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21世纪

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语

练习册 (第二册)

(修订版)

主编单位 复旦大学
上海交通大学



高等教育出版社 復旦大學出版社

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《21 世纪大学英语》编写人员

顾问

陆谷孙 杨惠中

主编

翟象俊 郑树棠 张增健

副主编

曾建香

本册主编

郑树棠 胡开宝

编写人员

丁雅萍 何小凤 金霞 李晚红

王中英 董梅 查晟华

修订版主编

翟象俊

责任编辑

计美娟

修订版前言

《21世纪大学英语》自1999年正式出版以来，受到全国广大师生的欢迎和认可，大家普遍认为这套教材紧扣《大纲》要求，重视语言质量，有利于学生打好语言基础，而且符合中国英语教学的特点和需求，具有很强的信息性、趣味性、可思性和实用性，为课堂教学提供了丰富的素材，使教师有充分的发挥余地。不少师生称赞这套教材选文题材丰富，富有时代气息、人文精神和开放意识，满足了学生对多元文化和各门类信息的需求，且在结构编排上有许多创新之处。老师、同学们的称赞和认可是对我们编者的最大鼓舞和激励，我们表示由衷的感谢。

几年来，我们也不时听到一些师生对这套教材的缺点和不足提出的批评以及对修订本教材提出的建议。这些批评和建议都很中肯、很富建设性。值此大学英语教改进入新阶段之际，我们根据教育部颁发的新《课程要求》，结合广大师生的建议，拟从以下几方面对《21世纪大学英语》进行了修订：

1. 鉴于新《课程要求》突出了对听说技能的培养要求，我们已新推出一套《视听说教程》四册，由复旦大学、上海大学、北京交通大学、上海交通大学的教师分册负责编写；《视听说教程》各单元的主题均与《读写教程》一致，是整套教材的一部分；

2. 鉴于新《课程要求》强调了阅读（包括快速阅读）技能的培养要求，我们已请复旦大学资深教授、《21世纪大学英语》主编之一张增健先生新编一套《快速阅读教程》四册，其选材内容在主题上亦与《读写教程》一致，作为整套教材的一部分；

3. 根据广大师生的建议，我们将《读写教程》由原来的每册10个单元减为每册8个单元，按课文的难易度对前后顺序适当作一些调整，更换一些内容已显过时的课文，对课文后的练习作一些改动，在课文B后增加两项词汇练习，每个单元后增加一些格言、谚语、小幽默或诗歌等；

4. 根据广大教师的要求，我们大大充实了《教师用书》教案部分中的背景材料和语言点方面的内容，为教师的教学提供更多的方便，同时对课文的参考译文也作了较大的修改。

希望我们的修订能使教师们教起来更方便、更顺手，使同学们学起来更轻松、更愉快。同时，也希望教师们和同学们能一如既往，不断地对我们的教材提出批评建议，以便几年后再修订时能让我们做得更好。

编者

2005年10月

第一版前言

《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。

《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 Pociеча 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个班、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(修订版)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。

本册共有八个单元。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。其中第三与第四类及第五与第六类隔单元交替出现,即第一、三、五、七单元出现介词与副词的用法和容易混淆的词两类练习,第二、四、六、八单元出现短语动词和改错两类练习。

第二部分主要包括以下三类练习:1. 词组翻译(汉译英);2. 单词填空;3. 词组填空。

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、巩固读写教程中所学的内容。书后所附Rate Graph与Comprehension Graph供学生记录自己的快速阅读情况时用。Rate Graph中的wpm(每分钟阅读词数)指以每篇阅读材料为300词计算,学生用去表左所列时间完成阅读任务时相应的每分钟阅读量。

本练习册(修订版)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。

本练习册由美籍专家 Sherill Pociеча 审阅。

编者

2005年10月

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UNIT 1

Text A

Part I Exercises for Text A

I. A. Spell the 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

B. Now complete the following sentences with some of these words. Change the forms where necessary.

1. The president of the corporation tried not to get _____ in this matter, but in vain.
2. The foreign minister was sent to the United Nations on a _____ to win the support of the majority of countries.
3. When he failed the college entrance exams for the third time, he was too _____ to see his friends.
4. The scientist managed to transfer to a world-famous university, where his first year bore _____ fruit: 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 the drowning (溺水的) girl.
6. Lady Diana Spencer was a _____ figure. Some criticized her as a shallow publicity seeker while others praise her for her devotion to humanitarian causes.
7. When the village 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 each 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 a _____ loss of crops, animals, and money.

Unit 1

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. (accustom) 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 game.
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 the president of a _____ university.
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.

III. Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a proper preposition or adverb.

1. We chanced _____ a celebrated poet's manuscript (手稿) in a second-hand bookstore and bought it for 200 dollars.
2. You can rely _____ the girl to finish the task, for she always keeps her promises.
3. He awakened _____ the fact that he would be fired if he was late for work again.
4. When the tutor approached the house, two dogs rushed out of the gate and fell _____ her.
5. The miserable woman complained to the court _____ her husband's disloyalty and rudeness and said that she had made up her mind to divorce (与……离婚) him.
6. Mrs. Smith was overwhelmed _____ grief when she heard that her son had been killed in the traffic accident.
7. It really took us by surprise when we heard that the respectable old man had been involved _____ a murder case.
8. We tried to distract him _____ the sadness caused by his friend's departure.
9. The police officer was removed _____ his position because he had neglected his duties on more than one occasion.
10. We have taken all the precautions we can to preclude the cash in the safe _____ being stolen.

IV. Study the following phrasal verbs and do the corresponding exercises.

fall + adv. / prep.

⋈. Match the definitions in Column B with the phrasal verbs in Column ⋈.

A

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

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions or adverbs.

1. Business in the department store usually fall _____ 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 plan 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.

V. Each of the following sentences has an error in it. Point it out and correct it at the end of each sentence.

1. He said softly that he would rather stay at home than going out for a walk. ()
 A B C D
2. Never lost faith in himself, James went on with his experiment. ()
 A B C D
3. The woman and her nurses converted a hostel into a shelter where the desperate (绝望的) people they found to be abandoned on the streets could die in peace. ()
 A B
 C D
4. The young man admitted to make errors in judgement on more than one occasion. ()
 A B C D
5. She decided that the goal of her new vocation would be helping those “unwanted, unloved, and uncared for” out of trouble. ()
 A B C
 D
6. So is the length of the bridge that the shape of the earth had to be taken into account by its designer.
 A B C D
 ()
7. While remembering mainly for the invention of the telephone, Alexander Graham Bell devoted his life to helping the deaf. ()
 A B C
 D
8. Noticing that my daughter was shy, our hostess went out of her way making her feel at home. ()
 A B C D

Unit 1

VI. A. There are four pairs of words below that are easily misused. Fill in the brackets in Column A with the words that match the definitions given in Column B.

infinite	definite
awaken	wake
overcome	overwhelm
retreat	refuge

A

B

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. () () | clear; without any uncertainty |
| () | without limits or end |
| 2. () () | [~ up] (cause to) cease to sleep |
| () | [~ to] (cause sb. to) become conscious of |
| 3. () () | fight successfully against; (usu. of feelings) take control and influence the behavior of (sb.) |
| () | defeat or make (usu. a group of people) powerless by much greater force or numbers; (of feelings) take control and influence the behavior of (sb.) completely and usu. suddenly |
| 4. () () | (a place that provides) protection or shelter from harm, danger or unhappiness |
| () | v. [~ from, ~ to] (esp. of an army) move away, go back especially when forced to do so |
| | n. a place to which one can go for peace and safety |

B. Fill in the blanks in the sentences with the proper form of these words.

1. She gave me no _____ answer as to whether the company 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. 使他不考虑那些令他伤心的事情

6. 努力使人们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

VIII. 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 absolutely terrified canvas. Anyone could see it could not hit back. I hesitated no more. I (10) _____ the largest brush and fell (11) _____ my (12) _____ victim with wild (13) _____. I have never felt any fear of a canvas since.”

Text B

Part II Exercises for Text B

I. Fill in the following blanks with the words given below. Change the forms where necessary.

transcend	summon	toll	authority	stun	misery
range	addict	identify	skip	lavish	advocate

1. That very night the president _____ an emergency meeting to discuss the crisis.
2. The scene is so beautiful that it _____ my power of description.
3. The mayor used his _____ and got his son a position in a world-famous bank.
4. In reading a novel, he usually _____ over all the long descriptive passages and focuses on the development of the plot.
5. Reactions to the news that a new military base is to be built here _____ from bitterness and hostility to cautious optimism.
6. The freezing cold weather increased the _____ of the retreating army.
7. I found the film unsatisfactory; there wasn't a single character with whom I could _____.
8. If she doesn't love you, buying her _____ gifts won't change that.
9. The UN secretary-general _____ holding an international conference to discuss how to control environmental pollution on a global basis.

Unit 1

10. The robbers _____ the guard by beating him on the head and escaped before he woke up again.
11. In spite of the regulations against it, the local authorities set up a check-post on the newly-built bridge to collect _____.
12. What worried the teacher was that most of his students were _____ to drinking and smoking.

II. Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word given in brackets.

1. (simple) The scientist was admired for his diligence, perseverance and the _____ of his life.
2. (mission) Her parents wanted to make a _____ of her, but she became a writer in spite of their objections.
3. (citizen) She's been living in France for many years, but still retains her Chinese _____.
4. (dependent) If you earn a good salary, you can be _____ of your parents.
5. (sign) Expert examination showed that someone had faked (伪造) the _____ at the foot of the letter.
6. (radiate) The soldiers who had been exposed to _____ were given the best medical care available.
7. (national) In China, the minority _____ enjoy equal rights with the Han people; there isn't any discrimination against them.
8. (easy) There was a(n) _____ silence as everyone waited nervously for someone else to speak first.
9. (count) The farmer still remembered the day when _____ numbers of locusts were passing overhead like a great dark cloud.
10. (resist) The officer, who had just returned from the front, felt a(n) _____ temptation to kiss his girlfriend.

III. Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a proper preposition or adverb.

1. At first her family objected to the girl's plan to work in the remote mountain village, but in the end they gave way _____ her arguments.
2. Seeing so many doctors and nurses ministering _____ him, the patient was deeply moved and found hope reviving in him.
3. That politician is too closely identified _____ the former government to become a minister in the new government.
4. A lot of old people had difficulty in converting the old currency _____ the new one.
5. Mary had a great affection for John, and was getting concerned _____ his health and work.
6. He wants to buy a house, and is saving money _____ this end.
7. The man was a good-for-nothing and lived _____ the shadow of his famous father.
8. The night before the woman had a heart attack, she was complaining _____ indigestion.

IV. Study the following phrasal verbs and do the corresponding exercises.

give + adv. / prep.

A. Match the definitions in Column B with the phrasal verbs in Column A.

- | A | B |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. give back () | A. stop having or doing (sth.) |
| 2. give away () | B. return (sth.) to its owner |
| 3. give in () | C. give (one's possessions) to sb. for free, as a gift, etc. |
| 4. give out () | D. yield |
| 5. give up () | E. hand out, distribute |

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions or adverbs.

- He finally gave _____ drinking when his wife told him she wanted a divorce.
- We begged our mother to let us go to the dance, and she finally gave _____.
- The children collected their old toys and gave them _____ to families who were victims of the flood.
- It isn't an easy job for the English teacher to give _____ the examination papers since there are 80 students in the class.
- Can you give me _____ the detective story you borrowed last month?

V. A. There are four pairs of words below that are easily misused. Fill in the brackets in Column A with the words that match the definitions in Column B.

adapt	adopt
domestic	internal
bare	naked
extend	expand

- | A | B |
|------------|---|
| 1. () | take and use as one's own; begin to use or carry out |
| () | (cause to) become more suitable for new needs, different conditions, etc. |
| 2. () | not foreign; of the house or family |
| () | on the inside, esp. of the body; of concern within a country; not international |
| 3. () | a. not covered by clothes; without assistance or instruments; only, just, without anything extra |
| () | vt. uncover or expose (sth.) |
| () | without clothes or covering; without instruments; obvious |
| 4. () | (of space, land, time) reach, stretch or continue; make longer or greater; stick out from a surface |
| () | increase in size, number, degree, etc.; make (sth.) grow larger |

B. Fill in the blanks in the sentences with the proper forms of these words.

- When you go to a foreign country, you must _____ to new manners and customs.
- Innovative approaches to the control of environmental pollution must be _____ in order to keep the