

1 Going to College

Unit

PART I

Teaching Focus and Topic Exploration

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, saving, university, confuse, 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")	

Topic Exploration

To explore the topic, 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?”.

PART II

Understanding and Learning

Section A

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,

How to be cool at college? (Title)



Be on your own. (Para. 1)

Work hard and keep up from day one. (Para. 2)

Study hard and learn more. (Para. 3)

Be proud of your work and honest with yourself. (Para. 4)

Learn as much as possible. (In summary) (Para. 5)

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** 极有魅力的; 酷的; 时髦的

You look really **cool** in that new dress. 你穿那条新裙子显得很帅。

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, 而且追求新潮。

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

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

while going somewhere 在路上

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，他碰见了朋友约翰。

▶▶ Please notice that here the phrase means *throughout the years at collage*.

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. [singular; U] 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帮助很大。

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

business

n. 1) [U] a subject, event, or activity that you have a particular opinion of 事情；议题；事务

Tanya found the whole **business** ridiculous. 坦亚发现整件事情都很荒谬。

2) [U] the activity of buying and selling goods and services; commerce 商业；交易；生意

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。

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. (singular) a stated degree** 程度; 限度I agree with what he said to a large/certain **extent**. 我在很大(一定)程度上同意他所说的。**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, 这东西太重了。Children should learn to be **on their own** from day one. 孩子们应该从一开始就学会独立。**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 many people are ready to help you, but you will often have to take the first step in anything that you choose to do.

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 decisions**. 事关自己的决定, 你自己要率先迈出第一步。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** 任何(事物); 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** 不论什么; 不管什么**Whatever** I said, he'd disagree. 不论我说什么他都不同意。**... or whatever****(spoken) used after naming things on a list to mean other things of the same kind** ……什么的Anyone who is seen carrying bags, boxes, **or whatever**, will be stopped by the police. 谁要是拿着袋子、盒子什么的, 警察一看见, 就会拦下他。

Anything will make him happy: a book, a pen, a bike, **or whatever**. 任何东西都能让他高兴：一本书、一支笔、一辆自行车，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) [C] **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. 对他来说，事业总是比家庭重要。

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

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 hope to achieve in the future and work hard for that gradually until you complete your studies at college.

even though/if 尽管；即使

Even though/if you don't like it, you have to take the job. 即使不喜欢，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1000美元，我也不干。

goal

- n.* 1) **[C] one's aim or purpose; an object one wishes to obtain** 目标; 目的
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 his **goal**. 他最终来到了上海, 觉得达到了自己的目标。
- 2) **[C] 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。
- 3) **[C] 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?

step by step

little by little; gradually 一步步地; 逐渐地; 循序渐进地
We learn English **step by step**. 我们循序渐进地学习英语。

graduate

- vi.* **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.* **[C] someone who has finished their studies at a high school, college or university** 毕业生
a law **graduate** 法律(系)毕业生 a **graduate** in math 数学(系)毕业生

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 do their best from the first day.

as

- prep.* 1) **used when describing what someone's job, duty, or position is** 作为
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) **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。

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起你就得靠自己。

The teacher said, "Try to see learning as fun **from day one**." 老师说：“一开始就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 mind** 思考

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。

subject

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

He's studying three **subjects**. 他正在修读三个科目。

- 2) **[C] the thing you are talking about or considering in a conversation, discussion, book, film, etc.** 主题；话题

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。

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，好好把握吧！

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. 这次机会错过了。

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 also 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4点以前你能做完吗？

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) (*singular*) **an obligation to be grateful to someone because they have done something for you** (欠下的)人情; 恩义

I owe a **debt** of gratitude to my father, who has always supported me. 我对父亲感恩不已, 他总是支持我。

2) [**C**] **an amount of money that you owe** 债务; 欠款

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。

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 令他紧张

make the situation worse 使局势更糟

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

Meaning:

Please, don't disappoint them!

let somebody down

disappoint someone by not doing something they are expecting you to do
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 the course you choose to take and *record* refers to your 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] a period of time or process during which something happens 过程;
进程

The enemy should be defeated in the **course** of 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] one of the separate 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.* 1) [C] an official paper stating that you have completed a course of study (毕业) 文凭；成绩合格证书

Betsy earned a teaching **certificate** from San Jose State University. 贝奇从圣何塞州立大学获得了教师资格证书。

- 2) [C] a document (official paper) giving a statement made by an official person that a fact or facts are true 证书

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] **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

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

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。

vi. **use one's power to think and understand** 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. **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？

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. 他很可能告诉过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

vt. **treat someone dishonestly** 欺骗；哄骗

The builders had **cheated** her by using low-quality materials. 建筑工人用劣质材料欺骗了她。

n. [C] **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) [singular; U] **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

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. (*singular*) **fondness** 喜欢

have a **liking** for sweets 喜欢糖果

have a **liking** for English 喜欢英语

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

vt. **admire or have a high opinion of somebody or something** 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。

n. [U] **admiration for someone, especially because of their personal qualities, knowledge or skill** 尊敬; 敬重

They stood in silence for one minute to show their **respect** for the dead. 他们默立一分钟, 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，如果我在工作上再不有所改善，就会解雇我。

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

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

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 or something) 对……也有效；对……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. 写点什么打发时间吧，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 soon/quickly/much, etc. as possible****as soon, quickly, much, etc. as you can** 尽可能早、快、多等Hold your breath for **as long as possible**. 尽可能长地屏住呼吸。

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 in Arlington, Virginia. 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 campus, 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。

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

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。

vi. **have and be aware of a particular emotion or physical feeling** 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)

adjust (to)

vi. **gradually get used to a new situation by making small changes to the way you do things** 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。

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. [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。

vt. **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**] **(a) choice or judgment that you make after a period of discussion or thought** 决定；抉择

“Have you made a **decision** yet?” “No, I'm still thinking about it.” “你决定了吗？” “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** 对 (某人、某事) 负责的

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 (事故、错误、罪行等) 负有责任的

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. 我要你尽全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] an arrangement that somebody has with a bank, etc. to keep money there** (银行等的) 账户

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

Can I withdraw \$500 from my **account**? 我能否从我的账户里取500美元?

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。

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: a bank account from which you can take out money with a check book or check card or bank card 活期存款账户

current

adj. 1) **flowing in a certain direction** 流动的

current account 活期存款账户

2) **generally accepted; in common use** 通用的

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。

3) **belonging to the present time; of the present day** 现今的; 当前的; 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

You shouldn't swim in the river. There are dangerous **currents**. 你不在那条河里游泳, 那里的水流很危险。

2) **[C] flow of electricity along a wire or cable** 电流

Turn on the **current**. 接通电源。

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

saving

n. (*plural*) **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) **[C] a unit that shows you have successfully completed part of your studies at a school or college** 学分

I don't have enough **credits** to graduate. 我的学分不够, 不能毕业。

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 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

vt. **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, 你都把我搞糊涂了。

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

13. 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

vt. 1) **(be supposed to do something) used to say what someone should or should not do, especially because of rules or what someone in authority has said** 被期望做……; 应该……

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

2) **consider to be probable** 以为; 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？

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

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

Who is on **guard**? 谁在值勤？

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

vt. **watch over in order to protect from harm or danger or to prevent from escaping; keep safe** 防卫；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。

14. ... 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。

15. 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. 作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。

16. 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. 我坐在沙发上, 感觉很舒服。

2) **providing comfort** 舒适的; 惬意的

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

17. 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 not 告诉我?” “我告诉过你了。”

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

Meaning:

Although I like college, I am still missing 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 C

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. Peter Smith*, or *Mr. Smith*
- Mrs. a title for a married woman who has no other title, e.g. *Mrs. Jane Smith*, or *Mrs. Smith*
- Ms. a title for a woman who does not wish to be called either *Miss* or *Mrs.*, e.g. *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. 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. 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*

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 A****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, a 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./I won't let him use my computer unless he lets me use his bike.
 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 learned 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. 想要大学生生活过得充实、丰富，你应该充分利用眼前的机会。
 4. 因此，在开始大学生涯时，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 B

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 C

A

Beijing Symposium on International Trade (14–16 March, 2014)

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

Saturday

Sunday ✓

- B**
- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 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 |

- C**
1. Jameson
 2. 5th Avenue, New York City
 3. 314-3212356
 4. 001-314-3212356
 5. hjameson@google.com

PART IV

Translation

Text A

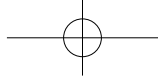
大学里怎样才酷

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要从事什么职业。即使有些人以后可能会改变主意，你仍然要确定目标，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。想要大学生生活过得充实、丰富，你就应该充分利用眼前的机会。

我希望到现在你已理解了这一点，即上大学远非仅仅得到一个分数这么简单。你要感谢很多人，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说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，对于学习任何东西而言，这都不是一个好的理由。为什么呢？嗯，首先，即使你选修的课程有可能帮助你谋



得一份工作，你也未必能得到这份工作。其次，你是在欺骗自己。如果你不真正理解和喜欢你所学的课程，你就可能会感到非常不愉快。要知道，除非你为自己所做的事情感到骄傲，否则你很难尊重自己。一个真正幸福的人是为自己所做的事情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是一样。

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，这些是大学令我喜欢的一些方面。

首先，住校赋予我一种责任感、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。开学后第二周，我就得出去找可以开账户的银行。到了银行，我得决定是开往来账户还是储蓄账户，是否要办一张信用卡。拿主意吧！快拿主意吧！

这里的人们都很友好，这是大学里令我喜欢的另一个方面。从纽约来到弗吉尼亚州玛丽蒙特大学的第一天，我搞不清这儿的路怎么走。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。一些学生看到我，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。”时至今日，我仍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。

大学令我欣喜的地方的确很多，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！