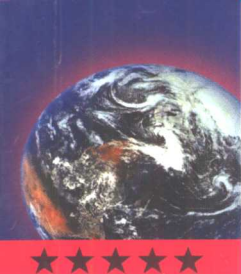


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21世纪

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语

基础教程练习册

(修订版)

主编单位 复旦大学
上海交通大学



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修订版前言

《21 世纪大学英语基础教程》是《21 世纪大学英语》教材的组成部分。

由复旦大学和上海交通大学合编的《21 世纪大学英语》1-4 册起点词汇量为 2 164 个。在实际使用过程中,有些普通院校的学生,甚至部分重点大学的学生往往因为第一册起点太高而只能忍痛割爱,放弃使用本教材。鉴于此,我们根据《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》所确定的约 1 600 个英语单词为起点,并根据大学英语教学要求,编写了《21 世纪大学英语基础教程》,供大学新生使用一学期。

本基础教程包括《基础教程学生用书》、《视听说基础教程》或《听说基础教程》、《基础教程练习册》和《基础教程教师参考书》各一册。

《基础教程学生用书》每册八个单元,每个单元由同一题材的三篇文章组成。课文 A 用于精读,配有阅读理解、词汇、结构、翻译等多种练习;课文 B 与 C 用于泛读,配有阅读理解、词汇等练习。

《视听说基础教程》在题材方面与《基础教程学生用书》一致,内容包括四个部分:

1. 交际能力; 2. 围绕主题展开的听说训练; 3. 听力技巧; 4. 泛听。

《基础教程练习册》包括三个部分。第一部分是《基础教程学生用书》课文 A 篇的词汇、结构补充练习;第二部分为《基础教程学生用书》课文 B 篇的词汇、结构补充练习;第三部分是与《基础教程学生用书》各单元相关的三十篇阅读材料及阅读理解题。练习册的所有答案均附在书后。

《基础教程教师参考书》为教师提供与《基础教程学生用书》有关的背景知识,包括难句解释、语言点例释、课堂活动、补充材料以及课文参考译文和练习答案。

此外,《基础教程学生用书》配有录音磁带和多媒体课件,《视听说基础教程》则配有多媒体光盘和影视光盘。

《基础教程学生用书》、《视听说基础教程》和《基础教程练习册》分工不同且各有侧重点,但相互间又紧密配合,形成一个有机的整体,以培养学生使用英语的综合能力。

《21 世纪大学英语基础教程》在选材上注重内容的趣味性、信息性、可思性和前瞻性,语言的规范性、致用性和文体的多样性。课文绝大多数选自 20 世纪 90 年代出版的英美报刊书籍。为适合教学目的,我们对部分篇章进行了删改。

本书使用至今已经整整五年,为了使本教材更符合新的教学要求,我们侧重在以下五个方面作了修订:

一、全部课文基本按照 Flesch-Kincaid 难度级数重新排序,每个单元增加了听力理解和课文 C 及相关练习。

二、每个单元增加了有关学习技能的内容,以使学生在学习英语语言同时,掌握部分行之有效的学习技能。

三、部分课文 B 增加了词汇练习,从而使现有课文 B 都配有常用生词及词组练习。

四、各单元视情况增加了谚语、名言或短诗。

五、将原书十单元缩减为八单元,并替换了若干单元的全部或部分内容。

《21 世纪大学英语基础教程》由余建中教授主持编写,翟象俊教授审阅了全稿。美籍专家 Rebecca Handler-Spitz, Kelly Jennings, Matt Spurgeon 参加了部分内容的编写,并对全书提出了修改意见。复旦大学出版社相关编辑自始至终参与了我们的编写工作。对他们的辛勤工作,我们表示衷心的感谢。

编者

2005 年 6 月

使用说明

本练习册是《21 世纪大学英语基础教程》的组成部分，供修大学英语课程的学生使用。

本册共有八个单元。每单元均有三部分组成：第一部分为《21 世纪大学英语〈基础教程学生用书〉》Text A 的配套练习，第二部分为 Text B 的配套练习，第三部分为快速阅读训练。

第一部分主要包括以下七类练习：1. 拼写与词义；2. 介词与副词的用法；3. 短语动词；4. 改错；5. 容易混淆的词；6. 短语与词组翻译（汉译英）；7. 完形填空。

第二部分主要包括以下三类练习：1. 短语与词组翻译（汉译英）；2. 单词填空；3. 词组填空。

第三部分包括三篇 270 词左右的短文，每篇后面均有五个阅读理解多项选择题。短文内容跟读写教程课文相关，以便学生在训练阅读技能的同时复习读写教程中所学的内容。书后附有 Rate Graph 与 Comprehension Graph，供学生记录自己的快速阅读情况。Rate Graph 中的 wpm（每分钟阅读词数）指以每篇阅读材料为 270 词计算，学生用去表左所列时间完成阅读任务时相应的每分钟阅读量。

读写教程囿于篇幅，无法将所有必要的练习都编入其中。本书编者经过反复斟酌确定了分别进入读写教程和练习册的练习内容与形式。本练习册难度适当，并且顾及了各类大学新生的学习需要，使用《21 世纪大学英语》系列教材的教师可以视学生的具体情况，加以选择地使用。

在本书编写过程中，承美籍专家 Rebecca Handler-Spitz 协助审阅，特此致谢。

编者
2000 年 7 月

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UNIT 1

Text A

Part I Exercises for Text A

I. Spell the following words with the help of their definitions and the first letters. Then complete the following sentences with these words. Change the form where necessary.

di _____	break the rest, concentration or calm (of sb.)
f _____	of an earlier period
ad _____	allow (a person) to enter
n _____	worried or anxious
f _____	first-year student of a college or university
s _____	either of the 2 periods into which a year at universities is divided
in _____	cause (sb.) to take part in (an activity or a situation)
f _____	concentrate one's attention or energy (on sth.)
p _____	intention or goal
th _____	grow or develop well and vigorously
s _____	a student's program of classes
h _____	cope with

- Most special libraries _____ on helping their users keep up with rapid developments in a particular field of knowledge.
- The main _____ of the meeting is to discuss whether we should build another library on the campus.
- It's her first year as a doctor, but she is _____ the pressures of the job very well.
- Almost 20 percent of all the people in the world are directly _____ in education as students or teachers in elementary schools, high schools, colleges, or universities.
- I'm sorry to _____ you, but can I use your telephone?
- In _____ times people went to theatre or played games with their families much more often than today.
- In many countries, students must pass an entrance exam to be _____ to a university or institute of higher education.
- Alice's not taking any French courses this _____, so I don't think this French textbook is hers.
- When I was seventeen years old, I became a _____ at Brooklyn College.
- Since you have just begun to study at college, you may find it helpful to plan a weekly study _____.
- Jane was so _____ about her exam that she couldn't sleep.
- Wheat grows well in a mild, fairly dry climate while rice _____ in a warm, rainy climate.

Unit 1

II. Study the following phrasal verbs and do the corresponding exercises.

go + ad./prep.

Match the definitions in Column B with the phrasal verbs in Column A. Then fill in the blanks with these phrasal verbs in their proper forms.

A

1. go about
2. go against
3. go down
4. go into
5. go on
6. go (a)round
7. go through
8. go with

B

- A. oppose or disagree with (something)
- B. do (something)
- C. happen; continue
- D. discuss, examine, describe or explain carefully
- E. become lower in price, value, level, etc.; be remembered
- F. match or suit
- G. spend money, use (something)
- H. be enough for everyone

1. The old man sang to himself as he _____ his job in the garden.
2. After a short break for coffee, they _____ working until 3 o'clock.
3. I _____ all of my money in under a month and had to get my parents to send me more.
4. There won't be enough soup to _____ if you fill your bowl right to the top.
5. The head teacher promised the parents that he would _____ the matter thoroughly.
6. He was extremely confused because what the teacher was saying _____ everything his parents had taught him.
7. If his temperature doesn't start to _____ soon, we will have to call the doctor.
8. Helen was trying on her new hat to see if it _____ her yellow dress.
9. What _____ over there, where all the noise is coming from?
10. The day that saw the victory of the working class _____ in history.

hear + ad./prep.

Fill in each of the blanks in Column A with one adverb and or a preposition so as to form a suitable phrasal verb that matches the definition in Column B. Then complete the sentences with these phrasal verbs in their proper forms.

A

1. hear _____
2. hear _____
3. hear _____
4. hear _____

B

- be told or informed
- get a letter or phone call from (someone)
- receive news about (something)
- listen to until (someone) finishes

1. Look, I know you are angry but you could at least _____ me _____ before you take any action.

2. Have you _____ the surprising news that Jane is getting married?
3. You shouldn't ask us for news about her. In fact, We haven't _____ her for ages.
4. I've come to _____ the accident, so it's not surprising for me at all.
5. I've never _____ anyone doing a thing like that.

keep + ad./prep.

Match the definitions in Column B with the phrasal verbs in Column A. Then fill in the blanks with these phrasal verbs in their proper forms.

A

1. keep back
2. keep down
3. keep on
4. keep out
5. keep to
6. keep up

B

- A. not to tell; retain
- B. continue doing (something)
- C. control
- D. (cause to) stay away or not enter
- E. support, hold up; remain level
- F. follow closely; remain in the stated place

1. You haven't told us the whole story. There is something you _____ from us.
2. His boss _____ some of his wages to pay for the damage he'd done.
3. If the prices _____ increasing, soon we'll find ourselves out of money.
4. When preparing the dinner, they _____ closely _____ what they knew people liked.
5. For your safety, please _____ the left hand side of the stairs.
6. He was walking so fast that I had to run to _____ with him.
7. The poor man always uses an old piece of string to _____ his trousers.
8. Warm clothing will help _____ the cold.

III. Each of the following sentences contains an error. Point it out and correct it at the end of each sentence.

1. The university in which I was admitted, when at the age of eighteen, did not teach us anything about computers, the Internet and so on, because there was none at that time. ()

A
B
2. When Ken and Elsie got married they had lots of problems but things worked out at the end. ()

A
B
C
D
3. There's a course in American history at King's College that looks interested. I'm going to sign up for it.

A
B
C
D

()
4. In the last semester of my senior year, I found myself unable to keep my GPA on as I always did before.

A
B
C
D

()
5. When it comes to foreign language learning, Prof. Max believes that a good learner should not really

A
B
C

Unit 1

attend classes, but also use the language as often as possible. ()

D

6. Teachers often help students more by their example than they do in any way. ()

A

B

C

D

7. He thought that he could solve all the family's problems simply by borrowing many money. ()

A

B

C

D

8. If anybody had asked me, I could have told them what has happened. ()

A

B

C

D

IV. Translate the following into English.

1. 进入了你所选择的大学
2. 对……感到有些紧张
3. 没有空调
4. 头号事情
5. 感到被强制做某事
6. 过多地参加各类聚会
7. 容忍某事
8. 对生活境况感到不满意
9. 当涉及大学学习时
10. 保持平均积分点的高度
11. 尽快报名修读必修课
12. 四年级最后一个学期

V. Fill in each of the following blanks with one word. You are expected to use the exact word that appears in your textbook.

How to make your roommate love you

Take good message. (1) _____ messages are the No. 1 thing that roommates (2) _____ about.

Branch out. Live with someone who (3) _____ one of your friends so you won't feel (4) _____ to hang out together all the time.

Do not (5) _____. Work out a way to tell each other (6) _____ you don't want to be disturbed. (7) _____, hang something bright on the doorknob. (8) _____ put a special message on the notice board in the corridor.

Don't let your alarm clock (9) _____ on and on. Unless you want to start WW III, get up the (10) _____ time the alarm rings or just turn it off.

Text B

Part II Exercises for Text B

I. Translate the following into English.

1. 生平第一次
2. 去上课途中
3. 充分利用你的空余时间
4. 寻找一切机会
5. 至于在图书馆学习
6. 在这些环境中
7. 把学期论文拖到最后几天
8. 落在后面
9. 睡过早晨8点的西班牙语课
10. 放弃跟朋友一起度过阳光充足的午后
11. 与你的课程表冲突
12. 花大约20至30小时

II. Complete each of the following sentences with a word given below. Change the form where necessary.

available	anymore	load	helpless	guideline
homework	opportunity	circumstance	avoid	rarely

1. It is difficult for children to concentrate on their _____ while the television is on.
2. The teacher gave us _____ for writing our paper; it had to be typed, double-spaced, and 10-12 pages long.
3. John felt so _____ because there was nothing he could do to make the child better.
4. How did you manage to do the job under such difficult _____?
5. I try to _____ going shopping on Saturdays because the stores are so crowded.
6. Good health is very important for people to enjoy life and have the _____ to achieve their goals.
7. Only about 3 per cent of the water on earth is fresh water — and most of it is not easily _____ to people.
8. Mary went to college last year, so she doesn't work here _____.
9. The normal teaching _____ at this university is three courses each semester.
10. Though we have lived together for 10 years, we _____ agree on what to do at home.

III. Complete the following sentences with the expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

on one's own	have got to	be the case	take advantage of
as a result	as for	catch up	get ready for

Unit 1

1. Without any help from her parents, she built her business _____.
2. It's already 9 o'clock and I _____ go to a meeting now.
3. Not very many years ago, it was supposed that there was no life in the deeper parts of the sea. Now we know that this _____.
4. During her stay in Britain, Miss Wang tried to _____ every opportunity to practice her English.
5. You need to _____ your driving test first if you want to drive during the summer vacation this year.
6. I have missed too many lessons and I'm not sure how long it will take for me to _____.
7. He had to do a lot of homework every day. _____, he found less time than he would have hoped for sports.
8. Kitty's got so thin. And _____ Carl, he always seems to be ill.

Part III Fast Reading

In this part, there are three passages followed by some multiple choice questions. Read the first passage as quickly as possible and mark the time you spent in the Rate Graph provided at the back of the workbook. Then do the multiple choice questions and check your answer against the key. After you are done with the questions, mark your comprehension rate in the Comprehension Graph. Do the second and the third passages in the same way.

Passage 1

Evans recently graduated (毕业) from Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana, where he played the trumpet (小号) in the band and was a member of the basketball team. He also did well in his studies. He graduated with a 3.3 grade point average and got a job in the growing field of automation.

"If you just study day in and day out, you can become a person who doesn't know much of the real world," Evans says. Some of Evans's friends studied very hard and allowed little time for anything else. Evans, on the other hand, made sure he got in his band practice and basketball games along with his study time.

"High school was from 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.," he says. "In college you have all day to do whatever you want. It's difficult to get adjusted (适应). You have to build your own schedule." At first, Evans was tempted to go back to bed after his early-morning classes, but soon he got out of that habit and made full use of all the free time he had.

Once he tried to deal with everything at once. He worked a little on one thing, then a little on something else. "I felt a little out of control in those days," he says. Then he learned to set priorities and found himself able to deal with his everyday tasks more easily. He began to feel more confident (自信的) and in control of his life "I have a nice balance," Evans says. "I'm happy where I am." (261 words)

1. Evans feels happy because _____.
 - A) his GPA was higher than most of his classmates at his university
 - B) he has a nice balance between study and other activities
 - C) his basketball team has won a lot of games
 - D) he has learnt a lot in college

2. From what Evans says about his friends who study very hard in college, we can know that _____.
 - A) he admires them very much
 - B) he thinks that study is the most important thing that one should do in college
 - C) he hopes to have more free time
 - D) he believes that all work and no play makes college students stupid
3. Evans feels that the biggest difference between college and high school can be found in _____.
 - A) the students' schedule
 - B) the size of the campus
 - C) number of libraries
 - D) the early-morning classes
4. What old habit did Evans get out of when he got adjusted to college life?
 - A) Sleeping after morning classes.
 - B) Going to bed very late every day.
 - C) Cutting classes.
 - D) Building his own schedule.
5. Evens managed to gain control of his life at college through _____.
 - A) working a little on everything
 - B) dealing with his tasks alone
 - C) setting priorities
 - D) feeling confident about himself

Passage 2

Living with a friend may bring some problems you might not expect. "The reason," Elizabeth Truman says, "is that good friends believe they can get along, but they often fail to notice a lot of things that often happen when you're living together. You may never experience them when you're not living together."

In her freshman year, Elisabeth Truman roomed with someone she knew from high school. She says, "When we realized that we were both going to be living in the same dorm and had a lot of the same preferences (爱好) when it came to roommates, we just decided we should live together."

"At first, things worked out great," Truman says. However, her roommate started dating (约会) someone, and Truman says, "Her whole personality (个性) changed. She began smoking and drinking — at one point, she started using drugs."

Truman's roommate often asked her to leave so she and her boyfriend could stay together for a while. Truman says, "One time, they even came in and asked me to leave after I had already gone to bed!"

Truman says, "I let her have her own way in everything, but I could hardly put up with her when asked me to leave time and again. After all, it was my room too!"

This year, Truman has a roommate whom she describes as "the complete opposite" of her first roommate. She says, "She helps out with the chores, keeps her space clean and neat, and is generally very easy to live with."

You never know whether you'll do better rooming with a friend or with a stranger. Either way, you need to put some effort into it for the relationship (关系) to work. (285 words)

1. When it comes to roommates, Truman believes that _____.