## Teaching Focus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Text A</th>
<th>Text B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theme</td>
<td>How to Be Cool at College</td>
<td>Hi, I’m New Here!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocabulary</td>
<td>education, business, extent, goal, graduate, subject, opportunity, course, reason, likely, cheat, understanding, respect</td>
<td>experience, adjust, sense, decision, responsible, account, savings, university, confused, suppose, comfortable, homesick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phrases and Expressions</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>adjust to; first of all; be supposed to do something; go through</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 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,

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 (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.

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

“He 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

**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. 孩子们一开始就学着学会独立。

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 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.
decline 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 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? 你是何时何地毕业的?
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，希望你们继续保持。

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. 他修读三个学科。
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。
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. 明天这时候他会在那儿。
Do you think you’ll have finished by 4 o’lock? 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. 我们的晚餐有三道莱。

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

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 打牌时作弊
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的。

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. 然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（正式信件末尾用语）
There was a truly beautiful view from the window. 窗户外面的景色真美。

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 任何一类（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，无论什么都行。

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. 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。
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; (常常不寻常的或刺激的)经验
      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
      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
   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 account 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，都可以向经销商要回扣。
   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
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. 每人都应带来一瓶酒来参加晚会。
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.” “你为什么不告诉我？” “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 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。
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 A**

**Reading Out**

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

**Getting the Message**


**Using the Right Word**


**Working with Expressions**

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

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.

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

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.

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 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
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  
Non-members $40.00

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

Friday afternoon to Saturday $136.00  
Saturday afternoon to Sunday $136.00

If attending one day only, please indicate which day:

Friday  
Saturday  
Sunday  

√
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，他们修一门课是为了一个文凭，以便有更好地“谋得工作”的机会。不幸的是，这不是个好的学习理由。为什么呢？嗯，首先，即使你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儿道。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。

我却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！