

# 大学英语 基础巩固教程

赵 波 主编



复旦大学出版社

大学英语

# 基础巩固教程

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# 大学英语基础巩固教程

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## 前 言

本书是一本高中与大学衔接的英语教程,旨在帮助刚入大学的新生巩固高中英语知识,同时了解大学英语的基本概况,希望能起到“温故而知新”的效果和“承上启下”的作用。本书分为五大部分:第一部分为语音,第二部分为听力,第三部分为词汇,第四部分为语法,第五部分为写作。各个部分在复习高中英语相关知识点的同时,涉及了部分大学英语的相关内容,教师可以在教授大学英语课本前利用一个月左右的时间完成本书的教授,具体每个部分的课时分配可视学生的英语基础具体而定。

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本书的编写得到了南昌理工学院外国语学院全体教师的大力支持,同时也离不开复旦大学出版社及各界同仁的大力协助,在此一并表示感谢!

本书的编写虽然花费了我们不少心血,但由于时间仓促和我们经验比较缺乏,难免会出现一些疏漏和不足,若有不妥之处,恳请使用本书的教师在使用得过程中给我们不断提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编者

2013年7月

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# UNIT 1

## International Phonetic Alphabet

### 英文字母和音标

#### 一、概述

汉语是象形文字,英语是拼音文字。英语共有 26 个字母,这 26 个字母可以组成千千万万个单词,这些字母按一定的顺序排列在一起便组成字母表,英语中称之为“Alphabet”。英语字母是学习英语的基础,所以对英语字母的学习与掌握非常重要。我们所说 Jones 音标为英式音标,而 K. K. 则是美式音标。

英文字母及发音音标如下:

英语字母发音表

Aa [eɪ]	Bb [bi:]	Cc [si:]	Dd [di:]
Ee [i:]	Ff [ef]	Gg [dʒi:]	Hh [eɪtʃ]
Ii [aɪ]	Jj [dʒeɪ]	Kk [keɪ]	Ll [el]
Mm [em]	Nn [en]	Oo [əʊ]	Pp [pi:]
Qq [kju:]	Rr [ɑ:]	Ss [es]	Tt [ti:]
Uu [ju:]	Vv [vi:]	Ww [ˈdʌblju:]	Xx [eks]
Yy [waɪ]	Zz [zi:]		

#### 二、英语音标表

##### 单元音:

发音时,舌位、唇形、开口度始终不变的元音叫单元音。英语的单元音有 12 个,单元音发音时可按舌面隆起的位置分为前元音、后元音和中元音三类。

双元音：

元音音素由两个元音组成，发音时由一个元音向另一个元音滑动，口型有变化。前一个元音发音清晰响亮，且时间长；后一个元音发音模糊微弱，且时间短。

清辅音：

辅音包括清辅音和浊辅音两大类。按发音时声带的振动模式，声带完全不振动者称为清辅音。送气清辅音是指发音时，声带不振动，同时口腔中有一股气流喷出，形成送气现象。

浊辅音：

发音时声带震动、不送气的叫浊辅音。

英语国际音标表		
单元音	短元音	[ɪ][ə][ʊ][ʌ][e][æ]
	长元音	[i:][ɜ:] [ɔ:] [u:] [ɑ:]
双元音		[eɪ][aɪ][ɔɪ][aʊ][əʊ][ɪə][eə][ʊə]
清浊成对的辅音	清辅音	[p][t][k][f][θ][s][ts][tr][ʃ][tʃ]
	浊辅音	[b][d][g][v][ð][z][dz][dr][ʒ][dʒ]
其他辅音		[h][m][n][ŋ][l][r][j][w]

三、音标例词

音标			字母及字母组合	例 词
元音	长	[i:]	ee, ea, e, ie	three tree eat tea teacher she me piece ceiling
	短	[ɪ]	i, y, e	sit picture myth many twenty decide delicious
	短	[æ]	a	Bag hand and ant happy hat map mad bad
	短	[e]	ea, e, a	head bread sell hotel yes many any
	长	[ɜ:]	ir, ur, ear, ur, or	girl shirt turn burn murder nurse learn earn earth heard term work worm word world
	短	[ə]	er, or, ou, ar o, a, e, u	teacher leader doctor actor mayor delicious pleasure familiar collar dollar together tomorrow today ago elephant manta banana Canada Japan China men listen



续表

音标		字母及字母组合	例 词	
	长	[ɑ:]	ar, a	car farm plant aunt calm
	短	[ʌ]	u, o, ou, oo	up supper come mother trouble rough blood flood
	长	[ɔ:]	al, or, au, our, ar	small wall short more caught autumn four mourn warm quarrel quarter
	短	[ɒ]	o, a	hot box mop hop loss collar not want wash
	长	[u:]	oo, o, u	food moon tooth shoe do two true truth blue full
	短	[ʊ]	oo, ou, u, o	look good should could put women whose
	双	[eɪ]	a, ay, ea, ai, ey	name cake play way great rain paint plain they
	双	[aɪ]	i, y	bike nine light night high my try fly eye
	双	[aʊ]	ou, ow	house out flour around mouse flower down now
	双	[əʊ]	o, ow, oa	home cold know low below grow boat coat goal
	双	[ɔɪ]	oy, oi	boy toy joy oil soil voice choice
	双	[ɪə]	eer, ea, ear, ea, ear, er, ier	beer deer ear idea near here fierce
	双	[eə]	ear, air	pair bear chair air fair care there where
	双	[ʊə]		tour poor
辅 音	清	[p]	p	pen pear play pig pour pull push
	浊	[b]	b	book big boot bike bread break
	清	[t]	t	two ten ton town twenty city
	浊	[d]	d	door dull desk dose do dog dictionary
	清	[k]	k c x ch	king kite key look cook book card cat cream correct climb fox box oxygen x-ray school schedule schema
	浊	[g]	g	girl good goal goat grade long language
		[m]	m	man make moon morning move come comb
		[n]	n	pen ten nine fine night noon moon clean
		[ŋ]	n ng nk	uncle bank English think thank junk

续表

音标		字母及字母组合	例 词
	[l]	l	long land lend lórd fly flag black world
	[r]	r	read red right run room write
	[f]	f gh ph	five fly fine flag frog fog roof knife life wife cough laugh rough physic photo phone
	[v]	v	very evening even every voice vest
	[s]	s c ce	six sit student same seat kiss miss case scarf license city cease cedar ceiling celebrate piece juice science lance space ace
	[z]	z se	zoo zebra zero zap close nose hose suppose pause those whose
	[θ]	th	think thank three thirty tooth mouth
	[ð]	th	that this those these though
	[ʃ]	sh tion c s	sheep shoulder ship shoe she brush wash nation attention station social special sure
	[ʃə]	sure	pleasure
	[h]	h	hot hop home house horse how who
	[w]	w	when what where window wind wood
	[j]	y	yes year yell you your yolk yellow
	[tʃ]	ch tch	child chicken china chair lunch ouch catch teach catch watch match
	[dʒ]	ge j	age language cabbage vegetable stage bridge joy enjoy join July June junk
	[tr]	tr	tree country try treat track trunk
	[dr]	dr	dry dream drop drive drink
	[ts]	ts	students boots boats goats nuts
	[dz]	ds	goods woods moods hoods

# UNIT 2

## Listening

### 第一节 主题题型

#### 一、时间与数字题型

时间、数字和计算是听力测试中最常见的题型,试题中虽然涉及的数字或数目并不多,但考生的答对率却不高。究其原因,一是对数字的表达方法不够熟悉,二是对技巧的运用不够熟练。时间题的4个选项一般都是表达时刻的数字,或是星期、年、月等词,偶尔会有介词前置的数字。数字题的选项则有可能为纯粹的数字或带有货币符号的数字。

解题要点:一般来说,正确答案不会是直接听到的数字,而往往是在意思上与其相同或相近,或换了一种表达方式,或要求对听到的数字进行简单的四则运算。做这类题时,听清这些数字和它们之间的关系是解题的关键。这些数字之间的关系往往用 more/less, late/early, fast/slow, before/after 之类的形容词、副词或介词短语来表示,多为时间题。

例 1:

A) 7:30.                      B) 8:00.                      C) 8:30.                      D) 9:00.

M: Could you tell me the timetable of the school bus?

W: Well, the bus leaves here for the campus every two hours from 6:30 a.m.

But on weekends it starts half an hour later.

Q: When did the second bus leave on Saturday?

答案为 D)。这是一道较为复杂的转换题。考生应听懂对话中的 every two hours from 6:30 a.m. 和 half an hour later 两处,同时还要细心捕捉到问题中的 the second bus 和 Saturday。

例 2:

A) 85.                      B) 70.                      C) 64.                      D) 31.

W: Have you heard about the air crash that occurred last Wednesday?

M: Yes. The newspaper said six crew members and sixty four passengers were killed, and fifteen others were injured.

Q: How many people suffered in the air crash?

答案为 A)。这是一道简单的数字运算题,解题的关键是要听懂问句中的 suffer 一词,受害者应包括死亡者和伤者,故答案应为  $6 + 64 + 15 = 85$ 。

例 3:

A) 6330872.                      B) 6380372.                      C) 6338720.                      D) 6338726.

W: Sorry, Mr. Smith is not in. May I have him return your call?

M: Yes, thank you. I'm at 6330872... Sorry. It's 6338720.

Q: What's the man's telephone number?

答案为 C)。这道题要注意的是电话号码在口语中的读法。6338720 的最常见的读法是:six double three eight seven two zero (或 o)。另外还要注意不要受干扰信息的影响,如本题中的 6330872 以及其后的话语停顿。

例 4:

A) On the 6th of June.                      B) On the 8th of June.

C) On the 9th of June.                      D) On the 19th of June.

W: I'd like to make two reservations one Flight 651 for June 8th.

M: I'm sorry. We've booked up on the 8th. But we still have a few seats available on the 9th.

Q: When does the woman want to leave?

答案为 B)。与上一题类似,本题是考察考生抗干扰的能力。对话中干扰因素有 Flight 651 和 the 9th 两个数词。考生还要理解两个词:reservation 意为“预定”,而 book up 则指“订完”。此外,还要熟悉日期的不同表达方法。

## 二、地点与方向题型

在地点型试题中,有的地点在对话中直接提到,有的则需要根据对话内容来判断(这类问题一般是问对话发生在何处),还有的则是两者兼而有之。选项通常由“介词+地点名词”构成,提问可分为两种情况。第一种问对话发生在何处。选项的形式通常为表示方位的介词(如 in, at 等)加上一个地点名词构成;第二种问的是方向。选项的形式通常为表示方向的介词(如 to, from, out of 等)加上一个地点名词或者只有地点名词构成。解题要点如下:

1. 首先要根据卷面线索判断出试题的类型。对于第一种试题,要重点听对话中的与特定地点有关的常用词或词组(即关键词),例如当听到 reserve, check in,



check out, room 之类的词即可判断对话是发生在旅馆里, 听到 size, color, pay, discount 之类的词即可判断对话地点是在商店等。

2. 与方向有关的词和词组并不多, 所提出的问题在形式上也可能比较简单, 但是这类问题出现时, 往往需要几经思考才能得出答案。在这类问题中, 务必要注意录音中的内容细节, 不要单凭从对话中获得的孤立信息来确定答案。建议在听音的同时用笔在纸上画一些草图以帮助理解。

3. 与时间问题不同, 有的地点题可通过逻辑判断猜出正确的答案, 平时要注意这方面能力的培养。

例 1:

A) At the Sun Valley.

B) At the Health Center.

C) At home.

D) At Work.

M: Good afternoon. This is Edward Miller at the Sun Valley Health Center. I'd like to speak to Mr. Adams, please.

W: Mr. Miller, my husband isn't at home. I can give you his business phone if you'd like to call him at work.

Q: Where is Mr. Adams now?

答案 D)。本题较简单, 因为对话中有直接提示词 at work, 它与 D) 项完全相同。此外, his business phone(他的办公电话)也能给我们一定的提示。

例 2:

A) At the airport.

B) In a travel agency.

C) In a hotel.

D) At home.

M: I've just got back from the holiday you arranged for me, but I must tell you the hotel was really awful! It was miles from the sea. The food was awful too. The bedroom was dirty.

W: Sorry about that but it's not really our fault. The contract does say that the hotel accommodation is not our responsibility.

Q: Where is the conversation most probably taking place?

此题对话中虽有地点名词出现(hotel), 但明显不是答案。本题考的是推理能力。根据 hotel 等关键词, 可推断对话的话题与旅行有关。而从女士话中的 arrange, contract 等词, 可以判断出该对话应发生在一家旅行社里(B)。本题说明, 在听对话时, 要对关键词特别注意, 但又不能认为关键词就是答案。

例 3:

A) In the side street.

B) At the crossroads.

C) On the main road.

D) On the motorway.

M: Now, Miss, do you feel all right now? What happened?

W: Yes, I'm fine now. I was just at the motorway. I was driving along the main road when suddenly right before the crossroads I met the car came out at the side street. I didn't see him until he hit me.

Q: Where was the car before it hit the woman?

本题属于较为特殊的地点题,考生不仅要听懂对话发生的地点,而且要能理解 I met the car came out at the side street 这句语法上有错误的话并推断出在汽车撞上女士之前,它正在 the side street (A) 上。其他选项在对话中都曾出现过,但它们都是描述女士本人所在的位置,而非肇事车辆所处的位置。

例 4:

A) In a court.

B) On the farm.

C) In a bank.

D) In a shop.

W: I just stopped by at your office in the bank. They told me that you had quit.

Where are you working now?

M: I am working for a lawyer now. The pay is better than in the bank and the work is much more interesting.

Q: Where did the man work before?

答案为 C)。此题的关键词 bank 在对话中出现了两次,考生不但可以从女士的话(... at your office in the bank. They told me that you had quit. ),也可以从男士的回答(The pay is better than in the bank... )中得出本题的正确答案。而 a lawyer 仅仅是一个难度不大的干扰词,考生只要听懂 now 这一词就可以排除 C) 项,而 B)、D) 两项与本题对话明显无关。

### 三、职业与身份题型

首先,应该看选项,如果看到如 teacher and student(老师和学生), father and son(父亲和儿子)等,即可以判断是身份关系类题目。下一步就是要听关键词,抓住几个有代表性的,不必将句子全部听完,即可答题了。

例 1:

W: You were absent from class yesterday, Tom.

M: I couldn't come, Mrs. Hart. I hurt my foot and my mother took me to the doctor's.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A) Doctor and patient.

B) Mother and son.

C) Teacher and student.

D) Classmates.

这道题的关键词是 class, 所以首先排除 A 选项; 前者又称后者为 Mrs. Hart, 所以又可排除 B 和 D 选项, 故选 C。此外, 在做题的同时还要听出说话者的语气、语调, 从而准确判断出两者的关系。如两个学生之间的谈话内容无外乎是和他们相关的学生生活、学习内容、学习情况等等。我们可以根据谈话双方的谈话内容的关键词进行答题。现在比较常考的场景词一般是医院、餐厅等, 平时应注意这类词汇的积累。

## 第二节 技巧题型

### 一、否定关系

做否定关系这类的题目, 只需要听出否定词就可以判断句子的语气。

例 1:

W: It's much better to wait until tomorrow to go. Don't you agree?

M: Yes. I couldn't agree more.

Q: What did the woman mean?

A) She doesn't agree with the man.

B) She thinks that it is better to wait.

C) She thinks that it is better to drive at night.

D) She doesn't think that the man made a wise decision.

从表面上看, I couldn't agree more 这句话是否定句, 可是翻译成汉语却是“我同意得不能再同意了”, 其实也就是“我非常同意”的意思, 这里的关键就在于对英文 more 的理解; 如果将其改为 I couldn't disagree more, 则翻译为“我坚决不同意”。英语中的否定意义并非都是通过我们熟知的 no, not, never 等进行表达, 很多情况下都是通过许多词、短语、句型等手段以肯定的形式表达出来, 具体有以下几种形式:

1. 含有否定意义的副词和形容词, 如: no (不), not (不), never (从来不), hardly (几乎不), rarely (很少), few (没几个), seldom (很少), scarcely (极少);

2. 含有否定意义的词缀, 如: un- (unhappy 不高兴), im- (impossible 不可能), in- (inactive 不活动的), ir- (irregular 不规则的), dis- (disagree 不同意), non- (nonfat 脱脂的), -less (careless 不细心的);

3. 含有否定意义的动词、动词词组、介词、介词词组, 如: fail (不成功), miss (未打中), avoid (避免), deny (否认), doubt (怀疑), anything but (除了), instead of (而不是), in no case (决不), under no circumstance (无论如何都不), run out of (缺乏);

4. 另外还有一些结构也是含有否定意义的,如: too... to (太……以至于不能……), last + 名词 + 动词不定式或者从句(表示绝不会);

5. 双重否定,即一句中出现两次否定形式,这也是最容易考到的。

## 二、转折与让步

表示转折与让步的词有 instead, but, though, although, even though, if, despite, even so, in spite of, contrary to, 但使用频率最高的还是 but 和 although。由“疑问词 + ever”也可以引导让步状语,汉语翻译成“不论、不管”的意思。

## 三、比较与选择

比较与选择这类题目,也是出题的一个热点。

例 1:

W: Who's the best swimmer in your class?

M: Tom swims very well, and John's surely excellent in swimming.

Q: Who swims best in the class?

A) John.

B) Tom.

C) Nobody.

D) The whole class.

因为 excellent 相当于 best, 所以此题答案是 A)。表示最高级除了用副词和形容词的最高级形式之外,还可以用 excellent 和 perfect, 因为这两个词本身就含有最高级的意思。另外,“比较级 + than + any other”或“nothing / nobody / no one + 谓语 + 比较级 + than”也有最高级的含义。

例 2:

W: Sally has many hobbies, doesn't she?

M: Actually, Sally likes nothing better than to talk on the telephone with her friends.

Q: What does Sally like to do most?

A) Sally likes best to make phone calls.

B) Sally likes best to talk with her friends.

C) Sally likes best to visit her friends.

D) Sally likes best to travel with her friends.

此题中,女士所说的话在形式上是比较级结构,但在内容上却包含了“Sally likes best to make phone calls”这种含义,所以选项 A 是正确答案就不言而喻了。

其他类似的说法还有:

1. “the last = the least likely”, 这种句型实际上是一种最高级的特殊形式,往



往暗含否定之意;

2. “rather A than B”,这种句型的结构意义为“宁愿为 A,而不愿为 B”或“最好为 A,而不为 B”;

3. “prefer 句型”,汉语意思是更愿选择 A,而不愿为 B。例如:prefer A to B, prefer A rather than B (其中 A 和 B 都是动词原形);

4. 表示比较的除了比较级之外,像 dark red(深红色),light green(浅绿色)等也都暗含了比较的意思。

#### 四、推理与内涵

敏锐的语感对做推理性题目很有益处。

例 1:

W: Can you explain these difficult words for me?

M: Me?

Q: What does the man mean?

A) He will explain them.

B) He doesn't know them, either.

C) He doesn't want to answer.

D) He knows them very well.

此题暗含的意思是“还给你解释呢,我自己也是一窍不通”,所以选 B。

例 2:

W: Are you going with me to the concert?

M: I love my hands full with this report.

Q: What does the man mean?

A) He is too busy to go.

B) He must hand in a full report on the concert.

C) He has to wash his hands first.

D) He has already heard the concert.

这是另一种类型的推理题,所问和所答看起来没有必然的联系,其实不然,想象一下这样一个场景——你正为研究报告忙得不可开交,有人找你去听音乐会。这时,你会怎么想? 所以答案是 A。不论哪种推理题,中心是根据对话中提示的内容进行有效联想,并从选项中积极寻找线索,排除干扰,发现庐山真面目。这还不是难的,难的是听力考试中往往会出现美国的俚语和俗语,那这就没有诀窍可以帮忙了。