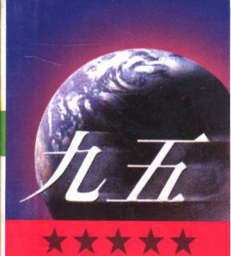


普通高等教育“九五”国家级重点教材



# 21世纪

# 大学英语

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH

## 读写基础教程

主编单位

复旦大学 ● 上海交通大学

复旦大学出版社 高等教育出版社



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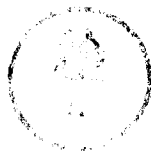
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# 前 言

《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2164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,我们根据现行的《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》所确定的约1600个英语单词为起点,并根据最新的《大学英语教学大纲》的各项要求,又编写了《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《读写基础教程》、《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。

《读写基础教程》每册十个单元,每个单元由同一题材的两篇文章组成。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用于泛读,配有阅读理解、词汇等练习。

《听说基础教程》在题材方面与《读写基础教程》一致,内容包括五个部分:1. 小结与讨论;2. 功能意念对话;3. 趣味听力;4. 听说练习;5. 听力练习。

《基础教程练习册》包括三个部分。第一部分是《读写基础教程》课外A篇的词汇、结构补充练习;第二部分为《读写基础教程》B篇的词汇、结构补充练习;第三部分是与《读写基础教程》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《读写基础教程》、《听说基础教程》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,《读写基础教程》配有录音磁带和多媒体课件,《听说基础教程》也配有录音磁带。

《读写基础教程》、《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,以实现《大学英语教学大纲》规定的教学目的,即“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能以英语为工具交流信息。”

《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。

《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。复旦大学出版社的张璐编辑自始至终参与了我们的编写会议。对他们的辛勤工作，我们表示衷心的感谢。

编者  
2000年6月



# 使用 说 明

《21 世纪大学英语读写基础教程》包含十个单元，供一学期使用。

每一单元由两篇课文及相应的练习组成。课文 A 为精读篇章，课文 B 为泛读篇章。两篇课文围绕着同一题材选定，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，用黑体排的为 4 级纲内词，黑体前面加 \* 号的为 6 级词，纲外词排绿色，由熟词派生或生成的词则以黑斜体排出。

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。

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

根据统计，本册课文 A、B 中出现生词 900 余个，其中四级纲内词近 600 个，六级词 60 余个。本册编者为了让学生能够读到原汁原味的英语篇章，对原材料只作了适当的删节，对原文中的词句几乎未作实质性的改动。

本册十篇课文 A 的总阅读量约 6 000 词，符合大纲的规定。课文 B 的总阅

阅读量同课文A, 加上《基础教程练习册》三十篇阅读材料约8 000词的阅读量, 本书泛读总量为14 000词。使用本书的学生若精力有余, 可适当使用本书的其他配套材料, 以扩大阅读量。

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。

编者  
2000年6月



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*21st Century*

*College English*



**UNIT**

***Text A***

***Text B***

*Text A*

Many people often turn a blind eye to the "ordinary" things in life. They are not aware of the existence and importance of the sun, water and air. In this text, the writer tells us how important the sun is to all living things on the earth and what would happen if the sun did not reappear the next morning.

***Great Ball of Fire****Hugh Downs*

In an interview following my 1965 voyage across the Pacific in a small sailboat, I was asked what power I had on that boat. "Atomic power," I told the reporter.

2 I wasn't kidding: The boat did have an auxiliary engine and a limited fuel supply; but its main power was its sails. The sails, of course, did nothing unless there was wind, but the wind would not blow if there were not a temperature difference that made cooler air move into the space vacated by the rising warm air.

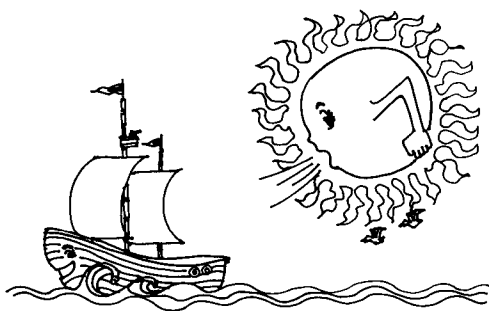
5

3 And there would be no warmer air unless something heated it.

10

4 That something is an atomic furnace 93,000,000 miles away that pours its radiation constantly on the day side of the turning Earth. It heats the air, makes it rise, sucks in other air, makes it blow on the sails and causes the boat to be pushed. So every sailboat is powered by an atomic engine — the sun.

15



### You Gotta Love It

5 Although the sun is very large compared to the Earth, it is one of myriad stars in a very large galaxy, which is one of myriad galaxies in a very large universe. But the sun is special to us because it is the closest star; it holds us in its gravitational grip.

And its energy, raining down on the home planet, is utterly necessary for the maintenance of all life.

6 I've often thought that among the things humans have elected to worship over historic and prehistoric eras, the sun is the most appropriate visible object. Sun worshippers were not too far off the mark.

30

7 For life to continue here, the sun must keep on shining. Scientists say that if it died (unlikely in the extreme — it's good for another 5 billion years), in less than two weeks nothing would move on the Earth's surface. Nothing would remain alive.

35

8 This is easily seen when you think about how it gets cooler after the sun goes down, and is coolest just before it comes up the next morning. If it's 80 degrees Fahrenheit at sunset and goes down to 60 just before dawn, the only reason the temperature goes back up is that the sun reappears and starts warming things up again.

40

### When Hell Freezes Over

9 Suppose it didn't do that.

10 In two days the temperature would go to 40, and then 20 (all water would start to turn into ice) and the next day zero, and then 20 below and 40 below, and so on.

45

11 In about 10 more days, when the temperature was close to absolute zero, the gases of the atmosphere (nitrogen and



oxygen) would freeze, putting a light snow of solid nitrogen onto the ground, followed by a fine powder of oxygen.

50

12 The Earth would then have no liquid water, no atmosphere, and no life.

13 Perhaps these facts refute the foolish sage who once said the moon was more important than the sun, because the moon shines at night, when we need the light, while the sun shines in the daytime when we don't need it!

55

(509 words)

## New Words

**interview** /'intəvju:/ *n.*

a meeting in which a person is asked about personal views, activities, etc. 采访, 访问

**voyage** /'vɔɪdʒ/ *n.*

a journey or travel, esp. by water 航行, 航海

**sailboat** /'seɪlbəʊt/ *n.*

any boat that is moved by a sail or sails 帆船

**atomic** /ə'tɒmɪk/ *a.*

of atoms; having to do with atoms 原子的

**reporter** /rɪ'pɔ:tə/ *n.*

记者

**kid** /kɪd/ *v.*

tease playfully; talk in a joking way 开玩笑

**auxiliary** /ɔ:g'zɪljəri/ *a.*

备用的; 辅助的

**engine** /'endʒɪn/ *n.*

发动机

**limited** /'lɪmɪtɪd/ *a.*

kept within limits; restricted 有限的

**fuel** /fjuəl/ *n.*

anything that can be burned to produce heat or power 燃料

**vacate** /və'keɪt/ *vt.*

make vacant 腾出, 空出

**furnace** /'fɜ:nɪs/ *n.*

炉子; 熔炉

**radiation** /reɪdɪ'eɪʃən/ *n.*

the act or process of giving out light, heat, electricity, or other radiant energy 辐射; 发热; 发光

**constantly** /'kɒnstəntli/ *ad.*

without stopping; again and again 不断地; 经常地

**suck** /sʌk/ *v.*

draw (liquid) into the mouth; draw into a position 吸, 吮; 吸入

**gotta** /'gɒtə/ *v.*

(have) got to 必须

**myriad** /'mɪrɪəd/ *a.*

countless 无数的

**\*galaxy** /'gæləksi/ *n.*

星系

**universe** /'ju:nɪvɜ:s/ *n.*

宇宙

**gravitational** /grævɪ'teɪʃənəl/ *a.*

of or having to do with gravitation 重力的; 地心引力的

**grip** /grɪp/ *n.*

tight grasp; firm hold 掌握; 控制

## Unit 1

<b>planet</b> /'plænɪt/ <i>n.</i>	行星
<b>utterly</b> /'ʌtəli/ <i>ad.</i>	completely; totally; absolutely 完全地; 彻底地; 绝对地
<b>maintenance</b> /'meɪntənəns/ <i>n.</i>	the act of maintaining or the state of being maintained 维持; 保持; 维修, 保养
<b>human</b> /'hju:mən/ <i>n.</i>	a person; man 人; 人类
<b>worship</b> /'wɔ:ʃɪp/ <i>vt.</i>	show great admiration for and respect to 崇拜; 尊敬
<b>historic</b> /hɪ'stɔ:ɪk/ <i>a.</i>	of or having to do with history; famous or important in history 历史的; 历史上著名的
<b>prehistoric</b> /pri:'hɪstɔ:ɪk/ <i>a.</i>	史前的
<b>era</b> /'iərə/ <i>n.</i>	a historic period 时代
<b>appropriate</b> /ə'prəʊprieɪt/ <i>a.</i>	right for the occasion; suitable 适当的; 合适的
<b>visible</b> /'vɪzəbl/ <i>a.</i>	capable of being seen; apparent 看得见的; 明显的
<b>worshipper</b> /'wɔ:ʃɪpə/ <i>n.</i>	崇拜者
<b>unlikely</b> /ʌn'laɪkli/ <i>a.</i>	not likely; not probable 不大可能的
<b>extreme</b> /ɪk'stri:m/ <i>a.</i>	in or to the greatest degree; very great 极端的; 极度的
<i>n.</i>	an extreme degree 极端
<b>billion</b> /'bɪljən/ <i>n.</i>	十亿
<b>easily</b> /'i:zɪli/ <i>ad.</i>	容易地
<b>sunset</b> /'sʌnset/ <i>n.</i>	the going down of the sun; the time when the sun goes down 日落; 日落时分
<b>dawn</b> /dɔ:n/ <i>n.</i>	the beginning of day; the first morning light in the east 黎明; 拂晓
<b>reappear</b> /ri:'əpiə/ <i>vi.</i>	come into sight again 再出现
<b>warm</b> /wɔ:m/ <i>v.</i>	(使...)变暖
<b>hell</b> /hel/ <i>n.</i>	地狱; 阴间
<b>absolute</b> /'æbsəlu:t/ <i>a.</i>	complete; perfect; not allowing any doubt 绝对的; 完全的; 确定无疑的
<b>gas</b> /gæs/ <i>n.</i>	气体; 煤气; 汽油
<b>atmosphere</b> /'ætməsfɪə/ <i>n.</i>	the air that surrounds the earth 大气; 空气
<b>nitrogen</b> /'naɪtrədʒən/ <i>n.</i>	氮气
<b>oxygen</b> /'ɒksɪdʒən/ <i>n.</i>	氧气
<b>onto</b> /'ɒntu/ <i>prep.</i>	to a position or point on (sth.) 在...之上
<b>powder</b> /'paʊdə/ <i>n.</i>	粉, 粉末
<b>liquid</b> /'lɪkwɪd/ <i>n.</i>	液体
<b>*refute</b> /rɪ'fju:t/ <i>vt.</i>	prove (a person) to be in error; show (a claim, opinion, or argument) to be false or incorrect 驳斥; 反驳
<b>sage</b> /seɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i>	a very wise and widely respected person 圣人; 哲人

*daytime* /'deɪtaɪm/ *n.*

白天; 日间

## *Phrases and Expressions*

of course

naturally; certainly 自然, 当然

rain down (on)

fall in showers or like rain 如雨一般降下; 倾泻

off the mark

missing the desired object or end; off the subject  
不准确; 不相关, 不切题

keep on (doing sth.)

continue; go on 继续 (做某事)

in the extreme

extremely 非常, 极度

good for

able to last or be used for 能持续..., 能保持...有效

go down

disappear below a surface or from sight; become low  
in price, value, etc. (日、月等) 落下; (价格、价值等) 下降

warm up

make or become warm or warmer (使) 暖和起来

turn into

(使) 成为

and so on

and other things of that kind 等等

## *Proper Names*

Hugh Downs /'hju: 'dauns/

休·唐斯

Pacific /pə'sɪfɪk/, the

太平洋

Fahrenheit /'færənhaɪt/

华氏温度计(的)

## *Exercises*

### *Reading Aloud*

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

For life to continue here, the sun must keep on shining. Scientists say that if it died (unlikely in the extreme — it's good for another 5 billion years), in less than two weeks nothing would move on the Earth's surface. Nothing would remain alive.

This is easily seen when you think about how it gets cooler after the sun goes down, and is coolest just before it comes up the next morning. If it's 80 degrees Fahrenheit

## Unit 1

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at sunset and goes down to 60 just before dawn, the only reason the temperature goes back up is that the sun reappears and starts warming things up again.

### *Comprehension of the Text*

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What was available on the boat in which the author sailed across the Pacific Ocean?
2. How is wind created according to the author?
3. What makes the air warm?
4. In what way is the sun different from the other stars in the universe?
5. What would happen if there were no sun?
6. Why is it cooler at night according to the passage?
7. What would happen if the temperature went down to near absolute zero?
8. What do you think of the foolish sage who talked about the moon and the sun?

### *Responding to the Text*

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

1. What is the role the sun plays in our daily life?
2. When it becomes too hot in summer, do you still like the sun? Why?

### *Vocabulary*

IV. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

interview	constantly	suck	grip
follow	voyage	appropriate	extreme
worship	atmosphere	absolute	universe
limited	visible	historic	unlikely

1. When I finish my work this year, I want to take a long sea \_\_\_\_\_ to enjoy myself.