

“十三五”重点图书出版规划项目
普通高等教育“十三五”重点规划教材

COLLEGE ENGLISH
大学英语
四级教程

主 编◎李发根

副主编◎龚玲芬 蔡璇琛

赠MP3光盘



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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内容提要

本书向大学英语学习者,提供了一套完整高效的英语强化学习体系。指导学生通过系统的、良性循环的学习方法在短期内最大限度地提高词汇、翻译、阅读、写作及应试等方面的技巧。本书在词汇选编、阅读取材及练习设置等方面均紧扣最新四级考纲,精心安排了八大单元的系列讲解与训练和一个单元的模拟测试,各单元既自成体系又相互连贯。

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前 言

英语作为一项实用技能,需要学习者长期的积累与训练,仅靠课堂教学和短期的强化是不够的,只有具备良好的自学习惯与能力的学生,才能成为真正的英语学习成功者。

本书根据最新的大学英语教学大纲和四、六级考试大纲及真题编写,向大学英语学习者提供了一套完整高效的英语强化学习体系。指导学生通过系统的、良性循环的学习方法在短时期内最大限度地提高词汇、翻译、阅读、写作及应试等方面的技巧。

本书在词汇选编、阅读取材及练习设置等方面均紧扣最新四级考纲,精心安排了八大单元的系列讲解与训练,各单元既自成体系又相互连贯,其特色主要体现以下几个方面:

- ◎ 各单元均以预读起步,旨在培养学生的课文预习习惯。
- ◎ 各单元对所出现的核心词汇都作了精讲精练,还介绍了多种扩充词汇的方法。
- ◎ 各单元包括三至四篇主干阅读文章,不仅内容新颖,且在体裁上力求保持一致,使学生对八种主要英语语篇结构模式产生系统认识。
- ◎ 各单元对写作技巧从词、句、段到篇章进行了逐项讲解与训练,设有近 30 篇短文写作练习(配范文点评),基本涵盖了四级作文的各类体裁。
- ◎ 除了阅读技能的分项训练,各单元还着重阅读速度的培训。四级考试要求 35 分钟完成 4 篇阅读练习,考生的阅读成绩不仅取决于词汇量、背景知识及应试技巧,还有赖于阅读速度,尤其是长句理解的速度。

本书立意突出英语学习上的“新思维”,强调学习者主动性与独立性的充分发挥,强调各项基本语言技能的内在联系,注重读、写、译的综合能力培养,注重学习者的素质提高。

本书由南昌理工学院李发根教授主编,龚玲芬、蔡璇琛、陈丽清、胡荣、陈建增、黎庆园、涂志云和李滢欢等参与编写。书中如有不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

2016 年 3 月



Contents

Unit 1

I . Word Study	1
II . Active Reading The Theory of Cosmetic Relativity	2
III . Language Points Study	4
IV . Bilingual Studies	9
1. Bilingual Analysis	9
2. Translation	10
V . Vocabulary Builder	11
1. Vocabulary Building Skill	11
2. Business English Word Building Activities	11
VI . Writing	14
1. English Writing Basics: Diction (1)	14
2. Writing Activities	16

Unit 2

I . Word Study	19
II . Active Reading How to Mark a Book	20
III . Language Points Study	23
IV . Bilingual Studies	30
1. Bilingual Analysis	30
2. Translation	32
V . Vocabulary Builder	33
1. Vocabulary Building Skill	33
2. Vocabulary Building Activities	33
VI . Writing	37
1. English Writing Basics: Diction (2)	37
2. Writing Activities	39

Unit 3

I . Word Study	41
II . Active Reading One World One Economy	42
III . Language Points Study	45
IV . Bilingual Studies	53
1. Bilingual Analysis	53

2. Translation	55
V. Vocabulary Builder	56
1. Vocabulary Building Skill	56
2. Vocabulary Building Activities	57
VI. Writing	61
1. English Writing Basics: Sentence Building	61
2. Writing Activities	63

Unit 4

I. Word Study	66
II. Active Reading Is There Life on MARS?	67
III. Language Points Study	70
IV. Bilingual Studies	77
1. Bilingual Analysis	77
2. Translation	79
V. Vocabulary Builder	80
1. Vocabulary Building Skill	80
2. Vocabulary Building Activities	80
VI. Writing	83
1. English Writing Basics: Sentence Variety	83
2. Writing Activities	85

Unit 5

I. Word Study	88
II. Active Reading How "Average" People Excel	89
III. Language Points Study	92
IV. Bilingual Studies	99
1. Bilingual Analysis	99
2. Translation	101
V. Vocabulary Builder	102
1. Vocabulary Building Skill	102
2. Vocabulary Building Activities	102
VI. Writing	105
1. English Writing Basics: Effective Beginnings and Endings	105
2. Writing Activities	108

Unit 6

I . Word Study	111
II . Active Reading E-mail Is Here to Stay	112
III . Language Points Study	115
IV . Bilingual Studies	120
1. Bilingual Analysis	120
2. Translation	122
V . Vocabulary Builder	122
1. Vocabulary Building Skill	122
2. Vocabulary Building Activities	123
VI . Writing	125
1. English Writing Basics: Topic Sentence	125
2. Writing Activities	127

Unit 7

I . Word Study	130
II . Active Reading Will We Follow the Sheep? (1)	131
III . Language Points Study	134
IV . Bilingual Studies	138
1. Bilingual Analysis	138
2. Translation	139
V . Vocabulary Builder	140
1. Vocabulary Building Skill	140
2. Vocabulary Building Activities	140
VI . Writing	144
1. English Writing Basics: Coherence Devices(1)	144
2. Writing Activities	145

Unit 8

I . Content Anticipation	148
II . Active Reading The Old Flame	148
III . Language Points Study	152
IV . Bilingual Studies	157
1. Bilingual Analysis	157
2. Translation	159
V . Vocabulary Builder	160
1. Vocabulary Building Skill	160

2. Vocabulary Building Activities	160
VI. Writing	165
1. English Writing Basics: Coherence Devices(2)	165
2. Writing Activities	165

Unit 9 Model Test

Test 1	169
Test 2	180
Test 3	191
Test 4	202
Test 5	213

附录 Vocabulary	224
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Unit 1

I. Word Study

Read the following sentences, work out the meaning of bold-typed words from contextual clues, and supply their parts of speech and Chinese equivalent if you can. (根据上下文推测词义)

例 句	语义	词性
• The beautiful swan (天鹅) swam gracefully around the lake.	优雅地	<u>adv.</u>
• The bank robber snatched a machine gun and fired.	_____	_____
• It is announced that the Board Meeting is scheduled to start at 10 a.m. Friday.	_____	_____
• Mary is strong-willed, and nobody can affect her decisions.	_____	_____
• Lin Daiyu, a tragic figure in "The Dream of Red Mansion", is pictured as a sensitive and sentimental (多愁善感) girl.	_____	_____
• Despite the strong wind, the tough swimmers finally made it to the shore.	_____	_____
• He burnt down his shop, and swindled \$ 39,000 out of the insurance (保险) company.	_____	_____
• Taking care of a large group of tourists on such a long journey is a painstaking job for the young guide.	_____	_____
• Believing the universe has plenty of time left, she interprets 7:30 to mean "around 8".	_____	_____
• "I'm very short!" "I'm 38 feet tall!" These two statements contradict each other.	_____	_____
• Each day the old lady spent more than one hour on cosmetic preparations, putting on face powder, eye-shadow and lipstick.	_____	_____

II. Active Reading

The Theory of Cosmetic Relativity

Pre-reading Questions:

- What is the title of the text? What is your first reaction to it? (amused? intrigued? puzzled?)
- What relationship can you see between “cosmetics” and “time”?
- What do you think the author is going to illustrate in the text? (a newly-established scientific theory? an interesting phenomenon in life?)

As an active reader, you should maintain a constant interaction with the text. Please read the following text with special attention to the guiding questions printed in the margin.

— Dave Barry

What two kinds of people are there, according to the author?

How does the author illustrate his view of time?

How does the author differ from his wife? How does the author account for this difference?

What does “this” refer to? What do you know about Protestantism?

What do you know about Cuba?

How do we Chinese view time? Think about a Chinese wedding.

Do you agree with the author that men and women view time differently? Why?

There are two kinds of people in the world, and I am one of them.

I am the kind of person who likes to be on time for things. In fact, I like to be early. Let’s say I need to catch a flight that is leaving at 4 p.m.. In planning my drive to the airport, I will factor in a cushion (留出富裕时间): to allow for the unexpected, such as heavy traffic or a flat tire. Usually I am at the gate, ticket out, ready to go, no later than 7:14 a.m.

My wife is the other kind of person. For her, the ideal way to catch a plane would be to arrive at the airport as the plane was taking off. She’d stand at the end of the runway, and as the plane flew over her, it would snatch her up with a big hook.

“What’s the hurry?” she would say. “The plane isn’t even halfway down the runway yet!”

Part of *this* is a culture difference. I grew up in WASP (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant) household, and my wife grew up in a Cuban household. WASPs tend to follow schedules strictly; Cubans tend to be more relaxed. If a WASPs wedding is scheduled to start at 2 p.m. Saturday, the wedding march will start at 2 p.m. sharp, no matter what, even if the originally scheduled groom has bailed out (退出) and the bride has to use an emergency backup groom taken right off the street.

Whereas in a typical Cuban wedding, the phrase “2 p.m.” is translated as “possibly this weekend”. True fact: I once went to a wedding in a Cuban home; I arrived 20 minutes before the scheduled start, and was greeted at the door by the bride, who was still in curlers (卷发器). I believe that the Cuban community will not be affected by

the Millennium Bug (千年虫) until the year 2004 at the earliest.

But the difference between my wife and me is not totally cultural; I think it is also gender-related (与性别有关). I believe that men and women do not view the time the same way: I think that, in general, women think there is more time in the universe than men do.

The way this typically works is, a couple will be going to a party, and they will agree they are going to leave the house at 7:30 p.m. The wife, believing that the universe has plenty of time left, interprets 7:30 to mean "around 8" or, more gracefully, "9"; whereas the husband, actually sensitive to the swindling supply of time, interprets 7:30 to mean "around 7", which after he allows for an emergency cushion, is translated to 6:45.

The husband likes to allow a cushion on top of the cushion, in case there is a tornado (龙卷风) or nuclear war, so he's dressed and ready to leave at 5:30, at which time the wife is figuring that she still has more than three hours — or, rounding it off (四舍五入), four hours.

By 7:25, the husband is a nervous wreck. By his figuring, they are almost two hours late for the party. So he tries to alert her to the urgency of the situation via the Universal Husband Signaling Method, which is jingling his keys. This makes his wife crazy. She's thinking, "Why is he jingling already? We have tons of time!" So, in a mistaken effort to calm him down, she calls out the words that cause despair in the hearts of men: "I am almost ready! I am just putting on my make-up!"

To the husband, these two statements contradict each other. It is like saying "I am very short! I'm 38 feet tall!" or "You can believe me! I am Bill Clinton!"

Because to the husband, "I'm just putting on my make-up" means "I'm painstakingly applying 450 coats (层) of beauty products to my face using an applicator the width of a human hair."

Granted, the wife can do this in seven minutes, but it means much longer to the husband because of Albert Einstein's Theory of Cosmetic Relativity, which states that "every minute that a wife spends putting on makeup is experienced as 45 minutes by a husband who has reached the key-jingling stage."

By the time they usually leave the house (at 7:40) there is so much friction (摩擦) that the car may burst into flames. If they make it to the party, the husband, trying to keep on schedule, will immediately want to leave.

When do people usually jingle the keys?

And what does it signify?

What does "Bill Clinton" imply here?

What other phenomena in our life can be interpreted with the Einstein's theory?

What does the word "friction" imply here?

III. Language Points Study

练习目的:通过典型例句分析,透彻了解词汇的意义与用法,正确区分易混淆单词。

Language Points	Notes by the Learner
<p>Vocabulary Focus</p> <p>例: follow</p> <p>◎ The lecture will discuss the novel's content in detail, following the introduction of the writer's life.</p> <p>◎ Would you please speak more slowly? I cannot follow you.</p> <p>◎ You are smoking too much. You'd better follow the doctor's advice.</p> <p>◎ Don't follow my example and rush into marriage.</p> <p>◎ Please follow this street until you get to a white building.</p> <p>◎ Mary did not attend the class, but it didn't necessarily follow that she was sick.</p>	<p>Vocabulary</p> <p>使用指导: Please study the example sentences on the left, and work out the meaning and usage of the bold-typed words with the help of dictionary if necessary.</p> <p>follow (vt.):</p> <p>◎ = take place after (跟随)</p> <p>◎ = understand (明白)</p> <p>◎ = act on (按照); follow one's instruction</p> <p>◎ = copy (仿效); follow the trend</p> <p>◎ = go along (沿着)</p> <p>◎ = happen as a result (必然发生)</p> <p>It follows that...</p>
<p>1. origin</p> <p>◎ The origin of Chinese civilization is believed to be in the Huanghe River Valley.</p> <p>◎ The doctor failed to locate the source of infection.</p> <p>◎ Your fashion designs are highly original.</p> <p>◎ The original inhabitants of North America are Indians.</p> <p>◎ His oil painting shows great originality.</p> <p>◎ American Labor Day originated with a union leader, who proposed the first Monday of September as a special holiday for common people.</p> <p>◎ Having few natural resources, Japan has to count on the import of raw materials from abroad.</p> <p>◎ Her grandmother was a frequent visitor to hospitals, a steady drain on the limited family resources.</p>	<p>1. origin (n.) =</p> <p>◎ original () =</p> <p>=</p> <p>例 the _____ (最初的安排)</p> <p>an _____ (有创见的设计师)</p> <p>◎ originally () =</p> <p>◎ originality () =</p> <p>例 _____ (缺乏创造性)</p> <p>◎ originate () in/with/from =</p> <p>◎ 比较 origin, resource & source</p> <p>例 the ____ of information (信息来源)</p> <p>financial _____ (财力)</p>

<p>2. relax/relieve</p> <p>◎ His easy-going manner made me feel relaxed.</p> <p>◎ Blood vessels are more relaxed when temperatures are warm.</p> <p>◎ Proper physical exercises may help to relax your over-strained muscles.</p> <p>◎ The operation is designed to relieve the pain of angina pectoris (心绞痛).</p>	<p>2. relax (v.)</p> <p>◎ =</p> <p>例 His features ____ (表情变轻松了). ____ one's vigilance (放松警惕)</p> <p>◎ relaxed () =</p> <p>例 a ____ smile (轻松的微笑)</p> <p>比较: relax, relieve</p> <p>例 ____ ____ ____ (缓解交通阻塞)</p>
<p>3. view/scene/scenery/sight/landscape</p> <p>◎ Some pessimists tend to view the world as a dark and doomed place.</p> <p>◎ I disagree with your political views, which are too radical.</p> <p>◎ We rented a room with a beautiful view.</p> <p>◎ The TV program has many regular viewers.</p> <p>◎ In view of poor visibility, the local airport had to be closed.</p> <p>◎ The developer bought the land near the station with a view to building a supermarket.</p> <p>◎ They came in view of a village as they climbed over the hill. = A village came into view/sight as they climbed over the hill.</p> <p>◎ The very sight of blood made me sick.</p> <p>◎ I fell in love with him at first sight.</p> <p>◎ The handover ceremony in Macao was a spectacular sight.</p> <p>◎ The police arrived on the scene of the crime very quickly.</p> <p>◎ The artist devoted most of his time to painting the rural scenes of Scotland.</p> <p>◎ I prefer her landscape pictures to his portraits.</p> <p>◎ I enjoyed the mountain scenery of Norway very much.</p>	<p>3. view</p> <p>◎ view_(as) =</p> <p>◎ view () =</p> <p>=</p> <p>enjoy the ____ from ____ (从飞机上欣赏纽约市容)</p> <p>◎ viewer =</p> <p>比较: viewer, spectator and audience</p> <p>◎ in view of =</p> <p>◎ with a view to =</p> <p>◎ come in view (of) =</p> <p>◎ come into view/sight =</p> <p>比较: scenery, sight, scene, landscape, view</p> <p>例 work behind ____ (幕后操纵)</p>

<p>4. figure</p> <p>◎ Some figures quoted in your report seemed unreliable.</p> <p>◎ The artist is good at figure painting.</p> <p>◎ Many models are on diet to keep their figure.</p> <p>◎ I saw a dark figure disappearing round the corner.</p> <p>◎ Have you figured out why he turned you down?</p> <p>◎ I figured that you would turn to me for help.</p>	<p>4. figure (n./v.)</p> <p>◎ =</p> <p>◎ =</p> <p>◎ =</p> <p>◎ =</p> <p>◎ figure out =</p> <p>◎ figure (that) =</p>
<p>5. wreck</p> <p>◎ The sudden stroke reduced him to a helpless wreck.</p> <p>◎ The road accident turned the car into a horrible wreck.</p> <p>◎ The abrupt change of weather wrecked our outing.</p>	<p>5. wreck</p> <p>◎ (n.) =</p> <p>◎ (v.) =</p> <p>例 All our hopes _____ (我们的希望全毁了).</p>
<p>6. emergency/urgency/emergence</p> <p>◎ emergency exit/urgent need</p> <p>emergency operation/urgent massage</p> <p>◎ Due to the urgency of the situation, the government declared a state of emergency.</p> <p>◎ The emergence of the railroad in the 1800's accelerated the settlement of the mid-western United States.</p>	<p>6. emergency (n.)</p> <p>◎ 充当定语 =</p> <p>◎ =</p> <p>◎ urgent () =</p> <p>◎ urgency () =</p> <p>◎ emergence () =</p>
<p>7. contradict/conflict/contend</p> <p>◎ The statements of your witness contradict all the evidence we have in hand.</p> <p>◎ His deeds conflict with his speech.</p> <p>◎ Having rivals to contend with may stimulate students to study harder.</p>	<p>7. contradict (v.) =</p> <p>◎ conflict () =</p> <p>◎ contend () =</p> <p>例 _____ oneself (自相矛盾)</p> <p>military _____ (军事冲突)</p>

<p>8. experience</p> <p>◎ Being young and inexperienced, the teacher failed to understand the real problems being experienced by his students.</p> <p>◎ It has been a pleasant experience editing the school newspaper.</p> <p>◎ A wise man can always learn from experience and avoid repeating mistakes.</p>	<p>8. experience</p> <p>◎ experience () =</p> <p>◎ experience () =</p> <p>◎ experienced () =</p> <p>◎ inexperienced () =</p> <p>例 Many Chinese stayed up on Dec. 20, 1999 to _____ the historic Macao handover.</p>
<p>9. apply</p> <p>◎ A dozen of candidates have applied for this teaching post.</p> <p>◎ This welfare program only applies to the retired citizens above 65.</p> <p>◎ The old woman applied a smelly herb to the cut in my leg.</p> <p>◎ I major in applied chemistry.</p> <p>◎ Job application forms are used to collect information on job applicants.</p>	<p>9. apply</p> <p>◎ apply for =</p> <p>◎ apply to =</p> <p>◎ apply... to...=</p> <p>◎ applied () =</p> <p>◎ application () =</p> <p>◎ applicant () =</p> <p>例 The new invention has a variety of _____ in medicine(在医学上有多种用途).</p>
<p>10. interpret/translate/illustrate/account for</p> <p>◎ His sullen silence is interpreted as flat refusal.</p> <p>◎ Our new conductor interpreted the symphony in a fairly novel way.</p> <p>◎ Miss Chen acts as both the guide and interpreter for the American tourists.</p> <p>◎ The fortune-teller was good at interpreting dreams.</p> <p>◎ This piece of technical writing is difficult to translate.</p> <p>◎ In the Tang Dynasty, monks used the shadow puppets to illustrate tales of Buddhism.</p> <p>◎ How do you account for your two weeks' absence from school?</p> <p>◎ The output of service industry accounts for nearly half of the city's gross domestic production.</p>	<p>10. interpret</p> <p>◎ interpret () =</p> <p>=</p> <p>=</p> <p>◎ translate () =</p> <p>◎ illustrate () =</p> <p>◎ account for =</p> <p>=</p> <p>例 How do you _____ (解释) these facts? an _____ book (有精美插图的书)</p>

<p>11. round off</p> <p>◎ The lecturer rounded off her speech on career development with a final encouragement to the audience.</p>	<p>11. round off =</p> <p>例 He _____ his career by becoming president of a multinational. (他成为跨国公司总裁, 事业上登峰造极。)</p>
<p>12. in case</p> <p>◎ Take the laptop with you in case you need it on your trip.</p> <p>◎ Call 119 in case of fire.</p> <p>◎ We must reach the hotel before dark in any case.</p> <p>◎ In no case will I give up my rights.</p> <p>◎ You don't understand some terms of the contract? In that case, why don't you consult the lawyer?</p>	<p>12. in case</p> <p>◎ in case (that) =</p> <p>◎ in case of =</p> <p>◎ in any case =</p> <p>◎ in no case =</p> <p>◎ in that case =</p>
<p>13. more than</p> <p>◎ Her trip to Wuxi was more than doing business.</p> <p>◎ There are more than enough nuclear weapons around to destroy the whole planet.</p> <p>◎ The relatives of the bombing victims more than complained. They started a demonstration protesting against terrorism.</p>	<p>13. more than =</p> <p>more than 可用于修饰_____.</p> <p>例 He has _____ repaid my kindness. (他岂止是报答我的善意。)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Structural Focus</p> <p>1. the way</p> <p>◎ I felt quite uncomfortable with the way (in which) she stared at me.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Structure</p> <p>1. the way +</p>
<p>2. whereas = while</p> <p>◎ After school Mary was still studying in the classroom, whereas all her classmates had gone home.</p>	<p>2. whereas (<i>conj.</i>)</p> <p>=</p>
<p>3. not... until...</p> <p>◎ Not until I had showed my pass to the guard was I allowed to enter the building.</p> <p>◎ It was not until midnight that the delayed train pulled into the station.</p>	<p>3. not... until</p> <p>◎ not until 位于句首时</p> <p>◎ 在强调句中的用法</p>