前言

托福考试（TOEFL）被视为全球范围内最为广泛也最受重视的外语考试之一，在质量、公平以及学术性方面声誉卓越。为了满足全球化背景下社会对优秀人才的需求，适应信息化和数字化技术的快速发展，托福考试实行依托网络的考试模式（iBT），即新托福考试。新托福考试重点针对考生听、说、读、写能力展开全面考查，其命题内容与形式成为指导国际英语教、学、测试的风向标，托福注重学习者的语言综合应用能力，这种能力也成为许多国家和地区院校在英语教学、人才培养方面的重要组成部分。

对中国学生而言，面对国际化考试需求日益增加的形势，大学英语教科书已无法满足具有不同专业背景和兴趣爱好的个性化需求，一套能够有效指导学习者进行各项技能训练的教材至关重要。熟悉新托福考试题型、夯实语言基本功、提高语言综合运用能力是备考的关键。目前，市场上各种应对新托福考试的出版材料多为试题集，这些试题集形式单一，应试特征明显，普遍对学习者的语言水平、目标语输入、自主学习能力等方面缺乏充分考虑。因此，一套贴近中国学生语言水平和实际需要、针对托福考试各项技能训练的教材显得尤为重要。鉴于此，我们对当前高校英语教学中各个环节，包括教学目标、内容、对象、手段、教材、测试评估等展开充分调研，编写了“新托福英语”系列教程，针对所考查的听、说、读、写四项技能编写了四本分册，重点围绕专项技能展开针对性的引导与训练。

本系列教程总体特色：

1. 契合高等教育人才培养目标

根据教高[2012]4号文件的要求，国际化人才培养，即熟练的外语能力、良好的跨文化交流意识与交际能力、较好的问题解决能力应该成为高校人才培养的重要目标。为了响应这一目标，本系列教程以切实提高大学生语言实际应用能力为切入点，提供了大量地道的语言材料，并安排灵活多样的活动与训练，让学生进行“浸入式”学习，通过“学”“做”“思”的有机融合，提高学生的语言素养与交际能力。

2. 贴近学生语言学习需求与认知特点

本系列教程语言实践性强，比《大学英语课程教学要求》的要求更高。在选材时我们遵循了现代性、科学性、前瞻性、趣味性等基本原则，同时兼顾素材的多样性、语言的真实性、内容的思想性以及活动的可操练性，既满足了学生语言学习的要求与兴趣，也符合其认知规律与特点。

3. 体现知识构建的渐进性与阶梯性

每册书内容遵循“由浅入深”“由易至难”的原则，较好地体现了知识构建的渐进性与

阶梯性，也符合语言学习的基本规律。具体而言，单元间、单元内均依据先输入后输出的编写思路，知识点由易到难，层层深入，有助于学生对知识的内化与吸收，促进语言习得，而各项技能训练活动的有机结合也将有助于学生语言综合能力的全面提升。

本书编写思路及特色：

1. 单元版块设计科学

以简单轻松的口语提问引入单元主题，激发学生兴趣，调动学生进一步深入了解和探讨主题的积极性，为接下来的学习任务做好准备。之后的相关词汇、句型都围绕这一主题展开，对主题的不同视角、观点或相互补充，或截然相反，引导学生多思考，多角度、全面地看待问题，注重培养学生口头实用表达能力，以适应新托福口语考试的要求。学生在对话题充分理解和自由讨论后，可以阅读一篇和话题有关的短文。进行与主题相关的阅读可以拓展思路，开阔视野，丰富自己的口语素材。每个单元所有内容都围绕一个主题，编排与主题相关的口语活动，环环相扣，有机融合，为学生创造锻炼思维、表达观点、培养口语能力的机会。

2. 选材广泛

本书主题丰富，选材广泛，体裁多样。各部分的视听材料以短小精悍、难度适中为原则，兼顾材料的多样性及语言的真实性。对材料中涉及的语言和文化现象提供详细讲解，在提高学生口语表达能力的同时提高他们的综合文化素养和跨文化交际能力。

3. 注重语言技能的培养

本书注重对学生进行英语口语四大技能的培养，即Note-taking，Paraphrasing，Summarizing和Synthesizing。

4. 练习丰富

设计形式多样的听力、阅读和口语任务，既能体现任务的真实性，又兼顾新托福考试的口语题型，使语言输入与输出巧妙结合，通过各类活动与练习提高学生的听说综合能力。本书的练习设计重在鼓励学生开口、活用词汇、启发思维。

5. 梯度合理

本书各单元以及每单元的各个部分之间都遵循由浅入深、由易到难的原则，符合新托福考试中的循序渐进的难度规律，体现出口语技能提高的阶段性和系统性。

6. 形式活泼

本书图文并茂，版式新颖，包含大量与主题相关的启发性图片，为语言学习提供了形象、立体的训练情景，加强了学生学习和使用英语口语的实际体验。

因编者水平有限，书中疏漏和错误之处在所难免，请广大读者不吝赐教。

编者于江南大学

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Module 1

Campus Life

I TOPIC

1. Library Tour

Step 1. Library is quite common in colleges. What types of resources and services can you find in a library? Match the following library terms on the left with the definition on the right.

Library terms	Definition
( ) 1) catalog	A. A periodical containing general interest articles.
( ) 2) database	B. A magazine, newspaper, scholarly journal, or serial which is published on a regular schedule: daily, weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, etc.
( ) 3) magazine	C. Words or phrases assigned to books and articles to index these items by topic.
( ) 4) periodical	D. A combination of letters and numbers placed on the spine of a book to locate it in the library.
( ) 5) reserves	E. A tool used to learn what a library owns and where it is located.
( ) 6) call number	F. Materials owned by an academic library which are given a shorter loan period for a limited period of time, to provide access to all students enrolled in a specific course. Items on closed reserve must be used inside the library.
( ) 7) subject headings	G. An alphabetical listing of the contents of a book, journal, or collection. Also, a listing of citations organized by subject.
( ) 8) journal	H. A word or sign assigned in periodicals to the issues published during a specific calendar year, numbered sequentially on the spine, beginning with number one for the first year in which the title was published.
( ) 9) volume number	I. A periodical containing scholarly articles.
( ) 10) index	J. A large, regularly updated store of digitized information (citations, abstracts, full texts, images, etc.) on a particular subject or in a specific field.

Step 2. Listen to a taped library tour and fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard.

Hello and welcome to the 1) _____ library. This taped tour will introduce you to our

library facilities and 2) _____ hours.

First of all, the library's 3) _____ of books, reference materials, and other resources are found on levels one to four of this building. Level one houses our 4) _____ and map collections. On level two, you will find our circulation desk, current periodicals and journals, and our copy facilities. Our 5) _____ and engineering sections can be found on level three. You can also find back issues of periodicals and journals older than six months on this level. Finally, group study rooms, our microfilm collection, and the 6) _____ center are located on level four.

Undergraduate students can check out up to five books for two weeks. Graduate students can check out fifteen books for two months. Books can be 7) _____ up to two times. There is a 50-cents-a-day late 8) _____ for overdue books up to a 9) _____ of $15.00. Periodicals and reference books cannot be checked out.

The library is open 10) _____, 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., and on Saturdays from 9:00 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. The library is closed on Sundays.

Step 3. Work in pairs. If you are required to write a research paper on U.S. education, how will you look for information in the library? Discuss with your partner and write down your methods.

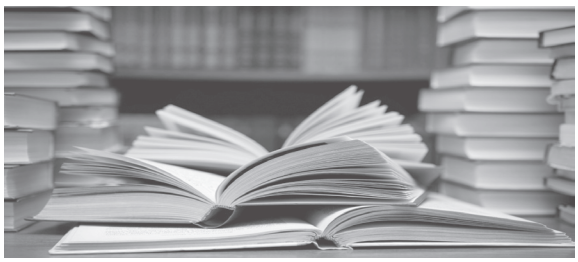
_____

_____

_____

Step 4. Work in groups. Nowadays, many students conduct research by searching the Internet instead of going to the library. What do you think of the two methods? Discuss with your group about the advantages and disadvantages of them.

Conducting research in the library	Conducting research on the Internet
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•



2. College Majors

Step 1. How many majors are available in your university? Read the following list of majors and check whether you are familiar with them and tick them out.

College Majors	Common	Rare	Never Heard
Computer Science			
Statistics			
Agricultural Science			
Pre-school Education			
Civil Engineering			
Linguistics			
Hebrew			
Criminal Justice			
History			
Philosophy			
Psychology			

Step 2. Listen to a conversation on college majors and fill in the following table.

	Man	Woman
Major		
Grade		
Worry		

Word tips

- **realistic** (*a.*): actually possible
  e.g. My younger brother doesn't have *realistic* goals; he thinks he can get a great-paying job right out of high school without any training.
- **bad-mouth**: to criticize
  e.g. He always *bad-mouths* people behind their backs. If you have anything to say about people, it's best to say it to their faces.
- **sermon** (*n.*): a talk with moral advice about life
  e.g. The minister gave an interesting *sermon* at church this past week about serving others in need.

Question: Is it common for students to ask parents for guidance on choosing a college major?

Step 3. Work in pairs. What are the most important factors in choosing a college major? Rank the following ideas in order of preference and discuss your opinions with a partner:

- job prestige
- earning potential
- opportunities for advancement
- personal interest

Ranking	Reasons

3. College Scholarship

Step 1. What are the basic requirements for academic scholarships in your college? Make a list of the requirements below. Exchange your list with your partner and find out whether there are common ones.

Name of the scholarship	
Requirements	1)
	2)
	3)
	4)

Step 2. Listen to the conversation between a teacher and a student. Some of the following statements are true and some of them false. Correct the false ones.

- The student was late for the test because the bus didn't come that morning.
- The teacher gave him a second chance to take the test.
- The teacher was angry because the student lied to her.
- The student missed class twice before with the same excuse of the alarm clock.
- The student would lose his scholarship if he missed the class.

Word tips

- **make it:** to get somewhere on time
  e.g. Why didn't you *make it* to class the other day?
- **consequence** (*n.*): something that happens as a result of a person's actions or choices
  e.g. My roommate has to accept the *consequences* of his poor grades.
- **shift the blame**: to transfer the responsibility of a mistake or problem from one person to another
- **paint yourself into a corner**: to do something to put yourself into a difficult situation
- **weasel out of something**: to get out of doing something

Step 3. Work in pairs. There are many steps in applying for academic scholarships. Discuss the following steps with a partner.

- Talk with a school counselor. Decide which educational institutions interest you.
- Make sure you meet the scholarship requirements.
- Write a resume and/or fill out a scholarship application.
- Get letters of recommendation.
- Write an admission essay.
- Prepare for scholarship interviews.

4. Student Credit Card

What Are the Benefits of Student Credit Cards?

A student entering college can be bombarded with credit card offers on a college campus. Student credit cards can offer convenience, give an opportunity to build credit and to help learn responsibility. It is imperative, however, that students also recognize the dangers of credit card debt.

Responsibility

A student credit card can teach responsibility in spending and paying bills on time each month. Students must learn to live within their means.

Emergencies

Emergencies happen and having a credit card for those situations can be vital. It is important for students to distinguish between an emergency and purchasing an item that is not needed.

Build Credit

Student credit cards give young adults a way to build credit. When a student graduates from college, having established credit will help him buy a car and rent or own a home.

Safety

Students will not need to carry cash or a checkbook with them, which can be lost or stolen. With a credit card, students can contact the bank to report the lost or stolen card.

Warning

Many students find themselves with excessive credit card debt upon graduating. College students need to learn about the dangers.

Step 1. Read the passage above about student credit cards and answer the following questions.

1) What benefits can be offered by a student credit card?

2) What can be called emergencies for college students?

3) What benefits can be brought by building credit in college?

4) What can students do if they lose their credit cards?

5) What might be the possible danger brought by student credit cards?

Step 2. Listen to a lecture on the same topic and answer the following questions.

1) What are the advantages and disadvantages of having a credit card?

2) What is the happy medium according to the passage?

3) Search the Internet for a good credit card deal. Discuss benefits and drawbacks of each one you find.

Useful Words and Expressions

Popular Extracurricular Activities		
athletic activities	sponsored activities	music activities
academic enrichment activities	community service	religious activities

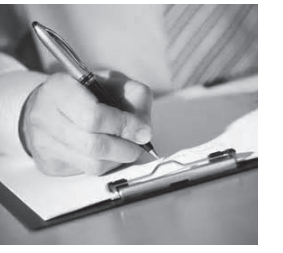
Language Focus

- Experience the college life and joy. You are the pawns in the first year… You are ministers in the second year… You become king of campus in the final year.
- I was able to tailor my classes to fit my schedule and pursue outdoor activities that helped me develop throughout my major…
- Living on campus is supposed to prepare you for the "real world", and the four years spent at college will be the fastest of your life.
- You'll have a lot more responsibility for yourself, and if you handle it well, you'll have a wonderful college experience.

Ⅱ SKILL BUILDING

1. How to Make Note-taking Easier

- **Abbreviations**. There are many standard abbreviations that can be used while taking notes. Making use of these abbreviations can be an effective way to save time while you are taking down notes.
- **Arrows and other elements.** Use arrows and other elements while taking notes, like underlining and highlighting or headings to organize the notes and ensure that you are able to create a focus for important points. This can help you to review important information and to determine which information is required. Creating your own system can be an effective way to ensure that you are able to organize the notes.



Common symbols and abbreviations are useful for speedy note-taking:

Symbols

∴	therefore	?	question; is the statement correct?
∵	because	/	or (this/that = this or that)

(to be continued)

(continued)

x	statement/answer is wrong			&/+	and or plus
-	a dash (often used to join ideas and replace words or punctuation marks that have been omitted)				
" "	ditto (means the same as the words immediately above the ditto marks)				
≠	does not equal, differs from, is the opposite of			≤ ≥	is equal to or smaller than is equal to or larger than
=	is/are/have/ has/equals	>	larger than	<	smaller than

Abbreviations

e.g.	for example
i.e.	that is
etc.	etcetera; and so on
c.f./c.p.	compare
N.B.	note
C19	nineteenth century
1920s	1920-1929
approx.	approximately
dept	department
diff.(s)	difficult(y)(-ies)
excl.	excluding
govt.	government
imp.	important/importance
incl.	including
info.	information
ltd	limited
max.	maximum
min.	minimum

1st	first
2nd	second
3rd	third
Q.	question
A.	answer
no.	number
p./pp.	page/pages
poss.	possible/possibly
prob.	probable/probably
probs.	problems
re-	with reference to / concerning
ref.	reference
sts	students
tho'	though
thro'	through
v.	very
s/t	something
s/o	someone

2. Integrated Practice

1) Read the following passage about online learning and answer the questions.

Distance Learning Taps into Virtual Reality Technology

Online learning offers a number of benefits that face-to-face campus-based studies can't. People can learn at a time and place that suits them, fitting study time around work and family **commitments**. Few mature students can commit to fixed campus-based lectures week in, week out and technological advancements have enabled people to gain a respected education through online methods.

And online learning, it seems, is just as effective as face-to-face learning. A study conducted by the Department for Education in the U.S. found that college students studying online performed better than those studying exclusively face-to-face. "They also found that if you combine the two — some studying face-to-face, some online — it's even more effective," says Mike Sharples, professor of educational technology at the Open University.

New technology — such as **forums**, online lectures and **interactive** study experiences — is **enhancing** today's online learning experience, and there are plenty of **innovations** in the pipeline.

Word tips
● **commitment** (*n.*): the act of binding yourself (intellectually or emotionally) to a course of action ● **forum** (*n.*): a public meeting or assembly for open discussion ● **interactive** (*a.*): capable of acting on or influencing each other ● **enhance** (*v.*): to make better or more attractive ● **innovation** (*n.*): the act of starting something for the first time; the act of introducing something new

(1) What are the benefits of online learning mentioned in the passage?

_____

(2) What is more effective than face-to-face learning or online learning?

_____

(3) What new technologies help to enhance online learning experience?

_____

2) Step 1. Listen to a lecture about the same topic, and take notes of the key points.

Write down the key ideas that make online courses work.

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

Step 2. Think about possible benefits of online learning.

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

3) Discuss with your partner. Which way of study do you prefer, online learning or traditioual classroom learning?

Sample response

In my opinion, studying in a regular classroom is a better choice.

First, regular class is more effective. Students can easily concentrate on the lectures in a regular classroom and would not be distracted by TV, telephone or other things that those who study at home may encounter.

Secondly, regular class is more interesting. Students can make friends with other students if they attend regular class. But they can only play with machines if they enroll in a long-distance class.

Moreover, some classes like swimming class can only be taught face-to-face. I can hardly imagine that someone can learn how to swim by attending a long-distance class.

All in all, attending regular class is more attractive to me.

Your response

_____

_____

_____

_____

III ASSIGNMENT

Take a Poll

Below are some reasons for choosing to live on campus. Look for 10 students who are living on campus and ask them to choose 5 that are most important for them. Then make a presentation about the most important determining factors in choosing to live on campus.

- accessibility to school (walk to class, saving time and money on the way)
- rich social life (roommates and different student associations)
- less daily expenses (away from rents, facility bills etc.)
- more resources available (library, canteen, sports field)
- relatively safer with security staff

(to be continued)

(continued)

- more chances to attend lectures and other academic activities
- convenient when meeting professors in their offices
- meet more diverse people
- exposed to a wider range of ideas and cultures
- develop greater artistic interests
- develop strong interpersonal skills
- finish college in less time