



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

New 21st Century College English

综合
练习

新21世纪 大学英语4

总主编 翟象俊 张增健 余建中



复旦大学出版社



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大学英语

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前 言

2004 年教育部制定的《大学英语课程教学要求》,明确提出“大学英语的教学目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流”。这一要求无疑是为当今的大学英语教学树立了方向标:着力改变以语法、阅读为核心的英语教学传统,而朝着语言技能全面并举的方向倾斜。新大纲推动了英语教学的变革,而教学的实际需求,更催唤着新一代教材的诞生。《新 21 世纪大学英语》,正是在这一形势下审慎推出的一套力求体现大学英语编写新理念的系列教材。

上世纪 90 年代后期我们在编写《21 世纪大学英语》时,除了强调选材的内容清新、语言生动外,在练习编写和教学过程中更突出听、说、读、写、译诸方面语言技能的培养。与此同时,也开始利用现代化教育技术手段,如课件光盘及学习软件系统等,积极展开以学生为中心的课堂教学活动。现今推出的《新 21 世纪大学英语》系列教材,以功能意念贯穿始终,充分利用现代计算机技术、网络技术和多媒体教学手段,全面提高学生的英语视、听、说、读、写、译的实用技能,以“立体化”的方式体现教学活动的实用性以及语言的交际功能。

《新 21 世纪大学英语》是根据国家教育部颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》并参照《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》精神而编写的系列教材,包括《综合教程》、《综合练习》、《教师参考书》(各四册)及相关配套网络平台。原《21 世纪大学英语》教材,是采用主题教学法则(theme-based)加以编写的,即:单元内 A\B 课文中形成同一主题,另外再在《综合练习》内也配以一定数量的同类题材练习材料。《新 21 世纪大学英语》虽仍沿用这一教学法则,但是进一步把视、听、说、读、写、译各项能力互相交织且有机结合起来,这种针对性强的、符合外语教学规律的综合反复训练,既利于提高学生的综合应用能力,又完整实现了真正意义上的主题教学法。

《新 21 世纪大学英语综合教程》第一册的起点词汇为 1 800 词,可供各类高校新生使用。起点较高的学生可从第二册起步。《综合教程》每册 8 个单元,每单元包括四大板块,即:视频导入(Video Starter)、精读课文(Text A)、辅助阅读(Text B)

和与主题相关的补充学习活动(Additional Theme-related Activities)。视频导入板块,由编者精心设计一段或一组围绕单元主题展开的热身练习,教师藉此以“拉家常”的方式跟学生交流互动,引出学习主题并启发学生的思路,激发学生的学习热情。课文由同一题材的两篇文章及相关练习组成,其中 A 课文为精读材料,配有大声朗读(Reading Aloud)、课文理解(Understanding the Text)、语言学习(Learning the Language)三大项;B 课文为泛读材料,配有阅读理解检测(Comprehension Check)和深度讨论(In-depth Discussion)等练习。与主题相关的补充学习活动,旨在进一步拓宽学生视野,如引入与主题相关的名人名言(Famous quotes to appreciate)、补充视听和口语练习(Viewing comprehension and oral practice)等内容。纵观整个单元的练习编写,《综合教程》在练习形式和设计上既继承了《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》中的词汇、结构练习等准则精华,又有所创新与突破,如新增“含英咀华”(Appreciating gems of the language)和“译写练习”(Translational Writing)等强调语言学习的输出训练,进一步深化了学生的实际运用能力。

《综合练习》的设计在内容与主题上均与《综合教程》相关联,起到补充和增强的作用,同时,也为学生今后参加全国大学英语四、六级考试奠定坚实基础。《综合练习》每册共 8 个单元。每单元均由五部分组成:第一部分为听力,第二部分为词汇和结构,第三部分为翻译,第四部分为阅读,第五部分为写作。《综合练习》的练习设计本着主题教学与实用的原则,可由学生自主学习,也可由教师在课堂上择用讲解。

《教师参考书》供使用《综合教程》教材的教师作教学参考。每册 8 个单元,每个单元都提出明确的教学目标,并根据《综合教程》的相关内容,分别采用对应的方式配以详细的问题与答案、中文译文、疑难注解。《教师参考书》还提供了大量例句、练习答案和视频材料的文字稿。值得一提的是,教参还配置了课堂讨论题的参考对答材料,供教师掌控使用。

总之,《新 21 世纪大学英语》系列教材博采众长,尽可能地吸纳了现行国内外多种同类教材的优点。同时,还以 21 世纪我国人才培养的特点和教学改革现有成果为依据,力图在有限的教学时间里,让使用本教材的学习者在英语能力方面得到最大程度的提高。具体说来,本套教材具有以下几个特点:

1. 高标准选材,注重“跨文化”背景介绍。本教材对课文的选择力求实用、有趣、有品位;在练习例句和其他材料的选择上,则力求简洁、生动、有效。除了选材内容的趣味性、信息性和实用性,语言的规范性和文体的多样性,本教材在重视英

语语言基础知识和基本技能训练的同时,还注意将文化内容与语言材料相融合,介绍西方文化背景。

2. 编排合理,循序渐进。本教材各单元的顺序参考弗莱什-金卡伊德分级法(Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level)并根据编者们的反复讨论的结果而排定。因此,各单元的文字基本上由浅入深,同时也根据教学需要略有调整,例如第一册第一单元的主题安排,便是契合学生们入学之初状况的需求。

3. 注重培养听说能力。本教材根据《大学英语课程教学要求》中有关教学内容和课程体系改革的精神,与时俱进,加大了“听、说”训练的力度,将视听说题材与课文主题保持一致,把听、说、读、写的技能训练有机地结合起来,使学生的听、说训练贯穿于整个课程教学的始终。

4. 强调主题教学的整体性。本教材将听、说、读、写内容相结合,把听、说、读、写、译五种技能的训练和培养围绕着同一主题展开,形成一个有机的整体。

5. 拓展教学时空,实现教材的立体化。除上述教学用书外,本教材还包括配套的光盘、多媒体课件和网络课程等,以期充分利用多媒体和网络化现代教学手段,立体、互动地引导学生开发各种学习潜能。

《新21世纪大学英语》系列教材由复旦大学翟象俊、张增健、余建中三位教授总主编,并由众多资深专家和常年在教学第一线的优秀教师共同参加编写而成。希望使用本书的教师在使用过程中不断给我们提出宝贵意见和建议,以便我们在日后的修订中把工作做得更好。

编者
2010年5月

使用说明

本书为《新 21 世纪大学英语综合教程》相配套的综合练习第四册。本书对《新 21 世纪大学英语综合教程》起到补充和增强的作用,同时,也为学生今后参加全国大学英语四、六级考试打下基础。

全书共 8 个单元。每单元均由五部分组成:第一部分为听力,第二部分为词汇和结构,第三部分为翻译,第四部分为阅读,第五部分为写作。每单元使用的材料和《新 21 世纪大学英语综合教程》教材各单元主题一致。

听力部分包括听力理解(Listening Comprehension)和听力综合任务(Listening-Based Integrated Tasks)。前者有听对话和短文两项任务,后者有填空听力(Spot Dictation)和复述(Listening and Repeating)两项任务。目的是帮助学生听懂与课文主题相关的材料,以及复述出课文中一些重要的句子。

词汇和结构部分的多项选择帮助学生巩固《新 21 世纪大学英语综合教程》Text A 的重要词汇和结构。填空任务帮助学生巩固 Text B 的重要词汇。

翻译含 Text A 的短语或词组的汉译英和句子的英译汉的任务。目的是帮助学生加深理解和掌握课文中的重要表达方式。

阅读包括深度阅读(Reading in Depth)和快速阅读(Fast Reading)两部分。为了使學生进一步熟悉和课文相关的表达方式,这部分的文章和《新 21 世纪大学英语综合教程》中的同一单元主题相关。每单元还有阅读理解技巧,供学生参考。

写作部分练习是根据《新 21 世纪大学英语综合教程》第四册教材各单元的写作策略部分而设计的。学生在写作之前,可先阅读写作策略。

本书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做完练习后再查对相关答案。

本书可由学生自主学习,也可由教师在课堂上择要讲解。如果使用本书的学校决定让学生自主学习本书,我们建议教师在学生初次使用本书时,给予学生一定的指导。

编 者
2011 年 5 月

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The American Dream

1. A) The tax cut deal will boost the economy.
B) The tax cut deal will not stimulate the economy at all.
C) The long-term effects of the tax cut deal are unpredictable.
D) In the long run the tax cut deal will hurt the economy.
2. A) It doesn't want to give anyone a raise.
B) It hasn't been generating profits for several years.
C) It will give everyone a raise in three years.
D) It will give the woman a raise very soon.
3. A) An environmentalist. B) A worker.
C) A musician. D) She has no specific goal yet.
4. A) The job market is tough and full of competition.
B) Delta Airlines is in desperate needs for competent flight attendants.
C) More and more people want to be flight attendants.
D) Delta Airlines has offered a quite attractive starting salary.
5. A) Julie is Katie's friend.
B) Katie will be at Oxford for two years.

- C) Julie doesn't know why Katie is going to Oxford.
- D) Julie doesn't want Katie to go to Oxford.

Task 2 Short Talk

Directions: You will hear a passage twice. At the end of the passage, you will hear some questions. After you hear a question, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

- 1. A) Health care. B) Home ownership.
C) A college degree. D) Retirement accounts.
- 2. A) It was signed during World War II.
B) It made higher education accessible to more people.
C) It helped boost the US economy.
D) It mainly benefited the American middle class.
- 3. A) The U. S. has the finest colleges on earth.
B) The U. S. has the most expensive colleges on earth.
C) Colleges in the U. S. do not put emphasis on graduation.
D) Colleges in the U. S. focus on skills rather than knowledge.
- 4. A) Bleak job prospect. B) Temptations from the outside.
C) The burden of part-time jobs. D) The cost of college.
- 5. A) 30%. B) 40%. C) 50%. D) 60%.

Section B Listening-Based Integrated Tasks

Task 1 Spot Dictation

Directions: 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 numbered from 1 to 10 with the exact words you have just heard. For the blanks numbered from 11 to 12, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

At the core of the American Dream is the proposition that working hard and playing by the rules is the ticket to _____ (1). Today, many

Americans find themselves working longer and longer just to _____
 _____ (2) — and putting off saving for retirement so they can _____
 _____ (3) today.

Too many Americans do not have the opportunity to save. Too many of those who have the chance do not take it. And too many of those who do save _____
 _____ (4) and do not save enough.

Only one-half of American workers are offered _____ (5).
 One-quarter of them turn it down. Many workers with _____ (6)
 change jobs too frequently to keep up the habit. Fewer and fewer employers offer
 traditional _____ (7), once the _____ (8)
 of retirement, and too many try to default on (拖欠) them.

To make matters worse, the tax code is _____ (9),
 giving the most benefit to the most fortunate — who do not need an _____
 _____ (10) to save — and too little to _____ (11).

An aging society has no choice but to act. We need to make new provisions for
 economic security. That means _____
 _____ (12).

Task 2 Listening and Repeating

Directions: You are going to listen to ten sentences. Each sentence is read twice. After hearing the sound of a bell, you are required to repeat the sentence exactly as you hear it.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

Task 1 Multiple Choice

Directions: There are 15 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.

- The economist warned that these policies could cause the economy to _____.
A) sway B) slot C) harsh D) collapse
- His songs are always strong on _____.
A) voice range B) melody C) sentiment D) theme
- The company serves 100 countries and is the only _____ IT distributor with operations in Asia.
A) outlying B) unspoilt C) unaccompanied D) global
- It is a fashion that _____ among teenagers.
A) is prevalent B) is yearned C) takes up D) takes control
- This is a (n) _____ dedicated to eliminating hunger in the lives of children, senior citizens and families in poverty.
A) ceremony B) charity C) survey D) oath
- The state has established _____ penalties for drug dealers.
A) rough B) disdainful C) resenting D) harsh
- My father has been the family's _____ in times of trouble.
A) reliance B) leadership C) representative D) guarantee
- Happiness is always what everyone yearned _____.
A) to B) on C) of D) for
- They are accused of trying to _____ the official from federal investigation.
A) collapse B) shield C) bribe D) consult
- They kept _____ backward and forward at an angle of forty-five degrees.
A) swaying B) darting C) shaking D) trembling
- Actresses are _____ for the role.
A) watching over B) taking the oath C) queuing up D) taking control

12. _____ I'm late, don't wait to start dinner.
 A) In case B) In the case C) In the case of D) In that case
13. Our marriage began to _____ wrong after my husband changed his job.
 A) be B) go C) become D) turn
14. He took _____ the challenge of attempting to be the first to fly directly across the Atlantic.
 A) on B) in C) over D) up
15. The man asked me to sit down and then proceeded to read _____ the letter to me very loudly and very slowly.
 A) aloud B) out C) on D) over

Task 2 Filling in Blanks

Directions: Fill in the following blanks with the words or phrases given below. Change the form where necessary.

attendance	burden	bonus	consult
debt	decent	forge	fund
gross	guarantee	prosperity	retire
count on	draw on	go up	take out

- For many, the only way to repay _____ is to _____ new ones.
- He _____ from the British navy in 1828 in order to devote himself to writing.
- The Seattle Times* has _____ partnerships with a number of local news websites.
- The _____ of these towns was built on wool.
- Visitors have the added _____ of enjoying the cherry blossoms scenery in the springtime and the maples in autumn while soaking in the hot springs.
- Regular _____ at these sessions has proved invaluable to the students.
- Tom tried to find out if he could apply to the hardship _____.
- You should have _____ a doctor with questions about your health.
- The average cost to make these homes _____ is £16,000 each, or some 43 billion in total.

10. Going to court is the best _____ that you will both be treated fairly.
11. The jobless total _____ to two million this year.
12. As a writer, I need to be able to _____ my experience of life.

Part III Translating

Task 1

Directions: Translate the following phrases into English.

1. 音域 _____
2. 摆脱贫困 _____
3. 反美情绪 _____
4. 一家帮助穷人和无家可归者的慈善机构 _____
5. 忽隐忽现 _____
6. 奋斗 _____
7. 是和……联系在一起的 _____
8. 将她的棒球帽往后推了一下 _____

Task 2

Directions: Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. It was a brilliant, hot day on the Seattle waterfront, with un-spoilt views across the bay to outlying islands.

2. Just beyond a stretch of grass where people lay with books and lovers, came the melody of live unaccompanied singing.

3. Dreams, if you want, which began small but are now global brands.

4. "Great day, isn't it?" I turned to see the lined, and drawn face of a man I will

call Dave.

5. They had queued up since five, registered in case there was any work, then ate while security guards watched over them in case there was trouble.
-
-
6. Strangely, though, there seemed to be little resentment or blame of government.
-
-
7. American culture is about self-reliance and the individual fighting a way through.
-
-
8. At the landscaped Seattle centre, using cards and newspapers to shield themselves from the sun, rows and rows of immigrants at a naturalisation ceremony listened to local officials speak about various aspects of the American dream.
-
-

Part IV Reading

Section A Reading in Depth

Task 1

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

“My mother believed you could be anything you wanted to in America. You could open a restaurant. You could work for the government and get good retirement. You could buy a house with almost no money down. You could become rich. You could instantly become famous.”

Thus begins “Two Kinds,” a short story by the acclaimed Chinese-American author Amy Tan. The story tells of a Chinese-American girl who is locked in a

struggle over her identity with her Chinese immigrant mother. While this story of parent-child conflict is universal, the mother's unfailing belief in her daughter's destiny is distinctly American. Pervasive throughout our entire culture, the idea of the American Dream can be seen in the songs of such musicians as Elvis and Bruce Springsteen, the literary works of F. Scott Fitzgerald and Tennessee Williams, and many of our Hollywood movies. Sometimes it is endorsed as something positive and worth striving for; at other times it is harshly criticized. Members of marginalized or minority groups in the U. S., such as African-American folk singer Tracy Chapman and Latino writer Junot Diaz, seek to show how it is not. But, no matter how people choose to view it, what exactly is this dream that looms so large in American consciousness?

The basic idea that most people have of the American Dream is the one which Tan expresses at the beginning of her story. It is the idea that a person can go from rags to riches, beginning with nothing and ending up with a big house, a stylish car, and enough wealth to ensure an even better future for one's children. However, the dream is actually more complex than this. In Arthur Miller's play *Death of a Salesman*, which is one of the most famous literary explorations of the American Dream, we meet Willy Loman, an aging salesman who has fallen into a depression and ultimately commits suicide due to his conflicts with his family members as well as his own feelings of inadequacy. He is a man who has sought the American Dream and failed to achieve it. However, while Willy is indeed preoccupied over financial matters (his family is in deep debt), we soon realize that money is not what he yearns for. We learn that as a young man he chose to become a salesman not for material gain, but for recognition and affection. He recalls seeing an old salesman who was loved by all his clients and, after his death, was honored with a splendid funeral attended by hundreds of salesmen and buyers. For Willy Loman the American Dream consists not in wealth or even fame, but in honor, respect and love. Instead, he ends up with only failure and pity from the tiny smattering (少数) of people who attend his meager (寒碜的) funeral. However, while Arthur Miller criticizes the American Dream by revealing the havoc it wreaks on a man and his family, he also expresses some admiration for it and suggests that there is a degree of nobility in the way Willy has lived and died. "A salesman has got to dream," says Willy's neighbor Charley at the funeral. "It comes with the territory."

(526 words)