

世纪

## 大学英语

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH

练习册 (第二册)

主编单位

复 旦 大 学●上海交通大学

高等教育出版社 复旦大学出版社

普通高等教育"九五"国家级重点教材



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#### ⇒前 言

《21世纪大学英语》是根据教育部新颁发的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》编写的一套大学英语教材,共四个系列,包括《读写教程》四册、《听说教程》四册、《练习册》四册和《教师参考书》四册、供大学英语教学两年使用。

《读写教程》每册十个单元,每个单元由同一题材的三篇文章组成。课文A为精读材料,配有阅读理解、词汇、结构、翻译、写作等多种练习;课文B、C为泛读材料,课文B前系统介绍各种基本阅读技能,课文后配有阅读理解练习题。《读写教程》融精、泛读于一体,围绕精读课文重点培养读、写、译的能力。

《听说教程》的主要内容与《读写教程》一致,使学生在听、说两方面进一步得到训练。《听说教程》由五个部分组成: 1. 复习"热身"; 2. 根据功能、意念编写的对话练习; 3. 围绕《读写教程》课文 A 进行的主题讨论; 4. 听说训练; 5. 课外听、说练习。

《练习册》包括三个部分。第一部分是《读写教程》课文 A 篇的词汇、结构练习;第二部分是《读写教程》B篇的词汇、结构练习;第三部分是与《读写教程》各单元题材相关的三十篇阅读材料及阅读理解题。《练习册》可在教师指导下供学生课外自学使用、练习答案附在书后。

《教师参考书》为教师提供与《读写教程》、《听说教程》相关的背景知识、难句解释、语言点释例、课堂活动、补充材料、课文参考译文和练习答案以及《听说教程》听力部分的文字材料。

《读写教程》和《听说教程》都配有录音带。

《读写教程》、《听说教程》和《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,以实现大纲规定的大学英语教学目的,即:"培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息。"

《21世纪大学英语》在选材上注重内容的趣味性、信息性、可思性和前瞻性,同时也注意语言的规范性、致用性和文体的多样性。课文绝大多数选自20世纪八九十年代出版的英美报刊书籍,为适合教学目的我们对部分内容作了删改。

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《21世纪大学英语》由复旦大学和上海交通大学联合编写,上海大学的部分教师参加了《听说教程》的编写工作。美籍专家 Sherill Pociecha 和 Maurice Hauck 参加了部分内容的编写,并对全书提出了修改意见。对他们的辛勤工作,我们表示衷心的感谢。

《21世纪大学英语》于 1997 年初开始编写,初稿曾在复旦大学和上海交通大学 97 级 12 个、98 级 26 个班中试用,较受欢迎。根据试用师生的反馈意见,我们又作了一些补充、修改。在此,对两校试用这部教材的师生表示诚挚的谢意。

编者 1999年8月

#### 使用说明

本练习册是《21世纪大学英语〈读写教程〉》的配套书,供修大学英语课程的学生使用。

本册共有十个单元。每单元均由三部分组成:第一部分为《21世纪大学英语〈读写教程〉》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。

第一部分包括以下八类练习: 1. 拼写与词义; 2. 构词; 3. 介词与副词的用法; 4. 短语动词; 5. 改错; 6. 容易混淆的词; 7. 短语与词组翻译; 8. 完形填空。

第二部分内容与第一部分相仿, 但第一部分内的拼写与词义练习改为词汇 填充题。

第三部分包括三篇300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,以增加读写教程所含词的重现率并方便学生复习、巩固在读写教程中所学的内容。

本练习册内容不是读写教程中已有练习的简单重复。读写教程因为容量所限,不可能将所有必要的练习都包含进去。本册编者与读写教程诸编者反复考虑后,确定了分别进入读写教程及本练习册的内容和练习形式。使用《21世纪大学英语》系列教材的教师可根据学生的具体情况,使用本练习册中的全部或部分内容。

《练习册》(第二册)主编郑树棠、胡开宝、编写人员为丁雅萍、何小凤、 金霞、李晓红、王申英、董梅、香晟华等。美籍专家 Sherill Pociecha 审阅。

> 编者 1999年8月

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### UNIT

Text A

#### Part I Exercises for Text A

i. A. Spell t	he following words with the help of their definitions and the
first letters.	
1. ab	a. plentiful; more than enough
2. ad	n. [the A-] (in Britain) the government department that is in charge of the Navy
3. c	a. causing a lot of argument or disagreement
4. in	v. cause sb. or sth. to be part of an event, problem, etc.
5. c	v. look at in a serious or thoughtful way, often for some time
6. re	n. (a place that provides) protection or shelter from harm, danger, or unhappiness
7. m	n. (usu.military) duty or purpose for which people are sent somewhere
8. w	a. very unhappy or unfortunate
9. p	n. sth. done to pass time in a pleasant way
10. pl	v. (into, in) rush suddenly and deeply into sth.; suddenly go in a particular direction
	mplete the following sentences with some of these words.
_	orm where necessary.
1. The presider vain.	nt of the corporation tried not to get in this matter, but in
2. The foreign	minister was sent to the United Nations on a to win the
support of th	e majority of countries.
3. When he fail	ed the college entrance exam for the third time, he was too
to see his fri	ends.

1

4. The scientist i	managed to transfer to a world-famous university, where his first year
bore	fruits: he published two books and ten papers.
5. Hearing a cry	for help, the young man rushed to the bank and into the
river to save t	he drowning ( 溺水的 ) girl.
6. Lady Diana S	pencer was a figure. Some criticized her as a shallow
publicity seek	er while others praise her for her devotion to humanitarian causes.
7. When the villa	age was submerged by floods, the little girl took in a tree
until she was	saved by P.L.A. soldiers.
8. Before he got	married, playing cards was his favorite
II. Complete e	ach of the following sentences with the proper form of
the word given	in brackets.
1. (distract)	He was not well adapted to life in the remote ( 偏僻的 ) village where there were so few
2. (disaster)	Because of the earthquake the farmers suffered aloss
	of crops, animals, and money.
3. (hesitate)	He accepted the task proposed by his teacher, although
	he was afraid that he wouldn't be able to finish it before the deadline.
4. (accustomed)	Although he has lived in America quite a few years, he is still
	to the way of life there.
5. (revive)	With the of arts and sciences that followed the Middle
	Ages, Britain entered a new cultural era.
6. (fury)	The coach was with the newly-arrived player from
	Brazil because his error resulted in their losing the match.
7. (short)	The editor-in-chief asked the writer to his report about
	the Olympic Games.
8. (prestige)	The boys treated John with more respect when they learned that his
	father was a general.
9. (qualify)	Fred and Will can't play on the football team because their low
	marks them.
10. (art)	Conscious of the great value of the painting, he bought
	it for 10,000 dollars.

Unit 1
--------

III. Fill in ea	ch o	f the	e blanks in the following sentences with a correct
preposition	or a	dver	ь.
1. We chance	ed		a celebrated poet's manuscript (手稿) in a second-hand
			t it for 200 dollars.
2. You can re	ly		the girl to finish the task, for she always keeps her promises.
3. He awaker	ned _		the fact that he would be laid off if he were late for work
again.			
4. When the	tutor	appro	pached the house, two dogs rushed out of the gate and fell
	_ he	г.	
5. The misera	ble w	omai	n complained to the court her husband's disloyalty
and rudene	ess an	d said	d that she had made up her mind to divorce (与…离婚) him.
6. Mrs. Smith	ı was	over	whelmed grief when she heard that her son had
been killed	in th	e traf	fic accident.
7. It really to	ok us	by su	arprise when we heard that the respectable old man had been
involved _			_ a murder case.
8. We tried to	distr	act h	im the sadness caused by his friend's departure.
9. The police	office	er wa	s removed his position because he had neglected
his duties o	n mo	re th	an one occasion.
10. We have tal	ken al	l the	precautions we can to preclude the cash in the safe
being stole	n.		
IV Structuration	الم		g phrasal verbs and do the corresponding exercises.
iv. Diady in	- 1 Oll	<b>VV</b> IF I	
			fall + adv. / prep.
A. Match th	e de	finitio	ons in Column B with the phrasal verbs in Column A.
A			
			<b>B</b>
1. fall off	(	)	A. meet by chance; become friendly with
2. fall behind	(	)	B. use when there is failure or lack of other means
3. fall out	(	)	C. become less in quality, amount, etc.
4. fall through	(	)	D. lag behind; fail to produce sth. on time
5. fall back on	(	)	E. quarrel
6. fall in with	(	)	F. fail

₿.	Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions or adverbs.	
1.	Business in the department store usually falls in summer.	
2.	The couple often fall with each other over some trifles.	
3.	We had intended to go on an outing on Saturday, but our plans fell	
	because of a heavy storm.	
4.	Even if he is not successful as a singer, he has his training as a teacher to fall	
5.	Fearing to fall in his studies, he declined several part-time jobs and devoted all his spare time to his studies.	
6.	When I was a student, I fell some very strange people.	
	Each of the following sentences contains an error. Point it out an	ď
	rect it.	
1.	He said softly that he would rather stay at home than going out for a walk. (	)
	A B C D	
2.	Never <u>lost</u> faith <u>in</u> himself, James <u>went</u> on <u>with</u> his experiment. ( )	
	A B C D	
_		
3.	The woman and her nurses converted a hostel into a shelter where the desperate (對	<b>∌</b>
3.	The woman and her nurses converted a hostel into a shelter where the desperate (美A B	
3.	The woman and her nurses converted a hostel into a shelter where the desperate (**  A  B	<b>き</b> )
	The woman and her nurses converted a hostel <u>into</u> a shelter <u>where</u> the desperate (對 A B 望的) people they found <u>to be abandoned</u> on the streets could <u>die</u> in peace. (	)
	The woman and her nurses converted a hostel <u>into</u> a shelter <u>where</u> the desperate (對  A B  望的) people they found <u>to be abandoned</u> on the streets could <u>die</u> in peace. (  C D	)
	The woman and her nurses converted a hostel <u>into</u> a shelter <u>where</u> the desperate (美AB) people they found <u>to be abandoned</u> on the streets could <u>die</u> in peace. (CDThe young man <u>admitted</u> to <u>make</u> errors in judgement <u>on</u> more than one <u>occasion</u>	)
4.	The woman and her nurses converted a hostel into a shelter where the desperate (對 A B B 中的) people they found to be abandoned on the streets could die in peace. ( C D  The young man admitted to make errors in judgement on more than one occasion A B C D	
4.	The woman and her nurses converted a hostel <u>into</u> a shelter <u>where</u> the desperate (對 A B B 空的) people they found <u>to be abandoned</u> on the streets could <u>die</u> in peace. (  C D  The young man <u>admitted</u> to <u>make</u> errors in judgement <u>on</u> more than one <u>occasion</u> A B C D	
<ul><li>4.</li><li>5.</li></ul>	The woman and her nurses converted a hostel into a shelter where the desperate (對 A B B 字 的) people they found to be abandoned on the streets could die in peace. (  C D  The young man admitted to make errors in judgement on more than one occasion A B C D  She decided that the goal of her new vocation would be helping those "unwanted,"	
<ul><li>4.</li><li>5.</li></ul>	The woman and her nurses converted a hostel into a shelter where the desperate (對 A B B 學的) people they found to be abandoned on the streets could die in peace. (  C D  The young man admitted to make errors in judgement on more than one occasion A B C D  She decided that the goal of her new vocation would be helping those "unwanted, A B C anloved, and uncared for" out of trouble. ()	)
<ul><li>4.</li><li>5.</li></ul>	The woman and her nurses converted a hostel into a shelter where the desperate (對 A B B 空的) people they found to be abandoned on the streets could die in peace. (  C D  The young man admitted to make errors in judgement on more than one occasion A B C D  She decided that the goal of her new vocation would be helping those "unwanted, A B C Infloved, and uncared for" out of trouble. ( )	)
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Bell	devo	ted his l	ife to <u>helping</u> the	deaf. (	)		
8. Noticing that my daughter was shy, our hostess went out of her way making her							
A. <u>1,012</u>			B			C	
	- at hor	ne (	)				
1001	D	<u>110</u> . (	,				
						e easily misused. F	
in the b	prack	kets in	Column A wit	h the wo	erds that mo	atch the definition	5
given in	Col	umn B.	•				
			infinite		definite	]	
					wake		
			awaken overcome		overwhelm		
			retreat		refuge		
		L				.1	
4	A		В				
1 (	)	clear;	without any uncer	rtainty			
1. (	)	withou	at limits or end				
2 (	)	[~ up	] (cause to) cease	to sleep			
2. (	)	[~ to ]	cause (sb.) to bec	ome conso	cious of		
(	) fight successfully against; (usu. of feelings) take control and influence						
3.		the bel	havior of (sb.)				
(	)	defeat	or make (usu. a g	roup of pe	ople) powerle	ss by much greater	
		force o	or numbers; (of fe	elings) tak	e control and	influence the behavior	٢
		of (sb.	) completely and	usu. sudde	nly		
4 (	)	(a place	e that provides) prot	tection or sh	elter from harn	n, danger or unhappines	S
4. (	)	v. [~ fr	rom, ~ to] (esp. of	an army) ı	nove away, go	o back especially when	1
		forced	to do so				
		n. a pla	ace to which one	can go for	peace and safe	ety	
В.	FIII ir	the b	lanks in the se	ntences	with the pro	oper form of these	2
words.							
1. She g	gave n	ne no	answer a	as to wheth	er the company	y will employ me or not	

2. I was quite moved by the teacher's patience in tutoring the mentally
retarded student.
3. He is a light sleeper and even the slightest noise him up.
4. People must be to the importance of birth control.
5. With a will of iron, Helen the barriers and obstacles that her blindness
created and became a successful writer.
6. The recommendation that 1, 000 soldiers be sent abroad to help keep peace was
approved by an majority in the Congress.
7. The villagers were instructed to to safe places before the flood came.
8. Penniless and homeless, these wanderers had to take under bridges
when winter came.
VII. Translate the following into English.
1. 不胜悲痛
2. 取消他的参赛资格
3. 缩短血腥战争的进程
4. 被调离海军部
5. 使他不去考虑那些令他伤心的事情
6. 努力使人民意识到希特勒的威胁
7. 指导他学艺术
8. 碰巧看到他母亲在跳舞
9. 他极为小心地移动这些仪器。
10. 他与之度过大半生的一位伴侣
$\sim$ III. Fill in each of the following blanks with one word. In each case, use
the exact word that appears in your textbook.
"Very hesitantly I selected a tube of blue paint, and with infinite precaution made a
mark about as big as a bean on the snow-white field. At that (1) I heard the
sound of a motorcar in the drive and threw down my brush in a (2) I was
even more (3) when I saw who (4) from the car: the wife of
Sir John Lavery, the (5) painter who lived nearby.
"'Painting!' she (6) 'What fun. But what are you waiting for? Let me
have the brush—the big one.' She $(7)$ into the paints and $(8)$ I
knew it, she had (9) several fierce strokes and slashes of blue on the