

(读写教程 第一册)

杨联平 主编 Alan Nasraya 审校



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21 世纪大学英语 学习手册

(读写教程第一册)

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前言

《21 世纪大学英语》是一套时代感很强的大学英语教材,在内容上具有趣味性、信息性、可思性和前瞻性;在语言上具有规范性、致用性,在文体上具有多样性等特征。由于该教材涉及的知识面广,并且绝大多数课文选自 20 世纪八九十年代出版的英美报刊书籍,故学生在使用时感到其难度较大,学习起来有一定的困难。为了帮助广大学生和英语自学者更好地学习和理解这套教材,我们编写了其配套辅导材料——《21 世纪大学英语学习手册》。全书共四册,分别针对原教材的第一至四册编写而成。

本手册按原教材的课次进行编写,每单元均由以下六个部分组成:

- 1. 课文相关背景知识:将课文中出现的一些人名、地名、典故用英文加以注释。这样既可扩大学生的知识面,又能培养学生的英文阅读能力。
- 2. 词汇/语法/短语:在词汇部分中,将课文中出现的新词汇加以注释,并配以例句,这样既可帮助学生更好地理解课文,又减少了他们查字典的烦恼;同时我们还列出了这些词汇的主要词性变化,这样更有利于扩大学生的词汇量;另外,对于那些在历年大学英语四、六级考题中出现过的词汇,我们都将考题搜集整理出来,附在词条后面,并给以详细解释,这样不仅帮助学生辨析同近义词,而且有利于备考四、六级;对于一些不易辨析的同近义词,我们也列举在词条之后,进行辨析,并辅以例句。语法部分主要是对课文中的难句进行详解,每句话均有英文解释和中文翻译,旨在帮助学生更透彻地理解原课文。短语部分是对课文中出现的短语进行讲解,并附有典型例句。
- 3. 反馈测试:共分三部分——多项选择、完型填空、改错。多项选择主要针对本单元出现的重点词汇和习语的用法;完型填空和改错主要是巩固学生的语法知识,并提高学生的应试能力。
 - 4. 试题详解:对反馈测试中的各题进行详细解答。
- 5. 课文练习答案:对原教材中的练习给出了答案。对于词汇练习部分出现的 一些生词,给出了汉语翻译。
- 6. 课文翻译:将每单元三篇课文全部译成汉语。译文在注重准确性的基础上, 力求通顺、流畅、易懂,有助于学生更好地理解课文。

本手册的编写人员都是工作在教师岗位上、有多年教学经验的大学英语教师, 因此在内容上针对性很强,且难易适度,语言清晰流畅。我们希望,本手册能够得到 广大读者的欢迎和喜爱。在本书的编写过程中,得到了翟象俊考师的帮助和支持, 特此感谢。

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Unit 1

一、课文相关背景知识

Cambridge

- 1) A municipal borough of east-central England on the Cam River northeast of London. It is an ancient market town and the site of Cambridge University.
- 2) Cambridge University, an internationally famous university, built in 1209, is a center for advanced study and research in most of the major academic disciplines. The university has over 30 colleges, 21 faculties and over 50 departments.

二、词汇/语法/短语

Text A Secrets of A Students

A. 词汇

- 1. regularly—adv. at regular times 定期地; 经常地
 - a. We meet regularly to discuss business. 我们定期见面讨论营业问题。
 - b. I visit my parents in another town regularly. 我经常去看望住在另一座城镇的父母。

【词性变化】regular-a. 规则的,有规律的,定期的,常例的

His pulse is not very regular. 他的脉搏不很规律。

【相关词语】反义词 irregular—a. 不定期的; irregularly -adv.

- 2. perform—vt. vi. 表演,演奏; to do; carry out 履行,实行,完成
 - a. I've never seen 'Hamlet' performed so brilliantly. 我从来没看过《哈姆雷特》 一戏表演得如此精彩。
 - b. He will be performing on the violin/ at the piano. 他将演奏小提琴/钢琴。
 - c. to perform a task/a miracle 做一项工作/ 创造奇迹

【词性变化】performance-n. 演奏,演出,表演;执行,履行,表现

- a. His performance as Othello was very good. 他扮演奥赛罗非常出色。
- b. Her performance in the exams was rather disappointing. 她考试的成绩相当令人失望。
- 3. **concentrate**—*vt. vi.* [+on/upon] 集中注意力于,专心于;(使)集中于,(使) 汇集于
 - a. You should concentrate (your attention) on your work. 你应该专心(集中你的注意力)于你的工作。
 - b. The crowds concentrated round the White House. 人群汇集在白宫的周围。 【词性变化】concentration—n.
 - a. I lost my concentration and nearly drove into a car. 我驾车时走神了,差点撞上了一辆车。
 - b. There is a concentration of industry in the south of the country. 工业集中 在这个国家的南部。

【典型考题】Now the cheers and applause _____ in a single sustained roar.

A) mingled B) concentrated C) assembled D) permeated 汉译:现在欢呼声和掌声交织在一起,形成了持久的喧闹。(2000.01 CET6) 解析:答案为 A。A) 混合,交织 B) 集中;C) 装配,集合;D) 渗透,弥漫。

4. interruption—n. 阻断,打断,打岔,打搅

Numerous interruptions have prevented me from finishing the work. 无数打岔的事使我未能完成这项工作。

【词性变化】interrupt-vt. vi. 使中断,阻断;打岔,插嘴

- a. The war interrupted the communication between the two countries. 战争使两国间的交流中断了。
- b. Don't interrupt (me) while I'm busy. 在我忙的时候不要打搅我。
- 5. ignore—vt. pay no attention to 不理, 不顾, 忽视

My advice was completely ignored. 我的忠告被完全忽视了。

【词性变化】ignorant-a. [+of] 无知的,无学识的,愚昧的,不知道的ignorance-n. [+of]不知,无知

- a. He's not stupid, merely ignorant. 他不是愚蠢,只是无知。
- b. We are in complete ignorance of his plans. 我们对他的计划一无所知。

【同义辨析】ignore 表示不理,忽视;而 be ignorant of 表示不知道。比如:

a. He ignored the speed limit and drove very fast. 他不顾时速限制,把车子开得很快。

b. He was driving very fast because he was ignorant of the fact that there was a speed limit. 他因为不知道有时速限制,把车开得很快。

6. focus

- 1) vt. vi. [+on](使)集中(注意力)于;(使)聚焦,(使)集中
 - a. Focus your attention on your work. 把注意力集中在你的工作上。
 - b. All eyes were focused on him. (=Everyone was looking at him.) 大家 的眼睛都注视着他。
- 2) n. (光,热,声波的)焦点;(注意力的)集中点,中心
- 7. assign—vt. allot 分配,分派; appoint 指定,选派,订出
 - a. Those rooms have been assigned to us. 那些房间已经分配给我们了。
 - b. We assigned a day for our meeting. 我们定下了开会的日期。

【词性变化】assignment-工作,任务

His assignment was to follow the spy. 委派给他的工作是跟踪这个间谍。

【典型考题】A 1994 World Bank report concluded that _____ girls in school was probably the single most effective anti-poverty policy in the developing world today. (2001.06 CET6)

A) assigning B) admitting C) involving D) enrolling

汉译:1994 年世界银行的一篇报告总结说学校招收女生也许是目前发展中国家抵制贫困的惟一有效的政策。

解析:答案为 D。D) 报名,登记;A) 分配;B) 承认,容许;C) 包括,卷入。

8. recall

- 1) vt. remember 回想,回忆起,记得;叫回,召回,收回
 - a. I don't recall his name/ever meeting him/that I ever met him. 我不记得他的名字/曾经见过他。
 - b. Can you recall why she left? 你能回忆起她是为什么离开的吗?
 - c. The government recalled its ambassador after the breakout of the war. 战争爆发后,政府召回了大使。
- 2) n. 记忆力; 召回,收回
 - a. John has total recall and never forgets anything important. 约翰有极好的记忆力,从不忘记任何重要的事情。
 - b. the recall of the cars 收回汽车
- 9. persuade--vt. 说服,劝服; [+of] convince 使相信,使信服
 - a. I tried to persuade her to accept the offer. 我设法说服她接受这个提议。
 - b. He persuaded her into/out of going to the party. 他说服她参加/不参加这

个晚会。

【词性变化】persuasion—n. 说服,劝服

persuasive—adj. convincing 有说服力的,令人信服的

- a. All my efforts of persuasion failed, he still doesn't agree. 我竭尽全力说服 他,但他仍不同意。
- b. He has a persuasive manner. 他有令人信服的态度。

10. essential

- 1) n. 「常用复数〕不可缺少的东西,必需品;要点,要素
 - a. There are only essentials in the new house: a bed, a chair, and a table. 这个新房子里只有最简单的必需品——一张床,—把椅子和—张桌子。
 - b. Have you understood the essentials of the text? 你理解这篇课文的要点了吗?
- 2) a. [+to, for] indispensable 绝对必要的,极其重要的,最重要的,根本的
 - a. Is wealth essential to happiness? 财富对于幸福是必要的吗?
 - b. What is the essential difference between the two political systems? 这两种政治制度的主要区别是什么?

【词性变化】essentially-adv. 本质上,根本上;必须地

essence—n. 本质,精髓,要素

- a. She's essentially a very kind person. 她本质上是一个非常友好的人。
- b. "Must I do it today?" "Not essentially." "我今天必须做这件事吗?""不必.要。"
- 【典型考题】The _____ of the scientific attitude is that the human mind can succeed in understanding the universe.
 - A) essence B) content C) texture D) threshold (2001.01 CET6) 汉译:科学态度的精髓在于人类的智慧能够理解宇宙的奥秘。

解析:答案为 A。A) 精髓,本质;B) 内容;C) 纹理,结构;D) 开端,极限。

- 11. **due**—a. 约定的,预期的,该发生的,预定的; to be paid; payable 应付的,到期的
 - a. The train to London is due at five o'clock. 去伦敦的火车应五点钟到站。
 - b. The president is due to lecture at the hall tomorrow. 校长预定明天在礼 堂作演讲。
 - c. The wages due to him will be paid tomorrow. 明天付给他应得的工资。

【相关短语】due to—because of; caused by 由于,因为,是…的结果

His failure in the exam is due to his illness. 他因为生病没有通过考试。

- 12. irrelevant—a. [+to] not concerned (with) 不切题的;不相关的
 - a. What you said is irrelevant to the topic. 你所说的与主题无关。
 - b. His age is irrelevant as long as he can do the job well. 只要他能把这项工作做好,那他的年龄是无关紧要的。

【相关词语】反义词 relevant -a. [+to] 相关的

- 13. participate—vi. [+in] take part (in) 参加,参与,分享
 - a. I wish I could participate in your suffering. 我希望能够分担你的痛苦。
 - b. Everyone in the class participated in the discussion. 全班同学都参加了这次讨论。

【词性变化】participation-n.参与,分享; participant-n.参与者,分享者

【典型考题】Clark felt that his _____ in one of the most dramatic medical experiments of all time was worth the suffering he underwent.

A) appreciation B) participation C) presentation D) apprehension 汉译:克拉科觉得能够参加有史以来最重大的医学实验之一,受点苦也是值得的。 (2000.01 CET6)

解析:答案为B。B)参与,分享;A)欣赏,感激;C)陈述,表达;D)理解,恐惧。

14. curiosity-n. 好奇心,求知欲,好管闲事

He opened the letter addressed to his sister out of curiosity. 出于好奇,他打开了写给他姐姐的信。

【词性变化】curious-a. [to do sth. / about sth.] 好奇的;爱管闲事的

- a. I'm curious to know what he said. 我很想知道他说了些什么。
- b. Your neighbors are so curious. 你的邻居们太爱管闲事了。

【典型考题】The clothes a person wears may express his _____ or social position. (2000.06 CFT4)

A) curiosity B) status C) determination D) significance 汉译:一个人的穿着可以反映他的身份或社会地位。

解析:答案为B。B)身份,地位;A)好奇;C)决心;D)意义,重要性。

15. approach

- 1) n. [+to] 方法,步骤;靠近,接近,临近;通路,入口
 - a. She has found a new approach to cancer treatment after years of hard work. 在多年的辛苦工作后,她终于找出了治疗癌症的新方法。
 - b. The enemy ran away at our approach. 当我们接近时,敌人就逃窜了。

- c. All the approaches to the Palace were guarded by soldiers. 所有通往王宫的道路都有士兵把守。
- 2) v.—come near(er) (to) 走近,接近
 - a. A boy of eighteen is approaching manhood. 十八岁的男孩快接近成年。
 - b. As winter approached the weather became colder. 随着冬天的临近,天气变得冷了。
- 【典型考题】The traditional approach _____ with complex problems is to break them down into smaller, more easily managed problems.
 - A) to dealing B) in dealing C) dealing D) to deal
 - 汉译:处理复杂问题的传统方法是把它们分解成更容易处理的多个小问题。 (1998.06 CET4)

解析:答案为 A。approach 通常与 to 连用,后面跟名词或动名词。

B. 语法

 Once the books are open, phone calls go unanswered, TV unwatched and newspapers unread. — As soon as they begin to study, they don't do such things as answering phones, watching TV or reading newspapers.

汉译:一旦打开书,便电话不接,电视不看,报纸不读。

解析:1) once--conj. 一旦;

Once you understand the humor, you will find it very interesting. 你一旦理解了这个幽默故事,你就会发现它非常有趣。

- 2) go+过去分词,表示主语的状态,go 是系动词,过去分词是表语。句中有三个并列成分,后面两个结构省略了系动词 go, 完整的应该是 TV goes unwatched 和 newspapers go unread。
- 3) un—否定前缀,可加在动词、名词和形容词前,比如:
 v. load—unload 卸; cover—uncover 揭开; say—unsay 取消(前言)
 adj. skilled—unskilled 无技巧的; real—unreal 不真实的
 n. truth—untruth 谎话,虚伪; rest—unrest 不安
- 2. Another student stuck a vocabulary list on his bathroom wall and learned a new word every day while brushing his teeth.
 - 汉译:另一名学生把一张词汇表贴在浴室的墙上,这样每天在刷牙时都能学会 一个单词。
 - 解析:状语从句"while brushing his teeth"中省略了主语和部分谓语,相当于 "while he was brushing his teeth"。英语中由 while, before, after,

when, although, if 等连词引导的状语从句中,当从句的主语与主句的主语一致时,常省略从句的主语和部分谓语。比如在本单元中还有:Before writing anything, I divide my page into two parts. 在写作之前,我把一页纸分成两部分。

- 3. Amanda stuck to a study schedule that included breaks every two hous.
 - 汉译:阿曼达严格遵守一张学习时间表,其中包括两个小时休息一次。
 - 解析:词组 every two hours 表示每过两个小时, every 后面跟表示一段时间的名词表示"每隔…",类似的词组还有: every other day 每隔一天, every ten years 每十年, every five months 每五个月。
- 4. ····Asian-American students discussed homework, tried different approaches and explained their solutions to one another while the others studied alone, ···· 汉译: ·····亚裔美国学生共同讨论家庭作业,尝试不同的方法,并且互相讲解各自的解题方法,而其他学生则独自学习,···

解析:while 是连词,表示"而,却,反之",含有相对的意思。

C. 短语

- 1. make the most of 一充分利用
 - a. Every student should learn to make the most of the university library. 学生 们应当学会充分利用大学的图书馆。
 - b. The local government has made the most of the region's natural beauty to attract tourists. 当地政府充分利用当地的自然景观来吸引观光者。
- 2. count for much / little / nothing—很有/没有什么/毫无价值或重要性
 - a. What he said does not count for anything. 他所说的没有任何价值。
 - b. He counts for little in this matter. 在这件事情上,他无足轻重。
- 3. hand in—send in 交上,提交

Everyone must hand in a paper to me at the end of this semester. 学期末,每人必须交给我一篇论文。

【相关短语】hand out-send out 分发

The monitor helped the teacher to hand out exercise books to the students. 班长帮助老师把作业本发给同学。

- 4. cut down on-reduce 减少
 - a. The doctor asked the patient to cut down on smoking and drinking. 医生要求病人少吸烟,少喝酒。
 - b. We have to cut down on spending so as to make ends meet. 为了保持收支

平衡,我们不得不减少开支。

- 5. **stick to**-keep to 坚持,坚守,不放弃
 - a. Once I have made up my mind, I'm going to stick to it. 我一旦作了决定, 就一定会坚持的。
 - b. We all stuck to the task until it was finished. 我们继续这项工作,直到完成为止。
 - 【典型考题】Because Edgar was convinced of the accuracy of this fact, he
 _____ his opinion. (1997.06 CET4)
 - A) struck at B) strove for C) stuck to D) stood for
 - 汉译:因为爱德加确信这个事实的准确性,所以他坚持自己的观点。
 - 解析:答案为 C。C) 坚持(观点,意见); A) 敲打,猛击; B)奋斗,努力争取; D)代表,意味,支持,主张。
- 6. go through—从头至尾看,仔细检查;suffer or experience; endure 遭受,经历
 - a. I'll go through the test paper again before I hand it in. 交卷前,我还得再从 头至尾检查一遍。
 - b. The Red Army went through many hardships during the Long March. 长征中红军经历了许多困难。
 - 【典型考题】The early pioneers had to _____ many hardships to settle on the new land. (2000.06 CET4)
 - A) go into B) go through C) go back on D) go along with 汉译:早期的拓荒者为在新的国土上安顿下来,不得不经历许多的艰难 困苦。
 - 解析:答案为B。B) 经历,遭受;A) 调查,审查,进入;C) 违背,背弃;D) 陪伴,同意。
- 7. **get/be used to [sth /doing sth]**—get/be accustomed to 习惯于
 He is used to lying in the sun for an hour when he is on the beach. 在海滩度
 假时,他习惯于在阳光下躺一个小时。

【相关短语】used to [do sth]—过去常常(表示过去的习惯性动作)

I used to walk to work but now I am used to going by bus. 我以前通常步行去上班,但是现在我习惯乘公共汽车去上班。

【典型考题】Although punctual himself, the professor was quite used ______late for his lecture. (1997. 12 CET4)

- A) to have students
- B) for students' being
- C) for students to be
- D) to students' being

汉译:尽管教授本人很准时,但对学生听课迟到已经很习惯了。

解析:答案为 D。本题主句为 be used to +名词或动名词的结构,表示"习惯于"。students'在 being 前作逻辑主语。

8. put away

1) 把…收起来,放回原处

Put your clothes away in the wardrobe. 把你的衣服放回到衣橱里去。

2) 储存(金钱)备用

He puts away one hundred yuan a month in the hope that in two years time he will be able to buy a refrigerator with the money. 他每月存一百元,打算在两年后买一个电冰箱。

Text B Bittersweet Memories

A. 词汇

1. preference—n. [+for, to]较喜欢,宁愿,偏爱

I have a preference for Chinese literature. 我较喜欢中国文学。

【相关短语】in preference to—rather than 胜过

She always drinks red wine in preference to white. 她总爱喝红葡萄酒,而不喝白葡萄酒。

【词性变化】prefer-v. 更喜欢 preferable-a. 更好的,更适合的

【典型考题】It is said that the math teacher seems _____ towards bright students.

A) liable B) partial C) beneficial D) preferable (2000.06 CET 4) 汉译:据说数学老师似乎偏爱聪明的学生。

解析:答案为 B。B) 偏袒的,过分偏爱的,后接介词 to 或 towards;A) 有…倾向的,应服从的,后接介词 to;C) 有利的,有助的,后接介词 to;D) 更好的,更可取的,后接介词 to。

- 2. **particular**—a. unusual 特别的,值得注意的;[about / over] 难以满足的,挑剔的
 - a. He took particular trouble to fix the radio. 他费力地把这个收音机修好。
 - b. She's particular about her clothes. 她穿衣服十分挑剔。

【相关短语】in particular—especially 尤其,特别地

I noticed one of them in particular, because he was wearing a strange hair style. 我特别注意了他们中的一个,因为他留着一个奇怪的发型。

【词性变化】particularly-adv. 特别,尤其