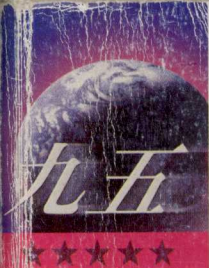


普通高等教育“九五”国家级重点教材



21世纪

大学英语

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH

练习册（第二册）

主编单位

复旦大学 ● 上海交通大学

高等教育出版社 复旦大学出版社

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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、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。

本册共有十个单元。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。

第二部分内容与第一部分相仿，但第一部分内的拼写与词义练习改为词汇填充题。

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、巩固在读写教程中所学的内容。

本练习册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。

《练习册》(第二册)主编郑树棠、胡开宝，编写人员为丁雅萍、何小凤、金霞、李晓红、王申英、董梅、查晟华等。美籍专家 Sherill Pociеча 审阅。

编者

1999年8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. abundant a. plentiful; more than enough
2. admiralty n. [the A-] (in Britain) the government department that is in charge of the Navy
3. controversial a. causing a lot of argument or disagreement
4. involve v. cause sb. or sth. to be part of an event, problem, etc.
5. contemplate v. look at in a serious or thoughtful way, often for some time
6. refuse n. (a place that provides) protection or shelter from harm, danger, or unhappiness
7. mission n. (usu. military) duty or purpose for which people are sent somewhere
8. wretched a. very unhappy or unfortunate
9. partime n. sth. done to pass time in a pleasant way
10. plunge 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 form where necessary.

1. The president of the corporation tried not to get involved in this matter, but in vain.
2. The foreign minister was sent to the United Nations on a mission to win the support of the majority of countries.
3. When he failed the college entrance exam for the third time, he was too wretched to see his friends.

4. The scientist managed to transfer to a world-famous university, where his first year bore abundant fruits: he published two books and ten papers.
5. Hearing a cry for help, the young man rushed to the bank and plunged into the river to save the drowning (溺水的) girl.
6. Lady Diana Spencer was a controversial 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 refuge in a tree until she was saved by P.L.A. soldiers.
8. Before he got married, playing cards was his favorite pastime.

11. 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 distractions.
2. (disaster) Because of the earthquake the farmers suffered a disastrous loss of crops, animals, and money.
3. (hesitate) He hesitantly accepted the task proposed by his teacher, although he was afraid that he wouldn't be able to finish it before the deadline.
4. (accustomed) Although he has lived in America quite a few years, he is still unaccustomed to the way of life there.
5. (revive) With the revival of arts and sciences that followed the Middle Ages, Britain entered a new cultural era.
6. (fury) The coach was furious with the newly-arrived player from Brazil because his error resulted in their losing the match.
7. (short) The editor-in-chief asked the writer to shorten his report about the Olympic Games.
8. (prestige) The boys treated John with more respect when they learned that his father was a prestigious general.
9. (qualify) Fred and Will can't play on the football team because their low marks disqualify them.
10. (art) Conscious of the great artistic value of the painting, he bought it for 10,000 dollars.

Unit 1

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

1. We chanced upon a celebrated poet's manuscript (手稿) in a second-hand bookstore and bought it for 200 dollars.
2. You can rely on the girl to finish the task, for she always keeps her promises.
3. He awakened to the fact that he would be laid off if he were late for work again.
4. When the tutor approached the house, two dogs rushed out of the gate and fell upon her.
5. The miserable woman complained to the court about 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 by/with 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 in a murder case.
8. We tried to distract him from the sadness caused by his friend's departure.
9. The police officer was removed from 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 from being stolen.

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

fall + adv. / prep.

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

A

B

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---|
| 1. fall off | (C) | A. meet by chance; become friendly with |
| 2. fall behind | (D) | B. use when there is failure or lack of other means |
| 3. fall out | (E) | C. become less in quality, amount, etc. |
| 4. fall through | (F) | D. lag behind; fail to produce sth. on time |
| 5. fall back on | (B) | E. quarrel |
| 6. fall in with | (A) | F. fail |

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

- Business in the department store usually falls off in summer.
- The couple often fall out with each other over some trifles.
- We had intended to go on an outing on Saturday, but our plans fell through because of a heavy storm.
- Even if he is not successful as a singer, he has his training as a teacher to fall back on.
- Fearing to fall behind in his studies, he declined several part-time jobs and devoted all his spare time to his studies.
- When I was a student, I fell in with some very strange people.

V. Each of the following sentences contains an error. Point it out and correct it.

- He said softly that he would rather stay at home than going out for a walk. (go)
A B C D
- Never lost faith in himself, James went on with his experiment. (losing)
A B C D
- 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. (abandoned)
A B C D
- The young man admitted to make errors in judgement on more than one occasion.
A B C D
- She decided that the goal of her new vocation would be helping those "unwanted, unloved, and uncared for" out of trouble. (to help)
A B C D
- So is the length of the bridge that the shape of the earth had to be taken into account by its designer. (Such)
A B C D
- While remembering mainly for the invention of the telephone, Alexander Graham
A B

Unit 1

Bell devoted his life to helping the deaf. (*remembered*)

C D

8. Noticing that my daughter was shy, our hostess went out of her way making her

A B C

feel at home. (*to make*)

D

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

- (*definite*) clear; without any uncertainty
- (*infinite*) without limits or end
- (*wake*) [~ up] (cause to) cease to sleep
- (*awaken*) [~ to] cause (sb.) to become conscious of
- (*overcome*) fight successfully against; (usu. of feelings) take control and influence the behavior of (sb.)
- (*overwhelm*) 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
- (*refuge*) (a place that provides) protection or shelter from harm, danger or unhappiness
- (*retreat*) 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 definite answer as to whether the company will employ me or not.