

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, saving, university, confuse, suppose, comfortable, dorm, homesick
Phrases and Expressions	to a large/great extent; (all) on one's own; decide on/upon; even though; make the most of sth.; let sb. down; be true of; make up one's mind	adjust to; first of all; be supposed to do sth.; go through; find out
Grammar	How to use "whatever" and "unless" ("Focusing on Sentence Structure")	
Writing	1) English Sentence Patterns ("Basic Writing Skills") 2) Understanding and Filling in Registration Forms ("Practical Writing")	
Chinese Wisdom	Chinese Quotes About Learning	

Topic Exploration

To explore the topic, ask students to work in pairs on the two questions in the "Exploring the Topic" part in the Student's Book:

- What's your purpose in going to college?
- What does going to college mean to you?

You can also ask students to discuss other questions, for example:

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

When the pair work is complete, you may open this up into a class discussion. Pay special attention to the answers provided by the students themselves, not to the ones provided in the forms. Ask “Why?” to encourage them to give reasons for their answers.

PART II

Understanding and Learning

Reading Through

Suggestions for Teaching Text A

Text A centers around one question, that is, “How to be cool at college?” Draw students’ attention to the suggestions provided by the author by asking them the following questions:

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

By doing this, you can help 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 author first poses a question, i.e. “How to be cool at college?” and then tries to give some suggestions.

How to be cool at college? (Title)



Be independent. (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

If you say that someone is **cool**, you mean that he is fashionable, attractive, and trendy. 如果说某人很酷, 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 note 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 玩得开心

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

on the way

during a process; while going somewhere 在过程中; 在路上

You may have to learn a few new skills **on the way**. 在这个过程中你可能还得新学几招。

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 a very serious business. (Para. 1)

Meaning:

Yet your study is also a very important 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 (尤指学校的)教育; 学业

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。

business

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

Tanya found the whole **business** ridiculous. 塔尼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; 买卖; 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 yourself.

to a large/great extent

greatly; to a large degree 在很大程度上

extent

n. [singular; U] **a stated degree** 程度; 限度

It was and, **to a large extent**, still is a good film. 它过去是、现在也依然大体上是部好电影。

(all) on one's own

alone; without help 独自地; 单独地

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 action in anything that you choose to do.

take the first step in (doing) sth.

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。

- 2) **no matter what** 无论什么; 不管什么

Do **whatever** you like. 你喜欢做什么就做什么。

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 (somebody, something, or to do something) 决定; 选定

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

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** 职业; 事业

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

2) [C] **(a part of) the general course of a person's working life** 生涯; 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 mind 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 decide to do something different at a later date, you will have to decide what you hope to achieve in the future and work toward success bit by bit until you complete your studies at college.

even though 虽然; 尽管

Even though he's 24 now, he's still like a little child. 虽然他现在24岁了, 但还是像个小孩子。

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 finally came to Shanghai, he felt he had reached his **goal**. 他最终来到了上海, 觉得达成了自己的目标。

2) [C] **the space into which the ball must be kicked, hit, etc. for a point to be scored** (足球、曲棍球等的) 球门

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

3) [C] **the point gained when the ball is kicked or hit into the goal** 进球; 进球得分
score a **goal** 射门得分

own **goal** 乌龙球

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

step by step

little by little; gradually 一步步地; 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

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** 法律专业毕业生

a **graduate** in math 数学专业毕业生

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 do not fall behind from the first day.

as

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

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; 如同

They were all dressed **as** clowns. 他们都打扮成小丑。

keep up

1) **move, make progress or increase at the same rate as somebody or something** 跟上; 不落后

Wait for me. I can't **keep up**. 等等我, 我跟不上了。

I can't **keep up** with the rest of the class. 我跟不上班里其他同学。

2) **maintain** 继续; 保持

It's important to **keep up** our standards. 继续坚持我们的标准非常重要。

from day one

from the very beginning 从一开始; 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依靠自己。

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

.....
Meaning:

You should also consider taking other courses.
.....

think about

1) **consider something or someone** 考虑

We must **think about** our mother's health. 我们必须考虑我们母亲的健康状况。

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, 我在思考其他事情。

subject

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

He's studying three **subjects**. 他正在修读三门科目。

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。

11. For a rich, full life in college, you should make the most of the opportunities at hand.

(Para. 2)

.....
Meaning:

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

make the most of sth.

get as much pleasure, profit, etc. as possible from something 充分利用某物

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

opportunity

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

The **opportunity** was 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

1) **close to you and available to be used** 在手边; 在远处

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。

2) **likely to happen soon** 即将发生

Recent economic performance in this country suggests that a crisis is **at hand**. 最近这个国家的经济状况预示着一场危机可能即将到来。

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

Meaning:

I hope that you now understand this...

►► Please note that “this” refers to “going to college means a lot more than getting a grade.” Please also note that the present perfect tense (现在完成时) is used in the sentence.

by

prep. **not later than; before** 不迟于; 在……之前

Do you think you'll have finished it **by** four 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 be thankful to many people because they have done a lot for you.

debt

n. 1) [C] (*usually singular*) **an obligation to be grateful to someone because they have done something for you** 人情债; 恩情

I would like to acknowledge my **debt** to my teachers. 我想表达自己对老师的感激之情。

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。

The company is deep in **debt**. 这家公司负债累累。

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

Meaning:

They have made many efforts to provide these opportunities for you.

▶▶ Please note that the structure “make+n./pron.+adj.” means “cause somebody or something to be or become something.”

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 sb. down

disappoint someone by not doing something they are expecting you to do 使某人失望；辜负某人

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 taking a course to really learn something, or are you taking it only to have it on your record? (Para. 4)

Meaning:

Are you taking a lesson to acquire knowledge, or are you taking it simply to have it on your academic record?

▶▶ Please note that “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 computing. 我正在上一门计算机课程。

2) [singular] a period of time or process during which something happens 过程；进程

During the course of the flight we shall be serving meals and drinks. 飞行途中我们将提供餐食和饮料。

3) [C] one of the separate parts of a meal 一道菜

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) 非常；很大程度上

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 or passed an examination** (毕业) 文凭; 合格证书
Betsy earned a teaching **certificate**. 贝齐获得了教师资格证书。
- 2) [C] **an official document that states that a fact or facts are true** 证书; 证明书
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
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?
- vi.* **use one's power to think and understand** 思考; 判断
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.

► Please note that here “one” stands for (代替) “a job.”

likely

- adj.* **that can reasonably be expected; probable** 可能发生的; 可能的
It's **likely** to rain. 看样子要下雨。
- adv.* **probably** 很可能
Profit will most **likely** have risen by about \$25 million. 利润很可能增长大约2,500万美元。

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

Meaning:

Secondly, you are not being honest with 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 the rules they are supposed to. 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** for 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. [singular; U] **knowledge of the nature of something, based especially on learning or experience** 了解; 理解

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

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

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

She did it out of **respect** for her teacher. 她这么做是出于对老师的尊敬。

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。

23. A **truly** happy person is one who is proud of their work and honest with themselves. (Para. 4)

Meaning:

A really happy person is a person who is proud of their work and honest with themselves.

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.

►► Please note that “This” refers to what has been said in the previous sentence.

be true of

be valid or relevant for (somebody or something) 对……而言是如此

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

or whatever

used after naming things on a list to mean other things of the same kind 等等；诸如此类

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 when you begin your college life, you should decide to learn as much as possible.

as

conj. **while; when** 正当……的时候

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

make up one’s mind

decide 下定决心；打定主意

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

as much/quickly/soon, etc. as possible

as much, quickly, soon, etc. as you can 尽可能多/快/早等地

Hold your breath for **as long as possible**. 尽可能长时间地屏住呼吸。

We have to run **as fast as possible**. 我们得尽可能快地跑。

Reading More

Background Information

1. Marymount University

Founded in 1950, Marymount is a comprehensive (综合的), coeducational (男女同校的) 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 U.S. presidents. No wonder they say that Virginia’s history is America’s history! Because so many of the United States’ early presidents 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 has also 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 you have time to talk about Text B in class, you should ask students to read the text (as a sort of homework) before they meet in class to study it.

As the text is about the author's experience of coming to the university for the first time, you should focus on students' experiences of coming to college. In order to do this, ask the following questions:

- How did you travel to college the first time you came here?
- Were your parents with you when you came to college?
- Was it the first time you had been to college?
- How do you feel about the people here?
- How do you like the campus, your dorm, the facilities, ...?

Detailed Study of Text B

Hi, I'm New Here!

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

Meaning:

Hello, I'm a new student here!

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; 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。
- vt.* **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, for example, being on my own and talking with friendly people. (Para. 1)

Meaning:

I have left my parents and so I have to get used to many things here, for example, deciding things by myself and starting conversations with nice people.

adjust

v. 1) **(adjust to) 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。

2) **change something slightly, especially because it is not in the right position** 调整; 调节

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

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

▶▶ Please note that here “these” refers to “being on my own and talking with friendly people.”

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 feel 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

First of all, you should choose your subjects well. 首先, 你应该选好科目。

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。

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

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

responsibility

n. 1) **[U] the state of being responsible; having to make decisions about something with the understanding that you will be blamed if it 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** of financing 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.

▶▶ Please note that 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

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 something or looking after somebody** (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。

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

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 find a bank in which I could open an account.

▶▶ Please note that “where I could open an account” in this sentence equals to “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, take some out, etc.** 账户

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

2) [C] **a written or spoken report; a description** 报道；描述

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

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

saving

n. (savings) [plural] **money saved, especially in a bank** 储蓄金；积蓄

savings account 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。

current account

a bank account that you can take money out of at any time 活期存款账户

His **current account** was seriously overdrawn. 他的活期账户严重透支。

credit card

a small plastic card that you use to buy goods or services and pay for them later 信用卡

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

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, I left New York and came to Marymount University here in Virginia. I did not know where I was going.

university

n. [C; U] **a place of education at the highest level, where degrees are given** 大学

My uncle is a professor in this **university**. 我的伯父是这所大学的一名教授。

confuse

vt. **cause to be mixed up in the mind** 使糊涂；使迷惑

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。你能再解释一遍吗？

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 which building we should go to, but the guard was very friendly.

suppose

vt. 1) **(be supposed to do sth.) used to say what someone should do, especially because**

of rules or what someone in authority has said 应该做某事

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

You are not **supposed** to smoke here. 你不应该在这里抽烟。

- 2) **consider to be probable** 认为; 料想; 推测

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

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

- 3) **pretend that something is true; imagine what would happen if something were true** 假定; 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?

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.** 警卫; 卫兵

a border **guard** 边防兵

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.* 1) **protect property, places or people from attack or danger** 保卫; 守卫

The building is **guarded** by men with dogs. 这幢大楼由带狗的人守卫着。

- 2) **prevent prisoners from escaping** 看守; 监视

The prisoners were **guarded** by soldiers. 犯人由士兵看守。

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.

15. When they found out I was looking for Gerard Phelan, one said... (Para. 3)

Meaning:

When they knew I was looking for the dorm Gerard Phelan, one of the students said...

find out

discover something; obtain information about something 弄清; 查明

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

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 speak to.

comfortable

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

He liked me and I felt **comfortable** with him. 他喜欢我, 而我和他在一起也感到轻松自在。

2) **providing comfort and making you feel physically relaxed, without any pain or without being too hot, cold, etc.** 舒适的; 令人舒服的

It is a small but **comfortable** hotel. 这是一家小而舒适的旅馆。

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

dorm

n. [C] **a building at a college or university where students live** 学生宿舍; 寝室

They raced back to the **dorm** before nine o'clock. 他们在九点前赶回宿舍。

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

Meaning:

I really like many things about college...

▶▶ Please note that here “do” is used to strengthen or support another verb.

Do be careful! 千万当心!

She does have a new car. 她确实有辆新车。

“Why didn't you tell me?” “I did tell you.” “你为什么告诉我?” “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** 思乡的; 想家的

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

Practical Writing

Suggestions for Teaching Practical Writing

In teaching Practical Writing, you may have a question and answer session with students on the following topics:

- **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 of “doctor”*) a title for a medical practitioner or for the holder of the highest university degree, e.g. *Dr. Jameson*
- Prof. (*the short form of “professor”*) a title used to address a university teacher of the highest rank in a faculty, e.g. *Prof. Johnson*
(*Please note 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*
- 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*
- Madam 1) a respectful way of addressing a woman, especially a customer in a store, 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 the given name. The middle name is the second given name. When written, the middle name is often shortened to the initial letter. The surname is often the father's family name, so it is also called the family name or the last name. For example *Anne Louise Strong*, *William Carlos Williams*, and *George B. Shaw*.

Chinese Wisdom

Suggestions for Teaching Chinese Wisdom

In this section, students are supposed to do the following tasks:

- Read some Chinese quotes about learning, study their translations, and find out who wrote them.
- Learn the famous quotes from Confucius, complete the English translations by choosing the right answers, and find out what they mean.

Ask students to do Task A. Ask them to match the Chinese quotes with their English translations and the writers/thinkers who wrote them. Encourage students to share their own understandings of the quotes according to their daily life experiences.

Ask students to do Task B. Ask them to consult a dictionary to differentiate between words with similar meanings.

Ask students to talk about the influence of Confucius and Confucianism. The following are some aspects for reference in the discussion:

- How has Confucius shaped the values and beliefs of Chinese people, regarding family, society, education, etc.?
- How do Confucius' teachings promote social harmony and stability?
- How has Confucius become a symbol of Chinese culture known around the world?
- How have Confucius' teachings enriched human civilization?

PART III

Key to Exercises

Reading Through

Reading Out

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

Getting the Message

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B

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, a newspaper, or whatever.

- B**
1. We will leave at 9 a.m. unless you want to go earlier.
 2. Unless extra money can be found, the theater will close down.

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. He has a debt to his friends who have helped him a lot.
 3. I have learned one thing: Never let your friends down.
 4. This semester she has taken courses in English, computers/computing, mathematics, etc.
- 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，跟上脚步。
 3. 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。
 4. 因此，在开始你的大学生涯时，请下定决心好好学习吧。

Using Topic-Related Terms

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

Basic Writing Skills

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

Reading More

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 author 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 |

Practical Writing

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

- B**
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 5. hjameson@abc.com

C

Beijing Symposium on International Trade
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Saturday afternoon to Sunday \$136.00 √

If attending one day only, please indicate which day:

Friday _____ Saturday _____ Sunday √

Chinese Wisdom

A 1-c-E 2-e-D 3-b-B 4-d-A 5-a-C

B 1. (1) A (2) C
2. (1) B (2) A
3. (1) C (2) B
4. (1) C (2) A
5. (1) A (2) B

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。但你的学习也是件非常严肃的事。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，跟上脚步。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，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，我得决定是开储蓄账户还是往来账户，是否要办一张信用卡。拿主意吧！快拿主意吧！

友好的人们，这是大学令我喜欢的另一个方面。第一天，我从纽约来到弗吉尼亚州玛丽蒙特大学。我搞不清路怎么走。母亲和我开车进了学校，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。我的房间在杰勒德·费伦一楼。我知道我得通过几道玻璃门，可母亲和我不知道是哪几道。一些学生看到我，问：“你是新生吧？”当他们得知我在找杰勒德·费伦时，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，我还是会想家：我的家乡也是一个好地方呢！