



高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

21世纪

大学英语

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY
COLLEGE ENGLISH

单元练习与测试

读写教程

主编◎曾庆荣

第一册



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高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

《21 世纪大学英语》 单元练习与测试

(第 1 册)

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前言

《21 世纪大学英语》是近年来问世的一批质量高、内容新的大学英语教材之一。这套教材选材新颖,绝大多数课文都选自 20 世纪 80~90 年代出版的英美报刊书籍,选材注重内容的趣味性、信息性和前瞻性,同时也注意文体的多样性和语言的规范性,充分体现了《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》的教学思想、教学目的和要求。因此,备受大学英语教育界的关注和欢迎,被越来越多的高校采用。

为帮助大学生们更有效地使用这套教材,随时巩固并测试学习效果,我们组织了几位具有多年教学经验并正在使用这套教材的高校英语老师编写了这套《21 世纪大学英语——单元练习与测试》。本书紧扣《21 世纪大学英语(读写教程)》,可满足学生“学而时习之”的要求。

全套书共分四册,每册包含 10 个“单元练习”,5 个“双单元测试”。

【单元练习内容】

Part I 词汇与语法结构。本部分帮助学生操练在 Text A 与 Text B 中所学的词汇与语法结构,它共分四个部分:

Section A: 主要督促学生加强词汇记忆,重视词汇积累。

Section B: 让学生根据语境来判断出相应的词汇,并注意其相应的变化形式。

Section C: 多项选择题,如固定语法结构练习,有同义词、反义词、形似词的辨析练习等。

Section D: 词汇替换练习,它不仅要求理解句意,而且要用所学到的新知识来替换旧的语言点。

Part II 阅读理解。共设三篇。其选材贴近所学内容,具有题材丰富,趣味性、可读性和教育性强等特点。这部分没有给出过多的生词释义,要求学生培养良好的阅读习惯与技能。此外,本部分还设有部分翻译练习,用以锻炼学生的翻译能力。

Part III 综合填空题。第一、二册分为两部分。Section A 以 Text A 要求背诵的部分为练习内容,促使学生重视语言积累。Section B 是与课文主题相关的短文。这部分短文较长,只有 10 个填空,使学生通过前阶段的简单练习,逐步提高完形填空能力。第三、四册中的完形填空与标准化考试中的题型一致,有 20 个填空,以提高学生的综合理解能力和应试水平。



Part IV 翻译。分英译汉和汉译英两个部分。其内容为本单元重要的语言点和语法结构等；一、二册的练习多以词组、短句的形式出现，三、四册的练习则注重较长、较完整的句子的翻译。英译汉的部分多采用课文中的重点句型，以增进对课文的理解和记忆。

Part V 写作。旨在循序渐进地提高学生的写作水平。第一、二册写作以段落为主，如怎样写主题句，怎样更好地运用所学语言点和语法结构来阐述主题句；第三、四册的写作接近四、六级写作部分，便于学生进行考前操练。

【双单元测试内容】

每册共有五个测试，每两个单元设一个测试，即“双单元测试”。这是本书有别于其他配套练习的一个鲜明特色。测试题采用标准化试题的形式编写，以方便学生自测或教师教学小测试，提高四、六级应试能力。每个测试内容如下：

Part I 词汇与语法。为多项选择题，有时也有选词填空。考查的内容以前面学过的两个单元中的语言点与语法结构为主。

Part II 阅读理解。此处选材有别于练习，力求以四、六级的出题形式来考核，只是在难度上会根据学生的学习程度进行适度调整。

Part III 完形填空。本题亦有别于练习，题材一般不与所学两单元内容一致，但所考核的语言点尽力靠近《21 世纪大学英语(读写教程)》。

Part IV 翻译练习。分英汉互译两个部分。

本书内容丰富、重点突出、题目讲解详尽，是学生学习《21 世纪大学英语》的必要辅导书和巩固、自测的工具。

本系列用书由杭州商学院外国语学院丁仁仑、庄建华、曾庆荣、薛春霞共同编写。第一册由曾庆荣主编，参编人员是：丁仁仑(Unit 1 ~ Unit 3)，薛春霞(Unit 4 ~ Unit 6)，曾庆荣(Unit 7、Unit 8)，庄建华(Unit 9、Unit 10)。测试题由编写“单元练习”的相应人员编写。参加本书编写的人员还有张维昭、陈硕和陈明远；荣丽春、陈羽对书稿进行了校对；郭继东、陈养桃做了审阅工作，在此一并深表谢意。

在本系列用书出版之际，特别感谢杭州商学院外国语学院院长刘法公教授，无论在编写之前，还是在编写过程中我们都得到了刘老师的大力帮助和指导。

本书在编写过程中，参阅了《21 世纪大学英语》(读写教程)及有关书籍，在此一并致意。书中难免有疏漏不当之处，敬请专家及同仁批评指正。

编 者

2003 年 7 月



目 录

单元练习

- | | |
|----|-------------|
| 1 | Unit One |
| 11 | Unit Two |
| 20 | Unit Three |
| 29 | Unit Four |
| 38 | Unit Five |
| 47 | Unit Six |
| 56 | Unit Seven |
| 66 | Unit Eight |
| 75 | Unit Nine |
| 84 | Unit Ten |
| 93 | 单元练习参考答案与详解 |

双单元测试

- | | |
|-----|------------|
| 133 | Test One |
| 139 | Test Two |
| 145 | Test Three |
| 150 | Test Four |
| 157 | Test Five |
| 162 | 双单元测试参考答案 |





单元练习

Unit One

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

Section A

Directions: *Spell the following words with the help of their definitions and the first letters.*

1. e _____ necessary; central
2. a _____ a duty or piece of work that is given to someone
3. r _____ keep something in one's memory; avoid losing
4. p _____ to take part in or have a share in an activity or event
5. d _____ the first rough written form of anything or a rough plan
6. c _____ direct all one's attention, etc. towards something
7. e _____ find out or make certain of (a fact, answer, etc.)
8. a _____ having the power to attract
9. p _____ sudden, uncontrollable, quickly-spreading fear
10. c _____ condition or fact connected with an event or action

Section B

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

ignore	survive	irrelevant	perspective	schedule
athlete	focus	perform	intellectual	concern

1. This book is well worth reading, because it is the very book for _____ like teachers.
2. There is proof that the mother's dreams are _____ to the development of the fetus (胎儿).
3. Let's try to complete it ahead of _____.
4. The increasing cases of SARS(非典型肺炎)aroused the _____ of the authority.
5. Of those wounded in the battle, only ten _____.
6. He always sees things in the right _____ and avoids making mistakes.
7. Many firms are _____ on expanding their markets overseas.
8. The best way, in my opinion, to deal with an impolite person is to _____ him.
9. To qualify for the Olympics, in most cases, one must earn enough points in qualifying



_____ races during the next two years to prove himself to be one of the top 50 _____ in the world.

10. The freshman _____ very well in the speech contest and won third place.

Section C

Directions: For each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one to complete the sentence.

1. Why don't we _____ a few minutes each day on daydreaming? This might add much to the enjoyment of our life.
[A] put on [B] put in [C] put up with [D] put down
2. _____ the detour(改道) signs, he pulled up his car at the wrecked bridge.
[A] Escaping [B] Avoiding [C] Neglecting [D] Ignoring
3. Everyone knows that our government has determined to _____ the natural resources of the west to promote economic progress.
[A] look forward to [B] cut down on
[C] make the most of [D] count for much
4. His deeds led him to widen _____ to narrow the gap between him and his teachers.
[A] would rather [B] rather than [C] rather [D] than
5. The social services are mainly _____ with the old, the poor and the sick.
[A] concerned [B] related [C] connected [D] contracted
6. Nowadays more and more people _____ fit by exercising.
[A] have got used to keep [B] used to keeping
[C] used to keep [D] have got used to keeping
7. Do you believe that women can _____ men by ten years or so?
[A] approach [B] survive [C] shift [D] impact
8. Peter is out of work and has nothing in _____.
[A] protest [B] depression [C] perspective [D] prospect
9. I just can't understand why so many crimes _____.
[A] go unreported [B] left unreported [C] goes reported [D] left reported
10. Learn and master the secrets of the A students, _____ you can become one, too.
[A] so long as [B] so far [C] so that [D] so as to
11. They are lucky, because all of them are _____ suitable jobs after graduation.
[A] counted for [B] assigned to [C] approached to [D] put away
12. Experts say that it is not the best way to _____ food to lose weight.
[A] cut down on [B] stick to [C] cut off [D] stick down
13. I believe diligence will certainly _____ success in one's work.
[A] bring in [B] result to [C] lead to [D] cause to
14. It is very necessary for a student to _____ his notes after a lecture.
[A] write [B] write up [C] write to [D] write off



15. Everyone knows that he is a man who always _____ the principle through thick and thin.
[A]turns out [B]sticks to [C]leads to [D]sets up
16. A few words of encouragement can _____ in him when he is not very confident.
[A]work [B]work out [C]work off [D]work wonders
17. It is a pity, I think, what you say is _____ to our subject.
[A]irrelevant [B]irregular [C]irresponsible [D]irrational
18. _____, he couldn't help laughing.
[A]Angry as he was [B]As he was very angry
[C]As angry as he was [D]So angry as he was
19. The buildings in Wuzhen town still _____ their simple and primitive style several hundred years ago.
[A]recall [B]retain [C]restore [D]recover
20. All Chinese football fans were thrilled at the news that their team could participate the World Cup final. _____, it was a dream for many years.
[A]Above all [B]At all [C]After all [D]In all

Section D

Directions: Replace the underlined parts in the following sentences with words or expressions from the text that best keep the original meaning.

1. My college life in Hangzhou proved to be some of my sweetest memories in all my life.
2. Being out of high school does not necessarily mean that you are an adult.
3. It is quite clear that a person who can earn his living has confidence in himself.
4. Hard work is not the whole story, but it is much more important than intelligence to one's success.
5. The top students always finish their assignments on time.
6. If you want to improve your reading comprehension, why don't you read everything in English you can find?
7. It is a good habit to put the things you need in its proper place.
8. Although she is young, she plays the piano very well.
9. He said he would leave the country for ever.
10. Do you know what will happen if you go instead of me?

Part II Fast Reading

Directions: In this exercise, there are three passages followed by some multiple-choice questions. Read the questions first, then the passage. Don't worry about any new words as long as you get the meaning well enough to answer the questions. Then do the multiple-choice questions.



Passage 1

Surprise! You're in college! "I never knew living with a roommate was so hard." "I can't believe the amount of reading required for just one class." "I didn't know what the Freshman 20 was until I gained 20 pounds." No matter how hard or how long you plan for college, it's filled with surprises, from dorm conflicts and academic rigors(严酷;艰苦) to the relationship maze and campus logistics(后勤). Students at Northwestern College in Saint Paul, Minn., share surprises they encountered to give freshmen a "heads-up" on what to expect when entering the ivy-covered walls this fall.

Dorm Life

Adjusting to a roommate's music preferences, sleeping times and tastes in dorm was a surprise to Emily Carlson, a communication major. "I was an only child used to my own room, so it was a challenge adjusting to roommates." "At first it felt like being at summer camp," recalls Kristy Lindquist, a cross-cultural ministry major. "Eventually one becomes accustomed to it, after growing from both good and bad experiences." At the beginning of her freshman year, Amber White, a music major, thought she'd get close to one roommate in particular, but it wasn't the case. "I thought I'd get along better with my roommates, but overall the friends I made in the first weeks were not the friends I actually kept." The housekeeping aspects of the sexes surprised senior Ben Hemmila, president of the Northwestern Student Association. "Guys' dorms smell bad no matter what happens! Girls' dorms are generally messier than guys, but smell better."

Academics

Need to study for a mid-term exam or finish a term paper? Get ready to burn the midnight oil—and the early-morning oil! "Late in college means 3-4 a. m. not 10-11 p. m." says Hemmila. Carlson agrees, "With other obligations, like work and social things, studying until 3 a. m. is not unusual." Yet she was surprised at her stamina(体力;精力;活力). "I've stayed up 48, even 72 hours studying—thanks to coffee and willpower. Staying up isn't that hard. The difficult part is keeping everything in your brain." Another common surprise is the vast amount of reading college requires: 50-60 pages a night—per class! Hemmila was surprised he didn't get a detention(延迟;留置;拘留) when he skipped a class. But he still paid the tuition for that skipped class. The number of distractions that keep students from their studies catches many off guard, explains Nathan Seibel, a resident director. Thus students are surprised to realize their education needs to include personal discipline and time management. "There is never enough time," realizes Katie Dean, a business major. "I can't be involved in everything like in high school, and even a part-time job is hard with a full load." Paul Bradley, dean of residence life at Northwestern College, says freshmen usually find they have more homework than expected and finals are more difficult. "They're surprised because they get fewer directives from professors on how to study and what to study."



As for that Freshman 20, Murphy hears from many students who were amazed how quickly they gained weight. "It's the reality of inactivity—sitting in class, studying, then eating pizza."

1. According to the passage above, the Freshman 20 is _____.
[A] a new student who is almost 20
[B] a freshman who gains 20 pounds quickly
[C] a new students who is 20 pounds
[D] a freshman who always gains weight 20 pounds a year
2. What might "burn the midnight oil" mean in this passage?
[A] To burn something at night with oil.
[B] To stay up studying.
[C] To burn the mid-term exam or a term paper at night.
[D] To get up late.
3. The following statements are mentioned EXCEPT _____.
[A] boys' dorms do not smell good no matter what happens
[B] it was a challenge for those who live in their own rooms at home to adjust to room-mates
[C] students are not surprised to know they need personal discipline and time management
[D] coffee and willpower can help students study at night for long time
4. What can we know from the passage based on the author's opinion?
[A] Time and tide wait for no man.
[B] It is easy for students to adjust to the new college life.
[C] Dorm life is different from the life at home.
[D] Freshmen know what to do because they can get much help from professors.
5. This passage mainly tells us _____.
[A] dorm life in college
[B] academics in college
[C] new students' life at Northwestern College
[D] surprise at dorm life and academics of the new students in college

Passage 2

Many of you would like to get better grades but aren't sure exactly what will help raise your marks. You may have trouble focusing or you may get bored easily. You may think it takes too much effort to get better grades. That isn't necessarily the case. There are some very simple techniques that can help you to focus so that you'll remember things better, make your studying more efficient, get more studying done in less time, retain more information and to actually get better grades.



1. Actually Go to Every Class and Sit in the Front of the Class

This technique is often overlooked. Some students might have trouble waking-up in the morning. Others may skip class to go shopping. For most students skipping an hour of class will require several hours of catching-up. We know sitting in the front of the class makes it harder to play footsie with the person next to you. But sitting in the front will help you to focus and pay attention while helping you to retain more information. It will also help the professor to get to know your face, which may lead to more charitable feelings when grading time comes. Professors are sometimes more lenient on students they know than the faceless students in the back of the class.

2. Ask Questions and Volunteer Answers in Class

Not only does this get more attention from the instructor, but also it helps to keep you from getting bored or falling asleep. The added benefit is that some instructors give you extra credit for class participation whether they tell you so or not.

3. Finish Your Assignments on Time

This often proves to be difficult due to conflicts with other classes, work and your social life. Students who manage to read their assignments on time retain longer and require less studying for exams. We know of a few students who kept up with all of the assignments and were able to skip cramming for final exams, much to the dismay of their fellow students. We're not saying this is easy.

4. Choose Classes that you Like and Find Interesting in the First Place

Of course if you like a class and find it interesting, you're more likely to pay attention without getting bored. You are more likely to remember the lectures and the readings. Choose to take classes with interesting lecturers, who help interest and motivate you.

5. Start or Join a Study Group

When you have classes that involve complicated materials or have large volumes of reading, you should consider forming a study group with your peers. Quiz each other and explain things to each other. If there is a large amount of material you may want divide up the research and report back to each other. If you find that you are the one person in the group who knows much more than the others, you may still gain much from the study session. You will be practicing formulating your ideas. So even if you help bring your classmates from a C to a B, you may bring yourself from a B to an A. However, if the tests are highly competitive and graded on a curve, then you need to weigh the value of your study group. Make sure you leave yourself time to study on your own.

Good Luck. People we know with good study habits are less stressed and require less cramming before exams. They tend to get better grades too.

1. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage above?

[A] Some lecturers may give you additional credit for class participation.

[B] If you know much more than the others in the group, you may learn nothing from



the study session.

[C] Students with good study habits might require less cramming.

[D] Interesting lecturers may stimulate you.

2. What can we learn about from the passage above?

[A] A study group is just for quiz.

[B] Students who finish assignments on time also require much studying for exams.

[C] Questions can only prevent you from getting bored or falling asleep.

[D] It might be easier for students sitting back to play footsie with the others.

3. This passage can be titled as _____.

[A] Some Habits of Study

[B] Ways to Get Better Grades

[C] Good Habits Means a Lot

[D] Grades Counts for Everything

4. A study group with peers would hardly _____.

[A] make yourself relaxed with your study

[B] help you gain much even if you know more than others

[C] formulate your ideas by practice

[D] help each other by explaining things

5. Translate the underlined sentence into Chinese:

Passage 3

Your fellow classmates may be stressed out. 30.2 percent of freshmen say they are “frequently overwhelmed” by all they have to do, according to an annual survey of 404, 667 new college freshmen, conducted by UCLA’s Higher Education Research Institute.

“This is a reflection of an increasingly fast-paced society, made more so by computers and other media,” says the survey’s director, UCLA assistant education professor Linda J. Sax. “Students feel more competition; they’re applying to more colleges than ever before; they’re worried about having to work during college. That can be overwhelming.”

Women tend to spend more time than men studying, doing volunteer work, participating in student organizations and tending to housework or child-care responsibilities. Men, on the other hand, spend more time than women exercising or playing sports, watching television, partying or playing video games.

Compared to a year ago, new undergraduates are not as interested in becoming “an authority,” and “recognition from colleagues” ranked at an all-time low. In general, students care less about status, but more than 70 percent are interested in being very well off financially and raising a family.

As far as personal habits, you can expect almost half of the fall class to be drinking beer at least occasionally, but only 10 percent are smokers. Freshmen today are more tolerant of gay rights—14 years ago, 50 percent of freshmen believed “it is important to have



laws prohibiting homosexual relationships"; today that figure is down to 27 percent. The UCLA survey also shows a rise in freshman opposition to the death penalty - 31.2 percent say it should be abolished compared to 24.1 percent in 1998.

1. The reason that freshmen are "frequently overwhelmed" is that _____.
 [A] they are facing a fast-paced society
 [B] they feel more competition
 [C] they are worried about having to work during college
 [D] all of the above
2. The following statements are true EXCEPT _____.
 [A] almost a third of the freshman say they are "frequently overwhelmed" by all they have to do
 [B] more and more freshmen oppose the death penalty according to the UCLA survey
 [C] women spend more time than men studying and watching television
 [D] freshmen today are more tolerant of the gay rights than before
3. The word "abolish" in the last sentence probably refers to _____.
 [A] polish [B] eliminate [C] demolish [D] stick
4. Comparing with the students before, most students today are concerned about _____.
 [A] having a good job [B] becoming an authority
 [C] being wealthy [D] their status on campus
5. This passage can be concluded as _____.
 [A] what makes students tick [B] why women spend more time studying
 [C] what interests the students on campus [D] how values of freshmen change today

Part III Cloze

Section A: Fill in the blanks according to the text.

How do A students like these do it? 1 aren't the only answer. The most gifted students do not necessarily 2 best in exams. Knowing how to 3 one's abilities 4 much more.

5 isn't the whole story either. Some of these high-achieving students actually 6 fewer hours than their 7 classmates. The students at the top of the class get there by 8 a few basic techniques that others can easily learn. Here, according to 9 and students themselves, are the 10 of A students.

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

Section B: Select the most appropriate word from the four choices given.

While marriage has its surprises, so do the relationships forged in college. And those surprises usually start in the dorm room. "I had to 1 the personalities of roommates. I



realized they are different than me and have different 2," Carlson explains. Hemmila found that most good, soul-searching, cleansing conversations with his roommates happened once the lights were out. "College is the best experience of your life and you make really close friends," he adds. "I was surprised how much I grew up." Murphy sees students surprised by homesickness. "It's the loneliness they didn't expect. Even though they are busy 3 new friendships, there's a feeling of loneliness because they are not as well known as they were before they came to college. I've seen students greatly surprised by feelings of inadequacy 4 they have always been very confident."

The logistics(后勤) of a college campus provide another set of surprises. Parking is a universal issue on college campuses. Carlson was surprised that the basics of keeping track of room keys, college ID and financial issues became significant. "There's an assumed level of responsibility that you don't think about. It's up to you to clean your own room; no one's going to do it for you. It's up to you to 5 your checking account."

In light of these surprises, here's some 6 to the incoming freshman class of 2003. First, discipline and patience are good things to learn. Second, read or 7 class notes at least weekly. Third, don't expect your roommates to become your best friends. And it's usually not a good idea to room with your best friend as you may not be best friends for long! Fourthly, watch your diet and find time to exercise regularly.

Finally, don't worry about your appearance or try to 8 everyone you meet.

And remember 9 you think you have everything figured out for the next four years—major, career, relationships—it's difficult to predict and stick with the original plan. It's bound to change as your horizons 10.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. [A] addict to | [B] adopt to | [C] admit to | [D] adjust to |
| 2. [A] protests | [B] perspectives | [C] protections | [D] propositions |
| 3. [A] building | [B] to build | [C] to making | [D] to make |
| 4. [A] even | [B] even though | [C] as | [D] as for |
| 5. [A] keep track of | [B] write up | [C] keep alive | [D] write down |
| 6. [A] circumstance | [B] concern | [C] advice | [D] prospect |
| 7. [A] impact | [B] anticipate | [C] transfer | [D] review |
| 8. [A] impress | [B] encounter | [C] run into | [D] surprise |
| 9. [A] how | | [B] what | |
| | [C] no matter how much | | [D] no matter whatever |
| 10. [A] broaden | [B] lift | [C] shift | [D] stretch |

Part IV Translation

Section A Translate the following into Chinese.

1. high-achieving students
2. to make the most of one's time and abilities
3. to be both socialist and market-driven economy



4. to meet the deadline
5. the bittersweet feelings of the old days

Section B Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese words in the brackets into English.

1. As a teacher, I'd like to ask my students to _____ (独立思考).
2. Mary tried to _____ (掌握一些基本技术以便能找到好工作).
3. Lake, the famous football player, _____ (想要转会到大华俱乐部, 不只是处于经济上的原因).
4. _____ (高度的责任感都是非常重要的) to a doctor and a teacher.
5. The train _____ (七点钟到站, 如果我们赶不上该怎么办呢)?

Part V Writing

*A topic sentence expresses the main idea concerning the topic of the paragraph. A topic sentence is usually a general sentence. It starts the main idea briefly, gives clues to the development of the main idea of the paragraph and controls the paragraph. Write a paragraph about 50 words with the topic of **Ways to Be a Top Student**. (Your paragraph may include as many following phrases or expressions as possible.)*

on one's own	essential	approach	schedule	on the other hand
circumstance	concentrate	make the most of	participate	assign



Unit Two

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

Section A

Directions: *Spell the following words with the help of their definitions and the first letters.*

1. c _____ an informal talk in which people exchange thoughts and feelings
2. r _____ an answer; (an) action done in answer
3. p _____ coming before in time or order
4. h _____ a stop or pause
5. d _____ (with) have or express a different opinion from sb. else
6. c _____ ask for facts to support a statement; invitation to have a fight
7. n _____ talks in order to reach an agreement
8. r _____ take the place of
9. c _____ share or exchange information, thoughts and opinions
10. p _____ running side by side but never getting nearer to or further away from each other

Section B

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

switch	register	origin	challenge	command
responsible	attach	relative	potential	prevail

1. Scientists never stop trying to find out the _____ of human beings.
2. Going to work abroad is an opportunity for him, and it is a _____ as well.
3. Husband and wife should _____ roles with each other sometimes.
4. We all know the _____ danger still lies in this area.
5. Adult children are supposed to be _____ for supporting their aged parents.
6. Our government should _____ primary importance to education.
7. Lee has a good _____ of the English language.
8. You'd better go to _____ the birth of your daughter.
9. The new custom of marriage _____ since the 19th century.
10. No one knows he has _____ in Shanghai.

Section C

Directions: *For each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and*