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TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 大学英语

练 习 册 (第四册)

(修订版)

主编单位 复旦大学 上海交通大学

高等教育出版社 福里大學出版社



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# 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 2006年7月

1 21世纪大学英语

# 第一版前言

《21世纪大学英语》是根据教育部颁发的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》编写的一套大学英语教材,包括《读写教程》、《听说教程》、《练习册》和《教师参考书》各四册,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。我们的意图是把精读、泛读融为一体,使听、说、读、写、译五种技能的训练和培养围绕着精读课文进行,重点培养读、写、译的语言能力。

《听说教程》在题材方面与《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. 听力练习; 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、结构补充练习;第二部分为《读写教程》课文 B 篇的词汇、结构补充练习;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,《读写教程》配有录音磁带和多媒体课件,《听说教程》也配有录音磁带。

《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的目的,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》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 80、90年代出版的英美报刊书籍,为适合教学目的对部分内容做了一些删改。
- 《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 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。

本书为《练习册》第四册、参加编写的还有《读写教程》第四册的部分编者。

编者 2000年12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。第三部分包括三篇各 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 Pociecha 审阅。

编者 2006年7月

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7ext A

# Part I Exercises for Text A

carve	characteristic	chat	cite	compose	contemporary
intrinsic	characteristic magnet	morale	obsession	submit	thrust
1. Many of the s	suggestions that John	n	have been acce	epted by the boa	ard of directors.
2. He took a squ	are of wood and qui	ickly	it into the s	shape of a duck.	
3. A couple of v	ictories at the beginn	ing of the Oly	mpic Games rai	sed the team's _	enormousl
4. New York ac	ted as a	_ for many s	ingle persons w	ho hoped to im	prove their fortunes b
moving into t	he city in search of	work and a m	ore comfortable	home.	
5. Wise and lov	ing training will hel	p the growin	g child to devel	op	which are beneficial
society and he	elpful to the child's	development.			
6. Most individu	als want to do jobs	well because	of the	satisfaction	from doing them.
					y to anyone who wou
listen.					
8. The Spanish (	Civil War has long be	een a(n)	of Spani	sh writers, and r	nany hundreds of nove
-	nd its causes and ef				
9. Mr. Whidden	the US	S Environmen	tal Protection A	gency report as	support for his view th
	ing causes deaths fr				
0. Mental image	s can substitute for the	e real thing, all	lowing a person to	o plan how to pai	nt a picture,
a song and so					
1. Barbara appr	oached the door, kno	ocked, and wh	nen forbidden to	enter, she	open the door
anger.					
2. The Museum	of Photographic Art	s in Balboa P	ark houses both.	and	d historic photo exhibit
1. Complete the	following sentences	with the word	s and phrases in	the brackets.	Change the forms whe
ecessary.					
1. Although Mi	rs. Bloggs is ill-trea	ted by her hu	sband, she	*.10 i	(put up with,
account of)					
	ality of teaching		(buil	d upon)	
	ng department is tryi				up with)
					dow with, extraordinar
-	_				(focus o

	phenomenon)	
6.	It's too bad that ma	ny people who and wanted to have their money back. (go
	through, program,	get nowhere)
7.	There has been son	ne anxiety that our company (leave behind, technological
	developments)	
8.	There are countles	s books on leadership but they don't mean a lot (until,
	take charge)	
	G	
		the following sentences with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.
	(efficient)	A firm's success depends on its workers'
2.	(frequent)	A rise in sea surface temperature will lead to an increase in the of tropical
_	71 M	hurricanes.
3.	(influence)	The first inventors in the history of mankind were indeed, and we are still in their debt today.
4.	(sufficient)	In recent years the UK has moved from being heavily reliant on oil imports to self
	,	
5.	(fluent)	Professor Karl grew up in Germany and no wonder he has great in
		German.
6.	(bold)	Einstein's theory of relativity was praised by fellow scientists for the
		and directness of the thought.
7.	(tend)	People have a natural to flee to the mountains when things get tough.
8.	(normal)	The first stage in the plant's lifecycle is a period of very fast or growth.
i۷.	Fill in each of the	e blanks in the following sentences with a proper preposition or adverb.
1.	The writing has a	n intelligence and humour which means that it rises the level of most
	romantic fiction.	
2.	"It's a hopeless c	ase, isn't it?" " the contrary, I have just found the solution we were
	searching for."	
3.	Although there wa	s a lot more to say, Matthew refrained further questions.
4.	Rebecca's parents	didn't allow her to dance any more because her passion dancing was
	interfering with he	er schoolwork.
5.	His poetry made a	n invaluable contribution the literature of the 20th century.
6.	Amanda was endo	owed a beauty that most women dream of.
7.	Jennifer confided	me that she was intending to leave her husband and return to work.
8	To tell you the tru	th, I'm happy that Mary has got the promotion. There has never been any jealousy
	my r	part.
9	If you persist	causing trouble, the company may be forced to dismiss you.

V. There are four pairs of words below that are easily misused. Fill in the brackets in Column A with these words with the help of the corresponding definitions given in Column B. Then fill in the blanks below with these words in their proper forms.

physical	mental
intrinsic	extrinsic
generous	mean
professional	amateur

	A	6
1.	( )	of or concerning the body
1.	( )	of or concerning the mind
2.	( )	belonging to the real nature of a thing; inherent
۷.	( )	existing outside the person or situation it affects; not inherent
3.	( )	showing readiness to give money, help, kindness, etc.
Э.	( )	unwilling to spend any money or share what you have with other people
4.	( )	engaged in an occupation as a means of earning a livelihood
4.	( )	engaged in a pursuit as a pastime rather than a profession
1.	Benjamin w	as a keen photographer for many years before he turned professional.
		strength is measured by what we can carry; spiritual strength by what we can bear.
		s wealthier than all of us, he is far too to buy anyone a Christmas present.
		here are fewer pressures to get married.
	-	that my greatest asset was not my physical ability, it was my ability.
6.	The hospital	was built with the help of a donation from a wealthy businessman.
		collective term for objects of personal adornment, prized both for their craftsmanship and
	for the	value of their precious materials.
8.	A university	or college education helps men and women enjoy richer, more meaningful lives. It prepare
		e for careers as doctors, engineers, lawyers, or teachers.

- VI. Translate the following phrases into English.
- 1. 没有受过多少正规教育
- 2. 在历史上为自己留下英名
- 3. 对人类文明作出永久性的贡献
- 4. 把有关伟人的历史知识与最近的发现结合起来
- 5. 创作出流芳百世的交响乐
- 6. 提出一些共同的特点
- 7. 天生具有某种超常非凡的东西
- 8. 当自己国家的士气处于最低点时
- 9. 由智商测验测定的天生智力
- 10. 费了好大的劲才当选

	2.6	-4
1 1	nit	- 7
$\mathbf{U}$	1111	

1	1		右	更	好	的	机	今	荻	得	承	弘	c
---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

- 12. 将他的数学知识运用到对行星运动的观察中
- 13. 忍受所有的挫折和障碍
- 14. 不为成名的欲望所驱使
- 15. 对自己的工作发自内心的酷爱
- 16. 由专业作家组成的评判小组

VII. Fill in each of the following blanks with one word. You are expected to use the exact word that appears
in your textbook.
If great achievers (1) anything, said Simonton, it is an unrelenting (2) to
succeed. "There's a (3) to think that they are (4) with something super-
(5)," he explained. "But what comes (6) of the research is that there are great
people (7) have no amazing intellectual processes. It's a difference in (8) Greatness
is built upon (9) amounts of study, practice and (10)"

7ext 8

## Part II Exercises for Text B

- 1. Translate the following phrases into English:
- 1. 挑战现状
- 2. 干净利落地解决争执、辩论和怀疑
- 3. 开怀大笑
- 4. 被当作精彩的幽默
- 5. 不惜任何代价追求和平
- 6. 用简单的字眼解释
- 7. 那是有道理的。
- 8. 将人们的梦想与希望付诸言语
- 9. 将人们的需要变成连贯的政策和计划
- 10. 归根结底
- 11. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the forms where necessary.

attainable	console	convey	dignify	eloquent	fake
glory	project	scandal	spark	straightforward	toil

1.	Learning under Professor Lee's direction is an enjoyment. He always provides clear,	
	instructions that make complete sense to me.	

2. Finding it hard to \_\_\_\_\_ his feelings in words, Mike sent the girl a bunch of flowers.

3.	However hard they tried, the crying child was simply not to be			
4.	Modern machines like combine (联合收割机) have freed the farmers a lot from the in the field.			
٥.	The hero and the coward both feel the same thing, but the hero uses his fear, it onto his			
6	opponent, while the coward runs away.			
	Soldiers were encouraged to fight for the of their country.			
	The has dimmed the prospect of the president's reelection.			
	He has all sorts of ambitions, yet none of them seems quite			
9.	Give a stranger one of your smiles. It might be the only sunshine he sees all day. Please remember that a of kindness starts a fire of love.			
	After his arrest, the young artist admitted to famous paintings and selling them around the			
	world.			
11.	Do you agree that a good leader must be a(n) speaker?			
12.	2. Even in shabby clothes the old man looked quite			
111.	Complete the following sentences with the expressions given below. Change the forms where necessary.			
	appeal to appear on the scene cut through in short make sense			
	pass for shake up tend to to good effect within sb.'s grasp			
1	We need to find some science books in simple English for the children, something			
	This piece of cloth is so soft and smooth that it could silk.			
	The new manager will take steps to the company			
	When the computer first, people didn't expect that it would change their lives			
4.	so greatly.			
5	Employees live up to their manager's expectations of them. If a manager's			
	expectations are high, productivity is likely to be excellent.  Music has been used.  in relieving the national' tension during dental (F-51.44)			
0.	Music has been used in relieving the patients' tension during dental (牙科的) treatment.			
7.	Unless you can all those formalities, you'll have to wait for the passport.			
8.	Instead of trying to feelings and emotions as traditional advertisers usually			
	do, digital marketing should reason and logic.			
9.	The beef was not well done; the soup was cold and tasted awful, I had a			
	terrible meal.			
10.	I would rather think of life as a good book. The further you get into it, the more it begins to come together			
	and			

### Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

In this section, there are two passages followed by some multiple-choice questions. Read the first passage as quickly as possible and mark the time you spent in the Rate Graph provided at the back of the workbook. Then do the multiple-choice questions and check your answer against the key. After you are done with the questions, mark your comprehension rate in the Comprehension Graph. Do the second passage in the same way.

#### Passage 1

The leadership puzzle has been hashed around (反复地长期讨论) for decades.

Their abilities have been compared to orchestra conductors who can bring together a variety of sounds and instruments to create a united song.

They've been compared to coaches who have the ability to orchestrate (精心组织) a group of people in joint strategy without being an actual player in the game.

The theories, though important, create a mystique and complexity around leadership that make it difficult to see some basic fundamentals.

These basics are not highly complex.

The highest level of leadership is gained when "followership" can be generated without force, assigned authority or positional status. True following is produced by people who want to engage — not because they have to, are conforming to the rules at hand, or seek to please the leader.

When people are following because they "have to," they are not acting of their own free will, but are conforming out of fear or threat.

True leadership understands that people need to own their actions and decisions and follow because they want to.

A major factor that impedes (阻碍) many leaders is the ability to get their ego in check (抑制自我).

Leaders who have perspective on their value don't need to be more important than anybody else. They are not concerned about their status or visibility.

Their focus is on their ability to collectively bring people together and create mass movement and action to resolve issues.

These leaders have given up their need to be "right" or "on top," and they understand that no one knows better than those performing the work how best to address the problems that emerge in that process.

Well-tuned leadership demonstrates the graceful balance between providing overview and perspective without interfering with the initiative taken by the team.

Balance enables leaders to stay focused on leading the processes by which the team operates, solves problems and generates new directions without getting in and providing all the answers.

These leaders understand that people on their team manage and solve complex problems every day in their lives and in their work. They treat the team with integrity and belief that everyone has what it takes to find the way. These leaders bring out the best in people because they ask everyone to stretch to see the

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ımp.	lausi	ble.

(381 words)

- 1. According to the writer, the theories about leadership \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) are too complex to understand
  - B) provide important answers to the leadership puzzle
  - C) have complicated a simple issue
  - D) are of no help to the understanding of leadership
- 2. A good leader must be able to \_\_\_\_\_\_
  - A) be engaged in recreational activities
  - B) bring people together for a common goal
  - C) solve complex problems for the people
  - D) ensure his status among the people
- 3. According to the passage, the hardest thing for many leaders to do is to \_\_\_\_\_\_
  - A) create mass movement and action
  - B) give up their need to be "right" or "on top"
  - C) allow people to take the initiative
  - D) keep from getting in the way of his team
- 4. Why is "balance" important to good leaders?
  - A) Because it enables the leaders to be fair to everybody.
  - B) Because it generates new directions in the team's actions.
  - C) Because it helps leaders see what they should do and what they should not.
  - D) Because it makes the originally very complex problems simple and easy for them to solve.
- 5. Which of the following may serve as a proper title for this passage?
  - A) Leadership: A Puzzle for Decades
  - B) General Theories of Leadership
  - C) True Leadership
  - D) Leaders and Their Social Status

#### Passage 2

Whether leaders are born or made has been a subject of intense debate almost since the beginning of time. But, with current management theory indicating that "we are all leaders now," the issue is assuming ever greater importance.

In *The Leadership Gene*, Cyril Levicki makes a telling contribution without really coming down on one side or the other. Although he leans towards the "born" rather than "made" school, he comes up with a sort of compromise based on the premise that "leaders need to be born with a set of genetic characteristics which create the raw materials from which leadership may be nurtured."

Adopting the biological terminology that has become fashionable in the management world, he adds that "if the gene of leadership is housed within the leader at birth, the chromosomes (染色体) form the threads of