

《21世纪大学英语》读写指南丛书

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## 读写指南 (第一册)

唐依凡 主编

*21st Century College English  
Reading and Writing*

复旦大学出版社

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# 《21 世纪大学英语》读写指南

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## 前 言

本书为《21 世纪大学英语》读写教程第一册的学习指导用书,根据《21 世纪大学英语》读写教程第一册的编排,本书共设十个单元。

每一个单元分别对课文 A、课文 B 和课文 C 进行语篇分析,总结课文的提纲,对部分段落语篇分析的基础上安排了文脉连贯语汇,学生可以利用所选语汇复述课文,加强语言应用能力的训练,并逐渐养成在阅读中自觉归纳关键词汇的能力;对其他段落以构思图式理论分析语篇,并设计出相应的图式,学生可以根据内容图式或形式图式对语篇进行宏观解码,获取相关相息,以提高阅读理解层次。

为了方便学生预习和复习课本,本书对每篇文章的语言学习要点进行了详细注释。根据《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》中所规定的词汇义项,对每一篇课文中应重点掌握的语言要点举例说明。本书还给出了课文中难句、长句的中文翻译。其中体例以自然段为单元,例如:1-3,表示第一段第三个注释。

本书针对课文 A 后的部分练习进行了注释指导,以提高学生独立完成语言训练的兴趣。

考虑到学生在中学阶段已经完成了语法基础学习,但目前的课本和相关的参考书没有提供系统的常用语法知识。本书根据《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》语法结构表所要求的语法要点,简要介绍英语语法基础知识,每单元介绍一个项目并提供简单的例句,以提高学生的语言技能。

本书的编写集各位编写人员多年的教学经验及实践。田鹏森教授审阅并提出了修改意见,牛德华、张恩茹老师统筹策划了全书的编写过程。在编写过程中还得到了西安建筑科技大学教务处及外语系领导的多方支持,我们在此表示衷心的感谢。

编者

2001 年 9 月

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## Unit One

### Text A Secrets of A Students

#### I. 语篇分析

[课文体裁] Exposition

[课文提纲]

#### 1. Part I (para. 1 ~ 3)

Knowing how to make the most of one's abilities is the secret to become A students.

(Coherent words: Alex/play football/direct a play/five A's/Amanda/act in play/play tennis/four A's/brains/not necessarily perform best/make the most of/hard work/put in fewer hours/master a few basic techniques)

#### 2. Part II (para. 4 ~ 11)

In addition to hard work there are some secrets to become A students.

— Concentrate

(Coherent words: unanswered/unwatched/unread/concentrate/focus)

— Study anywhere — or everywhere

(Coherent words: recall/persuade/use the time/learn a new word)

— Organize materials

(Coherent words: get one's hands on/keep essentials together)

— Organize time

(Coherent words: read around/make notes/a rough draft/write up/stick to/a short break)

— Learn how to read

(Coherent words: read quickly/be not relevant/move on to/speed-reading/first/then/retain a lot more/be an active reader)

— Take good notes

(Coherent words: divide my page/write notes/scan before the next class)

— Ask questions

(Coherent words: get the point or not/show intellectual curiosity/show you are

interested in)

— Study together

(Coherent words: discuss homework/explain solutions/try different approaches)

### 3. Part III (para. 12)

You can learn and master the secrets and become A students.

(Coherent words: the secrets/master/A students)

## II. 语言学习

1-1. Yet she...four A's. — 但是她还是得了四个 A。

1-2. manage to do sth. — to succeed in doing sth. difficult, especially after trying very hard 设法(终于)完成(某件困难的事)

e.g. It was very dirty, but he managed to clean it.

Do you suppose you can manage to get me a passport?

The two countries managed to conclude a bilateral agreement on China's entry into the WTO.

Jenny managed to pass her driving test on the fifth attempt.

2-1. make the most of — to use or enjoy to the greatest advantage, use in the best way 充分利用

e.g. The capitalists in the United States made the most of their golden opportunity in the war.

We must make the most of the information technology to develop our national economy.

We must make the most of the fine weather.

You should be outside making the most of the sunshine.

2-2. count for much/little/nothing — be of much/little/no worth or importance 很有/没多少/没有价值或重要性

e.g. Mere cleverness without sound principles counts for very little.

In those circles wealth counted for a great deal, education for very little.

3-1. Some of...lower-scoring classmates. — 在这些得高分的学生中,有些人投人的时间其实比那些分数低的同学还少。

3-2. put in — ① to spend(a specified amount of time) or use (energy) 花费(时间等); 投入(精力) ② to interrupt someone in order to say sth. 插嘴说,打断别人的话说 ③ to install or fit sth. 安装 ④ to add (words) to 放进去,加进去(话语)

e.g. Put in some time asking yourself why.

Put in a few hours of careful weeding and he'll be pleased.

“But I object!” he put in, suddenly and unexpectedly.

While the boys were discussing the car accident, Ben put in that the road was icy.

We've put out the old pipes and put in copper ones.

We're putting in a completely new system of wiring and switches.

Put in the proper punctuation marks.

Don't forget to put in a bit about developing China's western areas.

4-1. Once...newspapers unread. — 一旦打开书,就不接电话,不看电视,也不读报纸。

4-2. go unanswered [go + (un)p.p.] — past participles can be used as the subject complement after the verb “go” “go”后所接过去分词作主语补足语

e.g. The problem went unsolved.

The decision goes unchanged.

The mistakes went uncorrected.

6-1. “I was...get my hands on it.” — “我太忙,以至于不能把时间浪费在找一支铅笔或一本不见了的本子上。我把每样东西都放在随手可取的地方。”

6-2. get one's hands on... — to get hold of (sth. or someone), esp. violently, seize 把……弄到手

e.g. She smashed the plates she could get her hands on in a terrible fight with her husband.

The boy went downtown to get his hands on the bestseller.

6-3. cut down — to reduce 减少

e.g. Robert was for cutting down the cost of production.

What with increased taxation and rising prices, I'm going to have to cut down on quite a lot of things — clothes, records and so on.

7-1. write up — to write (again) in a neat and complete form 写出,写成,写好,报道

e.g. The teacher went across to the blackboard and wrote up a formula.

I must go now. I have to spend several hours writing up my notes into a proper article.

Has anyone written up last night's concert?

7-2. He would aim...meet the deadline. — 他要在交作业期限的前两三天完成,以便如果花费的时间比预计的长,他仍可以按时完成。

7-3. stick to — ① to keep to, refuse to leave or change 坚持,不放弃,不改变 ② to follow 遵循,按……做(讲),跟着走 ③ to be faithful to, have a friendly contacts with sb. for a long time 忠于(某人),和……长期保持友好关系

e.g. If you stick to the truth, you've nothing to fear.

Looking ahead, he decided to stick to his present job.

We should stick to the main road since we're not sure of the way.

We've decided to stick to our previous plan.

His wife stuck to him throughout all his troubles.

Fred always sticks to his friend, no matter what happens.

7-4. "Even...work wonders." — “哪怕只是伸展一下四肢或呼吸一下新鲜空气,也能产生令人意想不到的效果。”

7-5. work/do wonders — to bring unexpectedly good results 创造奇迹,产生奇妙作用

e.g. This new instrument medicine has worked wonders for my backache.

He looked so tired before, but his holiday has worked wonders in him / done wonders for him.

8-1. go through — ① to read from beginning to end 从头到尾看一遍 ② to examine 调查,翻找,搜寻,查阅,检查 ③ to finish 做完,上完(大学) ④ to use up 用完,用掉 ⑤ to experience, pass 经历(困难),经过(阶段),通过 ⑥ to succeed 成功,成交

e.g. We went through the scene three times during rehearsal.

I was particularly struck by a group of teen-age girls going through their basic skills.

The Customs men went through our suitcases.

Mother went through the drawer looking for the sweater.

I do want to go through college.

In the next twenty years it went through fourteen editions.

He went through all the money his father gave him.

A child can go through three pairs of shoes in a month.

He went through one hardship after another.

He seemed to have forgotten all that he had gone through.

The Conservatives are trying to prevent the Bill from going through.

Her application went through and she was hired.

8-2. I not only...contents and pictures first. — 我不仅增加了每分钟阅读的词数,而且还学会了先看书的目录和其中的插图。

9-1. put down — ① to write down, record or enter in writing, make a note of 写下来,写出来 ② to lay down 放下 ③ to suppress 镇压 ④ to blame 责难 ⑤ to stop a vehicle so that passengers can get off at a particular place 让……下车

e.g. Here's my address — put it down before you forget it.

Everything he said was at once put down.

- She had put the sewing needle down on the chair by the window.  
 The troops were called out to put down the disturbance.  
 You never give me credit for anything — you're always putting me down.  
 You needn't drive the car up to the house; just put me down at the garden gate.
- 9-2. During revision... of information. — 在复习时,这非常有用,因为你立刻就能看到为什么这些材料是有关的,而不用为信息量太大而发愁。
- 10-1. In a lecture... in whys and hows. — 例如,在一节经济课上,一些好奇心很强的学生就会问,中国经济为什么既是社会主义的,又是市场驱动的,从而使他们不仅对是什么,而且对为什么和怎么样产生兴趣。
- 11-1. A graduate student... was unsuccessful. — 该校的一位研究生观察大一的微积分课程后发现,美国亚裔学生讨论家庭作业,尝试不同的方法,还互相解释他们各自的解题方法,而其他学生则独自学习,把大部分时间花在反复阅读课文上,并且一次又一次地试着同样的方法,即使这种方法并不成功。
- 11-2. approach — *n.* way of dealing with a particular problem 方式;方法 *v.* ① come near or nearer to sb. or sth. 靠近,接近 ② to treat, deal with 对待,处理
- e. g. When learning a foreign language, the best approach is the study of the spoken language.  
 In our approach to problems we must not forget to draw these lines of distinction.  
 He had a sudden impulse to approach Evans and wish him a merry Christmas.  
 As people approach old age their energy may diminish.  
 As winter approached the weather became colder.  
 Approach each new job with enthusiasm.  
 He approached the difficulty with great thought.
- 12-1. after all — in spite of everything 毕竟,终究,(尽管……)到底
- e. g. Of course, she behaved awfully, but after all, she is your sister.  
 So you did come after all.  
 Morrison's policy prevailed after all.

### III. 习题指南

#### EX. IV.

1. 答案: solutions 注解: 没有简单的方法能解决人口过多问题。
2. 答案: ignore 注解: 我们常常不理睬那些我们不愿意听的忠告。
3. 答案: persuade 注解: persuade sb. to do sth.; persuade sb. into doing sth.; 成功劝说某人做某事。persuade 一般跟带不定式的复合结构,有时只跟一个名词

或代词,把后面的不定式省略掉。在表示“劝说”而不一定成功时,多用 try to persuade。persuade 后还可跟从句,或跟 of 引起的短语。

4. 答案: assign 注解: 这家报纸打算派几位记者去报道悉尼奥运会。
5. 答案: deadline 注解: be sure to do...: 一定要,千万。教授对他班上的学生说:“下周一交文章的最后期限,你们务必要按时交。”
6. 答案: approach 注解: 我认为我们用这种方法不能解决问题。我们应该试试另一种方法。
7. 答案: stuck 注解: 爱莱克思买了张世界地图,并把它贴在卧室的墙上。
8. 答案: essentials 注解: 他一周挣 200 美元。除去买生活必需品外,他几乎没钱买其他任何东西了。
9. 答案: managed 注解: manage to do sth.: 设法完成(做成)某事,强调结果。
10. 答案: necessarily 注解: 他很富有,但这未必就意味着他很幸福。
11. 答案: retain 注解: retain: 保持,保留;记住,记得。short-term memories: 短时记忆
12. 答案: due; draft 注解: 下周一就必须交作文了。我已经打了个草稿,但还未成文。

#### EX. VII.

1. 不仅……而且: not only...but also  
“是什么”“为什么”“怎么会”: “whats”“whys”“hows”
2. 据……说: according to...  
充分利用: make the most of 或 make full use of, fully utilize
3. 最好: had better (do sth.)  
找得到,把……弄到手: get one's hands on
4. 如此……以至于……: so...that...  
一边……一边: while  
不停(做某事): keep doing sth.
5. 未必: not necessarily  
成绩优秀的: high-achieving  
分数较低的: lower-scoring
6. 设法做(某事): manage to do sth.  
修读……课: take the...course
7. 更重要得多: count for much more
8. 独立思考: think for oneself  
而不是: rather than

## Text B Bittersweet Memories

### I. 语篇分析

[课文体裁] Narration

[课文提纲]

#### 1. Part I (para. 1)

Bittersweet feelings are as much a part of me now as they were twenty-one years ago.

#### 2. Part II (para. 2 ~ 6)

I experienced the complicated feelings during the month leading towards graduation and on the actual graduation day.

— The excitement increased. (para. 2)

— It is certain that I would go to a college away from home. (para. 3)

— It's still a problem that which college I would attend. (para. 4)

— The excited feelings turn into panic that I fear to grow up. (para. 5)

— The impact of the actual graduation day impressed me. (para. 6)

— I began my best years of my life in a wonderful university. (para. 7)

#### 3. Part III (para. 8)

It's comforting to know I can revisit my special memories any time.

### II. 语言学习

1-1. High school...ago. — 中学毕业——那份有苦有乐的情感,直到今天仍像 20 年前那样深刻。它是我整个身心的一部分,我会永远记忆犹新。

2-1. Soon I would be...an all-girl high school. — 很快我就要自立,自己作自己的决定,做自己想做的事情而不会受别人的监督,而且这还意味着可以和男孩子一起上学——相对于多年的女子中学生活来说,这可真是一种可喜的变化。

3-1. be located — to lie; be situated 坐落于,位于

e.g. Albany is located on the Hudson.

The house is located next to the river.

The business is located right in the center of the town.

3-2. Once it was...perspective changed. — 但我家里人发现我的想法十分坚定,即只要经济上负担得起,我是无论如何也要离家求学的,他们的想法也就变了。

3-3. shift from...to... — change from...to... 从……转到/搬到/移至/转移到……

e.g. He shifted the suitcase from one hand to the other.

I have been shifting from Xi'an to Shanghai.

The wind has shifted from north to south.

4-1. But which...unknowns. — 但是我将上哪一所学校是无穷无尽的未知中的一种。

4-2. keep up — ① not to fall behind 跟上,不落后 ② to remain in good condition 保持良好状态,保持,继续 ③ to have knowledge of 了解

e.g. Can you keep up, or will we have to walk more slowly?

The work that the class is doing is too difficult for me. I won't be able to keep up.

If this storm keeps up, the crops will be destroyed.

It is difficult to keep up a conversation with someone who only says 'Yes' and 'No'.

We are very anxious to keep up the reputation of the firm.

Father keeps up on the latest news.

4-3. Being an A student...to survive college. 中学时代是优等生并不能保证我顺利完成大学学业。

4-4. What if...horrible mistake? — 如果结果证明我所选择的学校是一个可怕的错误,那该怎么办?

4-5. What if... — What would happen if... 如果……将会怎样? 要是……如何(怎么办)?

e.g. What if we move the picture over there? Do you think it'll look better?

What if she finds out that you've lost her book?

What if you go instead of me?

5-1. Then panic set in. — 这下我开始恐慌起来。

5-2. set in — (a disease, unfavorable weather, etc.) begin and probably continue (不好的天气)开始,到来;患上(某种疾病)

e.g. I must try and get my garden tidied up before the bad weather sets in.

A soft sea breeze set in at midnight.

Just as he was recovering from his attack of grippe(流行性感冒), pneumonia(肺炎) set in.

He did not keep the cut clean and infection set in.

5-3. I didn't enjoy...the ladder again. — 我可不想再当个垫底的了。

6-1. Despite...the actual day. — 尽管我已期待了好几个月,但对那一天的实际到来将会给我带来的心灵冲击仍未做好任何思想准备。

6-2. file into — to walk one behind the other in a line into 鱼贯而入,排成纵队而入

e.g. The students filed into the assembly hall.



The Young Pioneers filed into the cinema to see a new movie.

6-3. Tears welled up...sadness. — 泪水禁不住地涌上双眼,我被一阵突如其来的悲伤压倒了。

6-4. well up — (tears, etc.) to start in flow (眼泪)涌出,夺眶而出,泛起(某种感情)

e.g. Tears welled up in her eyes.

Oil welled up out of the ground.

Pity welled up in her heart as she watched the poor child.

6-5. in a daze — feeling very confused and upset 眩晕,神志模糊,茫然之中

e.g. The accident left him in a daze.

After the accident, she walked around in a daze all day.

6-6. As I reached...a brand-new life. — 在我伸出手去的时候,我知道自己要领取的不只是一纸文凭,而是一种崭新的生活。

8-1. for good — for ever 永远,长期地

e.g. When one has made up his mind it is made up for good and all.

He hoped that the repairs would stop the leak for good.

When I left it the other day, I left it for good.

Never tiring, never yielding, never finishing, we renew that purpose today: to make our country more just and generous, to affirm the dignity of our lives and every life for good. (带着永不疲惫、永不屈服、永不竭尽的信念,今天我们重树这样的目标:使我们的国家变得更加公正、更加慷慨,去实现我们每个人和所有人生命的尊严。)

8-2. Although going back...any time. — 虽然回访母校已不可能了,但令人宽慰的是我随时都可以在记忆中去追寻这一特殊的经历。

## Text C Leaving

### I. 语篇分析

[课文体裁] Narration

[课文提纲]

1. Part I (para. 1) the time for me to leave for college

— a very brief description of the deep love between the author and her mother

2. Part II (para. 2) my last day home

— a very detailed description of the mixed feelings before she left home

3. Part III (para. 3) the day I leave for college