# Map of the book

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New words, new worlds P17	Learning about memory and different learning styles  Conversation 1 P18  Conversation 2 P20	The history of the English language P23
Taste life! P33	Eating in an English restaurant  Conversation 1 <i>P34</i> Conversation 2 <i>P36</i>	Mumbai Dabbawalas P39
Handing it down P49	Getting a visit from parents  Conversation 1 <i>P50</i> Conversation 2 <i>P52</i>	The changing roles of men and women  P55
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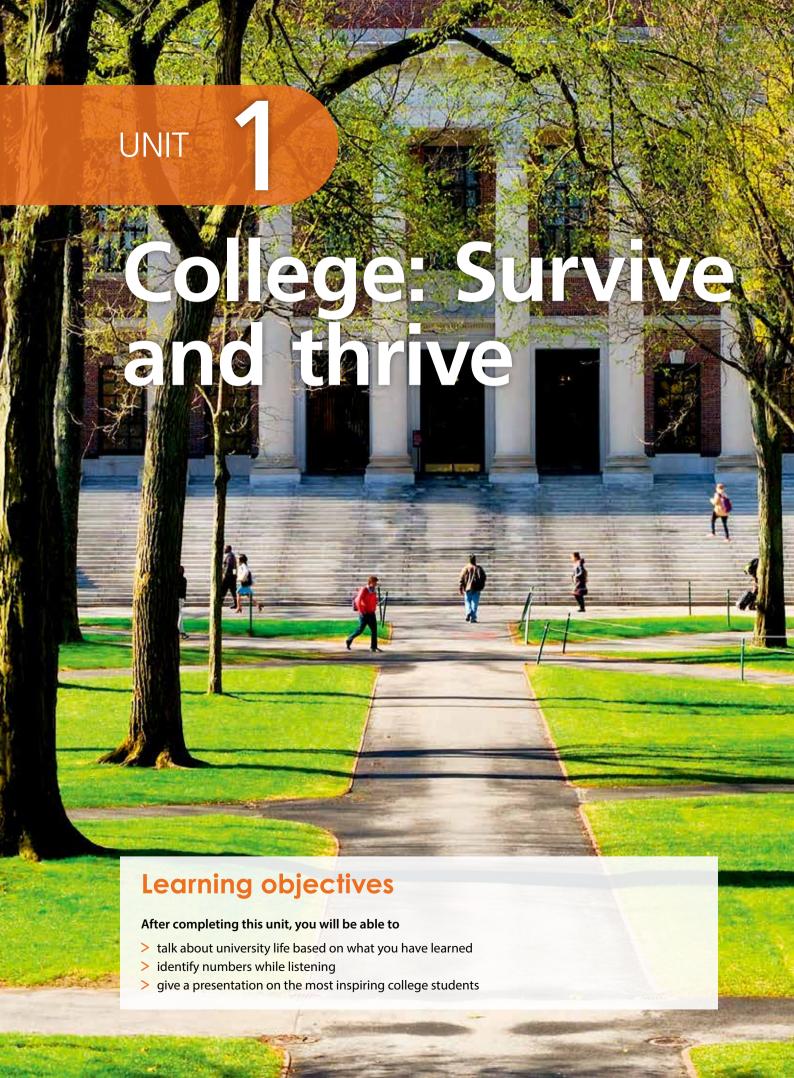
presentation

Passage P90

information

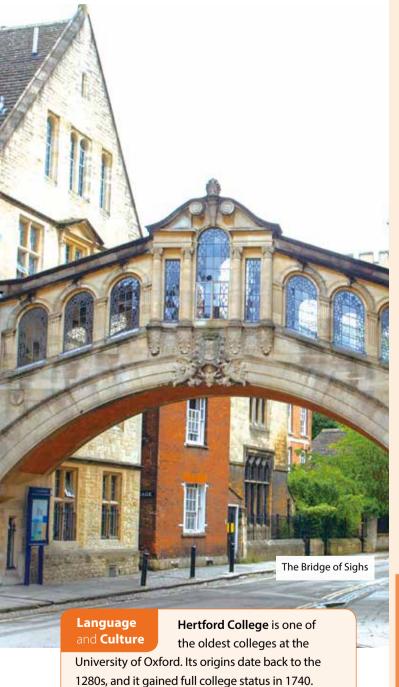
Public School 294

Listening skill: Listening for detailed



# **Inside view**

Think back to your first day at college and describe what you did on that day and how you felt.



Hertford Bridge (seen in Conversation 1), commonly

known as the Bridge of Sighs, connects two parts of

the college and is an Oxford landmark.

## **Conversation 1**



Scan the code. Watch the video and complete the following activities.

It's Janet's first day as a student at Hertford College. She's getting the keys to her room from the porter. Watch Conversation 1 and complete the following form.

Accommodation form			
Family name	1)		
First name	2)		
Staircase number	6		
Room number	3)		

- Watch Conversation 1 again and answer the following questions.
  - 1 The porter needs to know Janet's personal details. How does he ask her?
  - 2 The porter wants Janet to feel relaxed when she talks to him. How do we know?

#### Vocabulary

Hertford /'ha:t<sub>1</sub>fəd/ College (牛津大学) 赫特福 德学院(英国)

staircase /'steakers/ n. 楼梯间

Santos / sæntəs/ 桑托斯(人名)

dormitory /'do:mɪtəri/ n. (学校、军营等的)宿舍,

寝室

Stewart / stjuat/斯图尔特(人名)

## **Conversation 2**



- Scan the code. Watch the video and complete the following activities.
- Janet meets one of the other new students in her college. Watch Conversation 2 and complete the following table.

First name	Janet	1)
Family name	Li	Santos
Hometown	2)	3)



Work in pairs. Read the following lines from Conversation 2 and discuss what the missing expressions could be.

Kate: Hi, have you just arrived too?

Janet: Yes!

Kate: I guess we're neighbors. My name's Kate Santos.

Janet: I'm Janet Li. Where are you from?

Kate: From New York. 1) \_\_\_\_\_?

Janet: I'm from Anshan in China. Kate: Is Janet your real name?

Janet: No, it's my English name. 2) \_\_\_\_\_ Li Hui. Is Kate your full name?

Kate: No, 3) \_\_\_\_\_ Catherine.

Janet: So do I call you Catherine or Kate?

Kate: 4) \_\_\_\_\_ Kate.

Now watch Conversation 2 again and complete the missing expressions. Discuss if they can be expressed differently.

## **Conversation 3**

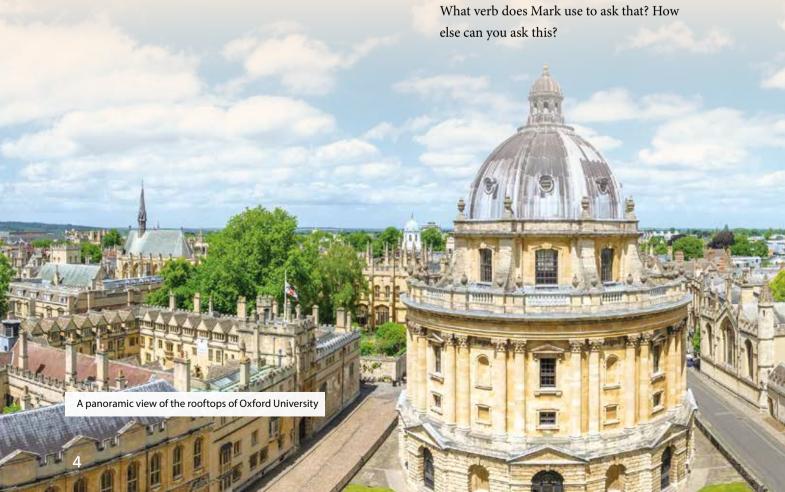




Scan the code. Watch the video and complete the following activities.



- Janet and Kate meet another new student. Watch Conversation 3 and correct the following statements.
  - The three students are in the library.
  - Mark is from New York.
  - Janet is a law major.
  - Kate's major is PPE.
- Watch Conversation 3 again and answer the following questions.
  - 1 Mark wants to know where Kate is from. How does he ask her? What are other ways to ask this question?
  - 2 Mark wants to know what Janet is studying.



# **Language** and **Culture**

At the University of Oxford, it's customary for students and

some staff to eat in the **dining hall**. This may also happen in other universities, but it's more common for universities to offer snack bars, cafés, or restaurants as alternative dining options. Staff may eat separately, such as in a senior common room. Additionally, many students live in self-catering accommodation, so they cook for themselves and eat in a small kitchen.

**PPE** is short for Philosophy, Politics, and Economics. It combines studies from these three disciplines, and originated at the University of Oxford in 1920. It is increasingly offered at other universities as well.



# **Everyday English**

- 7 Complete the following conversations with the correct colored expressions in the box.
  - Everyone calls me Stewart.
  - OK, Janet. See you later.
  - This is awesome! Look at the size of this dining hall.
  - By the way, I'm Mark. Nice to meet you.
  - Right! How can you tell?
  - I'm from London. And you are ...?

l	<b>A:</b>	What time is the welcome dinner?
	B:	At 6 p.m. I should go and get ready.
	A:	Yes, me too
2	A:	Hi. You're Rose, right? From the U.S.?
	B:	Yes, that's right?
	A:	I'm Lin. From China.
3	A:	Thank you very much, Rebecca.
	B:	You can just say Becky.
		that.
Į	A:	Wow!! What do yo
		think of the show?
	B:	Yeah, it's amazing.
5	A:	The computer science syllabus looks
		really cool.
	B:	Yes, I agree, who's
		your tutor?
	A:	Professor Zhang.
5	A:	I guess you must be an economics
		student.
	B:	Yes!?
	A:	You're always checking share prices!

### Act it out

#### 8 Work in pairs and act out the conversation.

You are studying at an American university this year as an exchange student from China. While waiting for the first lecture of an elective course, you start chatting with the student next to you, who is from the U.K. You exchange information about your names, hometowns, and majors. Refer to the Functional language box for support. You can also use expressions in the Everyday English box.

#### **Functional language**



#### **Talking about names**

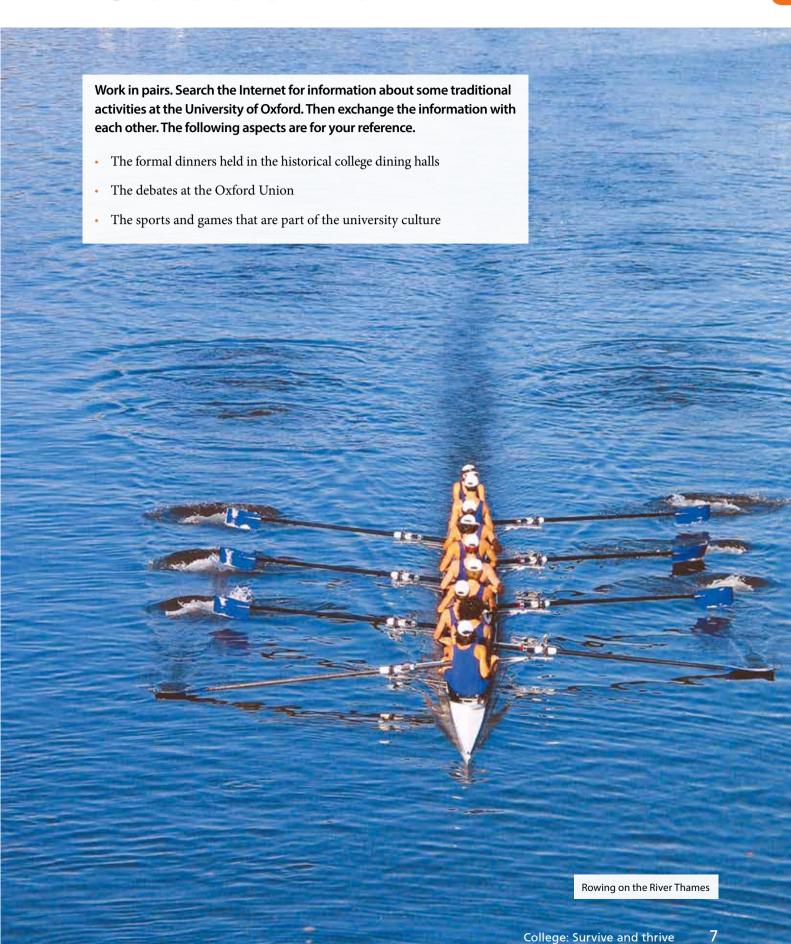
- · Can I have your family name, please?
- What's your surname / first name?
- No need to call me ...
- My Chinese name is ...

#### **Talking about hometowns**

- I guess you're from ...
- Where are you from?
- I'm from ...



# **Outside view**



#### Vocabulary

Julie Dearden /'dɪədn/ 朱莉·迪尔登 (人名)

Eugene Berger /ju:ˌdʒi:n 'bɜ:dʒə/ 尤金·伯杰(人名)

Somerville /'sʌməvɪl/ College (牛津 大学) 萨默维尔学院(英国)

**conservative** /kənˈsɜːvətɪv/ *a.* 保守的; 守旧的

liberal /ˈlɪbərəl/ a. (思想) 开放的, 支持 变革的

high table n. 主桌

address /ə¹dres/ v. 对·····发表演说

**forum** / 'fɔ:rəm/ *n*. (让人公开讨论重要 话题的) 论坛

choir /kwaɪə/ n. 唱诗班; 合唱团

Magdalen / mɔ:dəlɪn/ College (牛津 大学) 莫德林学院(英国)

starched /sta:tʃt/ a. (衣服)上过浆的 mortarboard /'mɔ:təbɔ:d/ n. 学士帽;

学位帽





Scan the code. Watch the video and complete the activities on Ucampus.

**Language** and **Culture** 

**Summer Eights** is an annual series of rowing events over four days, in which

teams from different colleges compete in races on the River Thames. An "eight" is a rowing boat with eight oarsmen (or oarswomen) and a cox (who steers the boat).

Sub fusc refers to the formal academic dress worn during exams and degree ceremonies. The term comes from the Latin sub fuscus, meaning "dark brown." The practice of using formal, regulated dress in academic settings traces its roots back to the Middle Ages.



# Higher-order thinking

#### Work in groups and discuss the following questions.

- 1 If you were a student at Oxford, how would you use the traditions of the university to shape your own experience?
- 2 In what ways do you think Oxford's traditions could be modernized or adapted to fit with current times?
- 3 What traditions are there at your university? Explain them in your group.

# Listening across cultures

# UNIT 1

# **News report**



- U S
- Scan the code. Listen to the news report and complete the following activity.
- Choose the best answer to each question according to the news report.
  - 1 What is the benefit of having double majors according to the study?
    - A. You learn to be more organized.
    - B. You find graduate study easier.
    - C. You gain a wider knowledge.
    - D. You develop different parts of your brain.
  - 2 According to the researchers, how should students broaden their knowledge?
    - A. By enrolling in additional online classes.
    - B. By doing part-time work.
    - C. By learning from people doing other courses.
    - D. By developing critical thinking skills.

#### Vocabulary

broaden /'brɔ:dn/ v. 扩大 emphasize /'emfəsaɪz/ v. 强调; 着重

combine /kəm'baɪn/ v. 结合; 组合



#### **Vocabulary**

the lvy League /ˈaɪvi ˌli:g/ 常春藤联盟 (美国)

Cornell /kɔ:¹nel/ 康奈尔大学 (美国)
Dartmouth /'dɑ:tməθ/ 达特茅斯学院
(美国)

**Princeton** / 'prɪnstən/ 普林斯顿大学 (美国)

#### University of Pennsylvania

/ˌpensɪl'veɪniə/ 宾夕法尼亚大学(美国)

originally /əˈrɪdʒɪnəli/ ad. 原先; 最初ice hockey /ˈhɒki/ n. 冰球运动derivation /ˌderɪˈveɪʃən/ n. 起源; 出处Roman numeral /ˈnjuːmərəl/ n. 罗马数字

**symbolic** /sɪm'bɒlɪk/ *a*. 象征某一想法 (或品质)的

undergraduate /ˌʌndəˈgrædʒuət/ n.(在读的)大学(本科)生

alumni /əˈlʌmnaɪ/ n. 校友

### **Interview**



- Scan the code. Listen to the interview and complete the following activities.
- 2 Choose the best answer to each question according to the interview.
  - 1 How was the Ivy League originally linked with sports?
    - A. It was a union managing sports at some universities.
    - B. It was a training program for some university athletes.
    - C. It referred to competitive sports teams from some universities.
    - D. It referred to sports scholarships in some universities.
  - 2 What do we know about the academic achievements of the Ivy League?
    - A. They focus on producing technology entrepreneurs.
    - B. They publish more research than other universities.
    - C. They have the lowest university dropout rate.
    - D. They are near or at the top of the U.S. university rankings.
  - 3 What may be the origin of the name Ivy League?
    - A. It was based on four sports and four is IV in Roman numerals.
    - B. It derived from the ivy plants growing at the walls of the universities.
    - C. It comes from the name of the Ivy League's founder.
    - D. Its pronunciation is similar to the pronoun "I."
  - 4 Which famous Ivy League alumni are mentioned in the interview?
    - A. George Bush and John F. Kennedy.
    - B. George Washington and Thomas Jefferson.
    - C. Abraham Lincoln and Franklin Roosevelt.
    - D. Richard Nixon and Bill Clinton.

3 Complete the following information about the lvy League according to the interview.

### THE IVY LEAGUE Number of institutions: 1) \_\_\_ Oldest university Name: 2) Year it was founded: 3) \_\_\_\_ Youngest university Name: 4) \_\_\_ Year it was founded: 5) \_\_\_ University with the most undergraduates Name: Cornell Number of students: about 6) \_\_\_ University with the least undergraduates Name: Dartmouth College Number of students: over 7) \_ Application acceptance rate: about 7 percent to 8) \_

#### **Listening skill**

#### **Identifying numbers**



It is very common to hear numbers when you are listening to something. Whether it's a date, a price, a statistic, or some other figures, numbers contain crucial information, so it's important that you can pick them out.

Here are some techniques you can use when listening to identify numbers.

- Listen to identify how many digits a number has –
  three digits for hundreds and four for thousands.
   Pay attention to how we express five digits 10,000
  is read as "ten thousand," and the number 13,500 in
  the interview is "thirteen thousand five hundred."
- Years can be said in different ways. For example, 1636 can sometimes be said as "one thousand six hundred and thirty-six," although it is more commonly "sixteen thirty-six."
- Percentages are read as "percent." For example,
   7% is read as "seven percent," and 20% as "twenty percent."



Scan the code and learn more about this skill on Ucampus.

# Higher-order thinking

#### Work in groups and discuss the following questions.

- 1 How might colleges effectively encourage knowledge integration among students, regardless of whether they pursue a single or a double major?
- 2 Mr. Mei Yiqi said, "The key to the success of a university lies in having a lot of highly accomplished gurus rather than imposing buildings." How do you understand his words?

# Talking about China

# Give a presentation: The most inspiring college students

As a representative of your department, you will present at a cultural festival organized by the International Students Association. You will demonstrate the unique qualities of Chinese college students on the topic "The most inspiring college students."





#### **Gather information**





Scan the code and listen to the audio.

Complete the following information about Lu Yiwei according to the audio.

He didn't know how he could use his knowledge to solve complicated 2)

Honors
He was on the 2022 Most Inspiring College Students list.
He won 1) in floristry at the World Skills Competition.
• He led his team to win the gold award at the 8th China International College Students'
"Internet+" Innovation and Entrepreneurship Competition in the Shanghai region.
Challenges
He suffers from pollen allergies.

#### He lacked 3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ in many areas.

Efforts			
•	He learned basic	skills from scratch, such as 4)	
•	He collected 5)	and studied them in detail.	
•	He participated	n exhibitions and served as a florist at the China Flower Expo.	
•	He <b>6)</b>	a program on traditional flower arrangements.	

#### **Favorable policy**

- The government has released a series of guidelines to help college students start businesses and 7) \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- The government has also encouraged colleges to 8) \_\_\_\_\_ entrepreneurship and innovation.

#### Vocabulary

strive /strarv/ v. 努力; 奋斗 floristry /'floristri/ n. 花卉栽培技术 passion /'pæ∫ən/ n. 热爱 **complicated** /ˈkɒmplɪkeɪtɪd/ *a.* 复杂的

from scratch /skrætʃ/ 从起点开始 expertise /ˌekspɜ:'ti:z/ n. 专门技能 innovation /ˌɪnɒ'veɪʃən/ n. 创新

#### entrepreneurship

/ˌontrəprə'nɜ:ʃɪp/ n. 创业

craft /krɑ:ft/ n. 工艺; 手艺

integrate /'ɪntɪɡreɪt/ v. (使)融入



#### Organize your ideas

Ask yourself the following questions to help you organize your ideas.

- What do I mean by "the most inspiring college students"?
- · What qualities does a typical inspiring college student have?
- What message do I want to convey to the international students about Chinese college students?
- Who will I use as an example of an inspiring college student and why?

You can search the Internet for information about the students on the Most Inspiring College Students list.



#### Write down the script and rehearse

Write down the script of your presentation. It can be what you want to say or just the main points you don't want to forget. Make your message clear and inspiring to your audience. Practice your presentation in groups and revise it according to your group members' feedback.



#### Share with the class

Each group presents their final version to the class. The class will decide together which presentation is the most effective. You can vote with a show of hands for the presentation you like best. Remember to consider the message, how engaging it is, and how well it is delivered.

#### Speaking guide

#### Giving a presentation

 $\circ \circ \circ$ 

A presentation is a formal event where speakers share information or their findings on a particular topic with an audience. The aim of a presentation can vary, but generally, the speaker wants to inform, persuade, or inspire the audience in some way.

In your presentation, the first thing is to attract the attention of the audience. You can do this by greeting them or posing a question, for example, "What do you think an inspiring college student is like?"

You should also prepare the start and end of your presentation. You can begin by sharing your understanding of the most inspiring college students directly, or tell a story of a student (Lu Yiwei's story, for example). To end the presentation, you can summarize what has been said and thank the audience.

#### Attracting people's attention

Hello! Could I have your attention? Do you know ...?

#### Starting a presentation

I'd like to present you with a story ...
I'm happy to share my understanding of ...

#### Finishing a presentation

中国花卉博览会

There's a lot more I could say about ..., but it's time to wrap up.

So what I would like to emphasize today is ...





Scan the code and get more guidance on Ucampus.

#### Language file

the China Flower Expo

strive for one's dream为梦想奋斗suffer from pollen allergies对花粉过敏Landscape Architecture风景园林专业solve complicated real-life problems解决复杂的现实问题

basic skills 基础能力

lay a solid foundation 打下坚实的基础

the Shanghai Botanical Garden 上海植物园

release a series of guidelines 发布一系列指南

start businesses开创事业launch innovative projects启动创新项目

# **Expansion and review**

### **Pronunciation**





Scan the code and practice pronunciation on Ucampus.

## **Extended listening**





Scan the code and complete the extended listening exercises on Ucampus.

### **Unit test**





Scan the code and take the unit test on Ucampus.

### **Unit file**

#### **Functions**

#### **Talking about names**

Can I have your family name, please? What's your surname / first name? No need to call me ... My Chinese name is ...

#### Talking about hometowns

I guess you're from ... Where are you from? I'm from ...

#### **Talking about majors**

What are you studying / reading? I'm studying history. How about you?

What's your major? My major is ... I'm majoring in ...

#### Attracting people's attention

Hello! Could I have your attention? Do you know ...?

#### Starting a presentation

I'd like to present you with a story ...
I'm happy to share my understanding of ...

#### Finishing a presentation

There's a lot more I could say about ..., but it's time to wrap up.

So what I would like to emphasize today is ...

#### **Everyday English**

Everyone calls me ...
See you later.
This is awesome!
By the way, ...
How can you tell?
And you are ...?

#### Skill and guide

#### Listening skill

Identifying numbers

#### Speaking guide

Giving a presentation

#### **Pronunciation**

Stressed syllables Stressed words Rising intonation in unfinished sentences Sense groups