

# 前言

《新视野英语教程》自 2004 年出版以来，以其明确的定位、先进的理念、丰富的教学资源取得了很好的教学效果，获得全国各高职高专院校师生的好评。为适应我国高等职业教育的发展，推动教学改革的不深入，贯彻高等职业教育“以服务为宗旨，以就业为导向，走产学结合的发展道路”的办学方针，《新视野英语教程》的编者在广泛征求反馈意见的基础上，结合高等职业教育英语课程的发展趋势与教学需求，对第一版教材进行了修订与完善，推出《新视野英语教程》（第二版），以满足新形势下社会对高职人才培养的需求。

《新视野英语教程》（第二版）是一套专供全国高职高专院校使用的英语教材，贯彻应用为本的设计理念，体现新时期高职英语的教学要求，符合高职英语课程的教学需要，涵盖学生需要掌握的实用英语语言知识和交际技能。《新视野英语教程》（第二版）延续了第一版重视语言基础、培养综合能力的优势，在编写中更加注重选材的时代性、练习的针对性和资源的多样性，有效提高学生的英语语言技能、跨文化交际能力与自主学习策略，使学生具备应用英语处理与未来职业相关的业务的能力，以适应不同工作岗位的需要，并为今后的可持续性发展打下良好的基础。

## 教学结构

《新视野英语教程》（第二版）是一套完整的系列教材，由两条主线（《读写教程》和《听说教程》）、三种载体（课本、音带、学习光盘）和四个级别（1—4 级）构成。

《读写教程》由学生用书、教师用书和《综合练习》组成，每级 10 个单元，每单元围绕主题提供内容丰富的素材和形式多样的练习，旨在提高学生英语读、写、译三方面的能力；《综合练习》与《读写教程》配套使用，巩固和拓展《读写教程》中所学到的语言技能和知识。《听说教程》由学生用书和教师用书组成，配合《读写教程》各单元的主题展开多种形式的听说训练，旨在培养学生就日常话题和与职业相关话题用英语进行交流的能力。

《新视野英语教程》(第二版)提供由课本、音带和学习光盘三种载体构成的立体化教学资源,有利于激发学生自主学习的积极性,提供个性化学习空间,促进教学模式的转变。不同学校可根据实际教学需求选择不同的组合方式。

为方便教师教学,《新视野英语教程》(第二版)还提供内容丰富的电子教案与配套题库,支持教师备课与授课,满足教学、测试等各教学环节的需要。

## 编写特色

### 《新视野英语教程》(第二版)贯彻分类指导、因材施教的原则

鉴于全国高职高专院校情况差异较大,学校类型、教学条件、师资力量与学生水平各不相同,使用《新视野英语教程》的不同层次的学校可根据需要确定起点级别与教学目标。入学时英语水平较低的学生可从第一级开始,通过学习先达到B级要求,再进一步达到A级要求;入学时英语水平较高的学生可从第二级或第三级开始学习,直接达到A级要求,进而转入职业英语课程学习,实现基础英语与职业英语的自然衔接。

### 《新视野英语教程》(第二版)遵循“实用为主、够用为度”的原则

《新视野英语教程》(第二版)以打好语言基础为主要目标,设计和编写了许多项目,例如Reading Through, Reading Out, Getting the Message, Using the Right Word, Working with Expressions, Focusing on Sentence Structure, Translating and Basic Writing Skills等,帮助学生牢固掌握基础语言知识与基本技能。同时,《新视野英语教程》(第二版)强调,打好语言基础要遵循“实用为主、够用为度”的原则,在语言点选择上符合学生的实际需要,在练习设计上注重学生对语言的活用。教材还专门设计和编写了Using Topic-related Terms和Practical Writing等应用性较强的项目,训练学生应用语言的能力。

### 《新视野英语教程》(第二版)体现以交际为目的的语言教学原则

《新视野英语教程》(第二版)的编写全面贯彻了以应用为本,听、说、读、写、译多位一体的教材设计理念。著名语言学家Widdowson指出,“以交际为目的的语言教学要求一种教学方法把语言技能和交际能力结合在一起。”《新视野英语教程》(第二版)

在加强基础语言知识传授和基本技能训练的同时，重视培养学生用英语进行交际的实用能力。其主干教材《读写教程》与《听说教程》在语言技能和交际能力上紧密联系，听、说、读、写、译五种技能互为铺垫，相辅相成，全面培养学生的英语综合应用能力。

### 《新视野英语教程》（第二版）将语言教学理论应用于教学实践与教学设计中

根据第二语言或外语习得理论，阅读文章的长度和生词量之间应该有一定的比例关系。课文长度是一个值得注意的问题。文章过长会造成课堂教学操作上的困难；文章过于短小会使生词相对集中、生词量过多，造成学生理解上的困难，挫伤其阅读积极性。《新视野英语教程》（第二版）对选篇的长度进行了有效控制，如《读写教程》第一级的课文词数一般在 350—400 左右，第二级的课文词数在 400—500 左右，第三、四级的课文词数则控制在 500—600 左右。每篇课文出现的生词数量控制在课文总词量的 5%—7% 左右。同时，《新视野英语教程》（第二版）涵盖高职英语教学所要求掌握的核心词汇与常用词组，并注重在练习中引导学生灵活运用，逐步提高语言的的实际应用能力。

## 光盘介绍

《新视野英语教程》（第二版）学习光盘与课本相配套，为学生课堂学习之外的自主学习提供辅导和帮助。光盘界面设计亲切，结构清晰，内容不仅与课本紧密结合，而且适当增加了课外学习与娱乐的资源。光盘将英语听、说、读、写、译有机融为一体，实现人机互动，更好地辅助学生进行自主学习。

《读写教程》学习光盘与课本配套，由 10 个单元构成，每单元包括课文录音、译文、词汇讲解、语言点讲解、背景知识、实用写作、练习题等。在课文学习中可以实现单句、段落及全文录音播放。语言点与词汇讲解内容充实，例句丰富。阅读技能与实用写作部分形式生动直观。练习题类型多样，操作方便，与课本相辅相成。

《听说教程》学习光盘与课本配套，包括 10 个单元的学习内容。语音学习部分设计有辨音练习、跟读练习、录音功能等，帮助学生把握好每一个语音。听力部分以试题形式进行训练，设计有判卷功能，学生做完练习后可以得到反馈，从而评估自己的

听力水平，进一步进行训练。口语学习部分设计有跟读、角色扮演等功能，学生可以先进行模仿，然后进入情景会话练习。

第二版《听说教程》学习光盘在第一版基础上新增了视频板块。这些视频短片与每单元内容相关，题材丰富、场景生动、语言地道，令人耳目一新。此外，光盘还提供英文歌曲、幽默故事等内容，使学生在轻松的氛围中完成一个单元的学习。

## 编写队伍

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参加《新视野英语教程》（第二版）编写的单位有上海交通大学、东北大学、上海第二工业大学、哈尔滨学院、山东交通学院、沈阳广播电视大学、沈阳大学师范学院、安徽池州学院、上海电机学院、上海东海职业技术学院、上海交通大学高等职业技术学校、同济大学、上海对外贸易学院、华东政法大学等。

# 编写说明

《新视野英语教程(第二版)读写教程》为《新视野英语教程》(第二版)的主干教材,分1—4级,每级10个单元,供一个学期使用。

本书为《新视野英语教程(第二版)读写教程1》的教师用书。在第一版基础上,第二版教师用书每单元增加了单元重点和难点、主题探讨、课文结构分析等内容,旨在为教师提供更多的教学资源与教学建议,方便教师备课和开展课堂教学。

本书每单元包括四大部分:

第一部分(Teaching Focus for the Unit):总结本单元的学习重点和难点,涵盖:1)单元主题;2)两篇课文需掌握的生词、短语和词组;3)语法知识;4)实用写作技能。

第二部分(Understanding and Learning):提供与课文相关的详细讲解与释例,包括:1)A篇课文的背景介绍、主题探讨、教学建议、课文结构和语言点详释;2)B篇课文的背景介绍、教学建议和语言点详释;3)针对实用写作训练部分的教学建议。

第三部分(Key to Exercises):提供Exploring the Topic, Section A, Section B和Section C所有练习的答案。

第四部分(Reading Passage Translation):提供A、B两篇课文的参考译文。

教师在教学中可结合自身的实际需要,参考下表进行教学安排:

	Teaching Tasks
1st Class Hour	1) Warm-up discussion 2) Study of new words and expressions in Text A 3) Vocabulary check (do “Using the Right Word” and “Working with Expressions”)
2nd Class Hour	1) Study of Text A; do “Getting the Message” 2) Assignment: a) Do the translation; b) Read Text B
3rd Class Hour	1) Do “Focusing on Sentence Structure” 2) Study of key language points in Text B
4th Class Hour	1) Check on Text B’s follow-up exercises 2) Study of Section C 3) Do Section C’s follow-up exercises

《新视野英语教程（第二版）读写教程 1》总主编为郑树棠、胡全生。

《新视野英语教程（第二版）读写教程 1》主编为周洁，副主编为王利民。参加编写的人员有车淑珍、李侠、谢敏、薛瑶、杨小虎、朱一凡、罗淑兰、曾燕冰、胡磊华、王晓光、苏坤、王玉娟、朱泽生、张伟等。此外，张贤、黄娅为本书的编写做了大量的辅助工作。

《新视野英语教程（第二版）读写教程 1》由胡全生与加拿大籍教师 Jill Maxine Bonnell 审定。

编者

2009 年 3 月

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# Unit

# 1

## Going to College

### PART I

### TEACHING FOCUS FOR THE UNIT

#### Teaching Focus

	Text A	Text B
Theme	How to Be Cool at College	Hi, I'm New Here!
Vocabulary	education, business, extent, goal, graduate, subject, opportunity, course, reason, likely, cheat, understanding, respect	experience, adjust, sense, decision, responsible, account, savings, university, confused, suppose, comfortable, homesick
Phrases and Expressions	to a large extent; on one's own; decide on/upon; even though/if; make the most of something; let someone down, be true of; make up one's mind	adjust to; first of all; be supposed to do something; go through
Grammar	1) How to use "whatever" and "unless" ("Focusing on Sentence Structure") 2) English sentence patterns ("Basic Writing Skills")	
Writing	Understanding and filling in registration forms ("Practical Writing")	



## PART II

# UNDERSTANDING AND LEARNING

## SECTION

# A

### Topic Exploration

To explore the topic of “College Life”, the teacher may ask the students to work in pairs on the two questions in the “Exploring the Topic” part in the Student’s Book, that is:

- What’s your purpose of going to college?
- What does going to college mean to you?

Other questions are also possible for the students to work on, for example:

- What are the differences between college life and high school life?
- What do you want to do as a college student?
- Who gave you the chance to go to college?

When the pair work is done, a discussion on their answers among the students and the teacher may be conducted. Special attention should be paid to the answers provided by the students themselves, not to the ones provided in the forms, by asking the question “Why?”.

### Suggestions for Teaching Text A

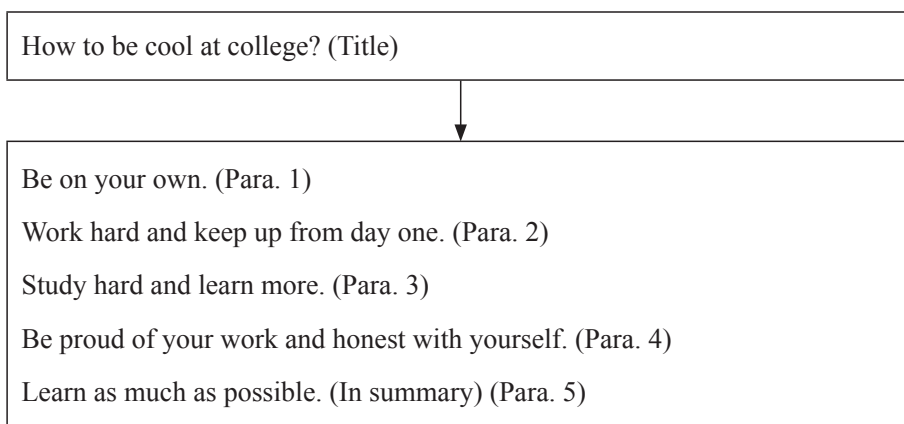
Actually, Text A centers around one question, that is, “How to be cool at college”. As the writer of the text has given some suggestions, the teacher is advised to draw the students’ attention to these suggestions by asking them the following questions:

- How many suggestions does the writer make for being cool at college?
- What are they?

By doing this, the teacher may help the students see the structure of the text (for this see the next section “Text Structure”).

## Text Structure

The whole text structurally goes like this: The writer first poses a question, i.e., “How to be cool at college”, and then tries to give some suggestions/answers. Namely,



## Detailed Study of Text A

### How to Be Cool at College

#### 1. How to Be Cool at College (Title)

**Meaning:** How to make yourself very good and impressive to others at college

**cool:** *adj.* very good; impressive; fashionable; trendy 〈口〉 绝妙的; 顶呱呱的

You look really **cool** in that new dress. 你穿那件衣服显得很帅。

If you say that someone is **cool**, you mean that he is fashionable, attractive, and trendy.

如果你说某人很酷, 你是指他很时尚、很有吸引力。

## 2. Going to college? Lucky you! (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** Are you going to college? How lucky you are!

Please notice that these two sentences are elliptical sentences (省略句).

## 3. You'll have a great time and a lot of fun on the way. (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** You'll have a wonderful time and lots of fun at college.

**have a great/good/wonderful time:** enjoy oneself 过得愉快; 玩得开心

“**Have a great time**,” said Mother before I left. 在我离开前母亲说:“好好玩吧。”

They **had a good time** in the cinema. 他们看电影看得很开心。

The children **had a wonderful time** at the party. 孩子们在晚会上玩得很开心。

**on the way:** Here the phrase means *throughout the years at college*. It generally means *moving (towards)*.

She put her coat on and set out **on her way**. 她穿上大衣就动身了。

**On the way** to school, he met his friend John. 在上学的路上, 他碰见了他的朋友约翰。

## 4. Yet your education is also very serious business. (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** Yet your study is also a big matter you have to consider.

**education:** *n.* the process by which a person's mind and character are developed through teaching, especially through formal instruction at school or college (尤指正规的) 教育; 学业; 培养

The **education** she had helped her a lot in her work. 她接受的教育对她的工作有很大的帮助。

His father had little **education**. 他的父亲没读过多少书。

**business:** *n.*

1) one's responsibility or concern 职责; 本分; 任务; 关心的事

Her **business** is to look after the baby. 她的职责就是看护小孩。

He is out on **business**. 他出差在外。

2) the activity of buying and selling goods and services; commerce 商业; 买卖; 交易; 生意

How's your **business**? 你的生意好吗?

They've done some **business** together. 他们一起做过生意。

After graduation he went into **business**. 毕业后他经商去了。

3) a particular money-earning activity or place, such as a shop or factory 商店; 企业; 公司

He sold his **business** last month. 他上个月把店卖了。

### 5. To a large extent, you will be on your own. (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** Most often, you will have to rely on (依靠) yourself.

**to a large extent:** greatly; to a large degree 在很大程度上

**extent:** *n.*

1) (*singular*) a stated degree 程度; 限度

I agree with what he said **to a large extent/to some extent/to a certain extent**. 我在很大程度上 / 某种程度上 / 一定程度上同意他所说的。

2) the length or area to which something extends (延伸的) 长度; 范围

see the full **extent** of 看到……的全貌

I was surprised at the **extent** of the scientist's knowledge. 我对这位科学家渊博的知识感到诧异。

**on one's own:** alone; without help 独自; 靠自己

I can't carry it **on my own**; it's too heavy. 我自己拿不了, 东西太重了。

Children should learn to be **on their own** from day one. 孩子们一开始就应该学会独立。

### 6. True, there will be many people ready to help you, but you will often have to take the first step in whatever you choose to do. (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** It is true that there will be many people who are ready to help you, but you will often have to take the first step in anything that you choose to do.

Notice that *ready to help you* modifies (修饰) *many people*.

many people ready to help you = many people who are ready to help you

Also notice the difference between *must* and *have to*: *have to* can have the future tense (将来时态).

**take the first step in (doing) something:** take the first action in (doing) something 率先迈出做……的第一步

You are the one to **take the first step in** making your own decision. 自己做决定得自己率先迈出第一步。

One should **take the first step in** one's own matters. 自己的事自己要率先迈出第一步。

**whatever:** *det. & pron.*

1) any (thing) or all that 什么……就……; 什么……都

They read **whatever** (book) they can find. 他们找到什么 (书) 就读什么书。

I believe she's cured of **whatever** was wrong with her. 不管她得了什么病, 我想都已经治好了。

2) no matter what 不论; 不管……什么

**Whatever** I said, he'd disagree. 不论我说什么他都不同意。

He refuses, for **whatever** reason. 不管什么理由他都拒绝。

3) anything (else) like that ……什么的

Anyone who is seen carrying bags, boxes, or **whatever**, will be stopped by the police.  
谁要是带袋子、盒子什么的，警察一看见，就会拦住他。

Anything will make him happy: a book, a pen, a bike, or **whatever**. 任何东西都能使他高兴：书、笔、自行车，什么都行。

## 7. Most of you have **decided on a career**. (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** Most of you have chosen what you are going to do after graduation.

**decide on/upon:** choose (someone, something, or to do something) 决定

We **decided on** the blue paint for the bedroom. 我们决定卧室用蓝色漆。

Have you **decided on** spending your holiday at home? 你决定在家度假了吗？

Has he **decided on** where to go? 他决定去哪儿了吗？

**career:** *n.*

1) a job or profession for which one is trained and which one intends to follow for parts or the whole of one's life (需要特别训练的并终生或长期从事的) 职业；一生的事业

My sister is considering a **career** in teaching. 我姐姐考虑将教师作为职业。

His **career** was always more important to him than his family. 在他看来，事业比家庭重要。

2) (a part of) the general course of a person's working life 生涯；(一段) 工作经历；履历

His **career** proves he was a great man. 他的一生证明他是个伟人。

He spent most of his **career** working in China. 他的大部分职业生涯都在中国度过。

## 8. **Even though** some of you may change your minds later, you will have to set **goals** and work hard for them **step by step** until you **graduate**. (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** Even though some of you may change your decisions on a career, you will have to decide what you are going to have in the end and work hard for the goals gradually until you complete your studies at college.

**even though/if:** 即使……也；尽管；就算

**Even though/if** you don't like it (=though you may not like it), you have to take the job.  
即使你不喜欢，你也得接受这份工作。

I wouldn't do this, **even though/if** you paid me a thousand dollars. 即使你给我 1,000 美元，我也不干。

**goal:** *n.*

- 1) one's aim or purpose; a place or object one wishes to obtain or reach 目标; 目的地

His **goal** is a place at university. 他的目标是在大学里谋一份职务。

When he at last came to Shanghai, he felt he had reached/obtained his **goal**. 他最终来到了上海, 觉得达到了自己的目标。

- 2) the space into which the ball must be kicked, hit, etc. for a point to be scored 球门

Who is in **goal** for Real Madrid? 谁是皇家马德里队的守门员?

- 3) the point gained when the ball is kicked or hit into the goal 进球; 得分

score a **goal** 射门得分      an own **goal** 乌龙球

Our football team made two **goals**. 我们的足球队进了两个球。

We won by three **goals** to two. 我们以 3:2 取胜。

They lost the game by one **goal**. 他们以一球之差输了比赛。

**step by step:** little by little; gradually 一步步地; 逐渐

We learn English **step by step**. 我们循序渐进地学习英语。

**graduate:**

*v.* complete an educational course 毕业

When and where did you **graduate**? 你是什么时候何地毕业的?

I **graduated** from the university in 1985. 我 1985 年毕业于这所大学。

*n.*

- 1) (of) a person who has completed a university degree course, especially for a first degree (已获得学位的) 大学毕业生

a law **graduate** 法律(系)毕业生      a **graduate** in math 数学(系)毕业生

- 2) (*AmE*) a person who has completed a course at a school, college, etc. 毕业生

a high-school **graduate** 高中毕业生

- 3) postgraduate 研究生

**graduate** school 研究生院      a **graduate** student 研究生

## 9. As a teacher, I always tell my students to work hard and keep up from day one. (Para. 2)

**Meaning:** As a teacher, I always tell my students to work hard and try to be the best from the first day.

**as:** *prep.*

- 1) in the state, character, condition, job, etc. of (being) 指处于某种状态、性质、工作之中

He works **as** a taxi driver. 他是个出租车司机。

He is famous **as** an actor. 作为演员, 他很有名。

2) like 像

They all rose together **as** one man. 他们全体一齐起立。

I went to a party dressed **as** a policeman. 我打扮成警察去参加晚会。

**keep up:**

1) remain level; remain as high as 保持（……水平）

We have to **keep up**, or we'll be left behind. 我们得保持下去，否则就落后了。

She had to run to **keep up** with the other girls. 她得跑步才能跟上其他女孩。

2) (cause to) remain high (使) 保持高水平

The farmers are **keeping** the prices **up**. 农民们使价格居高不下。

Prices have **kept up** all the year. 价格全年居高不下。

3) continue (doing) something 继续（做）某事

I'm glad that you are **keeping up** your studies. 很高兴你一直在努力学习。

When people move to another country, they often try to **keep up** the customs of their native land. 人们移居外国时，常常努力保留家乡的习俗。

I have **kept up** a friendship with a girl when I was at school 20 years ago. 20 年前我在学校结交了一位女孩，现在我一直与她保持着友谊。

Well done! **Keep up** the good work! 干得漂亮！继续努力！

You boys have done some very good work; I hope you can **keep it up**. 小伙子们，你们干得很好，希望你们继续努力。

**from day one:** from the very beginning 一开始；从第一天开始

Going to college means that you have to be on your own **from day one**. 上大学意味着从第一天开始你就得依靠自己。

The teacher said, "Try to see learning as fun **from day one**." 老师说：“一开始就应努力把学习看成一件趣事。”

**10. You should also think about taking other subjects. (Para. 2)**

**think about:**

1) consider something or someone 考虑

We must **think about** Mother's health. 我们必须考虑母亲的健康状况。

**Think about** what you're saying. 想想你说的话吧。

I have my family to **think about**, so I must find the best job that I can. 我要考虑自己的家人，所以我必须尽可能找到一份最好的工作。

2) have something or someone in the mind 想

I'm sorry, I wasn't listening; I was **thinking about** something else. 对不起，我没有听你说话，我在想其他事情。

You ought to spend more time **thinking about** your work. 你应该多花些时间想想自己的工作。

**subject:** *n.*

1) [C] a branch of knowledge studied, as in a system of education 学科; 科目

He's studying three **subjects**. 他修读三个科目。

2) [C] the thing that is dealt with or represented in a piece of writing, work of art, etc. 主题; 题目

the **subject** of Text A A 篇课文的主题

Don't change the **subject**; answer the question. 不要改变话题, 请回答问题。

I've tried several times to bring up the **subject** of money. 我试了好几次提钱的问题。

3) [C] (in grammar) the noun, pronoun, etc, which is most closely related to the verb in forming a sentence 主语

"He" is the **subject** of the sentence "He is a student". He 是句子 He is a student. 的主语。

## 11. For a rich full life of college, you should make the most of the opportunities at hand. (Para. 2)

**Meaning:** If you want to have a rich full life of college, you should get as much as you can from the opportunities that will be offered to you.

**make the most of something:** get as much pleasure, profit, etc. as possible from something 充分利用某事物

You won't get another chance—**make the most of it!** 你不会再有这样的机会了, 好好利用它吧。

Try to **make the most of the courses** you're taking. 尽力充分利用你所修读的课程吧。

**opportunity:** *n.* [C; U] a favorable moment or occasion (for doing something) 机会; 时机

The **opportunity** is missed. 错过了这次机会。

When we were finally alone, I took the **opportunity** to ask him a few personal questions. 当我们最后单独在一起时, 我趁机问了他一些私人问题。

**at hand:** near in time or place 即将到来; 在手边; 在近处

Help is close **at hand**. 救星就在眼前。

Having a portable computer **at hand** is helpful to a reporter. 手边有台手提电脑对记者来说很有帮助。

## 12. I hope you have understood this by now... (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** I hope up to now you have understood this...

Notice that *this* refers to *going to college means a lot more than getting a grade*.

Please notice that the present perfect tense (现在完成时) is used in the sentence.



**by:** *prep.* already... (at/on/in); not later than; before (在……时候) 就……; 不迟于; 在……以前

**By** this time tomorrow he'll be here. 明天这时候他会在这儿。

Do you think you'll have finished **by** 4 o'clock? 你认为到 4 点钟你会做完吗?

### 13. You know you have a **debt** to many people. (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** You know you should thank many people because they have done a lot for you.

**debt:** *n.*

1) [C] something owed to someone else 债; 债务

She borrowed a lot of money and she's still paying off the **debt**. 她借了很多钱, 到现在还没有还清。

They are suffering a **debt** crisis. 他们经受着债务危机。

2) [C] the state of owing; the duty of repaying something 负债的情况; 还债的义务; 恩情

After he lost his job, he got into **debt**. 他失业后开始负债。

She said she was in **debt** to you for your help. 她说她多亏了你的帮助。

### 14. They have worked hard to make these opportunities open for you. (Para. 3)

请注意句中的 make + *n./pron.* + *adj.* 结构, 表示“使得……怎么样”。

make the door open 把门开着

make him nervous 使他紧张

make the situation worse 使局势更糟

### 15. Please, don't **let them down**! (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** Please, don't disappoint them! 请不要令他们失望!

**let somebody down:** not to do something that you promised to do for someone; disappoint someone 令某人失望

I hope you'll not **let me down**. 我希望你不会让我失望。

I didn't **let my parents down** by becoming a college student. 我成了大学生, 没有令我父母失望。

### 16. ... are you going to take a **course** to really learn something or are you going to take it only to have it on your record? (Para. 4)

Notice *it* in the sentence refers to (指的是) *the course* and *record* refers to *academic record* (成绩单).

**course:** *n.*

1) [C] a set of lessons or studies 课程

an English **course** 英文课程

I'm taking a **course** in computer. 我正在学习计算机课程。

2) [C] continuous movement from one point to another in space or time 过程；进程

The enemy should be defeated in the **course** of (=during) the year. 本年内敌人会被打败。

During the **course** of flight we shall be serving meals and drinks. 飞行途中我们将提供食物和饮料。

3) [C] any of the different parts of a meal 一道菜

We had a three-**course** dinner. 我们的晚餐有三道菜。

The first **course** was fish, the second meat, and the third vegetables. 第一道菜是鱼，第二道菜是肉，第三道菜是蔬菜。

### 17. I have heard far too many students tell me that they are doing a course to get a certificate for a better chance of “getting a job”. (Para. 4)

**Meaning:** I have heard too many students tell me that they are taking a course just to get a certificate, and then with this certificate they will have a better chance of “getting a job”.

**far:** *adv.* very much (often used together with the word “too” for emphasis) (常与 too 一道使用，表示强调) 非常；太

**far** too busy 太忙      **far** too cold 太冷

**certificate:** *n.* [C] a document (=official paper) giving a statement made by an official person that a fact or facts are true 证明；证书；文凭；执照；凭单

a birth **certificate** 出生证      a marriage **certificate** 结婚证

### 18. Sadly, this is not a good reason to learn anything. (Para. 4)

**Meaning:** The sad thing is that this is not a good reason to learn anything.

**reason:**

*n.* [C; U] the cause of an event or situation; a fact, event or statement that provides an explanation or excuse for something 原因；理由；借口

What's your **reason** for being so late? 你迟到这么久有什么理由？

Is there any **reason** why you couldn't tell me this before? 为什么你以前不告诉我这件事，是不是有什么原因？

The **reason** why I'm phoning you is to ask a favor. 我给你打电话是想请你帮忙。

For some **reason** they can't give us an answer. 由于某种原因，他们不能给我们一个答复。

v. use one's reason 推理；思考

He has the ability to **reason**. 他有思考能力。

She can **reason** very clearly. 她能很清晰地思考问题。

**19. ... you may not get a job even if you do a course that is likely to get you one. (Para. 4)**

**Meaning:** ... you may not get a job even though you take a course which may help you get a job.

Here *one* stands for (代替) *a job*.

**likely:**

*adj.*

1) that can reasonably be expected; probable 看来要发生的；可能的

It's **likely** to rain. 看样子要下雨。

Are we **likely** to arrive in time? 我们可能及时到达吗？

2) probably suitable 也许适合

a **likely** applicant for the job 这工作的可能申请者

He is the most **likely** of the people who've asked for the job. 他是最有可能申请这项工作的人。

*adv.* probably 很可能

Profit will most **likely** have risen by about \$25 million. 利润很可能增长 2,500 万美元。

Very **likely** he'd told them he had an American birth certificate. 很可能他告诉他们他有美国出生证。

**20. Secondly, you are cheating yourself. (Para. 4)**

**Meaning:** Secondly, you are not honest to yourself.

**cheat:**

v. behave in a dishonest or deceitful way in order to win an advantage, especially in a game (尤指在游戏中) 欺骗；作弊

**cheat** at cards 打牌时舞弊

They tried to **cheat** the old woman out of her money. 他们企图骗那位老妇人的钱。

n. a person who cheats 骗子

**Cheats** won't obey rules they are supposed to obey. 骗子是不会遵守他们本应遵守的规则。

**21. If you don't have a real understanding and liking of your course, you may begin to feel very unhappy. (Para. 4)**

**Meaning:** If you don't really understand the meaning of your course and don't like the course, you may begin to feel very unhappy.

**understanding:** *n.*

- 1) [C] knowledge of the nature of something, based especially on learning or experience  
了解；理解

A basic **understanding** of computer is necessary for this course. 修读这门课必须对计算机有基本的了解。

Reading it again will help you have a better **understanding** of the text. 再读一遍课文能帮助你更好地理解它。

- 2) [U] ability to know and learn; intelligence 理解（能）力

According to my **understanding**, going to college means something quite different. 根据我个人的理解，上大学另有含义。

The book is beyond the **understanding** of most 10-year-olds. 这本书超出了大多数10岁孩子的理解力。

**liking:** *n.* fondness 喜欢

have a **liking** for sweets 喜欢糖果      have a **liking** for English 喜欢英语

Note that this word usually takes the preposition “for”.

## 22. You know it will be very difficult for you to **respect** yourself **unless** you are proud of your work. (Para. 4)

**Meaning:** You know you will hardly respect yourself if you are not proud of your work.

**respect:**

*v.*

- 1) feel respect for (especially a person or their qualities) (对某人或其品质)表示尊敬；敬佩；尊重

I **respect** him for his honesty. 我敬重他诚实的品格。

Try to **respect** others to respect yourself. 要尊重自己就得努力尊重他人。

- 2) show care for or pay attention to someone or something 关心；注重

**respect** someone's wish 尊重某人的意愿

We should **respect** other people's culture. 我们应该尊重其他民族的文化。

*n.* the feeling that one admires someone or something very much and that they or it should be treated well and honorably 尊敬；敬重

win/lose one's **respect** 赢得 / 失去某人的尊敬

They stood in silence for one minute to show their **respect** for the dead. 他们静默一分钟，以表示对死者的尊敬。

**unless:** *conj.* if... not; except if 如果不；除非

**Unless** something unexpected happens, I'll see you next week. 如无意外，我们下星期见。

My boss told me that **unless** my work was improved, I would lose the job. 老板告诉我，除非我的工作有所改善，否则会解雇我。

**23. The truly happy person is one who is proud of his work and honest with himself. (Para. 4)**

**Meaning:** The really happy person is a person who is proud of his work and honest with himself.

**truly:** *adv.* really 真正地

Yours **truly** 您的忠实的；谨上（正式书信末尾用语）

There was a **truly** beautiful view from the window. 窗户外的景色真美。

**24. This is true of a worker, doctor, teacher, or whatever. (Para. 4)**

**Meaning:** This applies to all people whether they are a worker, a doctor or a teacher.

*This* refers to what has been said in the previous sentence.

**be true of:** be valid or relevant for (someone) 对……也有效 / 也一样

That **is not true of** the people I'm talking about. 这对于我所说的那些人不适用。

This **is true of** teachers. 这对老师也一样。

**or whatever:** or anything like that 这一类（物或人）

Just write something, a letter, an article, a report, **or whatever** to kill time. 为打发时间写点什么吧，信、文章、报告，无论什么都可以。

**25. So, as you begin your college career, make up your mind to learn as much as possible. (Para. 5)**

**Meaning:** So while you begin your college life, you should decide to learn as much as possible.

**as:** *conj.* while; when ……的时候

He saw her **as** he was getting off the bus. 他下车时看见了她。

**As** the new term comes near, we are getting busier. 随着新学期临近，我们变得更加忙碌。

**make up one's mind:** decide 决定

I can't **make up my mind** which book I should buy. 我决定不了买哪本书。

He **made up his mind** to write a letter to his parents. 他决定给父母写封信。

**as... as:** (与 much 或 many 连用) 比较人或事物

She earns twice **as much as** her husband. 她赚的钱是她丈夫的两倍。

I haven't got **as many books as** you have. 我的书没你那么多。

## SECTION

## B

## Background Information

## 1. Marymount University

Founded in 1950, Marymount is a comprehensive (综合的), coeducational (男女同校的) Catholic (天主教的) university located just minutes from the nation's capital (距离国家首府仅几分钟的路程). It claims (宣称) its mission (使命) is “to educate the whole person, preparing students to achieve personal and professional success”.

## 2. Virginia

Virginia is a state steeped in history (历史悠久). It played a central role during the American Revolution. It also holds the distinction (闻名) of being the birthplace of eight US presidents. No wonder they say that Virginia's history is America's history! So, because so many of the early presidents of the United States were native (当地的) Virginians, it sometimes is called the “Mother of Presidents” and because of the number of statesmen (政治家) produced by Virginia, it also has been nicknamed (取绰号) the “Mother of Statesmen”.

## Suggestions for Teaching Text B

Normally, Text B is intended for the students to read after class. In case the teacher has time to teach/talk about Text B in class, it is advisable for the teacher to ask the students to read the text (as a sort of homework) before they meet in class for the study of the text.

As the text is about the writer's experience of coming to the university for the first time, efforts may be made to draw the students' attention to their experiences of coming to college. In order to do this, questions like the following may be asked:

- How did you come to the college?
- Were your parents with you when you came to the college?
- Was it the first time for you to be at college?
- How do you feel about the people here?
- How do you like the school, your dorm...?

...

## Detailed Study of Text B

### Hi, I'm New Here!

#### 1. Hi, I'm New Here! (Title)

**Meaning:** Hello, I'm a new student.

#### 2. College is a new and different experience for me. (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** Going to college means something new and different to me.

**experience:**

*n.*

1) [C] something that has happened to you (often something unusual or exciting) 经历; (常指不寻常的或刺激的) 体验

She wrote a book about her **experiences** in the United States. 她写了一本书, 讲述她在美国的经历。

Going to college is a new **experience** to him. 上大学对他来说是种新的体验。

2) [U] (the gaining of) knowledge or skill which comes from practice in an activity or doing something for a long time, rather than from books 经验; 体验

We all learn by **experience**. 我们都从经验中学习。

I know from **experience** what will happen. 凭经验我知道会发生什么事。

*vt.* feel, suffer, or learn by (an) experience 经历; 感受; 体会

**experience** difficulty 经历困难      **experience** college life 感受大学生活

It was the first time I'd ever **experienced** going to college. 我第一次尝到上大学的滋味。

#### 3. I'm away from home, so I have many things to adjust to, e.g. being on my own, talking with friendly people. (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** I have left my parents and so I have to make myself get used to many things here, for example, deciding things by myself, talking with nice people.

**adjust:** *v.* change something slightly, especially because it is not in the right position 调整

I must **adjust** my watch; it is slow. 我得调一下我的手表, 它慢了。

There's something wrong with the brakes on the car—they need **adjusting**. 车子的刹车坏了, 需要调一下。

**adjust to:** get used to new conditions or a new situation 适应

I cannot **adjust** easily **to** city life. 我适应城市生活有困难。

John found it difficult to **adjust to** his wife's mother. 约翰发现很难适应他的岳母。

Note that *e.g.* means *for example*.

#### 4. These are some of the things I like about college. (Para. 1)

Here *these* refers to *being on my own, walking with friendly people* and so on.

#### 5. First of all, living at college gives me a sense of responsibility, of being on my own. (Para. 2)

**Meaning:** The first thing I want to say is this: Now I'm living at college and this makes me think I should be responsible for myself and decide things by myself.

**first of all:** as the first thing (to be done or said) 首先; 第一 (要做或要说的)

**First of all**, you should make a good choice of the subjects. 首先, 你们应该选好自己的科目。

**First of all**, let me ask you something. 首先, 让我来问你们一些事情。

**sense:**

*n.*

1) [C] a feeling or consciousness of something 感觉; 意识

I had a **sense** that someone was standing behind me. 我感觉有人站在我身后。

She had the **sense** of being a political outsider. 她感觉自己成了政治上的局外人。

2) [C] one of the five natural physical powers that make it possible for a person or animal to get information about the world around 感觉官能 (指自然感觉, 即视觉、听觉、嗅觉、味觉、触觉之一)

the sixth **sense** 第六感

I've got a cold and I've lost my **sense** of smell. 我感冒了, 嗅觉不灵。

3) [U] the ability to think or act in a reasonable or sensible way; practical intelligence 理智; 理性; 常识

I think there's a lot of **sense** in what you're saying. 我觉得你的话很有道理。

They've got more money than **sense**. 他们是钱多理智少。

*v.* have a feeling that something exists or is there, without having direct proof 感觉到; 意识到; 觉察到

I **sensed** that something was wrong. 我感觉到有点不对。

She could **sense** her father's anger rising. 她能感觉到父亲的怒气越来越大。

**responsibility:** *n.*

1) [U] the state of being responsible; having to make decisions about something so that you are blamed if something goes wrong 责任

The new job means taking on more **responsibility**. 这份新工作意味着要承担更多的责任。

2) [C] a job or duty that you must do 职责; 义务

What are the **responsibilities** of his post? 他的岗位职责是什么?



I feel that I have the **responsibility** to finance my sister's education. 我感到自己有义务资助妹妹上学。

**6. My parents aren't around to say... (Para. 2)**

**Meaning:** My parents are not with me, and therefore I cannot hear them say...

**7. Everything I do has to be my decision, and that makes me responsible for my own life. (Para. 2)**

**Meaning:** Everything that I do has to be decided by myself, and that asks me to be responsible for my own life.

The word *that* refers to the first part of the sentence, that is, *Everything I do has to be my decision*.

**decision:** *n.* [C; U] (a) choice or judgment; (an) act of deciding 决定; 抉择; 判断

“Have you made a **decision** yet?” “No, I'm still thinking about it.” “你做出决定了吗?”  
“还没有, 我还在考虑。”

There were good reasons for his **decision** to leave. 他决定离开是有充分理由的。

**responsible:** *adj.*

1) having the job or duty of doing or looking after somebody or something 应负……责任的

He is the one who is **responsible** for the safety of the school. 他是负责学校安全的人。

The Ministry of Education is **responsible** for education. 教育部负责教育事务。

2) having done or been the cause of something, especially something bad, guilty 对（尤指坏事）负有责任的；需承担责任的

He still felt **responsible** for her death. 他依然感到对她的死负有责任。

I want you to do everything you can to find out who is **responsible** for the accident.  
我要你尽力找出应承担事故责任的人。

**8. During the second week I was at college, I had to go out and look for a bank where I could open an account. (Para. 2)**

**Meaning:** During the second week when I was at college, I had to go out and look for a bank in which I could open an account.

where I could open an account=in which I could open an account

It is a clause modifying (修饰) *a bank*.

**account:**

*n.*

1) [C] a sum of money kept in a bank, building society, etc. which may be added to and taken from (银行等的) 账户

open/close an **account** 开 / 销账户

My salary is paid into my bank **account**. 我的工资打入我的银行账户。

Can I withdraw \$500 from my **account**? 我想从我的账户里取 500 美元，可以吗？

2) [C] a written or spoken report; description (对事件、人物等的) 报道；叙述；描写

She gave the police a full **account** of the accident. 她向警察详细地叙述了事故过程。

Here is a brief **account** about the history of the school. 这里有一篇关于这所学校历史的简单介绍。

v. explain or give a reason for something 解释；说明

How can I **account** for these changes? 我如何解释这些变化？

This **accounts** for your poor spelling. 这解释了为什么你们拼写差。

Please notice that in this sense *account* takes the preposition “for”. 请注意，account 作此意义解时带介词 for。

## 9. And when I got to the bank, I had to decide whether to have a current or savings account and whether or not to get a credit card. (Para. 2)

**Meaning:** And when I got to the bank, I had to decide whether I should have a current account or a savings account, and I also had to decide whether I should get a credit card or not.

a current account: (checking account *AmE*) a bank account from which you can take out money with a cheque book or cheque card or bank card 往来账户

**current:**

*adj.*

1) generally accepted; in common use 通用的；流通的

Is this word still **current**? 这个词现在还在用吗？

The other meaning of the word is still **current**. 这个词的另一个意义现在还在用。

2) belonging to the present time; of the present day 现今；当前；进行中的

**current** fashions 时尚      **current** events 时事

*n.*

1) [C] a continuously moving mass of liquid or gas, especially one flowing through slower moving liquid or gas 流；水流；气流

swim against/with the **current** 逆流 / 顺流游泳

You shouldn't swim in the river. There are dangerous **currents**. 你不该在河里游泳，那里的水流很危险。

2) [C] the flow of electricity past a fixed point 电流

Turn on the **current**. 接通电源。

The button switches the **current** on. 这个电钮接通电流。

**savings:** *n.* money saved, especially in a bank 积蓄；存款

a **savings** account (可获利息的) 储蓄账户      **savings** bank 储蓄银行

I put my **savings** in the college bank. 我将我的钱存到大学银行。

**credit:** *n.*

1) [U] the quality of being likely to repay debts and being trusted in money matters 信用；  
信誉

No **credit**, no business. 没有信誉就没有生意。

We don't accept **credit** cards. 我们不接受信用卡。

2) [U] a system of buying goods or services and paying for them later 赊购；信贷

You can ask a dealer for a discount whether you pay cash or buy on **credit**. 不管你是付现金还是赊账，都可以向经销人要回扣。

What are the **credit** terms? 信贷条款是什么？

#### 10. Decisions! Decisions! (Para. 2)

**Meaning:** I have to make decisions! I have to make decisions!

#### 11. Friendly people, that's another thing I like about college. (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** There are friendly people in the college. That's another thing I like about college.

#### 12. On my first day I came to Marymount University here in Virginia from New York, I was a bit confused about where I was going. (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** On the first day when I left New York and came to Marymount University here in Virginia, I did not know where I was going.

**confuse:** *v.* cause to be mixed up in the mind 使糊涂

Stop telling me so many figures; you're **confusing** me. 别给我说那么多数字，你都要把我搞糊涂了。

I'm a bit **confused**. Could you explain that again? 我有点糊涂了。请再给我解释一下好吗？

#### 13. My mother and I drove in. (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** My mother and I drove into the university.

#### 14. We did not know the building we were supposed to go to, but the guard was very nice. (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** My mother and I did not know the building that we should go to, but the guard was very friendly.

**suppose:**

*v.* consider to be probable 猜想；料想；推测

I **suppose** he seems unfriendly because he is shy. 我以为他显得不友好是因为害羞。

What do you **suppose** could have happened? 你以为可能发生了什么事?

*conj.* what would/will happen if 假如; 假设

**Suppose** you won a million dollars, what would you do? 假设你赢了 100 万美元, 你会做什么?

It's a good idea, but **suppose** your mother were to find out? 主意倒是不错, 可如果你母亲发现了怎么办?

**be supposed to:** have a duty or responsibility to (do something) 应该 (做某事)

Everybody **is supposed to** bring a bottle to the party. 每个人都应带一瓶酒来参加晚会。

The train **was supposed to** arrive 10 minutes ago. 火车应该 10 分钟前就到了。

**guard:**

*n.*

1) [C] a person, especially a soldier, policeman, or prison officer, who watches over a person or place to prevent escape, danger, attack, etc. 卫兵; 守卫; 狱吏

a border **guard** 边防兵      a security **guard** at the airport 机场保安人员

The **guards** are changed every two hours. 警卫每两小时更换一次。

2) [U] a state of watchful readiness to protect or defend 保卫; 警戒; 防守

Who is on **guard**? 谁在值勤?

Soldiers are keeping **guard** at the gate. 门口有士兵站岗。

*v.* watch over in order to protect from harm or danger or to prevent from escaping; keep safe 防卫; 警戒; 看守

soldiers **guarding** the President 总统的卫兵

The building is **guarded** by men with dogs. 有人带着狗守卫这房子。

### 15. ... and I knew I had to go through some glass doors—but my mother and I didn't know which ones. (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** ... and I knew I had to pass through some glass doors—but neither my mother nor I knew which glass doors we should pass through.

ones=glass doors

**go through:** pass through 通过

The car won't **go through** the lane which is too narrow. 这巷子太窄, 车子过不去。

The new law has **gone through** Parliament. 议会已经通过了这项新法案。

### 16. When they found out I was looking for New Gerard, one said... (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** When they knew I was looking for New Gerard, one of them said...

one=one of them (the students)

**find out:** discover something; obtain information about something 发现；查出

**Find out** your parents' views before making the decision. 做决定之前先看看你父母的意见。

I won't tell you; you'll have to **find out** yourself. 我不会告诉你，你必须自己去查明。

**17. Even now I feel comfortable in the dorm because there are friendly people around to talk with. (Para. 3)**

**Meaning:** Even now I feel at home in the dormitory because I can always have friendly people to talk with.

**comfortable:** *adj.*

1) feeling comfort, especially not experiencing (too much) pain, grief, anxiety, etc. 感觉轻松自在的

He said he was **comfortable** after the operation. 他说手术后感觉良好。

I feel **comfortable** on this sofa. 我感觉这沙发很舒适。

2) providing comfort 舒适的；惬意的

We've got a **comfortable** house. 我们有栋舒适的房子。

Sit down and make yourself **comfortable**. 坐下吧，别客气。

**18. I do like a lot of things about college... (Para. 4)**

**Meaning:** I really like many things about college...

Here *do* is used to strengthen or support another verb. *do* 用来强调另一个动词。

**Do** be careful! 千万当心!

She **does** have a new car. 她的确有辆新车。

"Why didn't you tell me?" "I **did** tell you." "你为什么告诉我?" "我的确告诉过你。"

**19. Although I like college, I can still get homesick... (Para. 4)**

**Meaning:** Although I like college, I still miss my family...

**homesick:** *adj.* feeling a great wish to be at home, when one is away from it 想家的

A new student may feel **homesick** for the first few weeks. 新生头几周可能会想家。

## SECTION



## Suggestions for Teaching Section C

In teaching Section C (Practical Writing), the teacher may work together with the students, in the form of question-and-answer on:

- the definitions/meanings and usage of the following titles:  
Mr., Mrs., Ms., Dr., Prof., Miss, Lady, Sir, Madam, etc.
- the formation of English names.

The following is only for reference.

### Titles:

- Mr.** a title for a man who has no other title, e.g. *Mr./Mr Peter Smith, or Mr/Mr. Smith*
- Mrs.** a title for a married woman who has no other title, e.g. *Mrs./Mrs Jane Smith, or Mrs/Mrs. Smith*
- Ms.** a title for a woman who does not wish to be called either *Miss* or *Mrs.*, e.g. *Ms/Ms. Smith*
- Dr.** (*the short form for doctor*) a title for a medical practitioner or for the holder of the highest university degree, e.g. *Dr./Dr Jameson*
- Prof.** (*the short form for professor*) a title used to address a university teacher of the highest rank in a faculty, e.g. *Prof./Prof Johnson*
- Please notice that in the above titles the dot (.) is sometimes omitted.
- Miss** a title used to address an unmarried woman or a girl, e.g. *Miss Smith (But be careful: feminists may not like this title at all.)*
- Lady** a title used to address a woman of noble rank, e.g. *Lady Wilson*
- Sir** 1) a title used before the first name of a knight (男爵) or baronet (准男爵), e.g. *Sir James Wilson*  
2) a title used at the beginning of a formal letter, e.g. *Dear Sir, My dear Sir*
- Madam** 1) a respectful way of addressing a woman, especially a customer in a shop, e.g. *Are you being served, Madam?*  
2) a word of address used at the beginning of a business letter to a woman, after the word *dear*, e.g. *Dear Madam*

Note that in the above titles Ms, Miss, Mrs, and Mr are not usually used alone in speech or writing but are followed by the family name.

### Formation of English Names

An English name is usually made up of two or three parts: the first name is also called given name. If the person is a Christian, his first name will be given at his baptism, so it is also called the given name or the Christian name. The middle name is the second given name. When written, the middle name is often shortened to the initial letter. A surname is often the father's family name, so it is also called family name or last name. For example: Anne Louise Strong, William Carlos Williams, George B. Shaw.

## PART III

### KEY TO EXERCISES

## SECTION



### Reading Out

1) be    2) whatever    3) on    4) though    5) set    6) until

### Getting the Message

1. A    2. B    3. C    4. D    5. A

### Using the Right Word

1. A    2. C    3. B    4. A    5. C    6. A    7. D    8. A

### Working with Expressions

1. of    2. at    3. down    4. up    5. by    6. on/upon    7. up    8. To

## Focusing on Sentence Structure

A

1. You can take whatever you like from the gifts.
2. The students are free to ask whatever (questions) they want to.
3. Just read something to kill time, a book, magazine, newspaper, or whatever.

B

1. I will leave at 9 unless you want to go earlier.
2. Unless he lets me use his bike, I won't let him use my computer.
3. Unless something goes wrong, I'll see you next week.

## Translating

A

1. Did you have a great time at the party last night?
2. This term she has taken courses in English, computers/computing, and driving.
3. He has a debt to his friends who have helped him a lot.
4. I have learnt one thing: never let your friends down.

B

1. 的确，会有很多人帮助你，但是无论你决定做什么，你常常得自己走出第一步。
2. 作为老师，我总是告诫我的学生从第一天开始就努力奋斗、积极向上。
3. 为了你的大学生活过得充实、丰富，你应该充分利用即将得到的机会。
4. 因此，在开始你的大学生涯时，请下定决心好好学习。

## Using Topic-related Terms

- 1) education
- 2) graduate
- 3) set goals
- 4) taking/doing a course
- 5) get a certificate/grade
- 6) taking other subjects/courses
- 7) getting a grade/certificate



## Basic Writing Skills

- |         |         |        |         |
|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1. SPC  | 2. SPOO | 3. SPO | 4. SPA  |
| 5. SPOC | 6. SPOA | 7. SP  | 8. SPOC |

## SECTION



## Getting the Message

1. **A.** The title and the first sentence tell us so.
2. **D.** The next phrase “of being on my own” tells us that “I shall be responsible for myself.”
3. **D.** The last sentence in Paragraph 3 tells us so.
4. **C.** From the second half of Paragraph 3 we know that it’s the name of a dorm.
5. **D.** The last paragraph tells us that the writer feels homesick.

## Using the Right Word

- |               |           |             |                |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. experience | 2. sense  | 3. dorm     | 4. decisions   |
| 5. savings    | 6. credit | 7. supposed | 8. comfortable |

## Working with Expressions

- |            |        |          |          |
|------------|--------|----------|----------|
| 1. with/to | 2. to  | 3. on    | 4. out   |
| 5. through | 6. for | 7. about | 8. about |

## SECTION



A



Beijing Symposium on International Trade  
(19–21 September, 2008)

Family name: Yuan Given name: Zhengyi

(Mr/Mrs/Ms/Dr/Prof)

Address: No. 269 Qinghua Road, Beijing

Tel: 010-56438897 Fax: 010-54328890

Registration Fee (must be paid by all participants)

Members	\$ 30.00	<u>✓</u>
Non-members	\$ 40.00	<u>          </u>

Accommodation Fees

(including bed, breakfast, morning coffee, lunch, afternoon tea, dinner)

Friday afternoon to Saturday	\$136.00	<u>          </u>
Saturday afternoon to Sunday	\$136.00	<u>✓</u>

If attending one day only, please indicate which day:

Friday	<u>          </u>
Saturday	<u>          </u>
Sunday	<u>✓</u>



- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. M  | 2. G  | 3. F  | 4. C  | 5. K  |
| 6. L  | 7. J  | 8. N  | 9. O  | 10. B |
| 11. I | 12. E | 13. H | 14. D | 15. A |



1. Jameson
2. 5th Avenue, New York City
3. 1902-32323
4. 44-1902-32123
5. hjameson@google.com

## PART IV

### READING PASSAGE TRANSLATION

#### Text A

#### 大学里怎样才酷

上大学了？你真幸运！上了大学你将很快活，有很多乐趣。但是你的学习也是件严肃的事。在很大程度上，你将靠自己。的确，会有很多人帮助你，但是无论你决定做什么，你常常得自己走出第一步。你们中多数人已经决定了自己将来干什么。即使有些人以后可能改变主意，但是还得自己确定目标，并且一步一步为之努力奋斗，直到毕业。

作为老师，我总是告诫我的学生从第一天开始就努力奋斗、积极向上。你也应该想想选修其他科目。为了你的大学生活过得充实、丰富，你应该充分利用即将得到的机会。

我希望到现在你已理解了这一点，即上大学远非仅仅意味着得到一个分数。你知道你欠了很多人的债，是他们努力为你创造了这些机会。请别让他们失望。努力钻研，好好学习。

你也应该考虑这个问题：你选修一门课程是为了真正学点什么呢，还是只为了成绩单上有这门课程的成绩？我已听到太多的学生告诉我，他们选修一门课是为了一个文凭，以便有更好的“谋得工作”的机会。不幸的是，这不是一个好的学习理由。为什么呢？嗯，首先，即使你选修的课程可能帮助你谋得一份工作，你也未必能得到这份工作。其次，你在欺骗你自己。如果你不真正理解和喜欢你的课程，你就可能开始感到非常不愉快。要知道，除非你为自己的工作感到骄傲，否则你很难尊重自己。真正幸福的人是一个为自己的工作感到骄傲并对自己诚实的人。这对工人、医生、教师或其他任何人来说都一样。

因此，在开始你的大学生涯时，请下定决心好好学习吧。

## Text B

### 你好，我是新生！

上大学对我来说是种新的不同的体验。我离开了家，因此有很多东西要去适应，比如说，自己依靠自己，和友好的人交谈，这些是我喜欢大学的一些方面。

首先，大学生活赋予我一种责任感、一种独立感。父母不会再在身边对我说：“不行，你今晚不能出去。”或者，“你做完家庭作业了吗？”我做的每件事都得自己决定，而这就使我必须对自己的生活负责。在校第二周，我得出去找可以开账户的银行。当我找到这家银行时，我得决定是开往来账户还是储蓄账户，是否要一个信用卡。拿主意吧！快拿主意吧！

人们都很友好，这是我喜欢大学的另一个方面。我从纽约来到弗吉尼亚州玛丽蒙特大学的第一天，我搞不清这路怎么走。母亲和我开车进了学校，然而我们不知道要去的那栋房子在哪儿。可警卫很好，他笑着告诉我们要找的是哪栋房子，该在什么地方停车。我的房间在新格拉德一楼。我知道我得通过几道玻璃门，可母亲和我却不知道是哪几道。有些学生看到我，问：“你是新生吧？”当他们得知我在找新格拉德时，其中一个说：“啊，跟我们来吧，我们也去那里。”即使是现在，我也感到住在学生宿舍里很舒服，因为可以和身边友善的人们聊天。

我的确喜欢大学里的很多东西，但这并不意味着我不想念家里的东西。虽然我喜欢大学，我还是想家：纽约也是一个好地方呢！