大学英语点点通

Guide to College English

- ●上册
- 刘振利 主编

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前言

FOREWORD —

《大学英语点点通》是专门为艺体类大学生学习英语量身打造的基础辅导书。编写者以教育部颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》和高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会制定的《大学英语教学指南》为指导,从艺体类大学生的英语基础出发,紧密结合艺体类大学生的实际学习需求和学习规律编写了本书。

本书按照《大学英语课程教学要求》中的"一般要求"的教学目标进行编排,共分为四个级别,每个级别包含八个单元,每个单元分为课文点点看、词汇点点记、难句点点学、练习点点通四个部分。

本书在编写时充分考虑了目前艺体类大学生英语学习的现状及困难,把实用性放在首位。编者基于艺体类大学生的学习基础、学习需求与认知风格精心设计,各单元内容紧密配合目前艺体类大学生的英语学习材料,练习题型贴近大学英语四、六级考试的最新形式,力图让学习者在打好基础的同时为通过四、六级做好准备。本书既可以用作教师授课的参考教材,也可以供学生自学使用。

本书由刘振利担任主编,胡伟华、秦伟担任副主编,惠亚玲、郑卉蓉、张牡华、王尹莲、刘 国英、王瑾瑜等参与了本书的编写工作。由于编者水平有限,书中难免有不当之处,敬请读 者及同仁批评指正。

编者

2017年8月

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Level One



Unit One

/ 课文点点看

有句谚语说:上帝不能无处不在,所以他创造了母亲。对于孩子而言,母亲就是整个世界;而对于母亲而言,孩子又何尝不是她的一切呢?正是因为如此,母亲会尽全力保护和支持自己的孩子,尽管他或她也许早已长大成人。在本单元第一篇文章《一位母亲写给世界的信》中,我们就可以从字里行间感受到一位母亲在孩子上学第一天所表现出的复杂的感情:希望他健康成长,但又担心他在成长的路途中遭遇争斗和不幸;希望世界教给他真理,但同时又反复叮嘱要待他温柔一些。认真阅读,感受拳拳母爱。

孩子长大后开始探寻外面的世界。在他们的眼里,世界充满了美丽和乐趣。然而,成年人却迷失在繁忙的生活中,变得越来越麻木。他们忽略了世界的美丽和奇迹。本单元第二篇文章《地铁里的小提琴家》就反映了现实世界中成年人对于身边的美视而不见的真实状况。文章中所写的内容其实是华盛顿邮报一位记者所做的一项社会调查实验中的一幕。

/ 词汇点点记

Passage A

1. tend

vt. take care of or look after 照顾

The nurse gently tended the patient's cuts.

护士悉心照顾病人的伤口。

vi. be likely or have a tendency to 往往, 倾向于

We all tend to like those similar to us.

我们都倾向于喜欢一些像我们的人。

2. comfort

vt. to make sb. feel less worried or unhappy by being kind to him/her 安慰

She comforted herself with the thought that it would soon be spring.

马上就是春天了。——她以这种想法安慰自己。

He comforted me in my distress.

在我苦恼的时候,他来安慰我。

n. 安慰; 舒适

We are living in comfort.

我们过得很舒适。

派生词: comfortable adj. 舒适的,安逸的 comfortably adv. 舒适地,安逸地

3. wave

vt. to move your hand or arm from side to side 挥手示意;招手短语拓展: wave (sb.) goodbye 挥手再见
wave to/at 朝……挥手

My son came out to wave me goodbye.

我的儿子跑出来和我挥手道别。

4. adventure

n. an unusual, exciting or dangerous experience, journey or series of events 冒险 (经历)

I like reading the book The Adventures of Tom Sawyer.

我喜欢看《汤姆·索亚历险记》。

I set off for a new adventure in the United States on the first day of the new year.

新年第一天,我在美国开始了一次新的冒险。

5. tragedy

n. a very sad event or situation 不幸, 遗憾

Investigators are searching the wreckage of the plane to try to find the cause of the tragedy.

调查人员在飞机残骸中搜索,希望找出造成这一悲惨事件的原因。

派生词: tragic adj. 悲惨的 反义词: comedy n. 喜剧 comic adj. 喜剧的,滑稽的

6. irresponsible

adj. not showing a proper sense of responsibility 无责任感的,不负责任的 It is irresponsible of you not to prepare for your exam.

你不准备考试是不负责任的。

派生词: responsible *adj*. 负责任的 be responsible for responsibility: *n*. 责任

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7. devoted

adj. having great love for sb./sth. and being loyal to them 献身……的,忠实的派生词: devote vt. (to) 把……专用 (于); 将……奉献 He devoted himself to the noble cause. 他献身于这项崇高的事业中。

8. have faith in

对……有信心

I have great faith in you-I know you'll do well.

我对你有信心,我知道你一定能做好。

延伸短语: lose faith in 对……失去信心 restore faith in 重建对……的信心

9. close one's ears to

拒绝听;对……充耳不闻
She closed/shut her ears to all the advice of her friends.
她全然不听朋友们的劝告。

10. spoil

vt. to let a child do or have whatever he/she wants, with the result that he/she behaves badly 溺爱

She was not one of those mothers who spoil their children without understanding them.

她不是那种光会疼爱儿子而不懂得理解儿子的母亲。

vt. to ruin sth. by making it less attractive, enjoyable, useful, etc. 搞糟; 弄坏 The new road has completely spoiled the character of the village.

新修的路彻底毁掉了那个村庄的特色。

Passage B

1. middle-aged

构词法:合成形容词,由形容词+名词+ed 构成good-natured 天性善良的soft-hearted 心肠软的narrow-minded 心胸狭窄的

2. pace

n. the speed at which you walk or the speed at which sth. is happened or done

步速, (移动的)速度

He quickened his pace to catch up with them.

他加快速度追赶他们。

Many people were not satisfied with the pace of change.

许多人对变革的速度不满。

短语: set the pace 定调,起带头作用

keep pace with 跟上

3. meet

v. If you meet something such as a problem or challenge, you deal with it satisfactorily or do what is required. 对付; 应对

They had worked very hard to meet the deadline.

他们卖力工作赶最后的工期。

British manufacturing failed to meet the crisis of the 1970s.

英国制造业未能经受住20世纪70年代危机的考验。

4. schedule

n. plan that gives a list of events or tasks and the times at which each one should happen or be done 日程表

Because of his busy schedule, he doesn't get to spend much time with his sons.

因为日程安排得满满当当,他没有多余时间陪自己的儿子们。

短语: ahead of schedule 提前

behind schedule 迟于预定时间

on schedule 按照预定时间

meet the schedule 赶时间

5. lean

v. to support yourself or be supported in a position that is not straight or upright 倚靠; 斜靠 She was feeling tired and was glad to lean against/on him.

她正感到有些疲倦, 因此很高兴可以靠在他身上。

短语: lean on 依赖, 依靠

Don't always lean on others for help.

不要老是依赖别人的帮助。

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6. pay sb. /sth. Attention = pay attention to sb. /sth.

to listen carefully to sb./sth.; to take notice of sb./sth. 仔细听, 注意

Pay attention to how you speak.

注意你说话的方式。

He doesn't pay attention to the old man.

他没有注意这个老人。

7. a three-year old boy

构词法: three-year-old 是合成形容词, 作 boy 的定语。注意这里 year 要用单数形式。

- a five-star hotel
- a three-meter-long rope
- a five-year plan

8. without exception

毫无例外

Everyone makes mistakes without exception.

人人都会犯错误。

短语: make an exception 按例外处理

We don't usually give credit, but as you're a regular customer we'll make an exception this time.

我们一般不赊账,但因为你是老顾客,这次我们就破个例。

9. take over

to become bigger or more important than sth. else; to replace sth.

占上风; 取而代之

When the final vote came, rationality took over.

最后一轮投票时,理性占了上风。

to take control of sth. 接任;接管

Who will take over now that Tom has resigned?

汤姆已经辞职, 谁将接替他呢?

10. applaud

v. clap one's hands in order to show approval 鼓掌,喝彩

Every person stood to applaud his act of courage.

所有人起立为他的英勇之举鼓掌

派生词: applause n. 鼓掌, 掌声

11. worth

adj. having a certain value 有某种价值

Our house is worth 60000 dollars.

我们的屋子价值六万美元。

The book is worth reading.

这本书值得一读。(短语: be worth doing)

12. sell out

卖完

Tickets for the show sold out in 70 minutes.

这场演出的票70分钟之内全部售完。

13. turn out

最终结果是,最后成为

I was positive things were going to turn out fine.

我确信事情最终会好起来的。

14. perception

n. ability to see, hear or understand 感知能力

She is a woman of keen perception.

她是一个感觉敏锐的女人。

My perception of the problem is quite different.

我对这个问题的理解则完全不同。

15. priority

n. something that you think is more important than other things and should be dealt with first 优先考虑的事情

Our priority right now is to get food and medical supplies to the region.

目前我们首先要做的就是把食物和医疗物资送到那个地区。

Being a parent is her first priority.

做好母亲是她的头等大事。

/ 难句点点学

Passage A

1. It's going to be strange and new to him for a while, so I wish you would sort of treat him gently.

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wish: v. to want sth. to happen although it is unlikely 但愿,希望 (wish 后面的宾语从句中需用虚拟语气,表示不太可能发生的事)

I wish it would not rain tomorrow.

我希望明天不要下雨。

2. You see, up to now, he's been king of the roost and the boss of the backyard.

你知道,直到现在,他还一直都是家里的小皇帝,后院的霸主。

在 up to now 为状语的句子里,谓语动词一般用现在完成时,表示从过去某时到现在这一段时间里已发生的事。king of the roost 和 boss of the backyard 是比喻用法,说明孩子在家一直像"小皇帝",受到家人的关心和宠爱。

His youngest daughter is the apple of his eye.

他的小女儿是他的掌上明珠。

3. It takes faith, love, and courage to live his life in the world he has to live in.

要在他必须生存的世界里生活,需要信念、爱和勇气。

It takes sb. ... to do...

It takes me a long time to finish my homework.

我花了很长的时间来完成作业。

4. So, I wish you would take him by his young hand and teach him the things he needs to know.

因此,世界,我希望你能牵着他的小手,教给他必须知道的事情。

by 常与动词 take, seize, catch, lead 等连用,表示"拉、扯、抓住"身体某部位。

The man caught/seized the thief by the arm.

on 用在表示身体部位表面的名词前面

The man beat the boy on the head.

in 用在表示身体部位内部或身体表面较软的部位的名词前面

He hit me in the face.

5. Teach him that it is far more honorable to fail than to cheat.

教他知道失败远比欺骗值得尊重。

It is far more... than...:用于两者的比较,说明前者在程度上比后者强,表示"……得多", far 后面接比较级。

It is far easier to recognize an error than to correct it.

认识到错误远比改正错误要容易得多。

6. Teach him gently, World, but don't spoil him, because only the test of fire makes fine steel. 请温柔地教导他吧,世界,但不要放纵他,因为只有烈火才能炼出真金。 only the test of fire makes fine steel 意为只有烈火才能炼出真金。

Passage B

1. A half-minute later, the violinist received his first dollar tip—a woman threw the money into his open violin case and without stopping continued to walk. without stopping 在句中作伴随状语。without 是介词,因此其后加名词、动名词或相当于名词和动名词的词或短语。

He left without speaking. 他没告辞就走了。

- Finally the mother pushed hard and the child continued to walk, turning his head all the time.
 turning his head all the time 是由现在分词 turning 构成的短语, 在句中作伴随状语。
 He went out, closing the door.
 他关上门出去了。
- 3. No one knew that the violinist was Joshua Bell, one of the best musicians in the world.

 Joshua Bell 和 one of the best musicians in the world 指的是同一个人,因此,one of the best musicians in the world 是 Joshua Bell 的同位语。

/ 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.

1.	1. He a drug store for his father when he was nine years old.				
	A. tend	B. tended	C. needed	D. tent	
2.	Now you can wa	tch your favourite movi	es in the	of your own home	
	A. comfortable	B. comforted	C. comfort	D. comforting	
3.	3. She sang to the music with her hands waving				
	A. gently	B. gentleman	C. relative	D. relation	
4.	She is	grateful to her family	for their support.		
	A. easily	B. eternally	C. easy	D. eternal	
5.	It's a	to see so much talent g	going to waste.		



	A. tragic	B. disaster	C. comedy	D. tragedy			
6.	How many hours a	month do you	to the project?				
	A. devoted	B. devote	C. devotion	D. devoting			
7.	Will the	director please answe	r the question?				
	A. honorable	B. honor	C. royal	D. glorious			
8.	It was highly	of him to leave t	he children on their o	wn in the pool.			
	A. responsible	B. irresponsible	C. reliable	D. unreliable			
9.	People to need less sleep as they get older.						
	A. take	B. intend	C. ten	D. tend			
10.	The mother took t	he boy in her arms ar	ıd him.				
	A. laugh	B. spoil	C. comfort	D. smile			
11. People in China have in the government.							
	A. hope	B. wish	C. faith	D. belief			
12.	2. He had in the test by using a calculator.						
	A. deceive	B. cheated	C. fraud	D. stolen			
13.	She didn't even h	ave the to s	stand up.				
	A. strength	B. strong	C. strengthen	D. force			
14.	He said that his d	lecision to resign was	made more in	than in anger.			
	A. sorrow	B. sad	C. regretful	D. warmth			
15.							
	A. arrange	B. arrangement	C. plan	D. schedule			
16.	This is my	opinion and you s	shouldn't enforce it on	others.			
	A. person	B. personal	C. personally	D. personage			
17.	The choice is to i	gnore this problem or	to attention	to it.			
	A. take	B. make	C. draw	D. attract			
18.	I never ask all of them to work seven days a week or twelve hours a day, except in a very						
	cial case and only a number of people.						
	A. great	B. few	C. quantity	D. limited			
19.	How many	do you plan to ta	ke this year?				
	A. subject	B. lesson	C. course	D. courses			
20.	The major part of	the plan is to prevent	the farmers	cutting down the trees.			
	A. to	B. from	C. on	D. for			
21.	They visited	schools last Sun	day.				
	A. Billy and Tom'	s	B. Billy's and Tom's				
	C. Billy and Tom		D. Billy's and Tom				
_	- 10 —						