

《21世纪大学英语》配套教材

主编 万思东 缪学

词汇 1

VOCABULARY 1

上海大学出版社

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词 汇 1

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编者的话

本系列教材是普通高等教育国家级重点教材《21 世纪大学英语》的配套系列教材,包括《阅读》、《口语》和《词汇》三种,每一种分一、二、三册,供大学非英语专业的基础英语课堂教学和练习使用。

《阅读》以提高学生的阅读能力为目的。第一册和第二册每册十单元。每一单元介绍一种阅读技能,并带针对性训练。各单元还配有三篇快速阅读,旨在通过反复训练以帮助学生掌握阅读技能,提高阅读速度。第三册以介绍文学名著为主,通过对各种不同文体和风格的文字进行讲解与分析,以增强学生对文学作品的欣赏能力。

《口语》用图片、图表等形式,围绕课文的主题,通过朗读、陈述、讲故事、小组讨论、辩论以及情景对话等活动,加深学生对课文的理解,帮助学生提高口语表达能力,以实现“大学英语课程要求”所规定的“培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力”的教学目标。

《词汇》教材主要以训练为主,结合每个单元所学到的词汇,通过课内课外各种形式的练习,使学生掌握前缀、后缀和词根等语言基本知识,丰富词汇量,夯实语言功底,从而使学生达到并超越“大学英语课程要求”所规定的词汇的一般要求。

《阅读》、《口语》和《词汇》是围绕《21 世纪大学英语》这一主干教材并针对课堂教学而设计的。题材广泛,内容丰富,语言规范,结构巧妙,训练多样,不仅能使教师从“一言堂”和以教师为中心的课堂教学中解放出来,而且能使学生的主观学习能动性发挥出来,变被动学习为主动学习。

本系列教材由上海大学外国语学院教师编写,美籍专家 John Nix 对《口语》和《阅读》部分内容作了修改和补充,《口语》教材的部分插图由上海大学美术学院的陈阡陌、孙剑、黄诗嘉、张睿、苏晔婷、王一鸣、顾娅琳等同学创作,对他们的辛勤工作,我们表示衷心的感谢。

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Part I

Unit One

Text A

Pre-class activity

I. Find in Column B descriptions that fit the words in Column A.

- | A | B |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. concentrate | A. a short piece of writing by a student on a particular subject |
| 2. ignore | B. to give all your attention to the thing you are doing |
| 3. assign | C. a plan of activities or events and when they will happen |
| 4. recall | D. bring back to the mind |
| 5. missing | E. to give someone a job to do |
| 6. essay | F. a strong feeling of wanting to find out about something |
| 7. schedule | G. two things or people of the same type |
| 8. curiosity | H. not to consider something or not let it influence you |
| 9. cut down on | I. to reduce |
| 10. a couple of | J. that cannot be found |

II. Spell the following words with the help of their definitions and the first letters.

- i _____ to say or do something to stop someone when they are speaking or concentrating on something
- f _____ to concentrate on something and pay particular attention to it
- a _____ someone who is good at sports, and takes part in sports

- competitions
4. m _____ to learn something so that you remember it perfectly
 5. e _____ completely necessary
 6. d _____ be expected (to happen)
 7. d _____ a specific time or date by which you have to do something
 8. r _____ important and directly connected to what is being discussed or considered
 9. s _____ to look at something very carefully, because you hope or expect to see a particular person or thing
 10. p _____ to take part in something

III. Cross out the word that does not belong to the group.

1. ignore neglect overlook retain
2. critical trivial essential vital
3. player sportsman giant athlete
4. remember recall revise recollect
5. focus concentrate distract center

Class activity

I. There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

1. The early pioneers had to _____ many hardships to settle on the new land. (CET - 4; 2000/6)
 A. go along with B. go back on
 C. go through D. go into
2. He _____ his studies and not on his home.
 A. pulled on B. took on
 C. concentrated on D. went on
3. The student _____ the teacher by raising his question.

14. His height isn't _____ to whether he can be a good secretary.
 A. particular B. relevant C. suitable D. bound
15. Young people are not _____ to stand and look at works of art; they want art they can participate in. (CET - 4; 2000/6)
 A. conservative B. content
 C. confident D. generous
16. My nephew was recently _____ a case of this kind.
 A. involved in B. participated in
 C. taken in D. led in
17. I'll have to buy _____ trousers.
 A. a B. two C. a pair of D. a couple of
18. When John was elected president, his country was facing an _____ crisis.
 A. economical B. economic
 C. economics D. economy
19. One new _____ to learning a foreign language is to study the language in its cultural context.
 A. approach B. solution C. manner D. method
20. A _____ to this problem is expected to be found before long. (CET - 4; 1998/1)
 A. result B. response C. settlement D. solution

••••
II. Choose a suitable word from the groups to complete the following sentences and try to figure out the difference in meaning.

1. recall remember memorize recite

recall	[from/to] (<i>formal</i>) to bring/summon back to the mind
remember	[v-ing/to-v] to keep in memory that may be effortless or unwilling
memorize	to commit to memory; to learn by heart
recite	to repeat or utter aloud (something memorized), especially before an audience

- (1) He _____ his poem in front of the whole school.

- (2) I can _____ that day as though it were yesterday.
- (3) I was able to read a whole page and _____ it in less than three minutes.
- (4) _____ the misery of the past and contrast it with the happiness of today.
2. scan skim skip

scan	to look through quickly to find important or interesting information
skim	to read through quickly without looking at the details
skip	to pass over or leave out (something in order)

- (1) I _____ the papers for all presidential news.
- (2) Don't read the report word for word now; just _____ it.
- (3) She _____ the hard words when she reads.



II. Complete the following sentences with a phrase from the list. Change the forms where necessary.

(be) due to	an approach to	count for anything/nothing/little/much
concentrate on	participate in	lay one's hands on
make the most of	(be) essential to	put down
		ahead of/on/behind schedule

- It's a beautiful day today. Let's _____ it.
- Stop talking and _____ your work.
- The case _____ go to court next month.
- We need a fresh _____ sports in education.
- Can you _____ your phone number _____ in the book?
- I couldn't _____ a copy of the book.
- They made me feel my views didn't _____.
- He had acquired the skills _____ his later success in politics.
- The task will be finished _____ if nothing prevents.
- The rebels have agreed to _____ the peace talks.

Post-class activity

I. Decide whether the following pairs of words are synonyms or antonyms. If they are synonyms, circle the S. If they are antonyms, circle the A.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---|---|
| 1. recall | memorize | S | A |
| 2. high-achieving | low-scoring | S | A |
| 3. relevant | irrelevant | S | A |
| 4. missing | lost | S | A |
| 5. essential | vital | S | A |
| 6. ignore | notice | S | A |
| 7. curious | indifferent | S | A |
| 8. stretch | shrink | S | A |
| 9. schedule | timetable | S | A |
| 10. due | overdue | S | A |

II. Verb + through

Rewrite the following sentences, using the following phrases.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| fall through | get through | go through | live through |
| look through | run through | see through | |

- In a word, the whole plan failed.
- She has just phoned to inform us that she arrived at 9:00.
- The country has suffered too many wars.
- When a couple succeeded in overcoming a crisis like this together, their relationship should be stronger than ever.
- He searched his jacket pockets and eventually found the keys.
- Examine this proposal for me, and tell me what do you think of it.
- I will just read this list of figures quickly with you.

8. Nobody was not deceived by his disguise.

II. Compound

Compound is a combination of two or more words that is used as a single word. The three different types of compound are noun compounds, adjective compounds, and verb compounds. For example, "deadline" is a compound of "dead" and "line". Write down the meaning of the following words. The first one is already done.

1. deadline 限期, 截止时间
2. deadlock _____
3. dead end _____
4. dead duck _____
5. dead heat _____
6. dead letter _____
7. dead room _____

IV. Word-building

A. Complete the chart below by filling in the missing forms of the words.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
assign		—
concentrate		—
—	curiosity	
—	economy	
ignore		
	interruption	—
memorize		
participate		
		relevant
	solution	—

B. Complete the sentences with words from the chart.

1. He tried to _____ his attention on his chemical experiment.
2. The young man broke the law because he was _____.
3. Their _____ growth had slow down for lack of market demand.
4. This may provide a lasting _____ to our problems.
5. Teachers often encourage class _____.
6. His _____ about everything brought him success.
7. My childhood home will never fade from my _____.
8. Excuse me for _____ you, but I wonder if you would explain the first two points.
9. To win the case, we must collect and supply all the _____ facts.
10. The psychologist always _____ work to each researcher.