

大学英语点点通

Guide to College English

• 下册

• 刘振利 主编

陕西新华出版传媒集团
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Level Three



Unit One

课文点点看

毋庸置疑，科技给人们的生活带来了巨大的变化。这些变化体现在我们生活的方方面面。重大的科技突破在体育、生物、太空探索等不同领域层出不穷，并且人们似乎从飞速发展的科技中获得了巨大的好处。但是情况真的如我们所见吗？科技发展的种种益处让人们忽视了一个事实——我们正在错失一些重要的东西。任何事物都有利有弊，科技也是一把双刃剑。至于它到底会发挥什么样的作用则完全取决于人类对科技的应用方式。

在本单元第一篇文章《短信达人的火星文》中，作者指出短信这一广为大众采用的交流方式正在影响人们的拼写习惯。当今世界，即时满足就是一切，我们根本不会花费时间去输入多余的字母。这将直接导致拼写错误、语法错误及词汇使用的贫乏，从而影响到一个人的成绩或工作机会。因此，在短信沟通的同时，我们应该斟酌一下自己使用的词语和拼写并重新激活那些难懂的、未曾使用的词汇。本单元第二篇文章《打破奥运纪录的是人还是科技？》一方面反映了科技对运动员在奥运会上更突出表现的贡献，一方面又表达了人们对体育技术应用的普遍忧虑。

词汇点点记

Passage A

1. text

n. a written message that you send using a cellphone (手机的) 短信

Mary sent me a text when she got home.

玛丽回家后给我发了一条短信。

v. to send sb. a written message using a cellphone (用手机) 给……发送短信

Call or text me when you have the result.

你有了结果给我打电话或发短信。

2. cancel

vt. to decide that sth. you have planned will not happen 取消，抵消

I'm afraid I'll have to cancel our meeting tomorrow.

恐怕我得取消我们明天的会议。

Our flight was canceled.

我们的航班取消了。

3. mission

n. an important job that sb. has been given to do 任务, 使命

mission impossible 不可能完成的任务

rescue mission 营救任务

She volunteered for a dangerous mission.

她自愿参加一项危险的任务。

4. on sb. 's way

while traveling from one place to another 在路上; 在途中

The ships were already on their way to the gulf.

轮船已经在去海湾的路上了。

5. invisible

adj. sth. that is invisible cannot be seen 看不见的

There's an invisible barrier that keeps women out of top jobs.

女性想进入职场高层存在着无形的障碍。

反义词: visible

6. affect

v. to do sth. that produces an effect or change in sth. or in sb. 's situation 影响

A bad home environment can affect a child's healthy growth.

不良的家庭环境能影响儿童的健康成长。

7. extra

adj. (only before noun) more than the usual or standard amount of sth. 额外的

Breakfast is provided at no extra charge.

供应早餐, 不另收费。

8. eventually

adv. after a long time, or after a lot of things have happened 终于; 最终

Eventually, she got a job and moved to London.

最后, 她找到一份工作并搬到了伦敦。

9. charge

n. the position of having control over or responsibility for sth. or sb. 主管, 负责

A few years ago he took charge of the company.

几年前, 他接管了该公司。

He is in charge of the school work.

他负责学校工作。

短语: in charge of 负责; 主管

take care of 掌管, 负责; 主持

10. look down on sb. /sth.

to think that you are better or more important than sb. else, or think that sth. is not good enough for you 轻视; 看不起

He looks down on anyone who hasn't had a college education.

他看不起没上过大学的人。

11. extensive

adj. large in size, amount, or degree 大量的; 大规模的

Forests were destroyed due to extensive logging.

由于大面积的砍伐, 森林遭到了破坏。

反义词: intensive

12. work sb. 's fingers to the bone doing sth.

to work very hard 拼命干活; 努力工作

They work their fingers to the bone trying to get the house painted before dark.

他们拼命干活, 想在天黑之前把房子漆完。

Passage B

1. artificial

adj. not real or natural, but made to look real or natural 人造的; 假的

A basket of artificial flowers was placed at the table.

桌子上摆着一篮假花儿。

2. earn

v. if your actions or qualities earn you sth., they make you deserve to have it

博得; 赢得

That performance earned her an Oscar as Best Actress.

她的表演为她赢得了奥斯卡最佳女演员奖。

3. mostly

adv. in most cases, or most of the time 大部分; 通常

The room was full of athletes, mostly football players.

这间屋子全是运动员, 其中大多数是足球运动员。

4. breakthrough

n. an important new discovery in sth. you are studying 突破; 重大进展

Scientists have made a major breakthrough in the treatment of cancer.

科学家们在癌症的治疗方面取得了重大突破。

5. ban

v. to officially say that people must not do sth. or that sth. is not allowed

禁止; 取缔

He was banned from driving for three years.

他被禁止驾驶 3 年。

n. an official order saying that people must not do sth. 禁令

There will be a total ban on smoking in public places.

公共场所将全面禁烟。

6. contribute

v. to help to make sth. happen 促成; 造成

Air pollution contributes to lung diseases.

大气污染造成肺部疾病。

to give money, help, ideas, etc. to sth. that other people are also involved in

捐献; 捐助; 贡献出

The volunteers contribute their own time to the project.

志愿者为工程奉献出自己的时间。

7. improvement

n. the state of being better than before, or the process of making sth. better than it was before

改进; 提高

Your singing is much better, but there's still room for improvement.

你唱的好多了，但是还有改进的空间。

8. overshadow

v. to make sb. or sth. else seem less important 使显得不重要；使相形见绌

The achievement of the men's team was overshadowed by the continuing success of the women's team.

男子组的成绩在女子组的连连胜利面前相形见绌。

9. monitor

v. to carefully watch and check a situation in order to see how it changes over a period of time
监督；监测

The government is monitoring the situation closely.

政府正密切关注着局势。

10. restrict

v. to control sth. or keep it within limits 限制；控制

He feels this new law will restrict his freedom.

他觉得这一新法律会限制他的自由。

11. ruin

v. to spoil or destroy sth. completely 毁坏，毁掉

Her dancing career would be ruined by this illness.

她的病将毁掉她的舞蹈生涯。

12. professional

adj. doing a job, sport, or activity for money, rather than just for fun

专业的，职业的

I was really good at sports and I wanted to be a professional football player.

我很擅长体育运动并想成为一名职业足球运动员。

13. somewhat

adv. more than a little but not very 有点儿；有几分

The price is somewhat higher than I expected.

价钱比我预料的贵一点儿。

14. transform

v. to completely change the appearance, character, etc. of sb. or sth., especially in a good way 使改变, 使转化

E-mail has transformed the way people communicate.

电子邮件改变了人们的沟通方式。

15. consumer

adj. relating to sb. who buys or uses goods and services 消费者的

Consumer demand is a powerful market force.

消费者的需求是一种强大的市场动力。

难句点点学

Passage A

1. Drawing your bright purple cellphone from the inside pocket, you are careful not to press any button that will reveal your mission to your teacher, who is talking at the front of the room.

你小心翼翼地 from 里面的口袋掏出你的亮紫色手机, 尽量不去碰触会对正在前面讲课的老师泄露你企图的任何按键。

1) drawing your bright purple cellphone from the inside pocket 为现在分词短语作状语, 其逻辑主语为 you。

draw: *v.* to pull sth. gently from somewhere (轻轻地) 取出

The little boy drew some toys from the box.

小男孩从箱子里取出一些玩具。

2) that will reveal your mission to your teacher 为定语从句, 修饰先行词 button。that 为关系代词, 在定语从句中作主语, 不可省略。

3) who is talking at the front of the room 为非限制性定语从句, 修饰先行词 teacher。

2. You put it into your jacket pocket, fearing you will not be able to get it back in your bag without the teacher noticing.

担心把手机放回包里时老师会注意到, 于是你就把它放到夹克的口袋里。

without the teacher noticing 为介词 without 引导的独立主格结构, 其形式为 “without + 宾语 + 宾语补足”, 这里的宾语补足语由现在分词充当。with 也可以构成类似的独立主格结构。

The day was bright, with a fresh breeze blowing.

天气晴朗, 微风轻拂。

3. Now, not only have you missed two whole possibly important minutes of your teacher's lecture, but your spelling and vocabulary are getting worse and worse.

现在你不仅错失了老师有可能极其重要的两分钟讲解，而且你的拼写和词汇会变得越来越差。

not only...but (also)...连接两个分句时，如果 not only 置于句首，其后的分句要倒装，but (also) 后接的分句不倒装：

Not only had the poor man been fined, but also he had been sent to prison.

那个可怜的男人不仅被罚了钱，还要被投入监狱。

4. The problem is that the line between when to spellcheck and proofread and when to just type and send is becoming unclear and almost invisible.

问题是：青少年们已经分不清楚什么时候该检查拼写并改错，什么时候只是打字并发送信息。

1) 本句中 that 引导表语从句。

My point is that you should face the reality.

我认为你应该面对现实。

2) the line between A and B: A 和 B 之间的界限

The line between right and wrong is sometimes not so clear.

正确和错误之间的界限有时候不是非常清晰。

5. Ever catch yourself writing the letter “u” instead of the word “you” in an essay for school?

你是不是在学校写文章时曾经用字母 “u” 代替 “you” 呢？

1) 本句为省略疑问句，省略了句首的 did you。疑问句中有时可以省略一些词。

(Are you) Going to the supermarket?

你准备去超市吗？

(Is there) Anything you want to tell me?

你有什么要对我说的吗？

2) catch sb. doing sth. 撞见或当场抓住（某人正在干不想让你知道的事）

She caught them stealing her apples.

他们正在偷她的苹果时被她抓住了。

6. Notice it or not, the words we choose, or rather don't choose, when we use informal communication are of great importance.

无论你是否注意到，我们进行非正式交流时选择使用或不用的词汇是很重要的。

1) notice it or not 在文中是一个让步状语从句的省略形式，其完整形式应为 whether we

notice it or not。

2) be of great importance: be important 重要的

be of + 抽象名词 = 该抽象名词对应的形容词, 有此种用法的抽象名词还有 value, use, help, benefit 等, 这些名词前可用 little, some, no, any, great, much 等修饰。

Your advice is of great value. (= Your advice is valuable.)

你的建议很有价值。

7. Seldom do we see the word “exultant” for happy, “sorrowful” for sad, or “ecstatic” for glad in a text.

我们很少在课文里看到 “exultant”, “sorrowful”, “ecstatic” 这些词来代替 happy, sad, glad。

某些有否定意义的副词放在句首时, 句子常用倒装语序。这些词包括 seldom, never, hardly, scarcely, few, little 等。

Seldom have I seen such a beautiful place.

我从没见过如此美的地方。

Nowhere could I find him.

我哪儿也找不到他。

8. We must reawaken this vast vocabulary of obscure and unused words if we expect to succeed in exams like the SAT that affect our future.

如果我们希望能在像 SAT 这样影响我们未来的考试中成功, 我们必须重新唤醒大量难懂的、不常用的词汇。

expect to do sth. 期望做某事; 预期做某事

The company expected to complete the work in April.

公司希望在四月完成工作。

if 引导的条件状语从句放在后面, 不用逗号与主句分隔; 如果放在前面, 则需逗号与主句分隔。

Passage B

1. Yet the attention focused on Pistorius, whose name has earned him the nickname “Blade Runner”, has mostly failed to notice technology’s role in helping humans break Olympic records over the past decades.

然而, 对 “刀锋战士” 皮斯托瑞斯的关注大部分都没注意到技术在过去十年里在帮助人类打破奥运纪录方面的作用。

1) whose 引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰先行词 Pistorius。

This is George, whose father is a dentist.

这是乔治，他的父亲是一名牙医。

2) a role in doing sth. 在做某事情中的作用

Parents' role in children's learning is of great importance.

父母在孩子学习中的作用非常重要。

3) break/beat a record 打破一项纪录

record 当“纪录”讲时，还可以构成以下短语：

set a record 创纪录 hold a record 保持纪录

2. The full-body swimsuit was banned after athletes who wore Speedo's LZR Racer swimsuit won 94 percent of the swimming medals and broke 15 long-course world records at the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

穿着 Speedo's LZR Racer 泳衣的运动员在 2008 年北京奥运会上夺得了 94% 的奖牌，打破了 15 项长期保持的世界纪录，之后全身泳衣就被禁止了。

won 94 percent of the swimming medals 和 broke 15 long-course world records 构成并列结构，都作 after 引导的从句的谓语。

3. ...such bans can't avoid the fact that "technology is as much a part of an athlete's resources as nutrition, training and coaching".

这些禁令不能避免的一个事实是，技术已经和营养、培养、训练等资源一样成为运动员的一部分。

1) 本句中 that 引导同位语从句。

2) 引号中的句子意为：Technology is part of an athlete's resources, just as nutrition, training and coaching.

4. David James, a sports engineer, discovered the most common concerns over the use of sports technology through holding meetings attended by more than 20 000 members of the public.

体育工程师詹姆斯通过举办超过 20 000 名公众参加的会议发现了对于体育技术应用的共同关注。

attended by more than 20 000 members of the public 为过去分词短语作后置定语，在文中相当于一个定语从句：which had been attended by more than 20 000 members of the public.

5. Such technological products make the Paralympics somewhat similar to Formula One racing transforming technologies in consumer cars.

这些技术产品使得残奥会如同一级方程式赛车对赛车的技术改造。

transforming technologies in consumer cars 为现在分词短语作后置定语，相当于定语从句。which transforms technologies in consumer cars, 用来修饰 Formula One racing (一级方程式赛车)。

练习点点通

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

- You need to send a text to your mom to tell her your soccer practice _____.
A. call on B. cancel C. is canceled D. call off
- It is _____ of you to be afraid of your own shadow, which follows everywhere you go when there is light.
A. ridiculous B. origin C. typical D. comfortable
- The very idea that a man think of driving in such a state is really _____.
A. unthinkable B. think C. thinking D. unthinking
- Only a _____ friend would let her walk around with such an embarrassing hairdo!
A. good B. beneficial C. horrible D. horror
- It's a _____ and underhand way of doing business.
A. sneak B. honor C. sneaky D. influence
- He had been sent to Rome by his _____.
A. employee B. employer C. employing D. employs
- I didn't even have the chance _____ my own report.
A. proofread B. read C. to proofread D. proof
- Family press can _____ mental health.
A. make B. leading to C. affect D. impacted
- I wish you wouldn't _____ this kind of work.
A. look after B. look up to C. look at D. look down on
- His answer was _____ and confusing.
A. obscure B. clear C. obvious D. direct
- I can't stand his _____ smile.
A. artificial B. man-made C. superficial D. natural
- The research should _____ the developing countries.
A. focus B. focus on C. focuses D. focusing
- She _____ a reputation as a hard worker.
A. get B. made C. earned D. takes
- Polar bear live _____ on sea ice, which they use as a platform for hunting seals.
A. mostly B. hardly C. most D. rarely
- It is reported that a big _____ has been made about gene. Maybe we'll really have a similar "myself" to keep us company.

- A. announcement B. dream C. breakthrough D. wish
16. I think there should be a _____ on tobacco advertising.
A. prohibit B. ban C. stop D. disorder
17. Eating too much fat can _____ heart disease and cause high blood pressure.
A. result from B. attend to C. contribute to D. devote to
18. The critics generally thought that her new book would _____ her earlier ones.
A. shadow B. overshadow C. figure D. hit
19. It will be able to put together a _____ coalition.
A. govern B. governing C. government D. governed
20. Officials had not been allowed to _____ the voting.
A. monitor B. monitoring C. monitory D. monitors
21. _____ so much is not very good for you.
A. Smoke B. To smoke C. Smoking D. Smoked
22. He wants _____ an English teacher.
A. to be B. be C. being D. that
23. His teaching aim of this class is _____ the students' speaking ability.
A. training B. trained C. to train D. train
24. _____ himself heard he raised his voice.
A. To make B. Making C. Having D. Let
25. I would rather _____ than _____.
A. to go, stay B. go, to stay C. to go, to stay D. go, stay
26. He could not help _____.
A. laugh B. laughing C. laughed D. to laugh
27. I have no choice but _____ the fact.
A. to accept B. to be accepted C. accepting D. accepted
28. The old woman left home, never _____ again.
A. return B. returning C. to return D. returned
29. We can't go. _____, it's too cold.
A. To begin B. To begin with C. Beginning D. Begin with
30. I regretted _____ him the truth.
A. have told B. to have told C. to be told D. had told

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this section, there are three passages followed by 5 multiple-choice questions. Read them carefully, and then answer the questions by making the best choice for each one.

Passage A

Albert Einstein had a great effect on science and history, greater than only a few other men have achieved. An American university president once commented that Einstein had created a new outlook, a new view of the universe. It may be some time before the average mind understands fully the identity of time and space and so on—but even ordinary men understand now that the universe is something larger than ever thought before.

By 1914 the young Einstein had gained world fame. He accepted the offer to become a professor at the Prussian Academy of Science in Berlin. He had few duties, little teaching and unlimited opportunities for study, but soon his peace and quiet were broken by the First World War.

Einstein hated violence. The misery of war affected him deeply, and he sat unhappily in his office doing little. He lost interest in his research. Only when peace came in 1918 was he able to get back to work.

In the years following World War I honors were increasingly heaped on him. He became the head of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Theoretical Physics. In 1921 he won the Nobel Prize, and he was honored in Germany until the rise of Nazism when he was driven from Germany because he was a Jew.

1. The main idea of the first paragraph is _____.
 - A. the time when people know Einstein
 - B. the feeling of an American college president
 - C. the change in human thought produced by Einstein
 - D. the difficulty of Einstein's thought to teachers
2. According to the American university president, _____.
 - A. everyone understands Einstein's theory today
 - B. Einstein achieved more than any other scientists in history
 - C. the theory of relativity can be quickly learned by everyone
 - D. our ideas about the universe are different today because of Einstein
3. According to paragraph 2, Albert Einstein _____.
 - A. was a famous chemist
 - B. headed a research institute
 - C. was famous in the world
 - D. enjoyed reading about war
4. According to the passage Einstein did his greatest work _____.
 - A. during World War I
 - B. when he was young
 - C. when Nazism rose
 - D. between 1906 ~ 1915
5. It may be concluded that _____.
 - A. Albert Einstein was forced to serve in the German army

- B. Albert Einstein had no other interests besides science
- C. Germans usually have a high respect for science
- D. his reputation was ruined because of his work during World War I

Passage B

In order to learn a foreign language well, it is necessary to overcome the fear of making mistakes. If the primary goal of language use is communication, then mistakes are secondary considerations that may be dealt with gradually as awareness of those mistakes increases.

On the other hand, students should not ignore their mistakes. The language learner may observe how native speakers express themselves, and how native expressions differ from the way the learner might say them. For example, a Spanish speaker who has been saying "I do it" to express willingness to do something in the immediate future, could, by interacting with native speakers of English, observe that native speakers actually say "I'll do it". The resulting discrepancy can serve as a basis for the student to modify his way of using the present tense in English, but a student who is unwilling to interact in the first place would lose this opportunity of learning by trial and error.

1. According to the passage, the present tense in English is _____.
 - A. not used to express a desire to do something in the immediate future
 - B. used with some verbs but not with others to express future intention
 - C. basically the same in English as it is in Spanish
 - D. not the most difficult problem for foreign students
2. According to the passage, language learners can reduce the number of their mistakes by _____.
 - A. asking native speakers for explanations
 - B. reading good books in the foreign language
 - C. comparing their speech with that of native speakers
 - D. speaking without regard to native speakers
3. According to the passage, foreign language students who do not interact with native speakers will NOT _____.
 - A. learn very much about the foreign culture
 - B. learn about the history of the foreign language
 - C. have to worry about making mistakes
 - D. take advantage of available language models
4. According to the passage, foreign language students should not worry too much about making mistakes because _____.
 - A. native speakers like foreign students who try to learn their language
 - B. communication is the primary goal of language learning
 - C. native speakers will ignore their mistakes

