



“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材

21

English

世纪大学英语

for Interactive Purposes

汪榕培 陶文好 邹申 ◆ 总主编

应用型 自主练习 1



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编写组成员

总主编 汪榕培 陶文好 邹申

本册主编 谢文婷 李雷

本册副主编 崔艳刚 汪榕培 陶文好 邹申 ◆ 总主编

编写人员 杨坤

五芳红 吴文霞

策划 黄昌初

责任编辑 于文雅

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编写组成员

(按姓氏笔画为序)

总主编 汪榕培 陶文好 邹 申

本册主编 谢文婷 李 蕾

本册副主编 崔艳丽 孙 捷

编写人员 杨 坤 刘海霞 廖林芳 伍芳红 吴文霞

策 划 黄昌朝

责任编辑 于文雍

申(上海外国语大学)

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总序

教育部于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。较高要求和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世纪大学英语应用型”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,教材包括:

《21世纪大学英语应用型综合教程》(1—4册);

《21世纪大学英语应用型综合教程教学参考书》(1—4册);

《21世纪大学英语应用型自主练习》(1—4册);

《21世纪大学英语应用型视听说教程》(1—4册);

《21世纪大学英语应用型视听说教程教学参考书》(1—4册);

《21世纪大学英语应用型阅读教程》(1—4册);

《21世纪大学新英语快速阅读》(1—6册);

以及相关配套的语法、写作、口语和大学英语四、六级考试辅导教材。

一、编写原则

1. 体现《课程要求》和四、六级考试大纲的原则和精神

本系列教材力求体现《课程要求》和《大学英语四/六级考试大纲》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》和《大学英语四/六级考试大纲》的各项指标,开拓新时代大学英语教与学的新领域。

2. 体现现代信息技术与英语教学的整合运用

本系列教材建立在外语课程与计算机网络全面整合的基础之上,充分利用现代信息技术,培养学生的英语综合应用能力,尤其是听说能力。

3. 体现课堂教学与测试的有机结合

本系列教材顺应现行大学英语四、六级考试及四、六级机考改革的要求,在纸质课本练习和网络平台的练习设计上,覆盖现行大学英语四、六级考试题型及四、六级机考题型,并紧密结合雅思、托福等国际化英语水平测试。

二、教材特色

1. 主题新颖,选材独特,抓取当代大学生的关注点,提升其学习语言的兴趣

兴趣是最好的老师,英语学习也是如此。本教材的单元主题是编写者通过调查问卷广泛征求学生的意见,并根据时代的发展需要而确定的,即从学生学习的视角出发,而不是编写者想当然地确定主题。因此单元内的主题和选材能够吸引学生极大的注意,并引发热烈讨论,使得课堂教学生动活泼。

例如,针对绝大部分学生四年的大学生活都会遇到的“Campus Love”这个热门而经典的话题,综合教程第1册的第2单元对此展开讨论。Text A “Can't Forget Your First Love”讲述初恋对一个人一生的影响,提醒大家珍惜和正确对待初恋。而Text B “College Dating Tips for Student Couples”集中讨论大学生应如何处理校园爱情和学习生活之间的关系。这样生动活泼又具有现实意义的话题还有很多,比如第1册第4单元“Education”讨论的是父母对孩子的教育方法,以及以热门人物“Tiger Mother”为例,探讨中西方父母对孩子的教育方式的不同;第7单元以美国当红歌星Lady Gaga的窜红为线索,探讨“Pop Culture”;第8单元“Our Planet”则关注环境保护,并通过日本地震引发的“核泄漏”这个热门话题,讲述作为一个普通人该如何保护我们自己的家园;等等。

另外,本系列教材的《应用型视听说教程》的单元主题和《应用型综合教程》的单元主题保持同步,这样可以使学生从不同的视角和深度讨论同一个问题,并通过音频、视频和纸质材料不同形式的阅读和学习,达到提高学生听、说、读、写、译各方面综合能力的目的。

2. 提供充分的语言输入和输出准备,启发学生通过储备知识导入新知识

文本的阅读和理解是文本与读者头脑中的图式相互作用的复杂过程。由学生已掌握的知识结构导入新的知识时,提供背景和挖掘学习者脑中储存的知识显得尤为重要。本系列教材在主题导入和练习设计上都充分体现了这点,使得学习成为一个由旧到新的延续过程。

在每单元的 Starter 部分,除了通过挖掘学生已有的与本主题相关的词汇外,还采用了学生最喜欢的视频形式导入主题。通过观看视频和完成相应的练习,学生对接下来要讨论的主题已有了充分的准备。在课后练习中需要学生语言输出时,如 Interaction 部分,教材不是只罗列要讨论的问题,还从学生已有的知识和课文内容出发,有步骤地引导学生集中讨论两三个问题。只有让学生变得“有话可讲”,他们才会愿意参与讨论。同样 Writing 部分,为了使学习不至于感到无从下笔,编者在练习中提供了相关的视频,以调动学生的积极性,使其导出已有的语言知识储备,从而顺利完成写作练习。

3. 练习设计强调对文本的理解和语言的实际应用

传统教材的练习设计过于注重课文词汇、短语及句型的反复训练。随着大学英语改革的深入,大学英语教学者和管理者都意识到,在加强词汇和句型学习的同时,更应该强调培养学生对文本整体意义的理解;在文本意义的理解中掌握词汇和句型,而不是孤立地学习。本系列教材中的应用型综合教程就体现了这个精神。练习设计时,除了 Language Focus 部分仍旧以词汇、句型训练为主外,更重点突出了 Text A 和 Text B 中的 Comprehension of the Text 部分。这部分不再仅仅提供对课文理解的几个问题,还设计了针对课文段落大意和具体信息的练习,以及对课文重点句子诠释后回答问题等题型。不仅如此,在其他练习形式中,如 Reading in Depth 部分,也是学生掌握文意和重点词汇之后才能完成的练习。而 Interaction 和 Writing 部分更是对文本意义理解基础上的扩展。

为延展学生的语言输出和语言的实际应用,每单元还增加了一个独特的环节——Workshop。这部分强调在学完本单元的所有内容后,通过学生间的互动合作学习和学习方式的拓展,完成一个项目型的写作和总结。

另外,前文中提到的本系列教材力求体现《大学英语四/六级考试大纲》的原则和精神,在练习设计中也得到很好的体现。Text A 和 Text B 部分的练习题型充分满足学生准备四、六级考试的需求。如 Text A 中的 Reading in Depth, Translation; Text B 中的 Cloze; Part C 部分的 Video-based Writing,以及《应用型视听说教程》中按照四、六级考试题型设计的 Quiz 等都体现了这个编写原则。

4. 同一个单元的不同模块体现不同的难易程度,满足不同层次学生的需求

中国的地区差别和教育多样化导致即便是同一所学校,甚至同一个班级的学生水平都参差不齐。为解决教学上的不便,本系列教材在一个单元内选取的两篇课文或视听材料采取难度递增的模式。这点在《应用型视听说教程》中体现得尤其明显。在 Viewing, Listening and Speaking 部分,三段视频的难易程度逐步递增。这样既符合学生学习水平逐步提高的规律,也可供教师针对不同学生选取不同的教学内容。

三、数字化大学英语教学平台与课堂教学的相互补充,扩展英语教学的空间和时间

前文提到,《课程要求》提出一种综合教学模式,即基于计算机和课堂的英语教学模式。因此,复旦大学出版社和教材编写者在此系列纸质教材的基础上共同打造了这个大学英语教学数字化平台。该平台主要包括以下几个模块:

1. 自主学习模块

“21世纪大学英语应用型”系列所有纸质教材都将转化为电子材料放在教学平台上,供学生自主学习使用。不仅如此,平台上还有大量的扩展阅读和辅助学习资料,供学生拓展学习使用。《应用型视听说教程》在网络上为学生提供大量丰富的英语学习资源。除英语测试试题外,还包括视频欣赏、经典英语歌曲、影片片段等,供学生课外自主学习,真正做到英语学习的连续性。

2. 教学辅助模块

“21世纪大学英语应用型”系列的教学辅助课件,包括PPT、电子教案、教学观摩视频材料、其他教学资料等都将在平台上与教师共享。

3. 教学评价模块

本模块包含教学监督、教学测评、师生互动等。教师可根据需要从试题库中选择题目,组织一个单元、几个单元或某一教学阶段后的测试,或组织期末课程测试,还可以组题进行水平测试。就考试形式而言,教师可以在局域网上组织多个教师同步测试,或从试题库选择和整合试卷,提取录音、打印试卷之后,组织现场测试。

4. 网络管理模块

网络教学管理模块能为组织教学评估提供方便。详细的学习进程记录和作业\成绩记录使教师能够随时了解学生的自主学习情况。在网上可实施学生自我评估、学生间的评估、教师对学生的评估等。通过教学、管理与测试相结合,形成性评估和终结性评估相结合,教师能够全面、客观、准确地获取反馈信息,改进教学管理,学生也能及时调整学习策略,提高学习效率。

5. 教师之间、学生之间互动模块

使用“21世纪大学英语应用型”系列教材的教师可以在这个平台上相互沟通教学经验和分享教学资源;全国的学生可以在这个平台上交友,分享学习经验。

本系列教材是在编写队伍长期教学经验积累的基础上编写而成的。编者分别来自北京师范大学、复旦大学、上海外国语大学、大连外国语大学等知名学府。他们具备深厚的语言学、二语习得及外语教学理论功底,同时长期在大学英语教学一线工作,有着丰富的教学经历。历经几度寒暑,集全体编者智慧和心血的“21世纪大学英语应用型”系列教程已然问世。愿本系列教程能以其时代性、趣味性和实用性,为推动我国大学英语教改助一臂之力。

本系列教材编写组

使用说明

本书是《21 世纪大学英语应用型综合教程》的配套用书。

《自主练习》包括 8 个单元。每单元主要内容如下：

第一部分为 Vocabulary and Structure, 包括短语填空和段落填空, 后者与单元主题相关。

第二部分为 Translation, 包括英译汉(句子翻译)、汉译英(部分翻译)和汉译英(句子翻译)。

第三部分为 Reading Comprehension, 包括快速阅读理解(Fast Reading)、篇章层次词汇理解(Reading in Depth — Banked Cloze)、题型为多项选择题的阅读理解(Multiple Choice Questions)、雅思(IELTS)阅读理解、托福(TOEFL)阅读理解各一篇, 每种题型均与单元主题相关。

第四部分为 Writing, 为大学英语四级写作题型。要求学生以已经给出的中文提示为框架, 写一篇 120 字左右的短文, 与单元主题相关。

本书最后提供所有练习的参考答案, 供学生自学自查之用。

《自主练习》内容丰富, 练习多样, 设计灵活。教师可以根据本校的学生水平以及因材施教的原则, 有选择地使用这些练习, 从而为学生的个性化自主学习提供空间。

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Part Four Writing	45	Part Four Writing	92
Keys		Keys	93

Unit 1

Part One Vocabulary and Structure

A. Fill in the blanks with the expressions given in the box. Change the form when necessary.

go without saying	pay one's way	quest for	involve in
be relevant to	specialize in	feel free	help out
take into consideration	be likely to		

1. Sofia worked to _____ through college.
2. The _____ gold was difficult.
3. _____ that animals cannot live without water.
4. Some criminals _____ offend again when they are released.
5. I will _____ it _____ that I would visit her when free.
6. All the contents should _____ the topic of the paper.
7. Don't count on other people to _____ you _____ of trouble.
8. Who _____ to choose his own life?
9. She _____ social history.
10. He is wholly _____ working out this project.

B. Read the following passage. For each numbered blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one.

College life is probably going to be your first experience _____ 1 _____ from home for any long period of time. You will probably still have mom and dad _____ 2 _____ you money, but you are going to be _____ 3 _____ for every other aspect of your life. Mom won't be doing your laundry and _____ 4 _____ your room anymore. The _____ 5 _____ side of that is that you won't have the parental units hanging _____ 6 _____ your shoulder every five minutes or wanting to know where you were until two in the morning either. College life _____ 7 _____ has its benefits.



You are going to 8 a ton of new friends too. You are going to 9 students from all different life 10 and backgrounds. The beauty of dorm life is 11 you can have people living with each other and becoming friends that would probably never happen in any other setting. You may be 12 a normal middle class neighborhood and your roommate could be the son of a millionaire. It makes for some very interesting times.

The more serious aspect of college life is 13 legitimate stress for the first time in your life. You are going to have to learn 14 and this is not always 15. You are going to be exposed to the possibility of having a good time all the time and you are going to have to remain 16. There is also, of course, the exam 17. Tests and homework are going to get your blood pressure 18 a bit, but just stay 19 and budget out your time between studying and 20 time and you will be fine.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. away | B. off | C. far | D. of |
| 2. A. to feed | B. fed | C. feeding | D. feed |
| 3. A. responsible | B. independent | C. individual | D. free |
| 4. A. making up | B. cleaning up | C. cleaning out | D. making out |
| 5. A. good | B. bad | C. dark | D. bright |
| 6. A. on | B. in | C. over | D. off |
| 7. A. definite | B. definitely | C. define | D. defined |
| 8. A. make | B. give | C. have | D. know |
| 9. A. exposing to | B. expose to | C. be exposed to | D. exposed |
| 10. A. styles | B. ways | C. norms | D. habit |
| 11. A. how | B. which | C. that | D. what |
| 12. A. in | B. off | C. away | D. from |
| 13. A. dealing with | B. to deal with | C. deal with | D. dealt with |
| 14. A. balance | B. keep | C. agreement | D. cooperation |
| 15. A. difficult | B. easy | C. smooth | D. happy |
| 16. A. freedom | B. disciplined | C. strict | D. controlled |
| 17. A. time | B. schedule | C. arrangement | D. list |
| 18. A. down | B. decreasing | C. up | D. rising |
| 19. A. organized | B. ordered | C. arranged | D. prepared |
| 20. A. happy | B. play | C. free | D. useful |

Part Two Translation

A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. During your freshman and sophomore year, you'll take more general education classes and a few

classes in your major. But during your junior and senior year, you'll take fewer general education classes and more classes in your major.

2. If you're more of a night owl, having that first class start at 1:15 in the afternoon might be the best thing to ever happen to you. And you definitely won't be in class for seven hours straight!

3. So, as you can imagine, your schedule can get crazy with meetings, band practice, sport practice, play rehearsal, work hours, etc.!

4. If your GPA falls below your dream employer's minimum standards, you do have options.

5. Luckily, some business schools and other graduate programs pay closer attention to the grades you earned during your junior and senior years than to your overall transcript.

B. Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

1. We must _____ (保持友好关系) with them.
2. Most of the students in the class took an active part in _____ (课外活动).
3. I notice that the advertisement _____ (未提及产品的价格).
4. Abroad, he _____ (希望使世界确信) China's rise poses no threat to other countries.
5. The experts _____ (正在勘查这个岛的各个部分).

C. Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or phrases given in brackets.

1. 在国外专项投资前,公司应作什么样的分析? (investment, analyze)

2. 发言人称竞争教会了较差的企业如何生存与发展。(claim, survive)



3. 工人们试图将现代技术用于这项传统工艺。(traditional)

4. 自从加薪以来,他的生活好像就宽裕了。(in ... circumstances)

5. 这次地震是最令人印象深刻的地质现象之一。(impressive)

Part Three Reading Comprehension

A. Fast Reading

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the questions. For questions 1 - 7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. For questions 8 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

快速阅读自测表

阅读和练习建议用时

11分

实际用时

正确答题数

Living with a Roommate:

10 Tips for a Good Roommate Relationship

You may have grown up living with lots of siblings, or this may be your first time sharing your living space with someone else. While having a roommate inevitably has its challenges, it can also be a great part of your college experience. Follow these ten tips to make sure you and your roommate keep things pleasant and supportive throughout the year (or even years!).

1. Be clear from the beginning. Do you know in advance that you hate it when someone hits the snooze button fifteen times every morning? That you're a neat freak? That you need ten minutes to yourself before talking to anyone after you wake up? Let your roommate know as soon as you can about your little quirks and preferences. It's not fair to expect him or her to pick up on them right away, and

communicating what you need is one of the best ways to eliminate problems *before* they become problems.

2. Address things when they're little. Is your roommate always forgetting her stuff for the shower, and taking yours? Are your clothes being borrowed faster than you can wash them? Addressing things that bug you while they're still little can help your roommate be aware of something she may not otherwise know. And addressing little things is much easier than addressing them after they've become big.

3. Respect your roommate's stuff. This may seem simple, but it's probably one of the biggest reasons why roommates experience conflict. Don't think he'll mind if you borrow his cleats for a quick soccer game? For all you know, you just stepped over an uncrossable line. Don't borrow, use, or take anything without getting permission first.

4. Be careful of who you bring into your room — and how often. You may love having your study group into your room. But your roommate may not. Be mindful of how often you bring people over. If your roommate studies best in the quiet, and you study best in a group, can you alternate who hits the library and who gets the room?

5. Lock the door and windows. This may seem like it has nothing to do with roommate relationships, but how would you feel if your roommate's laptop got stolen during the ten seconds it took you to run down the hall? Or vice versa? Locking your door and windows is a critical part of keeping safe on campus.

6. Be friendly, without expecting to be best friends. Don't go into your roommate relationship thinking that you are going to be best friends for the time you're at school. It may happen, but expecting it sets both of you up for trouble. You should be friendly with your roommate but also make sure you have your own social circles.

7. Be open to new things. Your roommate may be from someplace you've never heard of. They may have a religion or lifestyle that is completely different from your own. Be open to new ideas and experiences, especially as it relates to what your roommate brings into your life. That's why you went to college in the first place, right?!

8. Be open to change. You should expect to learn and grow and change during your time at school. And the same should happen to your roommate, if all goes well. As the semester progresses, realize things will change for both of you. Be comfortable addressing things that unexpectedly come up, setting new rules, and being flexible to your changing environment.

9. Address things when they're big. You may not have been totally honest with tip 2. Or you may suddenly find yourself with a roommate who goes wild after being shy and quiet the first two months. Either way, if something gets to be a big problem quickly, deal with it as soon as you can.

10. If nothing else, follow the Golden Rule. Treat your roommate like you'd like to be treated. No matter what your relationship is at the end of the year, you can take comfort knowing you acted like an adult and treated your roommate with respect.

1. What is one of the best ways to get rid of problems before they become problems between you and



your roommate?

- A. To let your roommate know as soon as you can about your special hates and preferences.
- B. To respect your roommate.
- C. To be careful of who you bring into your room.
- D. To communicate what you need.

2. If your roommate always forgets her stuff for the shower and takes yours, what should you do?

- A. To stop her or him taking your stuff for the shower.
- B. To ask her or him why she or he always takes your stuff for the shower.
- C. To help your roommate be aware that he or she should not take your stuff for the shower.
- D. To buy the new stuff for the shower.

3. If your roommate studies best in the quiet, and you study best in a group, you two should _____.

- A. study in the library
- B. choose to study in your room in turn
- C. study in the room
- D. study in the classroom

4. Which of the following is true?

- A. It is good for you to wake the roommate up in the morning.
- B. Your roommate will mind if you borrow his sports shoes.
- C. Both you and your roommate love having your study group into your room.
- D. Locking the door and windows of your dorm is significant in improving the relationship with your roommate.

5. Your roommate may be from someplace you've never heard of. You should _____.

- A. be open to new ideas and experiences of your roommate
- B. adopt his or her lifestyle that is different from yours
- C. help your roommate accept your religion
- D. make good friends with your roommate

6. If you find yourself with a roommate who goes wild after being shy and quiet, what should you do?

- A. To find a new roommate.
- B. To deal with the problem as soon as you can.
- C. To go wild, too.
- D. To tell the teacher.

7. The golden rule in the roommate relationship is to _____.

- A. treat your roommate like you'd like to be treated
- B. respect your roommate's stuff
- C. be open to change
- D. address things when they're big

8. You should be friendly with your roommate but also make sure you have _____.

9. If things unexpectedly come up, you are advised to _____ your changing environment.

10. You can take comfort _____ and treated your roommate with respect.