

第一部分

总 论

大学英语四级考试从 1987 年至今已近 14 年，每年四六级考生人数已逾 200 万，考试题型也在日趋成熟和完善。任何一项语言测试都是为特定目的服务的，四级考试亦不例外，其目的就是要推动教学大纲的贯彻执行，同时考核学生的语言水平（详见《大学英语教学大纲》）。

80 年代后期盛行的交际法语言测试（communicative testing）认为，掌握一门语言是指在一定的语境中学生能够使用新学的语言进行有效的交际，达到交流思想感情、相互沟通的目的。其代表人物 Canale 和 Swain 等认为交际能力体现在四个方面：语言（法）能力（linguistic competence，指掌握有关词汇和语法规则的知识）、社会语言能力（sociolinguistic competence，指关于语用方面的知识，使语言运用得体）、语篇能力（discoursal competence，指掌握和组织连贯的话语而不是孤立的句子的能力）、会话策略能力（strategic competence，即运用言语的和非言语的手段进行有效语言交际的能力）。由此可见，词汇和语法结构是语言的基础，要学好词汇和语法，切不能满足于记住了多少个单词和短语，多少条语法规则，更重要的是掌握它们的用法。大纲要求学生能领会掌握 4200 个单词，即看到英语单词能理解其词义；其中能使用掌握 2500 个，即能正确拼写单词并掌握其基本词义和用法。语法上则强调语篇层面上运用语法知识的能力。四级考试中的词汇和语法结构 Vocabulary and Structure 共 30 道多项选择题，20 分钟，分

数只占全卷的 15%。但其内容的覆盖面大,而且命题时着重测试那些学生在学习过程中易犯的 errors 和薄弱环节,如对词义的正确掌握、词语用法、搭配关系、动词用法等 故亦不可小视。在这部分内容中语法约占 60% 词汇约占 40%。词汇测试主要针对两个方面:一、运用上下文选择正确的词、词组或习惯用语;二、判断正确的用法和合适的搭配。语法测试主要有时态、语态、虚拟语气、非谓语动词、独立结构、倒装、主谓一致、从句等等 掌握通过语境选用合适的时态及句子结构是避免死记语法规则的关键。

由于考核范围明确,题项由专业人员按严格要求编制,考生若能抓住主要的英语句型及用法,拿满分是不难的。诸多考生认为出错的原因是自己没有学英语的“感觉”,有适当的语感固然是好事,但语感是由大量“浸泡式”(immersion)学习产生的,当然不适用于基础阶段的英语学习。要想在词汇与结构考试中取得好成绩 其一是要打好基本功(词汇量、语法点)其二就要发现并把握规律。

一、搭配关系

提到搭配关系 许多同学觉得摸不着头绪 无法准备。复习可以从词与词组的搭配和语法意义的搭配入手。

词与词组的搭配常见的有“名词+介词”、“动词+介词/副词”、“动词+名词”、“形容词+介词”、“介词短语”。如:

(91.6) 42. It was difficult to guess what her _____ to the news could be.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----|
| A. impression | B. reaction | |
| C. comment | D. opinion | (B) |

(90.1) 50. Many new _____ will be opened up to the future for those with a university education.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----|
| A. opportunities | B. necessities | |
| C. realities | D. probabilities | (A) |

- (90.1) 70. When Mr. Jones gets old, he will _____ over his business to his son.
A. take B. hand C. think D. get (B)
- (93.6) 51. In the experiment we kept a watchful eye _____ the developments and recorded every detail.
A. in B. at C. for D. on (D)
- (95.6) 53. The survival of civilization as we know it is _____ threat.
A. within B. towards C. under D. upon (C)
- (97.6) 41. The soldier was _____ of running away when the enemy attacked.
A. accused B. charged
C. scolded D. punished (A)
- (96.1) 25. She was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.
A. attracted B. absorbed
C. drawn D. concentrated (B)
- (98.6) 55. Does everyone on earth have an equal right _____ an equal share of its resources?
A. by B. at C. to D. over (C)
- (99.1) 61. The committee is totally opposed _____ any changes being made in the plans.
A. of B. on C. to D. against (C)

其中与动词搭配的介词或副词可构成词义辨析题。这类动词常见的有:take, go, get, give, carry, cut, make, put, turn, bring等。

做这类题时一定要看清楚空格前后的动词、介词或名词以选择合适的搭配关系。

相对于变万化、纷繁复杂的词汇搭配来说语法意义的搭配就较为简单多了。

第一类是常见的连接词搭配，如 “not... until” “no sooner... than” “hardly... when” “too... to” “not... but” 等。

第二类是形容词比较级通常和 than 搭配 但是一部分本身已含有比较意义的形容词一般和介词 to 搭配 这类形容词如 superior, inferior, junior, senior, second, prior, preferable 等等。

第三类是非谓语动词。①一部分动词或形容词后面只能用名词或动名词 如 appreciate, deny, busy 等 ;②一部分动词或形容词后面只能用不定式 如 intend, decide, surprised, eager 等 ;③还有一部分动词后面既可以用不定式，也可以用动名词，但意义不同，需注意区分 如 remember, forget, mean, regret, stop, go on, try 等。有一部分动词词组中的 to 为介词，后面应接名词或动名词形式。这类词组有 object to, confess to, look forward to 等。另外一部分动词可直接接动名词作宾语，但在复合结构中又采用不定式 即 动词 + doing/sb. to do sth. 结构 这类动词如 allow, advise, forbid, permit 等。

二、平行结构

平行结构是四级考试中最常见的题型，其特点是题干中有两部分结构和功能一致，意义相对应的部分，或用连词 and, but, or, as, than, nor 连接，或用逗号分开。考点可能是连词，或缺省的另一半结构。如：

(91.6) 50. I like watching _____ to the cinema.

- A. more than to go B. than going
C. more than going D. rather than go to (C)

(93.6) 47. Having no money but _____ to know, he simply said he would go without dinner.

- A. not to want any one B. not wanting anyone
C. wanted no one D. to want none (B)

(95.1) 50. Certain programs work better for some _____ for

针对这一题型

一、确认缺省成分，

(1)词性及词形辨析。英语中有一部分单词的动词形式和名词形式很接近 容易混淆 如 advise, advice; practise, practice; affect, effect 等等。还有一部分单词形式上雷同,但意义及用法上相去甚远;包括某些由相同词根衍生出来的单词,切不可望文生义。如 adapt 和 adopt; sensitive 和 sensible; late 和 lately; available 和 attainable, advisable 等等。例题如下:

(89.1) 65. None of the servants was _____ when Mr. Smith wanted to send a message.

- A. available B. approachable
C. attainable D. applicable (A)

(95.1) 63. If you want to know the train schedule, please _____ at the booking office.

- A. acquire B. inquire
C. request D. require (B)

(95.6) 65. In Britain, the best season of the year is probably _____ spring.

- A. late B. last C. latter D. later (A)

(97.1) 33. Last year the advertising rate _____ by 20 percent.

- A. raised B. aroused C. arose D. rose (D)

(2)近义词或词组辨析,包括搭配关系。出题者往往针对考生只记中文意思,而不去花心思掌握词或词组的用法的薄弱环节,将一系列近义词或词组放在一起,若把握不住选项之间的语义内涵及差异,失分的可能性极大。四级考试词汇板块的题型也以这一类尤多,比重最大。如:

(96.6) 29. Features such as height, weight, and skin color _____ from individual to individual and from face to face.

- A. change B. vary C. alter D. convert (B)

(97.1) 27. The new appointment of our president _____ from

the very beginning of next semester.

- A. takes effect B. takes part
C. takes place D. takes turns (A)

(98.1) 48. A _____ to this problem is expected to be found before long.

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

(97.6) 46. When he arrived, he found _____ the aged and the sick at home.

- A. nothing but B. none other
C. none but D. no other than (C)

(3)关于不定代词、数词、形容词及副词等的用法。这一类型的题属于复习的“盲区”，很容易被忽视。不定代词常考的有 any (任一)、another (泛指另外一个)、the other (特指两方中的另一方)、one 某一)、none 没有人)、nothing 没有东西)、neither 两者中没有一个)、either 两者中任一方)、both 都)、all 三个或三个以上都)、anyone 任何一人)、any one (任何一物)等等。数词主要考核基数词和序数词的用法；形容词主要考核多个形容词的次序问题；副词则偏重在词义辨析及修饰对象上，是修饰动词还是修饰形容词。如：

(90.1) 45. _____ student with a little common sense should be able to answer the question.

- A. Each B. Any C. Either D. One (B)

(91.6) 41. We had a party last month, and it was a lot of fun, so let's have _____ one this month.

- A. another B. more
C. the other D. other (A)

(89.1) 44. No agreement was reached in the discussion as neither side would give way to _____.

一般为主语从句、同位语从句、定语从句、状语从句或宾语从句。
从句的适当引导词为常见考点之一，从句的时态为常见考点之二。
如下面两例：

- (98.1) 60. When I try to understand _____ that prevents so many Americans from being as happy as one might expect, it seems to me that there are two causes.
- A. why it does B. what it does
C. what it is D. why it is (C)
- (95.6) 55. In some countries, _____ is called "equality" does not mean equal rights for all people.
- A. which B. one
C. that D. what (D)

二、找出题干暗示信息

正如人是社会性的动物一样，一个词或词组只有放在特定的语言环境，即上下文中才具有灵活的生命力。丹麦著名语言学家奥斯汀指出，任何一种在自然环境下产生的语言，都有其“言内之意”、“言外之意”及“言后之意”。所以不管出题者是有意识的还是无意识的，只要题干提供了完整的语境，就一定有相关的已知信息协助考生判断选项。如：

- (95.6) 62. The student was just about to _____ the question, when suddenly he found the answer.
- A. arrive at B. submit to
C. give up D. work out

题干信息为“这个学生正打算_____这个问题，突然发现了答案。”由此推断空格处肯定是与“发现答案”相反的动作，即“放弃”，故选 C。

- (96.1) 33. The organization had broken no rules, but _____ had it acted responsibly.

A. neither B. so C. either D. both

已知信息为“这个组织没有破坏任何规则 但_____尽职尽责。”空格后为主谓部分倒装的结构，可推出连接词应表示承前肯定或否定 肯定用 so 否定用 neither 前半句为否定句 故选 A。

三、确认逻辑关系

逻辑上的主语和谓语，谓语和宾语、宾语和宾补的主被动关系 从句主语与主句主语、谓语的一致关系 是处理非谓语动词 独立主格结构、主谓一致等题型的切入点。如：

- (96.6) 28. If I correct someone, I will do it with as much good humor and self-restraint as if I were the one
- A. to correct B. correcting
C. having corrected D. being corrected

as if 引导的状语从句中用了与现在事实相反的虚拟，后置定语修饰的是单个宾语，“好像我就是那个_____人”。宾语 the one 为动词 correct 的动作对象 即逻辑上的被动关系 故选 D。

- (99.1) 51. All flights _____ because of the snowstorm, many passengers could do nothing but take the train.
- A. had been canceled B. were canceled
C. have been canceled D. having been canceled

该题考核独立主格结构。“撤消航班”的英文为 cancel flights，故分句中应采用被动式，同时 cancel 的动作发生在主句谓语动词 could do... 的动作之前，由此判定空格中应填入分词的完成被动式 即选项 D。

综上所述，打好基本功和把握语言规律始终是至关重要的事情，因为出题者现在越来越倾向于把多条语法规则，多项知识点糅合在一道题当中，如既考主谓一致又考虚拟语气，既考固定搭配又考词组辨析，既考时态又考语态等，单单把握一至两种题型显然是远远不够的，希望上述提要及解题“三步曲”能对诸位考生有所启示。

第二部分

词汇题难点剖析

一、词或词组辨析题

很多对英语学习有抵触情绪的考生发现英语单词和语法规则太多，更为气恼的是，单词不止一个意思，加上不同的词构成词组又产生新的一连串意思；语法也有许多例外的情形，记住这条又漏了那条，难免“挂一漏万”，因此对英语学习失去了信心。试想，牙牙学语的孩子有没有抱怨单词太多，语法太繁？他们就顺理成章地接受了一门新的语言，并以能效仿和创造为自豪。单词不是孤立的字母堆砌，由核心词加前缀、后缀组合，又衍生出成倍的单词；几个典型的例题例句犹如制冰块的方格，可以让学习者一目了然。为帮助考生衍生词汇量，本书在附录 I 中列出关于构词法中的前后缀、词根及变化形式，请参阅。

严格说来，英语和汉语分属不同语系，两者之间很难找到对等的词汇。考生在认知单词或词组时仅仅记住中文意思显然是远远不够的。需要注意三点：①有没有除大纲意义或第一义之外相去甚远的其他意义；②汉语意思雷同的几个单词之间有什么不同用法，搭配关系如何；③词形发生变化，如变为名词、形容词或副词等，词义是否有相应的变化。

(95.1) 52. It does not alter the fact that he was the man _____
for the death of the little girl.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| A. accounting | B. guilty |
| C. responsible | D. obliged |

四个选项意义不同,用法也不同。选项 A 意为“会计 结算”,其另一种形容词形式 *accountable* 表示“负有责任的”具有一定的法律含义 可与 *to* 对人 或 *for* 对事 连用 选项 B 意为“负罪的,有过失的”,一般与 *to* 或 *of* 连用 选项 C 意为“对...负责任的”可与介词 *to* 或 *for* 连用 选项 D 为过去分词 常和 *to* 连用 表示“强迫 迫使”由题意“这并不能改变一个事实 他就是应对小女孩的死负责的那个人”推知 正确答案为 C。

(95.6) 61. Then the speaker _____ the various factors leading to the present economic crisis.

- A. went after B. went into
C. went for D. went on

词组“*go* + 副词 / 介词”的变化形式极多 选项 A 意为“追求,设法得到”选项 B 意为“谈论 叙述”选项 C 意为“争取 支持”或“抨击”选项 D 意为“进行,继续做某事”;题干“接着演讲者_____导致目前经济危机的多种因素”缺少表示“谈到 说到”一义的谓语动词 故选 B。

(98.1) 53. The relationship between employers and employees has been studied _____

- A. originally B. extremely C. violently D. intensively

四个选项均为副词,修饰动词 *study* (研究)。选项 A 意为“起初 原来”或“新颖地 独创地”选项 B 意为“极其地 过分地”选项 C 意为“猛烈地 强烈地”选项 D 意为“强化地 集中地”或“深入地 细致地”。题意为“雇主和雇员的关系被仔细地研究过”。由此判定正确答案为 D。

二、连接成分易混题

连接成分有多种形式 凡是能起到呼应上下文 承前启后作用的词或词组我们在此统称为连接成分,包括连接代词、连接副词、连词、复合介词等等。大到文章、段落 小到意群、句子 都有起承

转合的规则，出错的考生往往误解了上下文的意思，或者干脆不知道连接成分的含义。一般说来，英语中使用连词的几率比汉语中要大得多；汉语多流水句，一个小句接一个小句，无需连词而显浑然一体之美 如马致远《天净沙·秋思》中的“枯藤老树昏鸦 小桥流水人家，古道西风瘦马。夕阳西下，断肠人在天涯”。屈屈六个名词词组的罗列，一幅秋日苦旅图跃然纸上，全无堆砌之嫌。英语中则强调逻辑的严整性，多数情况必须使用连接成分，在此我们列举几种常见的连接成分以便记忆。

(1) 连接代词 (疑问代词) who, whom, whose, what, which, whoever, whatever, whichever.

例 :They found what shelter they could and lived on wild plants.

(他们能找到什么地方就在什么地方住 吃的是野菜。)

It's not decided who will chair the meeting.

(还没决定谁当会议主席。)

You should wear whichever dress suits you best.

(你应穿最合身的衣服。)

(2) 连接副词 (包括关系副词) :when, how, why, where, whenever, wherever

例 :Sunday is a holiday, when people do not go to work.

(星期天是假日 这一天人们不上班。)

Why he did it will remain a puzzle for ever.

(他为什么这样做将永远是个谜。)

Tell me how to persuade him not to smoke again.

(告诉我怎样说服他不再抽烟。)

(3) 并列连词 (联结平行的词、词组或分句) :and, but, or, so, therefore, yet, however, nevertheless, for, hence, as well as, both... and, not only... but also, either... or, neither... nor, (and) then, not that... but that.

例 She has her weaknesses. That, however, doesn't mean she is

not qualified for the job.

(她有缺点,但这不等于说她不能胜任这项工作。)

The car was old, yet (nevertheless) it was in excellent condition.

(这辆车老了,可运转状态挺好。)

They worked neither for fame nor for personal gains.

(他们工作一不为名二不为利。)

I have read one of his novels as well as a few of his plays.

(我读过他的一本小说和几个剧本。)

(4) 从属连词(一般引起从句): after, when, before, as, while, since, until, till, although, though, if, even if, unless, lest (以免), because, than, that, whether, so that, as soon as, as long as, in order that, as if, as though, suppose(that), provided(that), in case(that), on condition(that), now that, so... that, such... that, as(so)... as, such... as。

例 As I was coming home, I met a former schoolmate of mine.

(我回家时碰到一位老同学。)

It would be months before he was fit for work.

(要过好几个月他才能适应工作。)

Now that your son is well again, you no longer have anything to worry about.

(你儿子既已痊愈,你就没什么值得烦心的事了。)

She explained again and again lest people should misunderstand her.

(她一再解释惟恐人们会误解。)

There is still much room for improvement in our work, as I see it.

(据我看我们的工作还大有改进余地。)

Provided we draw useful lessons from them, we may turn diffi-

culties to good account.

(只要我们从中吸取有益的教训,困难也可以变成好事。)

(5) 一部分副词: anyhow, anyway, consequently, besides, moreover, also, too, still, then, this.

一部分词组: on the contrary, on the other hand, in that case 等。

例: She was a bright and eager student and, consequently, did well in school.

(她聪明好学 因此学习成绩很好。)

We hope the new machine will work faster, thus reducing our costs.

(我们希望新机器工作得更快些 从而降低成本。)

"We won't support you," he says, "on the contrary, we'll fight against you."

(“我们不会支持你的”他说道,“恰恰相反 我们要反对你”。)

真题题例:

(90.1) 44. They decided to chase the cow away _____ it did more damage.

- A. unless B. until C. before D. although (C)

(90.1) 62. _____ we have finished the course, we shall start doing more revision work.

- A. For now B. Now that
C. Ever since D. By now (B)

(93.6) 42. Five minutes earlier, _____ we could have caught the train.

- A. and B. but C. or D. so (A)

(93.6) 53. Nuclear science should be developed to benefit the people _____ harm them.

- A. more than B. other than
C. rather than D. better than (C)

(97.6) 34. Everyman in this country has the right to live where he wants to, _____ the color of his skin.

- A. regardless of B. in the light of
C. by virtue of D. with the exception of (A)

(98.6) 51. Criticism and self-criticism is necessary _____ it helps us to find and correct our mistakes.

- A. by that B. at that C. on that D. in that (D)

三、固定搭配题

任何一门语言都有适于自己的表达方式，搭配关系即为其中之一。有些词组或表达方法在题干中屡屡只出现一部分，另一部分则由选项来补全。常见搭配关系的考点居多，但也有搭配关系成立而句意不合的情形出现。如：

(90.1) 43. It wasn't such a good dinner _____ she had promised us.

- A. that B. which C. as D. what

宾语中有 **such** 时 从句既可由 **that** 引出 也可由 **as** 引出 这要由句子本身意义及结构上的逻辑关系而定。在 **such...as** 结构中 **as** 是关系代词，引导定语从句，代表前面提到的事物；在 **such...that** 结构中 **that** 只是连接词引导结果状语从句，表示因果关系。故选 C。

(91.6) 64. He moved away from his parents, and missed them _____ enjoy the exciting life in New York.

- A. too much to B. enough to
C. very much to D. much so as to

“too + 形容词/副词 + 不定式”有否定含义，表示“太...而不能”；“but...only too”是肯定的意思，表示“非常...（去做某事）”，

试比较：

——He seems too tired to do it.

——But I'm only too glad to do it.

虽然选项中没有后者，但要引起注意。本题应选 A。

- (91.6) 62. No sooner had we reached the top of the hill _____
we all sat down to rest.

A. when B. then C. than D. until

“No sooner...than”和“hardly...when”均为表示“一...就”的固定搭配 故选 C。

- (95.6) 52. _____ quite recently, most mothers in Britain did
not take paid work outside the home.

A. Until B. Before C. From D. Since

主句中有否定词 not，可以和其搭配构成“直到...才”意义的只有选项 A。

- (95.1) 60. If you don't like to swim, you _____ stay at home.

A. should as well B. may as well
C. can as well D. would as well

词组“may as well”的固定搭配 意为“还是...的好”符合题意 故选 B。

- (97.1) 39. The manager lost his _____ just because his secretary was ten minutes late.

A. mood B. temper C. mind D. passion.

词组“lose one's temper”为固定搭配 意为“发脾气”符合题意 故选 B。

四、特殊句型题

有一部分英语句子，既不属于某一种语法范畴，又不属于简单的词组搭配，碰到这一类句型时，考生切不可想当然，或用汉语语序套题。这类题型的题干相对简单，考生应想想，出题者如果只考