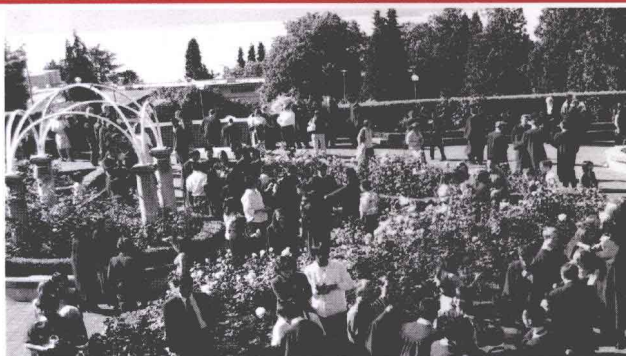




普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

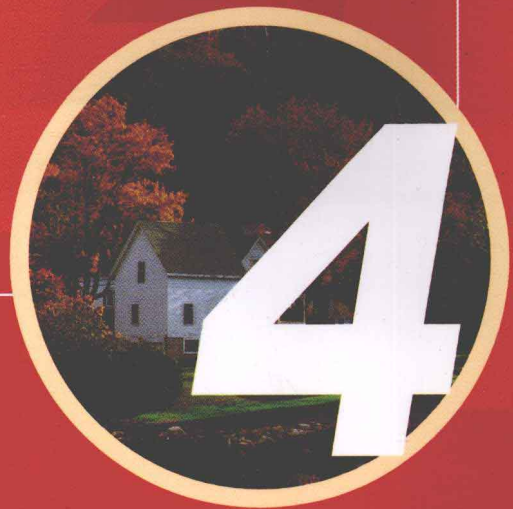


21 世纪大学新英语系列

21 世纪大学新英语 练习册

邹 申 总 主 编

李战子 本册主编

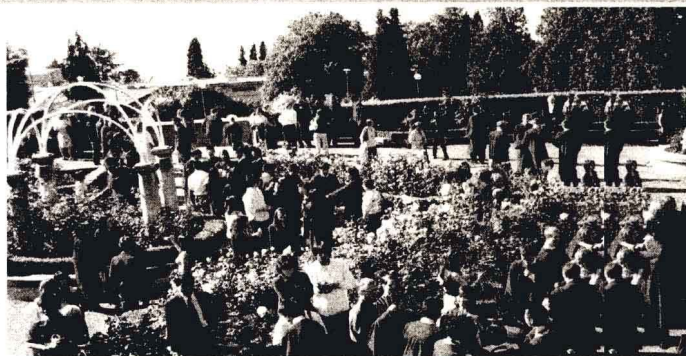


复旦大学出版社

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江苏大学出版社
www.jdpress.com.cn

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

21 世纪大学新英语练习册. 第 4 册/邹申总主编,李战子本册主编. —上海:
复旦大学出版社,2010.9
ISBN 978-7-309-07149-8

I. 2… II. ①邹…②李… III. ①英语-阅读教学-高等学校-习题②英语-写作-高等学校-习题③英语-翻译-高等学校-习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 117295 号

21 世纪大学新英语练习册(第 4 册)

邹 申 总主编 李战子 本册主编
责任编辑/施胜今

复旦大学出版社有限公司出版发行

上海市国权路 579 号 邮编:200433

网址:fupnet@fudanpress.com http://www.fudanpress.com

门市零售:86-21-65642857 团体订购:86-21-65118853

外埠邮购:86-21-65109143

上海崇明南海印刷厂

开本 850×1168 1/16 印张 9.25 字数 206 千

2011 年 6 月第 1 版第 2 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-309-07149-8/H·1437

定价:20.00 元

如有印装质量问题,请向复旦大学出版社有限公司发行部调换。

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总序

2007年出版的《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《课程要求》)是指导我国大学英语教学的一个纲领性文件。《课程要求》对大学英语教学的定位是:“大学英语是以外语教学理论为指导,以英语语言知识与应用技能、跨文化交际和学习策略为主要内容,并集多种教学模式和教学手段为一体的教学体系”。大学英语的教学目标是“培养学生的英语综合应用能力,……同时增强其自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要”。

鉴于我国幅员辽阔,地区与地区之间、高校与高校之间客观上存在较大差异,《课程要求》提出了“分类指导、因材施教”的原则。其具体体现为大学英语教学分为三个层次:一般要求、较高要求和更高要求。其中的一般要求为高等学校非英语专业本科毕业生应达到的基本要求;较高要求或更高要求适用于对办学定位、类型和人才培养目标定位较高的学校。

《课程要求》提出构建大学英语课程体系。该课程体系既包括必修课程和选修课程,也涵盖不同课程类别:综合英语类、语言技能类、英语应用类、语言文化类和专业英语类。

《课程要求》提出一种综合教学模式,即采用基于计算机和课堂的英语教学模式;在充分利用现代信息技术的同时,继承和发扬传统课堂教学的优势。

《21世纪大学新英语读写译》系列教材力求体现《课程要求》的原则和精神,在编写宗旨、单元设计、材料选择、课堂活动和课堂练习的设计上力图忠实地诠释《课程要求》的各项指标。本系列教材为综合英语类的必修课程教材。

一、编写总则

本系列教材以《大学英语课程教学要求》为准则,以先进的外语教学理论为指导。教材的总体设计体现“以人为本”的人文主义教育观,注重培养学生的人文素质。教材编写坚持做到“四个结合”:语言知识与语言技能相结合、单项技能与综合应用能力相结合、语言教学与文化传授相结合、课堂教学与自主学习相结合。教材编写注重对学生的“多维度”“一体化”培养:即语言能力、学习策略、文化素养的同步培养。在教学模式上本系列教材着重构建多层次、立体化教学模式。

二、选材要求

在编写过程中我们力图使内容具有时代性、趣味性、可思性和人文性;既要反映时代潮流,又要具有思想深度和弘扬积极的人生态度。语言难度适中,同时具有可教性。体裁和题材要体现多样性。

第三部分: Integrated Exercises

本部分为单元练习, 侧重培养学生的英语综合应用能力和自主学习能力。

TASK 1: Reading Aloud

目的: 培养学生正确的语音、语调。材料来自 Text A。

第一册: 着重单词、短语和单句跟读

第二、三、四册: 着重段落跟读

第五册: 着重演讲技巧训练

TASK 2: Text Organization

目的: a) 培养学生的阅读/鉴赏能力: 即能对多篇文章进行分析、归纳等;

b) 培养学生对体裁类别的意识及分析能力;

c) 培养学生对文章整体结构的把握能力。

TASK 3: Vocabulary Study

目的: 提高词汇运用能力。练习着重操练课文中出现的词汇; 同时练习形式力图多样化。

采用循环往复法操练词汇。

TASK 4: Structure

目的: 提高学生的英语句式意识及句子组合能力。

TASK 5: Translation

目的: 提高句子翻译能力

第一、二册: 中译英和英译中均为半句翻译

第三、四册: 中译英和英译中均为全句翻译

第五册: 中译英和英译中均为短文翻译

该部分还包括课文译文句子点评; 点评内容选自Text A或Text B。

TASK 6: Presentation

目的: 培养学生口语表达能力及跨文化交际能力。

TASK 7: Writing Focus

目的: 采用循序渐进的方式培养学生的一般英语写作能力和学术英语写作能力。

第一册: 句子写作

第二册: 段落写作

第三册: 应用文写作(包括便条、卡片、信函、简历、广告等)

第四册: 各类体裁短文写作(记叙文、说明文、论说文)

第五册: 论文撰写技巧

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Unit 1

Teaching and Learning

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words given.

For example; haste We saw the rain and made a hasty retreat into the bar.

1. forge This famous painting was thought to be by Van Gogh, but it is in fact a _____.
2. art The director feared that the business decisions would affect the film's _____ quality.
3. brilliant Hendrix's _____ as a rock guitarist has never been matched.
4. confront The police were obviously anticipating a _____, as they were heavily armed.
5. seduce The distractions and _____ of modern life are everywhere in our busy world.
6. disguise In the book, the author gives a thinly _____ account of his own early life.
7. acknowledge He's still waiting for a letter of _____ of the last check he sent them.
8. sin They believe that humans are _____ by nature.
9. immerse Fran discussed her total _____ in campus political activities.
10. devil The children rang his doorbell, then ran away, purely out of _____.

II. Match the words or phrases in column A with those in column B to make them meaningful.

Column A	Column B
1. disguise	A. an agreement
2. forge	B. words
3. imaginative	C. an innocent girl
4. lunatic	D. challenges
5. confront	E. a signature
6. vulgar	F. appearance
7. genuine	G. behavior
8. seduce	H. motives
9. mean (a.)	I. happiness
10. pen	J. tastes

III. Use the phrases in the box to combine the phrases or sentences from column A and B to make logical statements, and add words where necessary.

Example: (concentrate on) your studies / not your hobbies

Please concentrate on your studies and not on your hobbies.

settle for / up to / attest to / all of a sudden / at one's best / on the grounds of (that) / range from ... to / be worthy of

	Column A	Column B
1.	all food needs to be stored and prepared carefully	we saw a sail on the horizon
2.	the fact that disease incidence continues to rise	and Mr. Channing is not a good-natured man
3.	levels of disability	after her opponent produced one of her best performances of the season
4.	we waited and waited	if it is to be enjoyed
5.	her claim was disallowed	recommendation
6.	hotels which conform to most star classification requirements	the inadequacy of such drugs to cope with it
7.	she had to ... the second place in the race	she had not paid her premium (保险费)
8.	even a good-natured man might wonder just what she was	very slight hearing problems, total deafness

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.
6. _____.
7. _____.
8. _____.

IV. Correct the vocabulary errors by rewriting these sentences with one of the words or phrases in the box.

go off / settle for / stick one's nose into / on the grounds of / absence / evict / fantasy / up to / anthology / attest

1. He lived in a fancy world of his own, even as a small boy.
2. On the eve of the Spring Festival, firecrackers are heard to go out all over the city.
3. I always suspected that he was up with no good.
4. I had to retire on the account of ill health.
5. There was a notable absent of confidence among the boys.
6. Unable to pay the rent, Frank was driven from his apartment and he had to stay with friends.
7. She couldn't find any cola, so she had to go for orange juice.
8. She is always taking care of the matters that do not concern her.
9. The entire history on which our leading Occidental religions have been founded is a set of fictions.
10. The number of old German cars still on the road tests to the excellence of their manufacture.

V. Translate the following sentences using *settle for*, *up to*, *on the grounds of*/*that* and *at its/one's best*.

1. 我们反对这个议案,因为它歧视外来务工者。
2. 在一场充满戏剧性和争议的 60 米栏决赛后,杰克逊不得不再次屈居亚军。
3. 这张唱片记录了这位音乐家鼎盛时期的作品。
4. 因为医生失职,乔获得了赔偿。
5. 她继续照顾这个孤寡老人直到他去世。
6. 她现正起诉公司无理解聘。
7. 他真的不能见任何来访者。
8. 他给自己的旧自行车开价 60 元,但最后不得不半价卖了。
9. 结果我们看到了最美的人性,有那么多人围绕在求助人身边。
10. 不管有没有心脏问题,谢尔比都不是个过平庸生活的人。

VI. Choose one correct answer from the four choices.

1. His uncle, who is eighty-six _____ now, had long expressed a wish to visit the World Expo held in Shanghai.

- A) year of age
B) year old
C) years of age
D) year-old
2. If he _____ tell us everything, we could try to help him solve those problems.
A) was to
B) were to
C) has to
D) had to
3. I've been here _____ three o'clock, but nobody has come yet. Do you know what has happened?
A) at
B) for
C) from
D) since
4. Almost half of the people _____ to the class reunion didn't show up.
A) inviting
B) invited
C) having invited
D) being invited
5. Charlie Chaplin was _____ playing the little tramp.
A) all the best
B) for the best
C) to the best
D) at his best
6. He kept telling jokes and had us _____ all through the meal.
A) laugh
B) to laugh
C) laughing
D) laughed
7. Jim's parents are very worried about him because he doesn't seem to be able to settle _____ anything.
A) for
B) on
C) in
D) to
8. The newly-built Olympic Stadium will hold _____ 80,000 spectators.
A) up to
B) with
C) on
D) to
9. —“I think we'd better discuss this with your parents.”
—“_____ you think best.”
A) Whatever
B) Whoever
C) Whichever
D) However
10. He opened the door and yelled _____ “Anybody home?”
A) at
B) away
C) to
D) out
11. About 60 percent of the respondents were opposed to the idea of divorce _____ incompatibility.
A) on behalf of
B) on the grounds of
C) in spite of
D) regardless of
12. Extremely accomplished and complex, the musician is _____ a competent and well-researched biography.
A) worth
B) worth of
C) worthy
D) worthy of

13. Haiti was considered to be in crisis _____ the earthquake hit the country in January.
 A) long before B) before long
 C) long after D) after long
14. Her medical problems began when the old woman tripped _____ a rug and broke her hip.
 A) at B) by C) on D) over
15. _____, the meeting was closed.
 A) Nobody had any more to say B) Nobody having any more to say
 C) Having no more to say D) There was no more to say

VII. Complete the following sentences by translating the following phrases into English.

- He turned to _____ (看了她一眼) as if the sound of her laugh was quite pleasant to his ears.
- The room rates at this chain hotel _____ (每天从 128 元到 288 元不等).
- Today's pop music, an easily accessible and much needed form of escapism, offers very little _____ (值得评论和探究).
- _____ (正视自己的恐惧) by asking yourself what practical steps you would be taking if you were feeling motivated — make a list and do them.
- Irene often has to take time off work. Fortunately she has _____ (通情达理的老板).
- The city's civil affairs department began to _____ (给无家可归的人分发被子和衣物) on Monday after two homeless people were found dead from freezing in the winter cold last week.
- I had never spoken to anyone who used a wheelchair before, and we soon found ourselves _____ (沉浸在有关我们共同问题的谈话中).
- The numbers change but _____ (第三世界穷人的困境) is still the greatest issue of our times.
- Some economists predicted that such capital transfers would bring about the collapse of the international monetary system _____ (和西方世界的破产和失败).
- Bai's surprising victory on the final day _____ (获得了高度的赞誉) and she is now seen as a potential gold medalist at the 2012 London Olympics.

VIII. Translate the following phrases into Chinese.

- fall from stairs

2. disguise one's handwriting
3. forge an excuse note
4. put 200 words together on a subject
5. fall behind in English
6. turn something into a subject worthy of study
7. day in and day out
8. stick one's nose into other people's business
9. be understanding of one's plight
10. purse one's lips

IX. Read the passage below and fill in the blanks with prepositions.

I was a college professor for decades, 1 which time I became convinced that education had not progressed much 2 the Little Red Schoolhouse theory of learning. We put an expert in a roomful of people and the expert proceeds to tell them everything he knows.

A major problem 3 this approach is that we ask people to sit and listen 4 long periods of time. Studies indicate that 5 such circumstances, we have an attention span of 20—30 minutes, and we retain 6 20 percent of what we hear. This so-called “teaching” doesn't result 7 much learning. It results 8, maybe, someone remembering enough to pass a test. It's not learning. It's passing a test. You walk away 9 the test and the valve in your brain opens and POOF — out goes the information to make room 10 the subject of the next test.

X. Read the following passages and finish the exercises according to the instructions.

Passage I

To students the significance of the first day of classes is clear. During these first meetings, students shop around to learn about the menu of course offerings. There are some sources of information which the student may have consulted already — catalogue descriptions, friends who have taken these courses in the past, and published reports of other people's observations about the course, some reliable and others less so — but they find their personal observations valuable as they wander to the first meetings of far more courses than they will take.

Part of the students' concern is the material that will be covered in the course. One would like to think this is their principal concern when they shop for courses, but we know that they also want to find out what

the course requirements are and “to check out the professor.” They are looking for as complete a description of the course as possible, including not only the reading list and exam and paper requirements but also the less tangible element of the course such as the way the class sessions will be conducted, the amount of student-teacher interaction, and the way students will be treated when they raise questions. In a sense students are seeking the terms of the contract they are signing when they enroll in each course.

Instructors generally recognize the importance of providing information about the course for students. Course syllabi take many forms and they vary greatly in the amount of information they contain. Commenting upon this material and making some opening-day remarks about course content and mechanics are often seen by instructors as fulfilling their obligation to tell students what to expect in the course. But the first class meeting also sets the atmosphere for the entire term, so the instructor must begin to establish a framework appropriate to carrying the students from their initial position to achievement of the goal of the course. This requires careful use of the first class hour.

Choose the best answer for the statement or question.

1. Which is likely the most reliable information about courses for the students?
 - A) Course descriptions.
 - B) Friends' remarks.
 - C) Other peoples' reports.
 - D) Their personal observations.
2. Students have to attend the first day of classes, because they'll _____.
 - A) sign a contract with the professor concerning the course
 - B) get a shopping list of books from the professor
 - C) decide whether to take the course later
 - D) establish kind of link to the professor
3. On the first day of class professors will do the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A) hand out course syllabus
 - B) check student attendance
 - C) talk about course requirements
 - D) set the tone for coming classes
4. What's the best title for the passage?
 - A) The First Day of Classes
 - B) Shopping for the Courses
 - C) Giving the First Class

D) Meeting the Professors

5. What's the tone of the passage?

A) Objective.

B) Subjective.

C) Light.

D) Ironic.

Passage II

There's a dark little joke exchanged by educators with a dissident streak: Rip Van Winkle awakens in the 21st century after a hundred-year snooze and is, of course, utterly bewildered by what he sees. Men and women dash about, talking to small metal devices pinned to their ears. Young people sit at home on sofas, moving miniature athletes around on electronic screens. Older folk defy death and disability with metronomes (节拍器) in their chests and with hips made of metal and plastic. Airports, hospitals, shopping malls — every place Rip goes just baffles him. But when he finally walks into a schoolroom, the old man knows exactly where he is. "This is a school," he declares. "We used to have these back in 1906. Only now the blackboards are green."

American schools aren't exactly frozen in time, but considering the pace of change in other areas of life, our public schools tend to feel like throwbacks. Kids spend much of the day as their great-grandparents once did: sitting in rows, listening to teachers lecture, scribbling notes by hand, reading from textbooks that are out of date by the time they are printed. A yawning chasm (差距) separates the world inside the schoolhouse from the world outside.

For the past five years, the national conversation on education has focused on reading scores, math tests and closing the "achievement gap" between social classes. This is not a story about that conversation. This is a story about the big public conversation the nation is not having about education, the one that will ultimately determine not merely whether some fraction of our children get "left behind" but also whether an entire generation of kids will fail to make the grade in the global economy because they can't think their way through abstract problems, work in teams, distinguish good information from bad or speak a language other than English.

Choose the best answer for the statement or question.

1. Rip Van Winkle is likely _____.

A) a long-living person of about 100 years of age

B) a figure living in the early 20th century

C) a robot made in the early 20th century

D) a mummy that returns to the 21st century