

21世纪大学英语基础教程

学生用书(修订版)

复旦大学 ● 上海交通大学



复旦大学出版社

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21世纪

大学英语

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH

基础教程学生用书
修订版

主编单位

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《21 世纪大学英语基础教程》(修订版)编写人员 学生用书

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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

《21 世纪大学英语基础教程学生用书》包含八个单元，供一学期使用。

每一单元由三篇课文及相应的练习组成。课文 A 为精读篇章，课文 B 和 C 为泛读篇章。三篇课文围绕着同一题材选定，课文 A 和 B 前面各有一段导读引言。

课文 A 作为精读材料，配有生词表及多种练习。生词释义采用英、汉结合的方式。

课文 A 的练习包括 Reading Aloud, Comprehension of the Text, Responding to the Text, Vocabulary, Structure, Cloze, Translation 等项。

Reading Aloud 练习选择课文的一段或多段供学生朗读、背诵并译成汉语。经过教师的讲解和学生的反复朗读，正确理解应不成问题，更多的功夫应放在“译文达意”上。

Comprehension of the Text 练习可在课文讲解后做，也可结合课文的讲解进行。这一练习主要采用问答式，目的是诱导学生开口。Responding to the Text 则要求学生针对课文中的有关问题发表自己的看法。

Vocabulary 练习旨在帮助学生掌握英语常用词和词组的用法。Structure 练习要求学生熟练掌握一些英语句型，以提高学生的写作能力。Cloze 练习根据课文编写而成，既可帮助学生进一步掌握课文内容，又可使他们复习巩固刚刚学过的常用词和词组。

Translation 为汉译英句子练习，可作为课后的书面作业。通过句子翻译要求学生掌握一些常用句型及常用词和词组的用法。由于本书没有专项的写作练习，我们将有些翻译句子编得较长。我们的用意是想通过这些翻译练习，让使用本书的学生练好写作基本功。

本书每单元课文 A 的相关练习之后都有 Learning Skills，其后还有谚语、名言或短诗，为的是让基础阶段的学生掌握一些有用的学习方法和技能并提高学习兴趣，

课文 B 为泛读材料，其后列有词表和阅读理解题，课文后还配有若干词汇练习题。

课文 C 不列词表，生词直接用汉语标注在词后的括号中。课文 C 的阅读理解题主要是多项选择题或问答题两种形式。

使用本教材的课时安排可视使用者具体情况而定。一般说来，课文 A 的讲解和练习需 4 个学时左右，课文 B 的讲解及练习需 2 个学时，课文 C 可以安排学生自学。

编者

2000 年 6 月

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*21st Century
College English*



UNIT

Text A

Text B

Text C

Listening Comprehension

First Listening

Before listening to the recording, have a quick look at the following words.

schedule 安排

computer 计算机

network 网络

detail 细节

after-class 课后的

physically 身体上

ignore 忽视

Second Listening

Listen to the recording again. Then, choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. When students first come to college, they are surprised to find that _____.
A) studying in college is different from studying in high school
B) colleges are much larger than high schools
C) life at college is easier than that in high school
D) they don't have anybody to help them at college
2. At college, students need to make good use of their time and _____.
A) their old study habits
B) everything that they write down in class
C) the library
D) the bookstore
3. In order to keep well physically, students should do all the following except _____.
A) get enough sleep
B) exercise
C) eat as much as possible
D) find time to enjoy themselves
4. When a problem comes up, students should _____.
A) try to ignore it
B) find a quiet place to think about it
C) take good care of themselves
D) talk to someone as soon as possible

Text A

What is your college life like? Are you loving it or enduring it? Former college freshman Aaron Karo promises to offer you some tips about college life. Maybe you can make your college life easier and more interesting after reading the following text.

Campus Guidebook

Aaron Karo

5 You survived high school, earned good enough test scores and were admitted to the college of your choice. Sure it's exciting, but you're probably also a little nervous about the idea of college life. Now don't worry. There's no need to be afraid. I'm here to hold your hand (metaphorically speaking, that is!). So listen up, and soon you'll not only survive, but also thrive at your college.

Four freshman-year essentials—don't leave home without them

- 2** 1. *A really loud alarm clock.* I hate to break it to you like this, but Mom's not going to be there to wake you up anymore.
- 10** **3** 2. *A "friends from home" photo montage.* Everybody has one. Its main purpose is to show everyone you actually did have a group of friends in high school.
- 15** **4** 3. *A big fan* (and I don't mean your dad). This is crucial in the first six weeks of school (translation: It's hot!), especially if your dorm doesn't have air conditioning.
- 5** 4. *A good dictionary.* It will help you master the English language.

How to make your roommate love you

- 6** *Take good messages.* Missed messages are the No. 1 thing that roommates argue about.
- 20** **7** *Branch out.* Live with someone who isn't one of your friends so you won't feel pressured to hang out together all the time.
- 8** *Do not disturb.* Work out a way to tell each other when you don't want to be disturbed. Like, hang something bright on the doorknob, or put a special message on the notice board in the corridor.
- 25** **9** *Don't let your alarm clock ring on and on.* Unless you want to start WW III, get up the first time the alarm rings or just turn it off.

Don't let the following happen to you—some former freshmen "learned it the hard way!"

- 30** **10** "I got too involved with various parties and ended up flunking all of my classes. It taught me to focus on the future."
—Marlena, 20, University of Texas
- 11** "My roommate was horrible, and I put up with it. If you're not happy with your living situation, demand a change!"
—Amber, 19, Lycoming College
- 35** **12** "I went home every Friday. When I got back to school, I'd hear people talking about their weekend and feel so left out."
—Alissa, 29, Bowling Green State University



Four habits of happy freshmen

13 What follows is the way the best new students work their class schedules.

40

14 *They're honest with themselves.* Nobody knows you better than you do yourself. When it comes to class schedules, ask yourself what you can do and what you can't. Include only what you can handle in your schedule.

45

15 *They find the "gimmies."* Every school's got "gimme"

50

classes—classes where you can get an easy A. Try to find out what the gimmies are at your school, then take one every semester. It'll help you keep your GPA up. (But don't overdo it—after all, you do want to learn something!)

16 *They take the long view.* Remember, don't feel too bad if you can't get into a class you really want. You still have seven more semesters to sign up for it.

55

17 *They sign up for required courses ASAP.* Take them as soon as you can, so you won't find yourself unable to deal with so many of them in the last semester of your senior year.

60

(557 words)

New Words

campus /'kæmpəs/ *n.*

guidebook /'gaɪdbʊk/ *n.*

survive /sə'vaɪv/ *v.*

earn /ɜːn/ *vt.*

admit /əd'mɪt/ *vt.*

nervous /'nɜːvəs/ *a.*

metaphorically /ˌmetə'fɒrɪkəlɪ/ *ad.*

thrive /θraɪv/ *vi.*

freshman /'freʃmən/ *n.*

essential /ɪ'senʃəl/ *n.*

alarm clock /əl'ɑːmklok/ *n.*

mom /mɒm/ *n.*

anymore /ˌeni'mɔː/ *ad.*

montage /mɒn'taːʒ/ *n.*

the grounds of a school, college or university 校园

book of directions and information 手册, 指南

continue to live or exist (a difficult or dangerous situation) 经历(困境或危险后)继续活着; 从(困境中)挺过来

gain 得到

allow (a person) to enter 录取

worried or anxious 不安的, 紧张的

比喻地

grow or develop well and vigorously 茁壮成长

first-year student of a college or university 大学一年级学生

something necessary or indispensable 必需品

闹钟

mother 妈妈

any longer 还, 再

画面剪辑; 合成画面

purpose /'pɜ:pəs/ <i>n.</i>	intention or goal 目的
actually /'æktʃuəli/ <i>ad.</i>	in fact, really 事实上, 实际上
dad /dæd/ <i>n.</i>	father 爸爸
crucial /'kru:ʃəl/ <i>a.</i>	extremely important 极其重要的
translation /'tɹæns'leɪʃəl/ <i>n.</i>	翻译; 解释
dorm /dɔ:m/ <i>n.</i>	dormitory 宿舍
air conditioning /'eəkən'dɪʃənɪŋ/	空调
roommate /'ru:mmeɪt/ <i>n.</i>	person with whom one shares a room 室友
argue /'ɑ:gju:/ <i>vi.</i>	express an opposite opinion; exchange angry words 争辩, 争吵
pressure /'preʃə/ <i>vt.</i>	try to make (sb.) do sth. by means of forceful demands or influence 对 (某人) 施加压力 (或影响); 迫使 (某人) 做某事
disturb /dɪs'tɜ:b/ <i>v.</i>	break the rest, concentration or calm (of sb.) 打扰 (某人)
doorknob /'dɔ:npɒb/ <i>n.</i>	球形门把手
corridor /'kɒrɪdɔ:/ <i>n.</i>	走廊
former /'fɔ:mə/ <i>a.</i>	of an earlier period 以前的
involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ <i>vt.</i>	cause (sb.) to take part in (an activity or a situation) 使 (某人) 参与 (某活动) 或陷于 (某种境地)
flunk /flʌŋk/ <i>v.</i>	fail in a course or examination; get a failing mark in; give a failing grade to (在某门功课或考试) 不及格; 未通过 (考试等); 给 (某人) 打不及格分数
focus /'fəʊkəs/ <i>v.</i>	concentrate one's attention or energy (on sth.) 把注意力或精力集中于 (某物)
horrible /'hɒrəbl/ <i>a.</i>	very unpleasant 非常讨厌的
weekend /'eɪ:kend/ <i>n.</i>	the end of the week 周末
schedule /'ʃedju:l; 'skedʒul/ <i>n.</i>	a student's program of classes 课程表
handle /'hæbdl/ <i>vt.</i>	cope with 对付, 处理
gimme /'ɡɪm/ <i>n.</i>	能够轻易得到学分的课程
semester /sɪ'mestə/ <i>n.</i>	学期
GPA	grade point average (学生各科成绩的) 平均积分点
overdo /'əʊvə'du:/ <i>vt.</i>	do too much 做过分
view /vju:/ <i>n.</i>	a scene; an opinion 景色; 见解
ASAP	as soon as possible 尽快
unable /ʌn'eɪbəl/ <i>a.</i>	not able 不能, 不行
senior /'si:njə/ <i>a.</i>	of or relating to the fourth year of college 大学四年级的

Phrases and Expressions

hold sb's hand	comfort or help sb. in a sad or difficult situation 安慰 (或帮助) 某人
listen up	pay attention or listen carefully 仔细听我说
not only...but also	不仅……而且
break it to sb	tell sb. some bad news or sth. that might upset them 告诉某人坏消息或可能引起不快的事情
branch out	expand one's activities 活动范围扩展
hang out	spend a lot of time in a particular place or with particular people 在某个地方 (或与某人在一起) 消磨时间
work out	find or think out (a solution etc.) 找到, 想出 (解决办法等)

Unit 1

learn sth. the hard way	learn sth. by a bad experience or by making mistakes 备尝艰辛(或犯过错误)后才学会某事
get involved	take part in an activity or event, or be connected with it in some way 参与, 卷入
end up	finish by having or doing sth. 以……结束; 告终
put up with	tolerate or bear (sb./sth.) 忍受或容忍(某人、某事物)
get back	return 回来
feel left out	feel that one is not accepted or welcome in a situation 感到被排斥在外或不受欢迎
when it comes to...	when dealing with or talking about (sth.) 当涉及或提到(某事)时
find out	get information about (sth.) by making an effort to do so 找出, 查明
keep sth up	cause sth to remain at a high level 使(某事物)处于高水平
after all	毕竟
take the long view	not to think only of the results which will follow at once from some action, but also of its effects in the more distant future 从长远考虑事情、效果等
sign up for	put one's name on a list for a course of study, etc. 签名参加课程学习等

Proper Names

Aaron Karo /'ɛərən 'kærəʊ/	阿伦·卡罗
Marlena /mə'li:nə/	马林娜
University of Texas /'teksəs/	得克萨斯大学
Amber /'æmbə/	安布尔
Lycoming College /laɪ'kɒmɪŋ/	莱康明学院(位于美国宾夕法尼亚州)
Alissa /ə'lɪsə/	艾丽萨
Bowling Green State University /'bəʊ,kiŋ grɪn/	鲍灵格林州立大学(位于美国俄亥俄州)

Exercises

Reading Aloud

1. Read the following paragraphs until you have learned them by heart. Then, translate them into Chinese.

How to make your roommate love you

Take good messages. Missed messages are the No. 1 thing that roommates argue about.

Branch out. Live with someone who isn't one of your friends so you won't feel pressured to hang out together all the time.

Do not disturb. Work out a way to tell each other when you don't want to be disturbed. Like, hang something bright on the doorknob, or put a special message on the notice board in the corridor.

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

Comprehension of the Text

II. Answer the following questions.

1. How do students feel when they first go to college?
2. How does the writer try to help new students?
3. What are the things that new college students have to bring with them?
4. Why does the writer think that a loud alarm clock is important?
5. Why is it necessary for new students to bring with them a big fan?
6. What is the most important thing for one to do to keep a good relationship with one's roommate?
7. What other advice has the writer given on living in the dorm?
8. What may happen if one does not turn off the alarm when it rings?
9. What is Marlana's advice for new students?
10. What should one do if one cannot put up with one's roommate, according to Amber?
11. How did Alissa feel when she went back to school from home on Monday?
12. What should one do when it comes to his or her class schedule?
13. Why does the writer suggest finding the "gimmies"?
14. Why should students sign up for required courses as soon as possible?

Responding to the Text

III. Discuss the following questions with your group or with your class.

1. What do you think of the writer's advice about freshmen's college life? Are you going to take his advice? Why or why not?
2. Do you have any difficulties or problems in your college life? How are you going to deal with them?

Vocabulary

IV. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the forms where necessary.

admit	anymore	argue	crucial	disturb	earn	flunk	focus	former
handle	involve	nervous	overdo	purpose	survive	thrive	unable	view

1. There is no doubt that the flowers in our garden are _____ with my parents looking after them every day.
2. Doctors do not _____ about the cause of the disease anymore since it has been proved by medical research.
3. Lucy was _____ to find out what had happened when all the books in her room were gone.
4. As he needed to write an important report immediately, he told his friends that he was not to be _____ that evening.
5. Mr. Smith, my _____ classmate at King's College, is now studying for a Ph.D. at Harvard.

Unit 1

6. A good teacher will try to _____ every student in various classroom activities.
7. Henry thought he was going to _____ history, but he got a D and passed finally.
8. Students should try to understand that it is wrong to _____ on exams alone.
9. He _____ two world wars only to find himself homeless in Texas.
10. One of my high school classmates _____ himself two degrees in social sciences at the State University of New York last year.
11. Sally doesn't play computer games _____ because she wants to focus on her studies now.
12. The main _____ of Prof. Lee's book is to help freshmen to live and study well on campus.
13. Your help is _____ to the success of our experiment at present.
14. All students _____ to the university are offered free medical care throughout their four years of study.
15. She is _____ about leaving home and thinks she will feel lonely when she lives away from her parents.
16. It's her first year as a doctor, but she is _____ the pressures of the job very well.
17. It helps if you use a few pictures and photographs for your lecture, but don't _____ it.
18. He was worried about working with people who did not share his _____.

V. Replace the underlined parts in the following sentences with words or expressions from the text that best keep the original meanings.

1. Whenever we go out to dinner with them, I always paid the bill in the end.
2. She has got cancer and the doctors are trying to tell the bad news to her gradually.
3. Whether George's idea is a good one or a bad one, we'll get to know soon.
4. At college, teachers often ask questions that encourage students to think and each student is expected to reach his or her own solution.
5. Henry used to spend a lot of time with other young people at the bar on weekends when he was at college.
6. I've lived happily on the campus here, but I can't wait to return to my hometown now.
7. Mary put her name on a list for driving lessons last week and said she was going to buy a car soon.
8. I need fresh air and so will not bear their smoking any longer.
9. You can't expect them to be perfect—the fact is, they are still young and need a lot of practice in the days to come.

Structure

VI. Combine the two simple sentences in each pair below by using **not only...but also**.

Model:

You'll survive at your college soon.

You'll also thrive at your college.

Soon you'll not only survive, but also thrive at your college.

1. Cancer may be caused by smoking.

Other diseases may also be caused by smoking.

2. She speaks her native language, Chinese.

She also speaks English and French.

3. These questions are of interest to Americans.

These questions are also of interest to Europeans.

4. He wrote to me last year and said that my little sister was very beautiful

He also said that my little sister was very clever.

5. As it was the first time that I spoke to a large group of people, I felt nervous before speaking.

I also forgot to say "thank you" when I finished.

VII. Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese in brackets into English.

1. John is the smartest person that I have ever met _____. (说到数学)

2. _____, most of my classmates would like to play rather than just watch.
(讲到体育运动)

3. I can use a computer, but _____ I don't know a thing. (要说修理它们)

4. _____, Mr. Smith and his wife didn't know what to do because their children would not listen to them. (说到对子女的教育)

5. John and Tom have a lot in common, but _____, John is a much better learner than Tom. (要说学外语)

Cloze

VIII. Fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate word.

As a college freshman, you're probably a little (1) _____ about the idea of college life, but there is no need to (2) _____. You can do something to help yourself not only (3) _____, but also thrive at your college.

First, you must bring with you an (4) _____ clock, some photos you took with your friends, a (5) _____ and a good English dictionary (6) _____ you leave for college. Once you begin to live in the college dorm, you can (7) _____ your roommate love you by (8) _____ good messages and by taking care not to (9) _____ each other. Sometimes living with someone (10) _____ is not your friend can make you feel (11) _____ pressured. You may also need to take advice from some (12) _____ freshmen, who will tell what you should do and what you (13) _____ at college. Finally, you need to remember that the best freshmen are usually (14) _____ with themselves and know how to (15) _____ their schedule well.

Translation

IX. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 没有空调，那台电扇成了我们度过那个炎夏的必需品。