

教师用书 TEACHER'S BOOK

GENERAL COLLEGE ENGLISH

通用大学英语读写教程

READING AND
WRITING COURSE

BOOK 2 第二册



外教社

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通用大学英语读写教程

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BOOK 2

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前言

根据教育部有关大学英语教学的新精神,结合大学英语教学的特点与现状以及21世纪社会、经济发展对大学英语教学提出的新要求,我们精心编写了本套《通用大学英语》教程(含《听说教程》和《读写教程》)。本套教程着眼于加强学生的英语基本功训练、提高其语言综合运用能力、培养其科学和人文精神。

一、编写原则

1. 努力贯彻教育部新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)的精神,同时注意与全国研究生入学英语统一考试的要求相衔接;
2. 借鉴已有的一些大学英语教材的编写经验,继承优良传统,反映新世纪大学英语教学的新发展和新要求;
3. 精选课文,确保语言的规范性和文章的思想性、现代性、可读性及趣味性,体现科学和人文精神的相互结合;
4. 注重系统的语言基础训练和综合能力培养,突出听、说、读、写、译的训练;
5. 《听说教程》运用当代英语教学最有效的模式,遵循语言教育规律,突出交际教学法,倡导教学互动和学生自主学习,既可先听后说,又可听说并重,强调信息输入,提高输出能力;
6. 《读写教程》注重文章的阅读理解和写、译的系统训练,强调打好语言基础和训练学生的语言基本功;
7. 课文精练,练习适量,以好教、好学、效果好为原则。全套教程通过控制词汇量、语篇的长度和难度、听力材料的语速和语流等方式,循序渐进,合理地设计难度。

二、学生用书的结构和编写特点

1. 《听说教程》共四册,每册八个单元,各单元由两篇课文组成,每篇课文包括四个部分:

Part A: 技能训练,重点是让学生了解、掌握听力技巧;

Part B: 课内听说训练,听的部分由两个文本组成,每个文本下分设两个练习题;说的部分以话题为基础,由学生自主进行练习;

Part C: 课外听说训练,巩固听力与会话技能;

Part D: 趣味练习,寓教于乐,让学生在轻松的气氛中学习英语。

此外，书中还附有两套测试题，可作为中期末考试的模拟试题。

全套教材循序渐进，重点突出：

- (1) 第一册的话题围绕校园生活展开，引导学生在德、智、体等方面开展话题；第二册把学生的视线引入周围的世界，考虑人与人、人与社会的关系；第三册主要引导学生以社会人的眼光观察客观世界；第四册以新闻报道为重点，从更广的角度向学生介绍全球的热点问题；
- (2) 重视综合技能的训练。第一册包括辨音和语音基础知识的训练，帮助学生克服可能产生的听说困难和障碍；第二、三册尝试分析听力的本质，点明要领，帮助学生掌握听力技巧；第四册进入新闻听力训练阶段，培养学生对具有相当长度和难度的有声信息的理解、记录和记忆的能力；
- (3) 本教程题材广泛，与学生的生活、思想紧密相关，有助于引起学生的兴趣，激发其用英语进行口头交际的愿望；
- (4) 口语技能训练覆盖《大学英语课程教学要求》（试行）有关说的能力要求，目标具体明确，且有范例和提示，便于教师课堂操作及学生在教师的启发下进行表达；
- (5) 听说练习形式丰富多样，内容生动活泼，力求从多方面训练和提高学生的听说能力，帮助学生逐步提高自学能力。

2. 《读写教程》共四册，每册八个单元，每单元由两部分组成：正课文A，后有生词、短语、课文注释和练习；副课文B，后有生词、短语、课文注释和练习。为使学习内容和形式生动活泼，每单元后还配有与主题相关的诗歌、名言、警句或谚语等。此外，书中还附有两套期中、期末自测题，以及Glossary。

本教程是学生学习语言知识、获取信息和提高读、写、译等能力的主要教程，因而课文多选用英美著名作家的经典名篇、权威的英文杂志文章等，富于哲理性、知识性、可读性和趣味性。选文覆盖了人文社科和理工农医等各个领域，对于培养学生的科学精神、人文素质、语言能力与文化意识很有帮助。全套四册共选文64篇，其中语言文学类占39%，社会文化类占30%，科学技术类占31%。

在练习的编排上，贯彻“三重两基”的训练原则，即重阅读、重写作、重翻译和加强词汇、语法等基础训练的原则，着重加强学生语言综合运用能力的训练，体现如下：

- (1) A、B课文的阅读理解练习在整个单元的练习中占有较大比重，突出了阅读理解的重要性；
- (2) 各单元的练习较系统地加强写作基本功训练，并有明确的要求：第一册着重进行简单句、并列句和复合句的写作训练；第二册着重进行段落写作训练；第三册着重进行记叙文、描述文和应用文的写作训练；

第四册着重进行议论文和说明文等的写作训练;

- (3) 翻译也是本教程强调的一个重要教学内容,其训练内容和方式为:
第一、二册主要运用课文中学到的英语词汇、短语和句型,对汉语短语和句子进行英译或对英语长句、难句进行汉译;三、四册主要进行段落、短文的英汉互译;
- (4) 词汇、短语的学习是掌握语言的基础,全套教程的总词汇量和短语数量完全符合教育部关于大学英语教学的“一般要求”,训练形式多样、生动有趣,易于学生掌握和运用;
- (5) 按照大学英语教学的客观规律,我们从英语教学的实际出发,在1~2册的基础阶段仍保留了一些主要语法学习项目;此外,每册配有两套用于学生巩固所学内容和检测教学情况的测试题。

三、教师用书的编写特点和结构

《通用大学英语》的教师用书采用新颖的“学教合一”的编写方式,便于教师使用,其特点如下:

1. 《听说教程》的教师用书除了学生用书上的内容外,还为教师提供了练习答案、文化背景注释及听力部分的录音文字;
2. 《读写教程》的教师用书除了学生用书中的内容外,还为教师提供了文化背景介绍、语言难点和重点的解释、主要语法项目解析、写作练习讲解、练习答案和A、B课文的参考译文等;
3. 全套教程配有相应的录音磁带、光盘和多媒体电子课件等,既方便教师教学,也便于学生自学。

四、适用对象、学习对策和目标

《通用大学英语》既适合大学非英语专业基础阶段的教学,也适合具有一定基础的其他英语学习者自学。

全套教程分为《听说教程》和《读写教程》两个系列各四册。《听说教程》可一个学时完成一篇课文,其中每篇课文的前两部分在课堂内完成,后两部分由学生在课外完成。《读写教程》每单元可安排4~6学时完成,也可视情况灵活掌握。

编者

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Unit 1

Acts of Kindness

TEXT A

Kindness can be expressed in a wide variety of words and deeds. One of life's greatest rewards is experiencing a simple act of kindness when we least expect it.

WARM IN YOUR HEART¹

Scott Cross



Cultural Notes

1. **Chicken Soup for the Soul:** *Chicken Soup for the Soul* is *New York Times* No.1 best-selling book series, which currently has over 51 titles and 80 million copies in print in over 39 languages. The best-selling book series contain a lot of collected stories and favorite tales that have touched the hearts of millions of people worldwide. Jack Canfield and Mark Victor Hansen are the two founders and co-creators of the book series.

Jack Canfield's background includes a BA from Harvard, a master's degree from the University of Massachusetts and an honorary doctorate from the University of Santa Monica. He has been a high school and university teacher, a workshop facilitator, a psychotherapist, and for the past 30 years, a leading authority in the area of self-esteem and peak performance. He is a best-selling author with 39 books published, including 21 *New York Times* best-sellers. In 1998 *USA Today* declared that Jack Canfield and his writing partner, Mark Victor Hansen, sold more books during the previous year than any other author in the United States.



Jack and Mark also have a syndicated *Chicken Soup for the Soul* newspaper column through King Features and a weekly column in *Woman's World* magazine. Canfield has appeared on numerous television shows including *Good Morning America*, *20/20*, *Eye to Eye*, CNN's *Talk Back Live*, PBS and the BBC.

Mark Victor Hansen is a professional speaker who, in the last 20 years, has made over 4,000 presentations to more than 2 million people in 32 countries. His presentations cover sales excellence and strategies, personal empowerment and development and how to triple one's income and double one's time off. He has spent a lifetime dedicated to his mission of making a profound and positive difference in people's lives. Throughout his career, he has inspired hundreds of thousands of people to create a more powerful and purposeful future for themselves. He is also a prolific writer.

2. **Denver:** the capital of Colorado (a western state of the US). It was established by a party of prospectors on November 22, 1858, after a gold discovery at the confluence of Cherry Creek and the South Platte River.

Sited on the high plains at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, Denver has a sunny, cool, dry climate, averaging 15.4 inches of precipitation a year. The sun shines 300 days a year, and the usually benign climate and nearby Rocky Mountain playground have made tourism one of the Mile High City's economic mainstays. Warm chinook winds warm the winters between snowstorms. There is a common saying among Denverites: "If you don't like the weather right now, wait 15 minutes and it will change." In Denver, the weather is always a topic for any conversation.

3. **The Mile High City:** one of the two nicknames for Denver. The other is Queen City of the Plains.



Story Writing Related to Text A

1. A *Chicken Soup for the Soul* story

A *Chicken Soup for the Soul* story is an inspirational, true story about ordinary people doing extraordinary things. It is a story that opens the heart and rekindles the spirit. It is a simple, inter-denominational, living art piece that touches the soul of the readers and helps them discover basic principles they can use in their own lives. It is personal and often filled with emotion and drama. It is filled with vivid images created by using the five senses. In some stories, the readers feel that they are actually in the scene with the people.

Chicken Soup stories have a beginning, middle and ending that often closes with a punch, creating emotion rather than simply talking about it. *Chicken Soup for the Soul* stories have heart, but also something extra — an element that makes us all feel more hopeful, more connected, more thankful, more passionate and better about life in general. They are

stories that cause tears, laughter, goose bumps or any combination of these. A good story covers the range of human emotions.

The most powerful stories are about people extending themselves, or performing an act of love, service or courage for another person.¹

2. Story writing strategy

Let students bear in mind that any effective story has a three-part anatomy that is easily recognized:

- *beginning*: setting, background, circumstances
- *middle*: obstacles, complications, challenges
- *resolution*: outcomes that encourage, uplift and inspire others

3. Writing analysis of Text A

Organizationally the text could be divided into three parts according to the above story writing strategy:

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part 1 (beginning)	1–6	Despite bitter cold, the author had to go out to buy a battery.
Part 2 (middle)	7–19	At the store, the author at first thought the elderly man was crazy to be out on such a cold day; but then he witnessed a remarkable thing that happened between Roberta and the old man.
Part 3 (resolution)	20–22	The author realized that the old man came in to get warm in his heart and eventually understood Roberta's kindness to everyone.

4. Writing analysis practice

The short story in the cloze exercise after Text A is also a *Chicken Soup for the Soul* story. The teacher may guide the students to analyze the story according to the three-part anatomy mentioned in the above story writing strategy.

5. Paragraph writing practice

- 1) The teacher may ask the students to write a one-paragraph summary of Text A in about 100 words based on the above story writing strategy; and then students form groups of four or five and read aloud to each other their summaries.
- 2) The teacher may ask the students to create a story based on their own life experiences in about 100–150 words according to the above story writing strategy.



It was a bitterly cold Denver morning. The weather was unpredictable.

First, a warming trend gave the snow a chance to melt and run away, slipping from sight into the storm drains or running silently along the curbs, across side yards and under fences to the low-lying areas where it completed its vanishing act.² Then the cold returned to a greater degree than was normal, bringing yet another coat of the white powdered precipitation, freezing what little remained from winter's previous blast and hiding it, an icy trap for street people. 5

This was a day for staying home, for having a cold and waiting for mom to bring a cup of soup. It was a day for listening to the all-news radio and imagining the possibility of being snowbound without being too inconvenienced. That was the way the day was supposed to be. 10

I had a job speaking at the Denver Convention Center to a couple hundred other people who, like me, were unable to have the sniffles and stay home for mom to bring us soup. Instead, we gathered at the convention center, unable to do more about the weather than to talk about it. 15

I needed a battery for my wireless microphone. What a terrible time to have gotten lazy. ... I had failed to pack a spare. There was no choice, really. I needed a battery. So I headed into the wind, head bowed, collar up, dragging in too-thin dress shoes. 20

Each step brought my thin suit pants close to my backside. The material was cold and reminded me that my mother would have never let me out of the house had she known I had dressed so foolishly.

Around the corner, I spotted a small sign announcing that a 7-Eleven convenience store³ was within sight. If I walked quickly and lengthened my stride, I could reach the front door and shelter from the brisk wind without drawing a breath of lung-burning air. People who live in Denver like to play with outsiders by telling them that winter in Denver means enduring a pleasant kind of cold. "It's a much drier kind of cold," report the Denver folks, when their relatives ask how they like life in the Mile High City. Drier, my foot! It's cold enough to give the famous brass monkey reason to move. And humidity, or the lack of it, doesn't seem all that important when gusts of 40-mile-an-hour Arctic reminders are blowing against your backside.⁴ 25 30

Inside the 7-Eleven were two souls. The one behind the counter wore a name badge saying she was Roberta. Judging by her appearance, Roberta probably wished that she were home bringing hot soup and comforting words to her own little one. Instead, she was spending her day manning an outpost for commerce in a nearly abandoned downtown Denver. She would be a beacon, a refuge for the few who were foolish enough to be out and about 35

on a day so cold.

40

The other refugee from the cold was a tall, elderly gentleman who seemed comfortable with his surroundings. He was in absolutely no hurry to step back through the front door and risk sailing through town at the mercy of the wind and ice-covered sidewalks. I couldn't help but think that the gentleman had lost his mind or his way. To be out on such a day, looking through the goods for sale at a 7-Eleven, the man must be completely crazy.

45

I didn't have time to be concerned with an old man who had taken leave of his senses. I needed a battery, and there were a couple hundred important people who had things left to do with their lives waiting for me back at the convention center. We had a purpose.

50

The old man somehow found his way to the counter ahead of me. Roberta smiled. He said not a single word. Roberta picked up each of his few purchases and entered each amount into the cash register. The old man had dragged himself into the Denver morning for nothing more than a muffin and a banana. What a sorry mistake that was! For a muffin and a banana, a sane man could wait until spring and then perhaps enjoy the opportunity to saunter the streets when they had returned to reasonableness. Not this guy. He had sailed his old body into the morning as if there were no tomorrow.

55

Perhaps there would be no tomorrow. After all, he was pretty old.

60

When Roberta had figured the total, a tired, old hand fished deep into the raincoat pocket.⁵ "Come on," I thought, "You may have all day, but I have things to do!"

The fishing hand caught a change purse as old as the man himself. A few coins and a wrinkled dollar bill fell onto the counter. Roberta treated them as though she were about to receive a treasure.

65

When the humble purchases had been placed into a plastic bag, something remarkable happened. Although not a word had been spoken by her elderly friend, an old, tired hand slowly extended over the counter. The hand trembled, then steadied.

70

Roberta spread the plastic handles on the bag and gently slipped them over his wrist. The fingers that hung down into space were twisted and spotted with the marks of age. Roberta smiled larger. She picked up the other tired, old hand and in an instant, she was holding them both, gathered in front of her brown face. She warmed them. Top and bottom. Then sides.

75

She reached and pulled the scarf that had flown nearly off his broad but stooped shoulders. She pulled it close around his neck. Still he said not a single word. He stood as if to cement the moment in his memory. It would have to last at least until tomorrow, when he would once again walk slowly through the cold.

80

Roberta buttoned a button that the man's old hands had missed. She looked him in the eye and, with a slender finger, mockingly scolded him.

"Now, Mr. Johnson, I want you to be very careful." She then paused ever so slightly for emphasis and added sincerely, "I need to see you in here tomorrow."

85

With those last words ringing in his ears, the old man had his orders. He hesitated, then turned. Just barely placing one tired foot in front of the other, he moved slowly into the bitter Denver morning.

I realized then that he had not come in search of a banana and a muffin. He came in to get warm. In his heart.

90

I said, "Wow, Roberta! That was really some customer service. Was that your uncle or a neighbor or someone special?"

She was almost offended that I thought that she only gave such wonderful service to special people. To Roberta, apparently, everyone is special.

(1,139 W)



Language Points

1. unpredictable: not to be foreseen

Examples:

- Changes in the market are, of course, largely unpredictable.
- The weather there can be a bit unpredictable.

2. slip: move secretly, without being noticed

Examples:

- I held her firmly by the arm in case she slipped on the ice.
- The razor slipped while he was shaving and he cut himself.

3. vanish: disappear; cease to exist

Examples:

- The child vanished on her way home after a game of tennis.
- We rushed out of the shop in hot pursuit, but the thief had vanished into thin air (had

completely disappeared).

4. **precipitation:** water which falls from the clouds towards the ground, esp. as rain or snow

Examples:

- The forecast is for dry, cloudy weather with no precipitation expected.
- Hail and sleet are types of precipitation.

5. **previous:** coming earlier in time or order

Examples:

- The previous owner of the house had built an extension on the back.
- Training is provided, so no previous experience is required for the job.

6. **blast:** a sudden strong blow of air or a sudden loud noise

Examples:

- A blast of cold air hit him as he opened the window.
- I was woken up by a sudden blast of music from the next room.

7. **imagining the possibility of being snowbound without being too inconvenienced:** imagining that it is possible for people to be blocked or kept indoors by heavy snow, but this doesn't bring about too much inconvenience

inconvenience: make things difficult for (someone)

Examples:

- The one-week strike of cabdrivers inconvenienced many people.
- The measures which the local government took to prevent SARS from spreading in the city inconvenienced the citizens, but nobody complained about it because they knew the measures were essential to their health.

8. **sniffle:** sniff repeatedly, as when one is crying or has a cold

Examples:

- I left her sniffing into her handkerchief.
- You're sniffing a lot today. Have you got a cold?

9. **spot:** see or detect sth.; recognize

Examples:

- If you spot any mistakes in the article, just mark them with a pencil.
- The police spotted him driving a stolen car.

10. **within sight:** in sight; visible

Examples:

- They came within sight of the school building.
- Peace is now within sight.

11. **stride:** a long step in walking

Examples:

- She attributes her record-breaking speed to the length of her stride.
- She made a giant stride towards power in last year's elections.

12. **endure:** bear (pain, suffering, etc.)

Examples:

- We had to endure a nine-hour delay at the airport.
- The country is enduring the worst economic recession since the 1930s.

13. **humidity**: dampness; degree of moisture, esp. in the atmosphere
Examples:
 — I don't mind hot weather, but I hate this high humidity.
 — The humidity is expected to be high today.
14. **judging by/from**: forming an opinion based on
Examples:
 — Judging by the handwriting, the letter must have been written by a left-handed person.
 — Judging by the response of the audience, the concert must be a great success.
15. **manning an outpost for commerce in a nearly abandoned downtown Denver**:
 working as a shop assistant to supply commodities for a small store, which doesn't have many customers in downtown Denver where habitants were very few
commerce: trade; all the activities connected with business
Examples:
 — The development of commerce and industry brings benefit to the people.
 — He is well-known in the world of commerce in our country.
abandon: give up completely or forever
Examples:
 — She abandoned her husband and children and went off with another man.
 — We were sinking fast, and the captain gave the order to abandon ship.
16. **beacon**: a light or fire on the top of a hill that acts as a warning or signal
Examples:
 — Honesty shone from him like a beacon.
 — She lit a beacon of hope for the whole world.
17. **refuge**: protection or shelter from danger, trouble, unhappiness, etc.
Examples:
 — Many people escaping persecution are seeking/taking refuge in this country.
 — The climbers slept in a mountain refuge.
18. **refugee**: one who is seeking a safe place
Examples:
 — Thousands of refugees fled across the border into the neighboring country.
 — A refugee camp is a place where people who have been forced to leave their home can live, usually in bad conditions, for a limited time.
19. **absolutely**: completely
Examples:
 — We have achieved absolutely nothing today.
 — Instructors cannot see their students in an online course, which means that the students must be absolutely explicit with their comments and requests.
20. **at the mercy of**: powerless against
Examples:
 — They were lost at sea, at the mercy of wind and weather.
 — The boat was at the mercy of the rapid river.
21. **can't help but (do sth.)**: not be able to control or stop (sth.)

Examples:

- I could not help but cry when I saw him off at the airport.
- I couldn't help but see the signature on the letter.

22. take leave of one's senses: be mad; lose one's mind

Example:

- Why do you turn down our help? Have you taken leave of your senses?

23. somehow: in some way not yet known, stated or understood

Examples:

- It won't be easy, but we'll get across the river somehow.
- I know what we are doing is legal, but somehow it doesn't feel right.

24. purchase: *n.* buying; an act of buying (often pl.)

Examples:

- She gave her son some money for the purchase of his new car.
- She made several purchases in the dress shop.

v. (fml.) buy

Examples:

- He works very hard in order to purchase a new house in the suburb within three years.
- The purchasing power of people living on investment income has fallen as interest rates have gone down.

25. For a muffin and a banana, a sane man could wait until spring and then perhaps enjoy the opportunity to saunter the streets when they had returned to reasonableness.: For a muffin and a banana, a healthy-minded man could wait until spring when the climate was fine, and then he could enjoy the opportunity to walk slowly for pleasure in the streets when they had returned to normal and the sidewalks were not icy any more.

sane: mentally healthy; not mad

Examples:

- Though he was not sane sometimes after he had returned from the Vietnam War, he overcame great difficulties and won the Nobel Prize in economics in 1994.
- No sane person would want to ride on the back of his motorcycle.
- The only thing that keeps me sane after a hard day in the office is jogging.

26. be about to (do sth.): be ready or likely to (do sth.); be just going to (do sth.)

Examples:

- The sun is about to sink in the west.
- I was about to say when he interrupted me.

27. remarkable: worth noticing; exceptional

Examples:

- In the 21st century, science, technology, economics and education will have a more remarkable influence on people's lifestyle.
- The 20th century has been remarkable for its inventions.

28. twist: bend; change shape

Examples: