选择 D。

85. flexible "灵活的"；widespread "分布广泛的，普遍的"；productive "多产的"。根据句子的意思：因为电子商务的快速发展，在线银行和在线支付变得广泛起来。选择 A。

86. acquire "获得"；adapt "适应，改编"；practice "练习"；proceed "继续进行"。本句的意思是：通过网络获得的商品和服务的价值在 1997 年之后大幅度增长。所以选择 A。

举一反三

1

Every profession or trade, every art, and every science has its technical vocabulary, the function of __1__ is partly to __2__ things or processes with. No names in ordinary English, and partly to secure greater exactness in terminology. __3__, they save time, for it is much more __4__, to name a process than to describe it. Thousands of these technical terms are very __5__ included in every large dictionary, yet, as a whole, they are rather __6__ the outskirts of the English language than actually within its borders.

Different occupations, however, differ __7__ in their special vocabularies. It __8__ largely of native words, or of borrowed words that have __9__ themselves into the very fiber of our language. __10__, though highly technical in many details, these vocabularies are more familiar in sound, and more generally __11__, than most other technical terms. __12__ every vocation still possesses a large __13__ of technical terms that remain essentially foreign, even __14__ educated people. And the proportion has been much __15__ in the last fifty years. Most of the newly __16__ terms are __17__ to special discussion, and seldom get into general literature or conversation. Yet no profession is nowadays, as all professions once __18__, a close federation. What is called "popular

science" makes everybody __19__ with modern view and recent discoveries. Any important experiment, __20__ made in a remote or provincial laboratory, is at once reported in the newspaper, and everybody is soon talking about it. Thus our common speech is always taking up new technical terms and making them commonplace.

1. A. which   B. what   C. who   D. whom

2. A. describe   B. talk about   C. designate   D. indicate

3. A. Consequently   B. In contrast   C. However   D. Besides

4. A. economical   B. economic   C. thrift   D. economized

5. A. properly   B. possibly   C. probably   D. potentially

6. A. in   B. on   C. at   D. beyond

7. A. largely   B. widely   C. generally   D. extensively

8. A. constitutes   B. comprises   C. composes   D. consists

9. A. worked   B. made   C. taken   D. brought

10. A. However   B. Because   C. Hence   D. In addition

11. A. understood   B. considered   C. known   D. thought

12. A. Therefore   B. Yet   C. In contrast D. So

13. A. series   B. body   C. set   D. range

14. A. for   B. as   C. to   D. among

15. A. decreased   B. diminished   C. increasing   D. increased

16. A. made   B. coined   C. produced   D. formed

17. A. related   B. addressing   C. confined   D. connected

18. A. is   B. are   C. was   D. were

19. A. associated   B. known   C. acquainted   D. connected

20. A. though   B. when   C. as   D. since

参考答案

1~5 ACDAA   6~10 BBDAC

11~15 ABBCD   16~20 BCDCA

经典解析

1. 在 which 作关系代词时，意指"那些、那个"，指物，而此句先行词为 technical vocabulary，因此 A 项为正确答案。B 项 what 作关系代词时，意指"所……事物（或人）"，C 项 who 和 D 项 whom 都是指人的关系代词，不合句意。

2. 根据上下文可知，此处单词要与 things or processes 搭配，C 项 designate 意为"标明、表示"，用在一起，说明专业词汇的作用是表示事物和过程，因此为正确答案。A 项 describe 意为"描述"，根据后文，我们知道专业词汇不具备这样的作用，命名是比描述更简单的过程，所以排除；B 项 talk about 意为"讨论、谈论"；D 项 indicate 意为"指出"，更加不符合上下文的语意。

3. 上文中提到了专业词汇的作用，下文则说明专业词汇还能节省时间，显然是对上文的补充，D 项 besides 表示补充关系。

4. 分析句意可知，空白处所填单词的意思应为"经济的、实惠的"，A 项 economical 意为"经济的、实惠的"；B 项 economic 意为"经济上的、经济学的"；C 项 thrift 意为"勤俭节约的"；D 项 economized 意为"有效利用的、节省的"。

5. 本句的意思是指成千上万的技术词汇都收录进了词典。空白处所填单词为副词修饰这个句子。A 项 properly 意为"恰当地"，符合上下文语意，故正确；B 项 possibly 意为"可能地"；C 项 probably 意为"大概、或许"；D 项 potentially 意为"潜在地"。

6. on the outskirts 构成固定搭配，指"在郊区、在……边缘上"，在句中是指专业词汇还处在英语的边缘上，因此正确答案为 B 项。

7. 分析句中空白处可知所填单词为副词，修饰动词 differ（不同、不一致），A 项 largely 意为"主要地、很大程度上地"；B 项 widely 意为"广泛地、相差很大地"；C 项 generally 意为"一般地、普通地"；D 项 extensively 意为"广泛地、广阔地"。其中 widely 经常与 differ 搭配，并符合题意，故选 B 项。

8. 根据上下文本句的意思是专业词汇主要包括本族词和外来词，A 项 constitutes 意为"组成……"，不合句意；B 项 comprises 意为

"包含、由……组成"，为及物动词；C 项 composes 意为"组成、作曲"，经常用于 be composed of 句型，不符合本句的结构要求；D 项 consists 意为"包括"，用于 consist of 句型，符合句子要求，为正确答案。

9. 本句中 work oneself into...意为"进入"，句中表示外来词进入了我们的语言结构，选 A。

10. 上文中提到了专业词汇主要由本族词和那些进入我们语言结构的外来词构成，下文则说这些词听起来却很熟悉，显然上下文之间构成了因果关系，上文是因，下文是果。A 项 However 表示转折关系；B 项 Because 表示原因；C 项 Hence 表示结果；D 项 In addition 表示补充关系，显然 C 是正确的。

11. 本句是个比较句，是比较本族词和那些进入我们语言结构的外来词构成的专业词汇，A 项 understood 意为"理解"，说这些词汇更好地为人们所理解，符合句意；B 项 considered 意为"考虑"；C 项 known 意为"被人所知的"；D 项 thought 意为"思考"；故选 A。

12. 上下文提到：专业词汇主要由本族词和那些进入我们语言结构的外来词构成，下文则说各行业还有很多不为人们所熟知的词汇，显然上下文之间是转折关系。A 项 Therefore 表示因果关系；B 项 Yet 表示转折关系；C 项 In contrast 表示对比关系；D 项 So 表示因果关系。

13. 本句意为每个行业都还有很多词汇不被人们所知，分析句子可知空白处所填单词应为量词。A 项 series 意为"系列"；B 项 body 作量词意为"大量"；C 项 set 意为"一套、一副"；D 项 range 意为"范围、行列"，只有 B 项最为恰当，为正确答案。

14. 选项 C 句中 be（remain）foreign to 构成固定搭配，意为"与……无关、不为……所知"，句中意思是每个行业都还有很多词汇甚至不被受过教育的人所知。

15. 本句所说的是这个比例在过去的 50 年以来发生的变化，A 项 decreased 意为"减少"，显然不合题意与常识；B 项 diminished 意为"减少、变小"，也不正确；C 项 increasing 意为"增加、

提高"，但-ing 形式不符合句子结构；所以选择 D。

16. 空白处所填单词修饰 terms（术语），A 项 made 意为"制造"，说术语是制造出来的不合适；B 项 coined 意为"造字、造词"，符合句意；C 项 produced 意为"生产"；D 项 formed 意为"形成"，都不符合句意，因此正确答案为 B 项。

17. related 意为"有关系的"，addressing 意为"从事、忙于、写姓名地址"；confined 意为"局限于"；connected 意为"有联系的"，根据句意说新造的术语局限于特殊的行业更为准确，所以 C 正确。

18. 本句中 once 意为"曾经"，因此要用过去时，而主语为复数，所以选择 D。

19. be acquainted with 构成固定搭配，意为"熟悉……"。A 项 associated 和 D 项 connected 也能与 with 构成搭配，意思分别是"与……有关联"、"与……联系在一起"，都不合句意。

20. 本句表达的意思是任何科学实验，即便是在很远的实验室完成的，都能被人们尽快熟知，A 项 though 引导让步状语从句，符合句意；B 项 when 引导时间状语从句；C 项 as 意为"像"；D 项 since 表示原因，都不符合句意。

2

Reading involves looking at graphic symbols and formulating mentally the sounds and ideas they represent. Concepts of reading have changed __1__ over the centuries. During the 1950's and 1960's especially, increased attention has been devoted to __2__ the reading process. __3__ specialists agree that reading __4__ a complex organization of higher mental __5__, they disagree __6__ the exact nature of the process. Some experts, who regard language primarily as a code using symbols to represent sounds, __7__ reading as simply the decoding of symbols into the sounds they stand __8__.

These authorities __9__ that meaning, being concerned with

thinking, must be taught independently of the decoding process. Others maintain that reading is __10__ related to thinking, and that a child who pronounces sounds without __11__ their meaning is not truly reading. The reader, __12__ some, is not just a person with a theoretical ability to read but one who __13__ reads.

Many adults, although they have the ability to read, have never read a book in its __14__ . By some expert they would not be __15__ as readers. Clearly, the philosophy, objectives, methods and materials of reading will depend on the definition one use. By the most __16__ and satisfactory definition, reading is the ability to __17__ the sound-symbols code of the language, to interpret meaning for various __18__ , at various rates, and at various levels of difficulty, and to do __19__ widely and enthusiastically. __20__ reading is the interpretation of ideas through the use of symbols representing sounds and ideas.

1. A. substantively B. substantially C. substitutively D. subjectively
2. A. define and describe   B. definition and description
   C. defining and describing   D. have defined and described
3. A. Although   B. If   C. Unless   D. Until
4. A. involves   B. involves to C. is involved   D. involves of
5. A. opinions   B. effects   C. manners   D. functions
6. A. of   B. about   C. for   D. into
7. A. view   B. look   C. reassure   D. agree
8. A. by   B. to   C. off   D. for
9. A. content   B. contend   C. contempt   D. contact
10. A. inexplicably B. inexpressibly C. inextricably D. inexpediently
11. A. interpreting B. saying   C. explaining   D. reading
12. A. like   B. for example C. according to D. as
13. A. sometimes   B. might   C. practical   D. actually
14. A. entire   B. entirety   C. entirely   D. entity
15. A. classed   B. granted   C. classified   D. graded

67. A. operates   B. focuses   C. counts   D. depends

68. A. superior   B. regular   C. essential   D. adequate

69. A. currently   B. barely   C. anxiously   D. heavily

70. A. regulations   B. obstacles   C. challenges   D. guidelines

71. A. enjoyment   B. retirement   C. stability   D. inability

72. A. over   B. after   C. across   D. beside

73. A. Identifying   B. Learning   C. Instructing   D. Practicing

74. A. at   B. by   C. in   D. on

75. A. desires   B. realms   C. needs   D. intentions

76. A. measure   B. ratio   C. area   D. portion

77. A. When   B. Until   C. Whether   D. Before

78. A. neighbors   B. moods   C. homes   D. minds

79. A. age   B. ever   C. previously   D. formerly

80. A. For example   B. By contrast   C. In particular   D. On average

81. A. transform   B. yield   C. adjust   D. suit

82. A. within   B. from   C. beyond   D. to

83. A. unfairly   B. unpredictably   C. instantly   D. indirectly

84. A. reliable   B. considerable   C. available   D. feasible

85. A. sense   B. conscience   C. project   D. definition

86. A. ranks   B. assets   C. ideals   D. roles

参考答案

67～71 BDACB   72～76 ABDCD

77～81 ACBAC   82～86 DBCAD

经典解析

67. 这四个动词都能够与介词 on 搭配，因此此处应在首段基础上着手分析该句句意。首段提出老年人学习的重要性，而该句"年轻人和技能性训练"指出了该项方法的侧重点。focus on "集中、针对"，因此确定答案为 B。

为 D。

77. 本题考查上下文逻辑关系。该句为主从复合句，主句"处在各种年龄段的人们都渴望重新学习的机会"，从句作为一个时间状语指出当前的背景：人们工作和居住地不断变化，生活伴侣和生活方式也不断更新。因此应该选择 A。

78. 通过对本句句式结构的分析可以看出，该空缺处应添一个与 jobs，partners 和 lifestyles 相并列的词汇，所以正确选项为 C。mind "思想"；mood "心情"；neighbor "邻居"。比较起来，home 更加贴近文中的事实，"人们工作和居住地不断变化"。

79. 本题考查固定搭配。四个选项都有"之前"的意思，所以很难通过词义辨析选出正确答案。但与比较词 than 搭配时，应固定地使用 ever，表示"比以前任何时候都……"，因此正确选项为 B。formerly "从前、以前"，一般常用 former，较少使用 formerly；previously "先前、以前"；ago 常与某一过去时间段搭配。

80. 本题考查上下文逻辑关系。本句是在前文基础上的一个例证，是为了更好地支撑前面的观点的。所以正确选项为 A。by contrast "与……相对比"；on average "一般地"；in particular "尤其、特别"。均与上下文逻辑关系不符，故排除。

81. 本题是词义辨析题。本题不属于固定搭配的考查，因为四个选项都能与 to 构成搭配。此处说持续学习的重要性，中年阶段的学习会让人们更好地适应以后的生活。adjust "调整、调节、使适应"，因此正确选项为 C。

82. 本题考查固定搭配。该题非常简单，属于对常见短语搭配的考查。与 transition 搭配的介词为 to，表示"向……过渡"。所以正确选项为 D。

83. 本题为词义辨析题。at any point 表明上述事情发生的不确定性，unpredictably "不可预知地"。因此正确选项为 B。indirectly "间接地"；unfairly "不公平地"；instantly "立即地"；均与句意不符，可排除。

84. 本句句意"有足够支配的钱支撑……"。available "可用的"，因此正确选项为 C。feasible "可行的"；reliable "可靠的、可信赖

的"；considerable "值得考虑的、相当可观的"。均可排除。

85. 此处表达的意思为"塑造个性感觉"。sense "感觉、感知"，因此确定正确选项为 A。

86. 本题为词义辨析题。此处为"发挥建设性作用"。因此正确选项为 D。ideal "理想"；asset "资产、有用的东西"；rank "等级"。均可排除。

举一反三

1

Many people wrongly believe that when people reach old age, their families place them in nursing homes. They are left in the __1__ of strangers for the rest of their lives. Their __2__ children visit them only occasionally, but more often, they do not have any __3__ visitors. The truth is that this idea is an unfortunate myth __4__ story. In fact, family members provide over 80 percent of the care __5__ elderly people need. Samuel Prestoon, a sociologist, studied __6__ the American family is changing. He reported that by the time the __7__ American couple reaches 40 years of age, they have more parents than children. __8__ , because people today live longer after an illness than people did years __9__ , family members must provide long term care. More psychologists have found that all caregivers __10__ a common characteristic: All caregivers believe that they are the best __11__ for the job. In other words, they all felt that they __12__ do the job better than anyone else. Social workers __13__ caregivers to find out why they took __14__ the responsibility of caring for an elderly relative. Many caregivers believed they had __15__ to help their relative. Some stated that helping others __16__ them feel more useful. Others hoped that by helping __17__ now, they would deserve care when they became old and __18__ . Caring for the elderly and being taken care of can be a __19__ satisfying experience for everyone who might be __20__ .