



“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材

New 21st Century College English

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全新版

21世纪 大学英语 (第一册)

练习册

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21世纪大学英语练习册

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前 言

本套《练习册》的设计在内容与主题上均与《全新版 21 世纪大学英语读写教程》相关联,起到读写课程的延伸、巩固和增强的作用,同时,也为学生参加全国大学英语四、六级考试奠定坚实基础。《练习册》共分 4 册,每册共 8 个单元。每单元均由 5 部分组成:第一部分为听力,第二部分为词汇和结构,第三部分为阅读,第四部分为翻译,第五部分为写作。

听力部分综合传统的听力题型并新增了四、六级考试新题型,设置短对话、长对话、短文理解、短文听写填空以及新闻或讲座。

词汇和结构部分围绕教材课文设置词汇、词组及语法结构的多项选择题。

阅读部分,各分册难度逐渐增加。每分册包括 2 篇仔细阅读,设多项选择题各 5 题;另 1、3、5、7 单元为快速阅读,设多项选择题和正误判断题;2、4、6、8 单元为长篇阅读,设信息匹配题。

翻译部分,各分册采取递进难度,第 1 分册为英语句子翻译与汉语句子翻译;第 2 分册为英语较长句子翻译与汉语较长句子翻译;第 3 分册为英语段落翻译与汉语段落翻译;第 4 分册为英语较长段落翻译与汉语较长段落翻译。翻译的英文句子或段落均来自相对应单元的 Text A;而汉语句子或汉语段落均来自课外,1、2 分册的汉语句子翻译包含一定的语法结构知识,而 3、4 分册的汉语段落翻译选材则围绕中国文化。

写作部分,同样遵守循序渐进的原则。第 1 分册根据主题句写一个段落;第 2 分册根据每段的首句写出短文;第 3 分册根据汉语提纲写出短文;第 4 分册为材料作文,材料主要为图片、图表、漫画或其他文字材料等。

本套练习册均附有练习答案和听力练习的文字材料。使用本书的学生应该在独立完成练习后再查对相关答案。

本套练习册可由学生自主学习,也可由教师在课堂上择要讲解。

由于水平有限,编者衷心欢迎使用本套《练习册》的师生们提出宝贵的建议和意见,以便我们不断改进。

编 者

2016 年 5 月

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Unit 1

College Life

Part 1 Listening

Section A Short Conversations

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

1. A) She hopes the man loves her.
B) She hopes the man gets his true love with money.
C) She doesn't think the man can get true love with money.
D) She thinks the man may get true love with money.
2. A) \$1.75. B) \$1.50. C) \$2.50. D) \$1.05.
3. A) She doesn't need as much sleep as her husband.
B) She wants to have more sleep.
C) Her husband doesn't sleep well.
D) Women need more sleep than men.
4. A) Travel on her own. B) Travel with her friends.
C) Work full time at a restaurant. D) Do a part-time job at a restaurant.
5. A) He isn't interested in visiting museums.
B) He doesn't have time to visit art museums often.
C) He isn't keen on art at all.
D) He isn't such an art lover as he says he is.
6. A) 10:00. B) 9:15. C) 8:45. D) 9:50.
7. A) The man may be watching TV.
B) The woman wants the man to turn off the TV.

- C) The noise of the TV has disturbed the neighbors.
- D) The man has not turned down the TV at all.
- 8. A) Paris is not a good place for shopping.
- B) Paris only has big shops.
- C) The woman has a big shop in Paris.
- D) The woman bought many things in Paris.

Section B Longer Conversations

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 longer conversations. At the end of each conversation, some questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

Longer Conversation 1

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the longer conversation you have just heard.

- 9. A) They are collecting used batteries.
- B) They are describing a new dustbin.
- C) They are looking forward to attending a lecture.
- D) They are discussing the protection of environment.
- 10. A) To make full use of the metals left.
- B) To call for stopping using plastic meal-boxes.
- C) To awaken people to the environmental problems.
- D) To protect the forest resources from being destroyed.
- 11. A) She will attend the lecture.
- B) She will draw up a program.
- C) She is not sure what she will do.
- D) She will join the "Green Movement".

Longer Conversation 2

Questions 12 to 14 are based on the longer conversation you have just heard.

- 12. A) At midnight.
- B) On the eve of Christmas.
- C) On New Year's Day.
- D) Just before the Spring Festival.

13. A) Watching movies may be one of her favorite pastimes.
B) She has seen *The Lord of the Rings* many times.
C) She doesn't like violent movies at all.
D) She prefers comedies to romantics.
14. A) Because people who watched it didn't think highly of the film.
B) Because this movie is not suitable to celebrate Chinese New Year.
C) Because the woman plans to watch it with her friends next weekend.
D) Because the audience would fall to the ground when walking out of the cinema.

Section C Short Passages

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Passage 1

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) What Fred did. B) Where Fred worked.
C) How clumsy Fred was. D) How Fred found a steady job.
16. A) Fred would never lose his job again.
B) It was difficult for Fred to find a steady job.
C) Fred did not like his earlier jobs.
D) The manager was a kind-hearted man.
17. A) Poor. B) Clumsy. C) Humorous. D) Conscientious.

Passage 2

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) Get into the car for safety.
B) Wait patiently for the storm to develop.
C) Head straight for the center of the storm.
D) Collect information about a coming storm.
19. A) Not to drive in a heavy rain.
B) To do it in an organized way.

- C) Not to get too close to a storm.
D) To spend more time on it in summer.
20. A) Storm chasing is only fit for young people.
B) Many storm chasers get killed in the storms.
C) Storm chasing is becoming popular around the world.
D) Sometimes storm chasers get nothing but disappointment.

Section D Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Sports and games make our bodies strong, prevent us from getting too fat, and keep us healthy. But these are not their only use. They give us _____ 21 _____ in making eyes, brain and _____ 22 _____ work together. In tennis, our eyes see the ball coming, judge its speed and direction and pass this information on to the brain. The brain then has to _____ 23 _____ what to do, and to send its orders to the muscles of the arms, legs, and so on, so that the ball is met and hit back where it ought to go. All this must happen with very great speed, and only those who have had a lot of practice at tennis can carry out this _____ 24 _____ chain of events successfully. For those who work with their brains most of the day, the practice of such skills is especially useful.

Sports and games are also very useful for _____ 25 _____. In their lessons at school, boys and girls may learn about such _____ 26 _____ as unselfishness, courage, _____ 27 _____ and love of one's country but what is learned in books cannot have the same deep effect on a child's character as what is _____ 28 _____. The ordinary day-school cannot give much practical training in living, because most of the pupils' time is spent in classes, studying lessons. So it is what the pupils do in their spare time that really prepares them to _____ 29 _____ in society as citizens when they grow up. If each of them learns to work for his team and not for himself on the football field, he will later find it _____ 30 _____ to work for the good of his country instead of only for his own benefit.

Section E News Reports

Directions: In this section, you will hear two news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Questions 31 to 33 will be based on the following news item.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 31. A) France. | B) Great Britain. |
| C) The United States. | D) Canada. |
| 32. A) Only once. | B) Twice. |
| C) Three times. | D) Four times. |
| 33. A) Transport. | B) Trade cooperation. |
| C) Climate change. | D) Peace. |

Questions 34 to 36 will be based on the following news item.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 34. A) The North Pole. | B) The South Pole. |
| C) The Great Valley. | D) The Ocean. |
| 35. A) To have a rest at home. | B) To survey around the South Pole. |
| C) To break a record. | D) To have an interview. |
| 36. A) To summit 7 mountains. | |
| B) To reach the North Pole and South Pole. | |
| C) To go to the 7 continents. | |
| D) To summit 7 mountains and to reach the North Pole and South Pole. | |

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

Section A Words

Directions: In this section, you are to complete the following sentences with the most appropriate word from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

1. We received several answers, and we picked one at _____.
A) seldom B) random C) real D) ease

2. Markets are very _____ to any upsets in the Japanese economic machine.
A) sensitive B) sensational C) sentimental D) sensual
3. Even very young premature babies respond to their mother's _____.
A) prestige B) presence C) presentation D) preparation
4. They are all _____ alphabetically under the author.
A) filled B) filed C) viewed D) paced
5. Coming on as a _____, he scored four crucial goals for his team.
A) substitute B) opportunity C) goal D) dedication
6. In the end, we all decided to _____ a concert for the New Year.
A) make B) organize C) view D) focus
7. He had been spotted by an _____ neighbor.
A) access B) alter C) alert D) alarm
8. It's hard to _____ exactly what has changed.
A) confine B) refine C) define D) recharge
9. We will be exploring different _____ to gather information.
A) addresses B) accesses C) approaches D) accounts
10. Police keep track of the kidnapper using _____ surveillance equipment.
A) electricity B) electrical C) electronic D) electric
11. My husband and I both go out to work so we share the household _____.
A) chores B) opportunities C) substances D) goals
12. I was certain that love was quite enough to _____ our differences.
A) destroy B) require C) charge D) conquer
13. The engineer was an eager _____ in technical co-operation.
A) substitute B) participant C) network D) presence
14. A _____ is achieved in the painting between orderliness and unpredictability.
A) binder B) boundary C) balance D) quiz
15. Relentless in his _____ of quality, his technical ability was remarkable.
A) stakes B) pursuit C) purse D) kindness

Section B Phrases and Structures

Directions: In this section, you are to complete the sentences with the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

16. In the West, people feel more _____ their own lives.
A) at control of B) in control of
C) on control of D) under control of
17. His canoes _____ their style, fine detail and craftsmanship.
A) are known of B) are known as
C) are known for D) are known at
18. Children _____ regularities and rules in acquiring language.
A) seek out B) fill in C) show up D) look ahead
19. Dose his absence make a difference _____ your work?
A) to B) on C) at D) in
20. The West must _____ its verbal support with substantial economic aid.
A) back up B) back into C) back away D) back down
21. She dressed herself up but found nowhere to show _____.
A) down B) in C) up D) on
22. There is no _____ that music plays a powerful role in our lives.
A) need B) doubt C) rush D) way
23. He wanted to _____ his batteries and come back feeling fresh and positive.
A) rearrange B) recharge C) register D) refill
24. The next day we _____ the previous day's work.
A) redefined B) reviewed C) refocused D) revealed
25. She is as good a teacher _____ her mother.
A) that B) such C) as D) for

Part III Reading

Section A Careful Reading

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

Passage 1

The phrase "good Samaritan," coming from a story in the *New Testament*, becomes a law in many countries today. A good Samaritan is a person who helps

someone in trouble, even a complete stranger. It could be somebody who has been in an accident and needs medical help or who is being robbed or attacked by others.

In the U.S. and Canada, Good Samaritan laws say that you won't get into any trouble if you help somebody but the result isn't successful. The law protects good Samaritans, and nobody on the spot of an accident has to help if they don't want to. However, once you stop to help someone, you have to stay until professional help arrives, such as an ambulance or the police. In addition, good Samaritans are not allowed to ask the person they helped for any reward.

On the other hand, several other countries including Japan, Italy, France, Spain, Israel, and Belgium all have Good Samaritan laws saying that one **MUST** be a good Samaritan and stop to help someone who is hurt. Take Princess Diana's car crash, for example. The photographers who had been following her all along broke the law by taking pictures instead of trying to help her as the tragedy happened. That could have put them in jail and fined them \$ 83,000.

It is always nice to help somebody who is in trouble. But when it comes to the law, it's important to know what you should do in any situation. If you **witness** somebody being hurt or robbed, what you can do is stop and call the emergency number so that more help will come. If everyone is willing to lend a helping hand to people in trouble, you might be saved by a good Samaritan some day when you need help.

(301 words)

1. According to this article, people in which country can choose whether to help or not when an accident occurs?
A) The U.S. B) France. C) Japan. D) Italy.
2. Why could the photographers at the scene of Princess Diana's car crash have been put to jail?
A) They didn't have the right to take pictures.
B) They attacked the police.
C) They did not give her a hand.
D) They stole something from the scene.
3. Today a good Samaritan is a person who _____.
A) helps a stranger B) helps a friend in need
C) helps earthquake victims D) All of the above.

4. The word "witness" (Para. 4, Line 2) means _____.
A) accept B) see C) watch D) wait
5. This article encourages people to _____.
A) move to Canada B) help people in need
C) drive carefully D) read *the New Testament*

Passage 2

The day after Thanksgiving is the start of the holiday shopping season. Thanksgiving is always on a Thursday, so the day after is a Friday. This day has come to be known as Black Friday. It has been the busiest shopping day of the year since 2005.

Most stores offer great deals on Black Friday. They open their doors in the small hours of the morning. They try to attract shoppers with big discounts. Some items like TVs are much cheaper than usual. Stores may even lose money on these items. They hope that shoppers will buy gifts for other people while they are in the store.

Black Friday is a great time to get good deals. The problem is that there are not enough low-priced items to go around. Each store may only have a few. These items are in high demand. People stand in long lines to get such great deals. They may line up hours before a store opens. They may be hoping to get a low price on a TV or laptop, but not everyone who wants one will get one. Some people leave disappointed.

The situation can be tense. Some Black Friday events have been violent. Large, eager crowds have trampled workers. Fights have broken out over toys or people cutting in line. People have shot one another over parking spots. But most Black Friday events are safe and fun. Still, if you plan on going, expect large crowds and a bit of shoving.

So where does the name "Black Friday" come from? It was first used in Philadelphia in the 1950s. The police called this day Black Friday because of the heavy traffic it drew. In the 1960s, stores tried to rename the day "Big Friday." It did not stick. The name "Black Friday" continued to spread across the country. It seems that it is here to stay.

Now people all over the country take part in the event known as Black Friday. It is even spreading to other parts of the world. Stores have held Black Friday events in the U. K., Australia, and Brazil since 2012. In Costa Rica, Black Friday is known as

“Viernes Negro.” And in Mexico, stores offer an annual weekend of discounts. They call it “El Buen Fin,” which means “the good weekend” in Spanish. I guess the language of savings is universal.

(394 words)

6. According to the text, why do stores set prices so low on some items that they lose money?
 - A) They want people to enjoy the holidays.
 - B) They hope people will buy other gifts while they are in the store.
 - C) They are in a giving mood because the holiday season is just beginning.
 - D) They are trying to get rid of old items from last year to make room for new items.
7. Which is NOT true about Black Friday?
 - A) Black Friday is always the day after Thanksgiving.
 - B) Black Friday is the busiest shopping day of the year.
 - C) Black Friday is a national holiday.
 - D) Black Friday is the start of the holiday shopping season.
8. Where does the name Black Friday come from?
 - A) The police called this day Black Friday because there is a lot of traffic.
 - B) The stores called this day Black Friday because it is a serious shopping day.
 - C) The police called this day Black Friday to remember the victims of violence.
 - D) The stores called this day Black Friday because they make a lot of money.
9. Which title best expresses the author's purpose in writing this text?
 - A) Black Friday: Stories from the Parking Lot.
 - B) Black Friday: Why You Should Go This Year.
 - C) Black Friday: The Stuff That You Should Know.
 - D) Black Friday: How to Save Money on the Big Day.
10. Which was NOT cited as one of the downsides of Black Friday?
 - A) Stores run out of high demand items quickly.
 - B) Nobody really saves any money on Black Friday.
 - C) There are large crowds and lots of shoving.
 - D) Sometimes violence occurs at Black Friday events.

Section B Long Reading

Directions : In this section, you are going to read a passage. The passage is followed by some questions and some statements. For each of the questions there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice. For each of the statements, you should judge whether it is true or false according to the reading passage and write a T if it is true and an F if it is false.

“Click!” That’s the sound of safety. That’s the sound of survival. That’s the sound of a seat belt locking in place. Seat belts save lives and that’s a fact. That’s why I don’t drive anywhere until mine is on tight. Choosing to wear your seat belt is as simple as choosing between life and death. Which one do you choose?

Think about it. When you’re driving in a car, you may be going 60 MPH or faster. That car is zipping down the road. Then somebody ahead of you locks up his or her brakes. Your driver doesn’t have time to stop. The car that you are in crashes. Your car was going 60 miles per hour. Now it has suddenly stopped. Your body, however, is still going 60 MPH. What’s going to stop your body? Will it be the windshield or your seat belt? Every time that you get into a car you make that choice. I choose the seat belt.

Some people think that seat belts are uncool. They think that seat belts cramp their style, or that seat belts are uncomfortable. To them I say, what’s more uncomfortable? Wearing a seat belt or flying through a car windshield? What’s more uncool? Being safely anchored to a car, or skidding across the road in your jean shorts? Wearing a seat belt is both cooler and more comfortable than the alternatives.

Let’s just take a closer look at your choices. If you are not wearing your seat belt, you can hop around the car and slide in and out of your seat easily. That sounds like a lot of fun. But, you are also more likely to die or suffer serious injuries. If you are wearing a seat belt, you have to stay in your seat. That’s no fun. But, you are much more likely to walk away unharmed from a car accident. Hmmm... A small pleasure for a serious pain. That’s a tough choice. I think that I’ll avoid the serious pain.

How about giving money away? Do you like to give your money away? Probably not. And when you don’t wear your seat belt, you are begging to give your money away. That’s because kids are required to wear seat belts in every state in