

“The roots of education are bitter, but the fruit is sweet.”
—Aristotle

UNIT 1

Life on Campus

Part 1 Warm-up

Activity 1

Life on college campus is exciting and challenging. What can you do in college? Listen to the following passage and try to fill in the blanks with the missing words.



e. g. welcome to our college



explore _____



make _____



enjoy _____



develop _____



meet _____

Keep a good balance and lay a solid foundation. There are many doors to your dreams. You decide how many you can open!

Activity 2

Positive thinking can change and improve your life. Maintaining positive thinking and attitude will drive you to success and happiness. Do you want to be a successful student? Here are some suggestions. Please listen carefully about Seven Suggestions for Building Positive Attitudes.



A	B
1. In every class,...	a. find one more concept important to you
2. In every lecture,...	b. ask a question
3. In every chapter, ...	c. you are what you think; you feel what you want
4. With every friend, ...	d. keep a list of your goals, positive thoughts and actions
5. With every teacher,...	e. look for one more interesting idea
6. With yourself,...	f. explain a new idea you've just learned
7. Remember,...	g. look for positive people to associate (结交) with

Part 2 In-Class Reading



Pre-Reading

1. What are the differences between high school and college?
2. Why do you go to college?
3. Are you familiar with your campus facilities? Could you give a description?

Passage A

The Big Differences Between High School and College

Many students think college is just like high school, only bigger. But there are some very big differences. Many students who did not do well in high school “blossom” in college. Much of how college will differ depends on you. Here are some of the differences you can expect:

Bridging Differences

Different Treatments

Because you will be over 18 years old in college, you will be treated like an adult. This is because you will be an adult. As an adult, you will have to make sure you do what you’re supposed to do, you will be responsible for the way you live, and you will have to meet greater expectations from others.

Different Ways of Teaching

Some classes are taught differently in college. In high school, for example, history may have been mainly names, dates, and places. You can often succeed by remembering information. In college, those facts are not nearly as important as why certain events and actions happened. In college English, less time may be spent on grammar and spelling, and more on writing and speaking. Besides, in high school, classes usually have no more than 30 to 35 students. In college, some classes may have 100 or more students. You will get less individual attention in college classes, so that you will have to work harder to stay focused.



Different Ways of Learning

Many classes will be organized differently from the traditional high school class. Some will be big classes followed by small discussion groups. Some professors will have you read books, write papers, and discuss in class. Besides, in high school, students follow an assigned daily schedule. In college, students must arrange their own schedules. Many colleges are set up to be your home—you will study, eat and sleep there, spend time off there, make new friends there, even wash your clothes there. Therefore, if you want to be a successful student, you have to arrange your schedule wisely.

Moving from high school to college is a big step. Don't think of this transition as simply moving to the next grade. There are many differences between high school and college. You should know these differences so that you can be prepared for them when you begin college.

New Words

adult	<i>n.</i>	成人
arrange	<i>v.</i>	安排; 筹备
assign	<i>v.</i>	选派, 指定, 派定
besides	<i>prep.</i>	此外, 加之, 而且
* blossom	<i>v.</i>	开花, 成长
differ	<i>v.</i>	不同
event	<i>n.</i>	大事, 事件
expectation	<i>n.</i>	期待
focus	<i>v.</i>	聚焦; 注视
grammar	<i>n.</i>	语法
individual	<i>adj.</i>	个别的; 个人的
mainly	<i>adv.</i>	主要地
organize	<i>v.</i>	组织
professor	<i>n.</i>	教授
responsible	<i>adj.</i>	有责任的, 负责的
schedule	<i>n.</i>	时间表, 计划
spelling	<i>n.</i>	拼法, 拼写
succeed	<i>v.</i>	成功
suppose	<i>v.</i>	认为, 想, 应该
therefore	<i>adv.</i>	因此, 所以
traditional	<i>adj.</i>	传统的, 惯例的
* transition	<i>n.</i>	转变, 过渡
treat	<i>v.</i>	对待



Comprehension of the Passage

2. Answer the following questions with the information given in the passage.

- 1) According to the author, what are the big differences between high school and college?
- 2) Why are students treated differently in college?
- 3) As far as you are concerned, what is the reason that less time may be spent on grammar and spelling in college English, and more on writing and speaking?
- 4) What does the sentence "*Many colleges are set up to be your home*" mean? (Para. 4)
- 5) What is the main idea of the passage?

Vocabulary

1. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

responsible	differ	focus	arrange	mainly
succeed	schedule	event	tradition	suppose

- 1) One cannot _____ unless one tries hard.
- 2) He is too young to be _____ for such an important task.
- 3) I have _____ that one of my friends will meet you at the airport.
- 4) Winning the scholarship (奖学金) was a great _____ in the boy's life.
- 5) You should _____ your attention on your work.
- 6) They have planned a tight travel _____.
- 7) You're not _____ to take the books out of the room.
- 8) Ideas on childcare may _____ completely between the parents.
- 9) My parents did their best to keep up the family _____.
- 10) The people in the hotel were _____ foreign tourists.

Vocabulary

2. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate form of the words given.

- 1) It won't make much _____ whether you go today or tomorrow. (differ)
- 2) There is no doubt that he is a _____ character actor. (succeed)
- 3) I can't believe that my parents still _____ me like a child. (treatment)
- 4) I'm older and _____ after ten years in the business. (wisely)
- 5) You should try to _____ your time better. (organization)
- 6) The journey was not as nice as we had _____. (expectation)
- 7) She noted down the _____ points of the speech. (mainly)
- 8) Our teacher is a very _____ person. (responsibility)

Structure

Read the sentences carefully, paying attention to the italicized parts, and then complete the sentences below by using the structure of the examples.

1. You should know these differences *so that* you can be prepared for them when you begin college.

I study hard _____ fail in the examinations.

我用功学习,免得考不及格。

2. Some professors will have you read books, write papers, and discuss both in class. *Besides*, in high school, students follow an assigned daily schedule.

The driver couldn't see either. _____ impassable.

司机也看不清楚,而且这些路几乎无法通行(impassable)。

3. *Therefore*, if you want to be a successful student, you have to arrange your schedule wisely.

He was very tired, and _____ the market report.

他非常疲倦,所以没能做市场报告。

4. *As an adult*, you will have to *make sure* you do what you're supposed to do.

_____ a captain, _____ of the time and place.

作为队长,你必须把时间和地点弄清楚。

5. *Much of how college will differ depends on you.*

Health _____, fresh air and enough sleep.

健康依靠的是良好的食物、新鲜的空气和充足的睡眠。

Translation

Translate the following sentences into English, using the expressions given in brackets.

1. 你认为我的新车怎么样? (think of)

2. 他的目标是今年再开一家新公司。(set up)

3. 他们应该在一小时以前到达这里。(be supposed to do)

4. 使用这些材料以前,要核实一下。(make sure)

5. 她是我的孩子,我对她负责。(be responsible for)



Cloze

Fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate word or phrase from the passage.

Many students think college is just like high school, only (1) _____. But there are some very big (2) _____. Much of how college will differ (3) _____ on you. Here are some of the differences you can (4) _____: different (5) _____, different ways of teaching, and different ways of learning. You will be treated like an (6) _____, because you will be over 18 years old in college. Some classes are taught differently and (7) _____ differently in college. (8) _____, in college, students must (9) _____ their own schedules. In short, you should know these differences (10) _____ you can be prepared for them when you begin college.

Part 3

Listening and Speaking



Listening

Activity 1

Directions: In this section, you will hear five short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

- A) Take a lot of money. B) Go to a different restaurant.

C) Ask someone else to go with her. D) Wear different clothes.
- A) Her exams have already begun. B) She has finished two papers.

C) She's trying to complete her papers. D) She's too busy to work on her papers.
- A) Her notebook is missing. B) Her handwriting is difficult to read.

C) She wasn't in class this morning either. D) She's already lent her notes to someone else.

4. A) Go to the beach with her friends. B) Postpone her meeting with Professor Jones.
C) See Professor Jones after class. D) Give a speech in Professor Jones's class.
5. A) She won't be able to get the book before class.
B) The books there are too expensive.
C) She hopes to get some second-hand books.
D) The textbooks she needs aren't in yet.

Activity 2

Directions: In this section, you will hear five sentences three times. Listen to each of them carefully and complete the sentences with the information you've just heard.

1. One of the best things about college life is that _____ and new experience.
2. Students usually enter universities _____.
3. Knowledge is a treasure (宝库), _____.
4. Learning is wealth _____, an honor _____, an aid _____, and a support and comfort _____.
5. Reading is to the mind _____.



Speaking

Introduction Activity

Step one: Walk around the classroom and introduce yourself to at least three of your classmates. Tell them your personal information, such as your name, your hometown, and your hobbies and learn more information about your new friends.

Here are some useful expressions.

Hello! My name is...

What's...?

Can you tell me...?

Do you mind telling me...?

May/Can I know...?

I am fond of/keen on/interested in/crazy about...

I am good at...

How about you?

I love... And you?



Traits

honest	talkative
outgoing	creative
friendly	moody
easygoing	shy
lazy	cheerful
hard-working	energetic

Hobbies

reading
skating
watching TV
playing computer games
swimming
playing table tennis

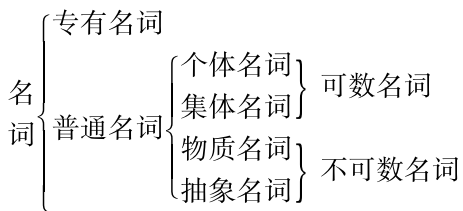
Step two: Give a report to the whole class and briefly introduce your new friends.

Part 4 Grammar



名词

1. 名词的分类



常见的不可数名词

物质名词: bread, chicken (鸡肉), fish (鱼肉), pork, beef, mutton, tofu, coffee, water, etc.

抽象名词: work, homework, weather, news, music, time (时间), room (空间), knowledge, etc.

2. 名词的数

情况	构成方法	读音	例词
一般情况	加 s	1. 清辅音后读/s/; 2. 浊辅音和元音后读 /z/。	map – maps bag – bags car – cars
以 s, sh, ch, x 等结尾的词	加 es	读 /iz/	bus – buses watch – watches
以 ce, se, ze, (d) ge 等结尾的词	加 s	读 /iz/	license – licenses
以辅音字母 + y 结尾的词	变 y 为 i 再加 es	读 /z/	baby – babies story – stories

2.1 其他名词复数的规则变化

1) 以 y 结尾的专有名词, 若在某些特殊情况下需要变复数, 或元音字母 + y 结尾的名词变复数时, 直接加 s:

如: Mary – Marys monkey – monkeys holiday – holidays storey – storeys

2) 以 o 结尾的名词, 变复数时:

a. 加 s, 如: photo – photos piano – pianos radio – radios zoo – zoos

b. 加 es, 如: potato – potatoes tomato – tomatoes

c. 均可, 如: zero – zeros / zeroes

3) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词变复数时:

a. 加 s, 如: belief – beliefs safe – safes gulf – gulfs

b. 去 f, fe 加 ves, 如: half – halves knife – knives leaf – leaves wolf – wolves

c. 均可, 如: roof – roofs / rooves handkerchief – handkerchiefs / handkerchieves

2.2 名词复数的不规则变化

1) 单复不同形, 如: child – children foot – feet tooth – teeth mouse – mice man – men
woman – women

2) 单复同形, 如: deer, sheep, fish, Chinese, Japanese, li, jin, yuan, mu

3) 集体名词, 以单数形式出现, 但实为复数。

如: people, police, cattle 等本身就是复数, 不能说 a people, a police, a cattle, 但可以说 a person, a policeman。

4) 以 s 结尾, 仍为单数的名词, 如:

a. maths, politics, physics 等学科名词, 为不可数名词, 是单数。

b. news 是不可数名词, 为单数。

c. the United States, the United Nations 应视为单数。

如: The United Nations was organized in 1945. 联合国是 1945 年组建起来的。

5) 表示由两部分构成的东西, 如: glasses (眼镜), trousers, clothes; 若表达具体数目, 要借助数量词 pair (对, 双), suit (套), 如: a pair of glasses, two pairs of trousers。



3. 可修饰名词的常用词

- 1) 可修饰可数名词与不可数名词的有: some, any, no, a lot of, lots of, plenty of
- 2) 只修饰可数名词的有: many, (a) few, a large (great) number of
- 3) 只修饰不可数名词的有: much, (a) little, a great deal of

4. 名词的格

在英语中有些名词词尾可以加“'s”来表示所有关系,带这种词尾的名词形式称为该名词的所有格,如: a teacher's book。名词所有格的规则如下:

- 1) 单数名词词尾加“'s”,复数名词词尾没有s,也要加“'s”,如: the boy's bag 男孩的书包, men's room 男厕所。
- 2) 若名词已有复数词尾s,只加“'”,如: the workers' struggle 工人的斗争。
- 3) 如果两个名词并列,并且分别有's,则表示“分别有”;只有一个's,则表示“共有”。
如: John's and Mary's rooms (两间), John and Mary's room (一间)

Task 1

There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

1. —What can you see through the window of the train?
—I can see many _____ in the field.
A) cow B) sheep C) sheeps D) cows and sheeps
2. After _____ they finally succeeded.
A) failure B) many failures C) much failures D) much failure
3. There is still _____ orange juice here, but _____ people want to drink it.
A) little, little B) a little, few C) a little, a few D) a few, little
4. _____ room is big and bright. They like it very much.
A) Tom and Sam B) Tom's and Sam C) Tom and Sam's D) Tom's and Sam's
5. The little baby has two _____ already.
A) tooth B) tooths C) teeth D) teeths
6. Yesterday Xiao Min bought a new pair of _____. They are made of _____.
A) glass; glass B) glasses; glass C) glasses; glasses D) glass; glasses
7. —How does Mr. Smith go to his office?
—Every morning he takes a _____ to his office.
A) 20 minutes walk B) 20 minute's walk
C) 20 minute walk D) 20 minutes' walk
8. —Do you think selling vegetables _____?
—Yes, but my mother likes it very much.
A) is a hard work B) are hard work C) is hard work D) is hard job

9. I went to the _____ shop to buy a dictionary.

- A) book B) books C) book's D) books'

10. —They are thirsty. Would you please give them _____?

—Certainly!

- A) some bottle of waters B) some bottles of water
C) some bottle of water D) some bottle of waters

Task 2

The following is a passage with five blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in the box. Change the form where necessary. Read the passage carefully before making your choices. You may not use any of the words in the blank more than once.

noise	mother	vegetable	policeman	many
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Yesterday my mother went into a shop to buy some fruit and 1. She put her basket and handbag down on a table and went to buy some apples. She was going to pay for them when she found the handbag was gone! The basket was on the table, but the handbag was not. My mother was very surprised. Suddenly there was a lot of 2 at the door of the shop, and two 3 came in. They were holding a man and my 4 bag. One of them asked my mother how 5 money she had.

Part 5 Writing



Basic Writing

Elements of Sentences

A sentence is a group of words that makes a statement and can be followed by a period or other terminal punctuation.

The principal elements of a sentence are the verb, subject of the verb, and





direct object of the verb or complement of the verb. Many sentences have only a verb and a subject. Other elements are the indirect object and modifiers.

Verb: A verb is a word or words that describe the action, event, or a state of being of the subject. It sets up a relationship between the subject and the rest of the sentence.

e. g. Cats **eat** rats. (action)

John **felt** well recently. (the state of being of the subject)

Subject: A subject is the person or thing that performs the action indicated by the verb or that is in the state of being described by the verb. The subject of a sentence can be a noun, pronoun, phrase or clause.

e. g. **Trees** line the driveway. (trees *n.*)

She is my teacher. (she *pron.*)

Direct object: A direct object is the word or words that receive the action indicated by the verb. The object of a sentence can be a noun, pronoun, phrase or clause.

e. g. Cars are polluting **cities**. (cities *n.*)

My sister doesn't like **him**. (him *pron.*)

Complement: A complement is the word or words that complete the meaning of verbs that express feeling, appearing, being, and seeming. Such verbs are classified as linking verbs.

e. g. We will make our country more **beautiful**.

I know you are **good at English**. (Or I know you are a student who is **good at English**.)

Task

Identify the principal elements of the following sentences as shown in the examples.

Example: Many dogs have fleas.

Verb	<u>have</u>	Direct object	<u>fleas</u>
Subject	<u>Many dogs</u>	Complement	<u>none</u>

Example: Juan and Maria appeared happy.

Verb	<u>appeared</u>	Direct object	<u>none</u>
Subject	<u>Juan and Maria</u>	Complement	<u>happy</u>

1. I love you.

Verb	_____	Direct object	_____
Subject	_____	Complement	_____

2. He likes swimming.

Verb	_____	Direct object	_____
Subject	_____	Complement	_____

3. They are in the classroom.

Verb	_____	Direct object	_____
Subject	_____	Complement	_____

4. Jane called her brothers and sisters.

Verb	_____	Direct object	_____
Subject	_____	Complement	_____

5. The waitress served beer and salad to her customers.

Verb	_____	Direct object	_____
Subject	_____	Complement	_____



Practical Writing

Letter Forms

People expect letters to be written in a certain way. A letter usually has six key parts: heading, inside address, salutation, body, complimentary close and signature.



1. Heading

The heading includes your address and the date. It usually appears in the upper right corner of the page and has three lines. (depends on how long your address is!)

2. Inside Address

The inside address includes the recipient's name and address. Skip a line after the heading before the inside address. You can put appropriate titles such as Mr. , Mrs. , Miss, Ms. , or Dr. , and their professional titles like Director or Professor before their name.

3. Salutation

The salutation is a greeting. It is flush left, two lines below the last line of the inside address. "Dear," the most common greeting, is appropriate in most situations. In a friendly letter, you can use any greeting you wish. For example, you can use, *My dear Susan* or *Hi Jill*.

4. Body

This part is the message of your letter. You can either indent the first line of each paragraph or type the first line flush with the left margin. Skip a line if you start a new paragraph.

5. Complimentary Close

The complimentary close is a sign that you are going to end the letter. It also shows your respect to the person you are writing to. It is often written in the lower right corner of the page below the body. The most commonly used closings are as follows:

Sincerely,	Sincerely yours,	Yours truly,	Truly,
Love,	As always,	Best wishes,	Regards,

6. Signature

You must handwrite your name to end the letter. It is often written below the complimentary close. Use just your first name if the letter is to a close friend or relatives.



Task

Li Ming is going to write a letter to Mark Lee, his pen pal in the United States. He knows that English letter writing is different from Chinese letter writing, but he doesn't know what the differences are. Can you tell him how many parts are included in a letter written in English and what they are? The following is a layout of a letter. Can you tell what information is contained in A, B, C, D, E and F respectively?

<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 50px; margin: 10px auto; text-align: center; line-height: 50px;">B</div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 80px; margin: 10px 0; text-align: center;">C</div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 450px; margin: 10px 0; text-align: center;">D</div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 450px; margin: 10px 0;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 450px; margin: 10px 0;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 50px; margin: 10px auto; text-align: center; line-height: 50px;">A</div> <div style="margin-top: 100px; text-align: center;"> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 80px; margin: 0 auto; text-align: center;">E</div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 80px; margin: 0 auto; text-align: center;">F</div> </div>
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Part 6 Extra Reading

Passage B



A Remarkable Lesson

About ten years ago when I was a college student, I was working as an intern at my University's Museum of Natural History. One day while working at the cash register in the gift shop, I saw an elderly couple come in with a little girl in a wheelchair.

As I looked closer at this girl, I saw that she was kind of perched on her chair. I then realized she had no arms or legs, just a head, neck and body. She was wearing a little white dress with red dots.

As the couple wheeled her up to me I was looking down at the register. I turned my head toward the girl and gave her a wink. As I took the money from her grandparents, I looked back at the girl, who was giving me the cutest, largest smile I have ever seen.

Suddenly, her handicap was gone and all I saw was a beautiful girl, whose smile just melted me and almost instantly gave me a completely new sense of what life is all about. It is true that life is unpredictable. Disasters can strike at any time. How you deal with misfortune when facing it, is the true test of you. If you choose only to complain and escape from the hardship, it will always follow you wherever you go. But if you decide to be strong, the hardship will turn out to be a fortune on which new hopes will come up. Broken wings, flying heart. The little girl's smile sent me a message that no matter how hard life is, one should face it with a smile. She took me from a poor, unhappy college student and brought me into her world, a world of smiles, love and courage.

That was ten years ago. I'm a successful business person now and whenever I get down and think about the troubles of the world, I think about that little girl and the remarkable lesson about life that she taught me.



New Words

complain	<i>v.</i>	抱怨,发牢骚
completely	<i>adv.</i>	彻底地;完全地
couple	<i>n.</i>	夫妇
courage	<i>n.</i>	勇气,胆量
cute	<i>adj.</i>	漂亮的,逗人喜爱的
disaster	<i>n.</i>	灾祸
* perch	<i>v.</i>	处在某物的上面(边上)
dot	<i>n.</i>	点
escape	<i>v.</i>	避开;逃避
fortune	<i>n.</i>	运气,机遇
* handicap	<i>n.</i>	障碍,缺陷
hardship	<i>n.</i>	艰难,困苦
instantly	<i>adv.</i>	立即,即刻
* intern	<i>n.</i>	实习生
melt	<i>v.</i>	态度软下来,变得温和体贴
misfortune	<i>n.</i>	不幸,灾祸
remarkable	<i>adj.</i>	非凡的,不平常的
sense	<i>n.</i>	理解,判断力
strike	<i>v.</i>	突然发生(某种不幸);突然对(某人)有坏的影响
wheel	<i>v.</i>	用轮椅(手推车等)推动(某人或某物)
* wink	<i>v.</i>	眨眼
* unpredictable	<i>adj.</i>	(因变化太多而)无法预测的

Phrases and Expressions

come up	出现
get down	泄气,压抑,沮丧
think about	回想,考虑



Exercises

Comprehension of the Passage

Read the following statements carefully, and decide whether they are (T) or false (F) according to the text.

- _____ 1. When I was a college student, I had a part-time job at my University's Museum of Natural History.
- _____ 2. I realized that the little girl was disabled (残疾的) when I saw her at first sight.
- _____ 3. The little girl's smile gave me a completely new sense of what life is all about.
- _____ 4. The little girl made me understand that although life is hard, one should still face it with a smile.
- _____ 5. I will remember the lesson that the little girl taught me for the rest of my life.

Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

complain	strike	sense	fortune	remarkable
escape	hardship	couple	instantly	completely

1. It's true that the poor girl was fired _____.
2. A young married _____ moved in next door to us last week.
3. Jeremy is remembered for his great _____ of humor.
4. Young people often desire to _____ from their parents.
5. I have had the good _____ to work with some wonderful people.
6. _____ the iron while it is hot.
7. Eric is a young man who does nothing but _____.
8. A strong man will bear _____ without complaining.
9. John and I are at the same age, but our experiences are _____ different.
10. He showed _____ courage when he faced the danger.



Part 7 Have Some Fun

A Physics Examination

Once in a physics examination, Nick finished the first question very soon, though many of his classmates were thinking hard about the question.

The question was: When it thunders why do we see the lightning first, then hear the thunderclaps? Nick's answer: Because our eyes are in front of our ears.