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UNIT

1



Fresh start

Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself.

— *John Dewey (American philosopher and educator)*

Try not to become a man of success, but rather try to become a man of value.

— *Albert Einstein (American physicist)*

Preview

College is a unique mix of freedom and responsibility. It is hard to express how profound a change college represents in the lives of new students: new homes, new lifestyles, new people, and a wealth of new learning opportunities. Facing all of these many changes, you must choose responsibly and wisely.

College is a fresh start in your life. You will find your college experience more rewarding if you consider some important questions: What are your expectations? What do you hope to discover? What does this opportunity offer? How will you make the most of this marvelous opportunity and exciting new experience? What will you do to ensure that the journey you begin at university today leads you toward a bright and successful future? Listen to your university president, your teachers, and your parents and see what suggestions they have for you.

Section A



Pre-reading activities

1 Listen to an interview about tips for freshman students. Match the name of the person in the left column with the tip given by the person in the right column.

Name	Tip
1 Jennifer	A keep a balance
2 Mark	B go to class regularly
3 Nancy	C get involved on campus
4 Simon	D find a good place to study
5 Sarah	E take advantage of the study resources on campus

2 Listen to the interview again and check your answer.

3 Answer the following questions.

- 1 Which of the tips mentioned in the interview is most useful to you? Why?
- 2 What advice did your parents give you before you left for college?

Text A



Toward a brighter future for all

- 1 Good afternoon! As president of the university, I am proud to welcome you to this university. Your achievement is the **triumph** of years of hard work, both of your own and of your parents and teachers. Here at the university, we **pledge** to make your educational experience as rewarding as possible.
- 2 In welcoming you to the university, I am reminded of my own high school graduation and the photograph my mom took of my dad and me. “**Pose** naturally,” Mom instructed us. “Wait!” said Dad, “Let’s take a picture of me handing him an alarm clock.” The clock woke me up every morning in college. It is still on my office desk.
- 3 Let me share with you something that you may not expect. You will miss your old **routines** and your parents’ reminders to work hard and **attain** your best. You may have cried tears of joy to be finally finished with high school, and your parents may have cried tears of joy to be finally finished with doing your laundry! But know this: The future is built on a strong **foundation** of the past.

注：课文中的生词以黑体标注。



- 4 For you, these next four years will be a time unlike any other. Here you are surrounded by great **resources**: interesting students from all over the country, a learned and caring **faculty**, a **comprehensive** library, great sports **facilities**, and student organizations covering every possible interest – from the arts to science, to **community** service and so on. You will have the freedom to **explore** and learn about new subjects. You will learn to get by on very little sleep, meet **fascinating** people, and **pursue** new **passions**. I want to encourage you to make the most of this **unique** experience, and to use your energy and **enthusiasm** to **reap** the **benefits** of this **opportunity**.

- 5 You may feel **overwhelmed** by the wealth of courses **available** to you. You will not be able to experience them all, but **sample** them widely! College offers many things to do and to learn, and each of them offers a different way to see the world. If I could give you only one piece of advice about selecting courses, it would be this: Challenge yourself! Don't **assume** that you know in advance what fields will interest you the most. Take some courses in fields you've never tried before. You will not only **emerge** as a more broadly educated person, but you will also stand a better chance of discovering an unsuspected passion that will help to shape your future. A wonderful example of this is the fashion designer, Vera Wang, who originally studied art history. Over time, Wang paired her studies in art history with her love of fashion and turned it into a passion for design, which made her a famous designer around the world.

- 6 Here at the university, it may not always be pleasant to have so many new experiences all at once. In your dorm, the student next door may repeatedly play the one song, which gives you a **giant** headache! You may be an early bird while your **roommate** is a night **owl**! And still, you and your roommate may become best friends. Don't worry if you become a little uncomfortable with some of your new experiences. I promise you that the happy experiences will outweigh the unpleasant ones. And I promise that **virtually** all of them will provide you with valuable lessons which will **enrich** your life. So, with a **glow** in your eye and a song in your heart, step forward to meet these new experiences!
- 7 We have **confidence** that your journey toward self-discovery and your progress toward finding your own passion will **yield** more than personal advancement. We believe that as you become members of our community of scholars, you will soon come to recognize that with the **abundant** opportunities for self-enrichment provided by the university, there also come **responsibilities**. A wise man said: "Education is simply the soul of a society as it passes from one generation to another." You are the **inheritors** of the hard work of your families and the hard work of many countless others who came before you. They built and **transmitted** the knowledge you will need to succeed. Now it is your turn. What knowledge will you **acquire**? What passions will you discover? What will you do to build a strong and **prosperous** future for the generations that will come after you?
- 8 We take great pleasure in opening the door to this great step in your journey. We take delight in the many opportunities which you will find, and in the responsibilities that you will carry as citizens of your communities, your country, and the world. Welcome!

(783 words)

Culture notes

Vera Wang: Chinese-American fashion designer, famous especially for making wedding gowns for many celebrities and public figures.



New words

triumph /'traɪʌmf/	<i>n.</i> [C] an important victory or success after a difficult struggle (尤指苦战后获得的) 胜利, 成功, 成就
pledge /pledʒ/	<i>vt.</i> make a formal, usu. public, promise that you will do sth. 发誓; 作保证 <i>n.</i> [C] (<i>fml.</i>) a serious promise or agreement, esp. one made publicly or officially (尤指公开或正式作出的) 誓言, 誓约; 保证
pose /pəʊz/	<i>vi.</i> sit or stand somewhere so that sb. can take a photograph of you or paint a picture of you (为照相或画像而) 摆姿势 <i>vt.</i> create a difficult or dangerous situation 造成, 导致 (困难或危险)
routine /ru:'ti:n/ /ˌru:'ti:n/	<i>n.</i> [C, U] your usual way of doing things, esp. when you do them in a fixed order at the same time 例行公事; 常规; 惯例 <i>a.</i> happening as a normal part of a job or process 常规的; 例行的; 惯常的
attain /ə'teɪn/	<i>vt.</i> (<i>fml.</i>) succeed in achieving sth. after trying for a long time 得到; 获得; 赢得
foundation /faʊn'deɪʃn/	<i>n.</i> [C] the most basic part of sth. from which the rest of it develops 基础
resource /rɪ'zɔ:s/	<i>n.</i> 1 [C] sth. you can use to help you to achieve sth., esp. in your work or study 资源 2 [C, usu. pl.] things such as coal, trees, and oil that exist in nature and can be used by people 自然资源
faculty /'fæklti/	<i>n.</i> 1 [U] (<i>AmE</i>) all the teachers in a university, college, or school 全体教员 2 [C, usu. pl.] a natural physical or mental ability that most people have 天赋; 能力; 本领
comprehensive /ˌkɒmprɪ'hensɪv/	<i>a.</i> including many details or aspects of sth. 综合的; 多方面的
facility /fə'sɪləti/	<i>n.</i> (~ies) [pl.] rooms, equipment, or services that are provided for a particular purpose (为某种目的而提供的) 设施, 设备
community /kə'mju:nəti/	<i>n.</i> [C] 1 the people who live in the same area, town, etc. (同住一地的人所构成的) 社区 2 a group of people who have the same interests, religion, race, etc. 群体; 团体
explore /ɪk'splɔ:z/	<i>vt.</i> examine or discuss a subject, idea, etc. thoroughly 探讨, 研究 (主题、思想等) <i>v.</i> travel around an area in order to learn about it or to search for sth. valuable such as oil 勘探; 探测; 考察
fascinating /'fæsɪnertɪŋ/	<i>a.</i> making you very interested or attracted 吸引人的; 迷人的; 使人神魂颠倒的
pursue /pə'sju:z/	<i>vt.</i> 1 try to achieve sth. 追求; 致力于 2 chase sb. or sth. in order to catch them 追赶; 追逐
passion /'pæʃn/	<i>n.</i> 1 [C] a very strong liking for sth. 强烈的爱好; 热爱 2 [C, U] a very strong belief or feeling about sth. 强烈的情感; 激情
unique /ju:'ni:k/	<i>a.</i> 1 very special, unusual, or good 特别的; 极不寻常的; 极好的 2 not the same as anything or anyone else 不同的; 独特的
enthusiasm /ɪn'θju:zɪ.æzəm/	<i>n.</i> [U] the feeling of being very interested in sth. or excited by it 热爱; 热情; 热心

注: 单词表中斜体的单词为派生词或复合词。

reap /ri:p/	<i>vt.</i> get sth. as a result of sth. you have done 收获; 获得 <i>v.</i> cut and gather a crop such as wheat 收割 (庄稼)
benefit /'benɪfɪt/	<i>n.</i> [C, U] an advantage, improvement, or help that you get from sth. 好处; 益处; 裨益 <i>vi.</i> get help or an advantage from sth. 受益; 得到好处
opportunity /,ɒpə'tju:nəti/	<i>n.</i> [C, U] a chance to do sth. or an occasion when it is easy for you to do sth. 机会; 时机
overwhelm /,əʊvə'welɪm/	<i>vt.</i> (<i>usu. passive</i>) exist in such great amounts that sb. or sth. cannot deal with them (数量大得) 使无法对付
available /ə'veɪləbl/	<i>a.</i> (<i>often after noun</i>) able to be obtained, taken, or used 可获得的; 可利用的; 现成的
sample /'sɑ:mpl/	<i>vt.</i> 1 try an activity, go to a place, etc. in order to see what it is like 体验 2 test a small amount of sth. in order to get information about the whole thing 对...作抽样检验 <i>n.</i> [C] a small part or amount of sth. that is examined in order to find out sth. about the whole 样本; 样品; 货样
assume /ə'sju:m/	<i>vt.</i> think that sth. is true, although you do not have definite proof 假定; 假设; 认为
emerge /ɪ'mɜ:dʒ/	<i>vi.</i> 1 appear or become recognized 出现; 为...所公认 2 come out of sth. or out from behind sth. 出现; 露出
giant /'dʒaɪənt/	<i>a.</i> (<i>only before noun</i>) extremely big, and much bigger than other things of the same type 巨大的; 特大的
mate /meɪt/	<i>n.</i> [C] sb. you work with, do an activity with, or share sth. with 同事; 同伴
roommate /'ru:m,meɪt/	<i>n.</i> [C] sb. who you share a room with, esp. at college (尤指大学里的) 室友
owl /əʊl/	<i>n.</i> [C] 猫头鹰
virtual /'vɜ:tʃuəl/	<i>a.</i> (<i>only before noun</i>) 1 almost the same as the thing that is mentioned 几乎相同的; 实质上的 2 made, done, seen, etc. on the Internet or on a computer, rather than in the real world 虚拟的; 模拟的
virtually /'vɜ:tʃuəli/	<i>ad.</i> 1 almost 实际上; 几乎; 差不多 2 on a computer, rather than in the real world 虚拟地; 模拟地
enrich /ɪn'rɪtʃ/	<i>vt.</i> improve the quality of sth., esp. by adding things to it 使丰富; 充实; 强化
glow /gləʊ/	<i>n.</i> [sing.] 1 a strong pleasant feeling (某种) 强烈的情感 2 a soft steady light 柔和稳定的光 <i>vi.</i> produce or reflect a soft steady light 发出柔和稳定的光
confidence /'kɒnfɪd(ə)ns/	<i>n.</i> [U] 1 the belief that sb. or sth. is good and that you can trust them 信心; 信赖; 信任 2 the belief that you are able to do things well 自信心
yield /ji:ld/	<i>vt.</i> 1 produce a result, answer, or piece of information 产生 (结果等) 2 produce crops, profits, etc. 出产; 产生 <i>vi.</i> finally agree to do what sb. else wants you to do 屈从; 让步
abundant /ə'bʌndənt/	<i>a.</i> (<i>fml.</i>) existing or available in large quantities 大量的; 丰富的; 充裕的

responsibility /rɪˌspɒnsəˈbɪləti/	<i>n.</i> 1 [C] sth. that you ought to do because it is morally or socially right (道德、社会) 责任, 义务 2 [U] a duty to be in charge of sb. or sth., so that you make decisions and can be blamed if sth. bad happens 责任 3 [C] sth. that you must do as part of your job or duty 职责; 任务; 义务
inherit /ɪnˈherɪt/	<i>vt.</i> receive a belief, tradition, or way of life from people who lived before you 沿袭, 秉承 (信仰、传统或生活方式) <i>v.</i> receive property or money from sb. who has died 继承 (财产)
inheritor /ɪnˈherɪtə/	<i>n.</i> [C] 1 sb. who follows an established way of life or thinking (生活或思想方式的) 后继者, 继承人 2 sb. who receives money, property, etc. from sb. who has just died 遗产继承人
transmit /trænzˈmɪt/	<i>vt.</i> (<i>fml.</i>) send or pass sth. from one person, place or thing to another 传送; 传递; 传播
acquire /əˈkwɑɪə/	<i>vt.</i> 1 gain knowledge or learn a skill 学到, 获得 (知识、技能) 2 get or gain sth. 取得; 获得
prosperous /ˈprɒsp(ə)rəs/	<i>a.</i> (<i>fml.</i>) rich and successful 富裕的; 繁荣的; 兴旺的

Phrases and expressions

remind sb. of sb. / sth.	1 make sb. remember sb. that they know or sth. that happened in the past 使某人想起某人或某事 2 be very similar to sb. or sth. else 使某人想起 (相似的) 人或事
get by	have just enough of sth. such as money or knowledge so that you can do what you need to do 过活; 过得去; 勉强应付
make the most of sth.	gain the greatest possible advantage from sth. 最大限度地利用某物
reap the benefits (of sth.)	enjoy the advantages of sth. 得享 (某事物的) 好处
in advance	before sth. happens or is expected to happen 预先; 提前
stand a chance (of doing sth.) over time	have the possibility of succeeding or achieving sth. 有 (做成某事的) 希望 gradually 逐渐地; 慢慢地
turn (sb. / sth.) into sth.	become sth. different, or make sb. or sth. do this (使某人 / 某物) 变成
all at once	1 at the same time 同时 2 suddenly and unexpectedly 一下子; 突然
take pleasure in (doing) sth.	enjoy (doing) sth. very much 乐于做某事
open the door to sth.	make an opportunity for sth. to happen 给...以机会; 给...敞开方便之门
take delight in (doing) sth.	enjoy (doing) sth. very much 以 (做) 某事为乐

Proper names

Vera /ˈvɪərə/ Wang	王薇薇 (1949-, 著名美籍华裔设计师, 被誉为“婚纱女王”)
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Reading comprehension



Understanding the text

1 Answer the following questions.

- 1 According to the president, what did the parents remind their children to do before they left for college?
- 2 What does the president call on the students to do with the greatest resources on campus?
- 3 What does the president mean when he says “sample them widely” (Para. 5)?
- 4 What could be the consequences if you don’t challenge yourself?
- 5 What can you learn from the example of Vera Wang?
- 6 How should you deal with new and unpleasant experiences in college?
- 7 How do you understand “Now it is your turn” (Para. 7)?
- 8 How does the president’s speech impress you?

Critical thinking

2 Work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

- 1 What role do you think a university education will play in your life?
- 2 Do you think a university education can change a person’s life? In what way and why?
- 3 How do you think about those successful people such as Bill Gates who dropped out of university?
- 4 How do you understand the statement “If you think education is expensive, try ignorance”?
- 5 What are you going to do at university in order to sample widely and challenge yourself?

Language focus

Words in use

3 Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary. Each word can be used only once.

explore	transmit	resource	emerge
yield	pose	assume	confidence
	inherit	comprehensive	

- 1 Given the chance to show his ability, he regained _____ and began to succeed in school.
- 2 It is so difficult to _____ the bottom of the ocean because some parts are very deep.
- 3 It was about 30 seconds before Alex _____ from the water; we were quite scared.
- 4 We often _____ that when other people do the same things as we do, they do them for the same reasons; but this assumption is not always reasonable.
- 5 There is widespread concern that the rising unemployment may _____ a threat to social stability.
- 6 After a(n) _____ physical exam, my doctor said I was in good condition except that my blood pressure was a little high.
- 7 It is well known that China is a country with rich natural _____ and a very big population.
- 8 Some people believe that the earth can _____ enough food to support at least twice its present population.
- 9 Sam _____ the gift of imagination from his family, but he lacked the driving power to take action.
- 10 A bee that has found honey is able to _____ to other bees the information they need in order to collect the honey.

Word building

The prefix *un-* combines with adjectives and their related nouns and adverbs to form new adjectives, nouns, and adverbs. Words formed in this way have the opposite meanings to the original words. The prefix *un-* can also combine with verbs to form new verbs. Verbs formed in this way express the idea that the process or state referred to by the original verb is reversed.

Examples

Words learned	Add <i>un-</i>	New words formed
certain	→	uncertain
fortunate	→	unfortunate
do	→	undo
fold	→	unfold

The suffix *-ant* combines with verbs to form nouns which refer to someone who does a particular thing. The suffix can also combine with verbs to form adjectives to denote attribution of an action or state. The suffix *-ant* also occurs in adjectives, many of which are formed from stems which are not current words in English, for example, *instant*, *constant*.

Examples

Words learned	Add <i>-ant</i>	New words formed
command	→	commandant
serve	→	servant
please	→	pleasant

The suffix *-ify* combines with nouns or adjectives to form verbs which describe the process by which a state, quality, or condition is brought about.

Examples

Words learned	Add <i>-ify</i>	New words formed
glory	→	glorify
pure	→	purify

4 Add *un-*, *-ant*, or *-ify* to or remove them from the following words to form new words.

Words learned	New words formed
<i>un-</i>	
cover	_____
easy	_____
load	_____
<i>-ant</i>	
apply	_____
resist	_____
account	_____
assistant	_____
<i>-ify</i>	
simple	_____
note	_____
quality	_____
class	_____

5 Fill in the blanks with the newly-formed words in Activity 4. Change the form where necessary. Each word can be used only once.

- Despite being _____ as a meat-eater, the panda has a diet that is overwhelmingly vegetarian.
- They have developed computerized systems which will greatly _____ all library users so that they will not need the help of others.
- Changes have been made to the construction requirements in this city in order to make the buildings and highways more _____ to earthquakes.
- After a two-month inquiry, the police have _____ the three men's intention to rob a bank and have arrested them.
- Consumers say they are _____ about using their credit cards over the Internet because they are afraid of Internet fraud (欺诈) and identity theft.
- A college degree and some working experience should _____ you for the job advertised in the newspaper.
- The British ship arrived at the port this morning and is _____ its contents in the harbor now.
- As a human resources manager, I see many job _____ who are technically skilled, but have bad attitudes.
- The teacher _____ his instructions so that the small children could understand him better.
- My major was literature. However, now I'm working in a firm as a(n) _____, dealing with numbers every day.
- The committee's decision will be _____ to all employees next week.

Banked cloze

6 Fill in the blanks by selecting suitable words from the word bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

A attain	F fascinating	K fulfill
B pursue	G available	L qualify
C raise	H passion	M virtually
D classify	I acquire	N fashionable
E especially	J sample	O prosperous

University students come from different parts of the country with various purposes. However, a closer look at their reasons for studying at the university will enable us to 1) _____ them roughly into three groups: those who have a(n) 2) _____ for learning, those who wish to 3) _____ a bright future, and those who learn with no definite purpose.

Firstly, there are many students who learn simply because they 4) _____ their goal of learning. Some read a wealth of British and American novels because they are keenly interested in literature. Others sit in front of the computer screen, working on a new program, 5) _____ day and night, because they find some computer programs 6) _____, and they dream of becoming a “Bill Gates” one day.

Secondly, there are students who work hard mainly for a better and more 7) _____ future. It seems that the majority of students fall into this group. After admission to the university, they read books after books to 8) _____ knowledge from all of the resources which are 9) _____ to them, and finally, to succeed in the future job market.

Thirdly, there are still some students who learn without a clear goal. They take courses, finish homework, enjoy life on campus, but don't want to 10) _____ anything new or challenging. They have no idea what they will be doing after college. And they may end up with nothing in their lives.

Expressions in use

7 Fill in the blanks with the expressions given below. Change the form where necessary. Each expression can be used only once.

open the door to in advance all at once
reap the benefits (of) make the most of
over time get by stand a chance (of)
remind ... of take pleasure in

- 1 My family _____ on my father's unemployment benefit after he lost his job.
- 2 Many subway riders read books or listen to music in order to _____ their time on the way to work.
- 3 In order to make sure he would be able to attend the meeting, I called him up two weeks _____.
- 4 Experts say our company is amazing in that sales have been increasing steadily _____.
- 5 In order to _____ the physical exercise, you have to exercise regularly, and for at least half an hour each time.
- 6 They all tried to talk _____, but I couldn't hear anything they said.
- 7 Yellow flowers in the field always _____ me _____ my childhood in the countryside.
- 8 We have been practicing for so long and so hard that our team should _____ winning the game.
- 9 Research on genes will _____ exciting new medical treatments.
- 10 Every one of you has made a contribution and I _____ acknowledging what each of you has done to make this academic convention such a success.

Structure analysis and writing

Structure analysis

A paragraph with a topic sentence supported by details

A paragraph often starts with a topic sentence, which expresses the main idea of the paragraph. The topic sentence is generally followed by specific details to support and explain the main idea. Sometimes this kind of paragraph may end with a concluding sentence to summarize the paragraph or leave the reader with something to think about.

In Paragraph 4 of Text A, the topic sentence is “For you, these next four years will be a time unlike any other”, followed by specific details to explain the reasons why these four years will be different. This paragraph concludes with the president’s encouragement “to make the most of this unique experience”.

For you, these next four years will be a time unlike any other.

Topic sentence

Here you are surrounded by great resources: interesting students from all over the country, a learned and caring faculty, a comprehensive library, great sports facilities, and student organizations covering every possible interest – from the arts to science, to community service and so on. You will have the freedom to explore and learn about

Detail 1

What is available to you on campus

new subjects. You will learn to get by on very little sleep, meet fascinating people, and pursue new passions.

Detail 2

What you can do

I want to encourage you to make the most of this unique experience, and to use your energy and enthusiasm to reap the benefits of this opportunity.

Concluding sentence

- 8** Read Paragraph 3 of Text A and find the topic sentence, its supporting details and the concluding sentence.

Let me share with you something that you may not expect. You will miss your old routines and your parents’ reminders to work hard and attain your best. You may have cried tears of joy to be finally finished with high school, and your parents may have cried tears of joy to be finally finished with doing your laundry! But know this: The future is built on a strong foundation of the past.

Structured writing

Read the sample paragraph and see how it develops with a topic sentence supported by details.

Topic:

How to choose a suitable university

Topic sentence:

When choosing a university, you must consider some key factors.

Factor 1: Preparing you for your future

- up-to-date courses
- qualified professors

Factor 2: Affordability

- reasonable tuition fees and living expenses
- scholarships

Factor 3: Good location

- quiet location
- convenient public transportation

Concluding sentence:

Consider these points carefully and find the most suitable university.

Sample paragraph

When choosing a university, you must consider some key factors. The most important factor is whether the university can prepare you well for your future. It should provide up-to-date courses and have qualified professors. Another factor is affordability. You need to be able to afford the tuition fees and living expenses. Some schools offer scholarships to outstanding students or to those who cannot afford the tuition fees. Finally, a good location is also important. An ideal school should be located in a quiet place and have convenient public transportation. You should consider these factors carefully in order to find the most suitable university.

9 Write a paragraph on one of the following topics. One topic has an outline that you can follow.

Topic:

How to succeed in college

Topic sentence:

There are some things you can do to succeed in college.

Three things to do:

- pursuing passions
- seizing opportunities
- taking responsibilities

Concluding sentence:

You will become successful not only in college, but also in your future career.

More topics:

- How to manage time in college
- How to deal with stress in college

Translation

- 10 Translate the following paragraph into Chinese.



Socrates was a classical Greek philosopher who is credited with laying the fundamentals (基础) of modern Western philosophy. He is a mysterious figure known chiefly through the accounts of later classical writers, especially the writings of his most famous student Plato. Socrates has become well known for his contribution to the field of ethics. His method of teaching, known as the Socratic Method, by asking and answering questions to stimulate critical thinking and to explain ideas remains a commonly used tool in a wide range of discussions. He also made important and lasting contributions to the field of epistemology (认识论) and logic, and the influence of his ideas and approach remains a strong foundation for Western philosophy that followed. Socrates was the most colorful figure in the history of ancient philosophy. His fame was widespread in his own time, and his name soon became a household word although he constructed no philosophical system, established no school, and founded no sect (宗派).

- 11 Translate the following paragraph into English.

孔子是中国历史上著名的思想家、教育家，是儒家学派（Confucianism）的创始人，被尊称为古代的“圣人”（sage）。他的言论和生平活动记录在《论语》（*The Analects*）一书中。《论语》是中国古代文化的经典著作，对后来历代的思想家、文学家、政治家产生了很大影响。不研究《论语》，就不能真正把握中国几千年的传统文化。孔子的很多思想，尤其是其教育思想，对中国社会产生了深远的影响。在21世纪的今天，孔子的学说不仅受到中国人的重视，而且也越来越受到整个国际社会的重视。



Section B

Reading skills: *Previewing*

Previewing is a useful and important reading strategy. Previewing the text before you read it will help you recognize how information is organized, identify main ideas, and predict what lies ahead in the text. As a result, you will understand the material better. There are four steps to follow when previewing an article.

- 1 Read the title of the article and the subtitles if there are any. The title and subtitles often reveal the topic or subject of the reading material.
- 2 Read the first paragraph of the article. The first paragraph is often an introduction to the main idea of the article.
- 3 Read the last paragraph. The last paragraph usually summarizes the main content of the article, so you can get an idea as to what the author thinks is most important.
- 4 Read the first sentence of each remaining paragraph. Very likely the first sentence of a paragraph is the topic sentence; in other words, it very likely tells the main idea of that paragraph.

After you finish previewing, you may start reading the article from the beginning to the end. After your first reading, look back at the predictions you made about the article and see how accurate they are.

For example, when you see the title of Text A “Toward a brighter future for all”, you might ask yourself some questions and make some predictions. The questions may be: What is the passage about? Who is the author? Who is the audience?

By reading the first paragraph and the last paragraph, you should be able to answer these questions. The text begins with a greeting “Good afternoon!” and ends with “Welcome!”, so it is most likely to be a speech or a lecture. The first paragraph shows that it is a president who welcomes freshman students. The last paragraph talks about opportunities and responsibilities.

Next, read the first sentences of Paragraphs 2-7, which are very likely to be the main ideas of these paragraphs. After reading the first sentences, you may have figured out that this is a welcoming speech given by a university president, and that the president may talk about his high school graduation day, something students may not expect in the university, the unique experience of college life, courses available in the university, some unpleasant new experiences, and his expectations of the students.

By following the above steps and making predictions, you will have a better understanding of the reading material and the author’s purpose in writing it.

1 Look at Text B. Make predictions about the following questions by using the reading skill of previewing.

- 1 What may be the topic of the text?
 - A Parents' wishes
 - B A child's wishes
 - C A president's wishes
- 2 Who wrote the letter and to whom was it written?
 - A A father to his child.
 - B A mother to her child.
 - C A child to his / her parents.

- 3 Why did the author write the letter?
 - A To tell the child to focus on studying and becoming a scientist.
 - B To show how excited the father was to see his child go to college.
 - C To give advice to the child on how to be sound in mind and body.
- 4 Which of the following topics may be discussed in more detail in the text?
 - A Overcoming homesickness when in college
 - B College as a very important time
 - C How to choose courses in college
 - D The importance of good grades
 - E How to make friends in college
 - F How to be independent

2 Now read Text B carefully. Check whether your predictions are accurate or not.

Text B

What we wish

My dear child,

- 1 You are about to **participate** in the next leg of your journey through life. For us, this part is bittersweet. As you go off to college, exciting new worlds will open up to you. They will inspire and challenge you; you will grow in **incredible** ways.
- 2 This is also a moment of sadness. Your departure to college makes it **undeniably** clear that you are no longer a child. There has been no greater joy than watching you arrive at this moment. You have turned our greatest challenge into our greatest pride. Although we have brought you to this point, it is hard to watch you **depart**. Remember above all things, we will miss you.

3 College will be the most important time of your life. It is here that you will truly discover what learning is about. You often ask, “Why do I need to know this?” I encourage you to stay **inquisitive**, but remember this: “Education is what remains after one has forgotten everything he learned in school.” What you learn is not as important as the fact that you learn. This is the heart of scholarship: moving from teacher-taught to master-inspired, on over to the point where you become a self-learner. So, take each subject seriously, and if something doesn’t immediately **engage** you, don’t **despair**. **Embrace** it as a challenge. Find a way to make it your own.

4 Of course, you must still take care to sign up for courses which **stimulate** your passion and your **intellectual capacity**. Don’t be **bound** by what other people think. Steve Jobs said, when you are in college, your passion will create many dots, and later in your life you will connect them. So, don’t worry too much about what job you will have; don’t be too practical. If you like French or Korean, study it even if someone else tells you that it’s not useful. Enjoy picking your “dots”. Be **assured** that one day, you will find your own meaningful **career**, and you will connect a beautiful **curve** through those dots.

5 You know that we always want you to do your best, but don’t let the pressure of grades get to you. We care only that you try your very best, and that you learn. It is better that your greatest effort earns a lesser grade than that no effort earns you a **decent** or higher grade. Grades in the end are simply letters fit to give the vain something to **boast** about, and the lazy something to fear. You are too good to be either. The reward is not the grade but what you learn.

6 More importantly, make friends and trust others. The friends you make in college can be the best ones you will ever have. During these years, when you move into adulthood, the friends you make in college live closer to you than your family. You will form **bonds** of friendship that will **blossom** over many **decades**. Pick friends who are **genuine** and sincere. Select a few and become truly close to them. Don’t worry about their hobbies, grades, or looks. Instead, trust your **instincts** when you make new friends. You are a genuine and sincere person; anyone would enjoy your friendship. So be **confident**, **secure**, and proactive. If you

think you like someone, tell them. You have very little to lose. Don’t be afraid to trust. Give others the benefit of the doubt, and don’t reduce anyone to **stereotypes**. Nobody is perfect; as long as others are genuine, trust them and be good to them. They will give back.



- 7 Remember also that your youth is full of strength and beauty, something that you will not **comprehend** until it is gone. You must guard and **cultivate** your strength and beauty. A healthy body and a sound mind are the greatest instruments you will ever possess. Enjoy life. Dance if you feel like it. Don't be afraid of what other people think. But also keep yourself safe and sound. Don't let the **range** of new experiences take your **innocence**, health, or **curiosity** away from you. Treasure your youth and the university experience before you.
- 8 College is the time when you have:
the first taste of independence,
the greatest **amount** of free time,
the most **flexibility** to change,
the lowest cost for making mistakes.
- 9 **Approach** these years **enthusiastically**! Make the most of your time. Become the great thinker you were born to be. Let your **talents evolve** to their fullest **potential**. Be **bold**! Experiment! Learn and grow! We are **enormously** proud that you've made it this far, and we can't wait to see what you will become.

Your father

(775 words)

Culture notes

Steve Jobs: co-founder of Apple Inc. and a pioneer of the personal computer era. He is recognized by his influential career in the computer and consumer electronics fields, from iMac, iPod, iTunes, iPhone, to iPad. He has been described as the "Father of the Digital Revolution".

New words

participate /pɑ:'tɪsɪ,peɪt/	<i>vi.</i> take part in an activity or event 参加; 参与
incredible /ɪn'kredəbl/	<i>a.</i> 1 extremely good, large or great 极好的; 极大的 2 too strange to be believed or very difficult to believe 不可相信的; 难以置信的
deny /dɪ'naɪ/	<i>vt.</i> say that sth. is not true, or that you do not believe sth. 否认; 否定
undeniably /,ʌndɪ'naɪəbli/	<i>ad.</i> in an unquestionable or obvious manner 不可否认地; 无可争辩地
depart /dɪ'pa:t/	<i>v.</i> leave, esp. when you are starting a journey 离开 (尤指动身去旅行); 启程; 上路
inquisitive /ɪn'kwɪzətɪv/	<i>a.</i> 1 keen to learn about a lot of different things 好学的; 好问的 2 asking a lot of questions about things, esp. things people don't want to talk about 过分好奇的; 过于好问的; 好打听的
engage /ɪn'geɪdʒ/	<i>vt.</i> attract and keep sb.'s interest or attention 吸引住 (某人的兴趣、注意力) <i>vi.</i> (~ in / on / upon) be doing or become involved in an activity 参加, 参与 (活动)
despair /dɪ'speə/	<i>vi.</i> (<i>fm.</i>) feel that there is no hope at all 绝望; 感到无望 <i>n.</i> [U] a feeling that you have no hope at all 绝望
embrace /ɪm'breɪs/	<i>vt.</i> (<i>fm.</i>) eagerly accept a new idea, opinion, religion, etc. 欣然接受; 乐意采纳 <i>v.</i> put your arms around sb. and hold them in a friendly or loving way 抱; 拥抱
stimulate /'stɪmjʊ,leɪt/	<i>vt.</i> 1 encourage sb. by making them excited about and interested in sth. 激发; 鼓励; 激励 2 encourage or help an activity to begin or develop further 刺激; 促使; 促进
intellectual /,ɪntə'lektʃuəl/	<i>a.</i> relating to the ability to understand things and think intelligently 智力的; 脑力的
capacity /kə'pæsəti/	<i>n.</i> 1 [C, U] sb.'s ability to do sth. 能力; 才能 2 [sing.] the amount of space a container, room, etc. has to hold things or people 容量; 容积; 容纳能力
bind /baɪnd/	<i>vt.</i> (bound, bound) 1 (<i>often passive</i>) limit what sb. is allowed to do by making them obey a rule or agreement 使受 (规则或协议) 约束 2 tie sb.'s hands or feet together so they cannot move 捆; 绑
assure /ə'ʃʊə/	<i>vt.</i> tell sb. that sth. will definitely happen or is definitely true so that they are less worried 向...保证; 使确信
assured /ə'ʃʊəd/	<i>a.</i> confident and certain 有把握的; 自信的; 肯定的
career /kə'rɪə/	<i>n.</i> [C] a job or profession that you have been trained for, and which you do for a long period of your life 职业; 事业
curve /kɜ:v/	<i>n.</i> [C] a line that gradually bends like part of a circle 曲线; 弧线
decent /'di:snt/	<i>a.</i> 1 of a good enough standard or quality 可接受的; 相当好的; 像样的 2 following moral standards that are acceptable to society 正派的; 规矩的
boast /bəʊst/	<i>v.</i> talk too proudly about your abilities, achievements, or possessions 夸口; 夸耀; 吹嘘

bond /bɒnd/	<i>n.</i> [C] sth. that unites two or more people or groups, such as love or a shared interest or idea 纽带; 联系; 关系 <i>vi.</i> develop a special relationship with sb. (与某人) 培养一种特殊的关系
blossom /'blɒs(ə)m/	<i>vi.</i> develop and become more successful 发展; 成长; 繁盛; 兴旺
decade /'dekeɪd/	<i>n.</i> [C] a period of 10 years 十年; 十年期
genuine /'dʒenjuɪn/	<i>a.</i> 1 honest, friendly, and sincere 真诚的; 诚挚的 2 real, rather than pretended or false 真正的; 非伪造的
instinct /'ɪnstɪŋkt/	<i>n.</i> [C, U] a natural tendency to behave in a particular way or a natural ability to know sth. which is not learned 本能; 直觉; 天性
confident /'kɒnfɪd(ə)nt/	<i>a.</i> 1 sure that you have the ability to do things well or deal with situations successfully 有信心的; 自信的 2 sure that sth. will happen in the way that you want or expect 确信的; 有把握的
secure /sɪ'kjʊə/	<i>a.</i> 1 feeling confident and safe 自信的; 有把握的 2 safe from attack, harm, or damage 安全的
stereotype /'steriə,taɪp/	<i>n.</i> [C] a very firm and simple idea about what a particular type of person or thing is like 模式化的思想; 旧框框
comprehend /,kɒmprɪ'hend/	<i>v.</i> (<i>not in progressive</i>) understand sth. that is complicated or difficult 理解; 领悟
cultivate /'kʌltɪ,veɪt/	<i>vt.</i> 1 work hard to develop a particular skill, attitude, or quality 培养; 养成 2 prepare and use land for growing crops and plants 耕; 耕作; 开垦
range /reɪndʒ/	<i>n.</i> [C, usu. sing.] a number of people or things that are all different, but are all of the same general type 一系列
innocence /'ɪnəs(ə)ns/	<i>n.</i> [U] 1 lack of life experience or knowledge of the bad things in the world 涉世不深; 天真; 单纯 2 the fact of being not guilty of a crime 清白; 无罪
curiosity /,kjʊəri'bsəti/	<i>n.</i> [sing., U] the desire to know about sth. 好奇心
amount /ə'maʊnt/	<i>n.</i> [C, U] a quantity of sth., such as time, money, or a substance 数额; 数量
flexibility /,fleksə'bɪləti/	<i>n.</i> [U] the ability to change or be changed easily to suit a different situation 灵活性
approach /ə'prəʊtʃ/	<i>vt.</i> deal with a situation or problem in a particular way 处理; 对付 <i>v.</i> move closer to sb. or sth. 接近; 靠近 <i>n.</i> [C] a particular way of thinking about or dealing with sth. 方式; 方法
enthusiastic /ɪn,θju:zi'æstɪk/	<i>a.</i> feeling or showing a lot of interest and excitement about sth. 热心的; 热衷的
enthusiastically /ɪn,θju:zi'æstɪkli/	<i>ad.</i> 热心地; 热衷地
talent /'tælənt/	<i>n.</i> [C, U] a natural ability to do sth. well 天资; 天赋; 才能
evolve /ɪ'vɒlv/	<i>v.</i> 1 develop and change gradually over a long period of time 逐步发展; 逐渐演变 2 if an animal or plant evolves, it changes gradually over a long period of time 进化; 进化形成

potential /pə'tenʃl/	<i>n.</i> [U] the possibility to develop or achieve sth. in the future 潜力; 潜能 <i>a.</i> (<i>only before noun</i>) possible or likely in the future 可能的; 潜在的
bold /bəʊld/	<i>a.</i> not afraid of taking risks and making difficult decisions 果敢的; 敢于冒险的; 大胆的
enormous /ɪ'nɔ:məs/	<i>a.</i> very big in size or in amount 巨大的; 庞大的
enormously /ɪ'nɔ:məsli/	<i>ad.</i> very or very much 非常; 极其

Phrases and expressions

be about to do sth.	be going to happen or do sth. very soon 正要发生某事; 即将做某事
go off	leave a place, esp. in order to do sth. 离开; 走
open up	become available or possible, or make sth. do this (使) 出现; (使) 成为可能
take sb. / sth. seriously	believe that sb. or sth. is worth your attention or respect 认真对待某人 / 某事
sign up (for sth.)	put your name on a list for sth. because you want to take part in it 报名
get to sb.	(<i>informal</i>) make sb. feel annoyed or upset 使生气; 使烦恼
give sb. the benefit of the doubt	accept what sb. tells you even though you think they may be wrong or lying, but you cannot be sure 虽有怀疑但还是相信某人; 姑且相信某人
reduce sb. to sth.	force sb. into a particular unpleasant state or situation 使陷入 (不利境地)
as long as	used to say that one thing can happen or be true only if another thing happens or is true 只要
feel like (doing) sth.	(<i>spoken</i>) want to have sth. or do sth. 想要 (做) 某事
safe and sound	unharmed, esp. after being in danger 安然无恙
take sb. / sth. away	remove sb. or sth., or make sth. disappear 拿走; 带走; 使消失
be born to be / do sth.	be very suitable for a particular job, activity, etc. 天生适合做某事
sb. can't wait	(<i>spoken</i>) used to emphasize that sb. is very excited about sth. and is eager for it to happen 某人急着 / 等不及 (用于强调对即将发生的事感到兴奋和迫不及待)

Proper names

Steve Jobs /sti:v dʒɒbz/	史蒂夫·乔布斯 (1955–2011, 美国企业家, 苹果公司创办人之一)
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Reading comprehension



Understanding the text

3 Answer the following questions.

- 1 Why does the father say it is bittersweet to see his child go to college?
- 2 Why is college the most important years of one's life according to the father?
- 3 How do you understand the statement "Education is what remains after one has forgotten everything he learned in school" (Para. 3)?
- 4 According to the father, what kind of courses should be taken?
- 5 How do you understand Steve Jobs' words that when you are in college, your passion will create many dots, and later in your life you will connect them?
- 6 What is the father's attitude toward grades?
- 7 According to the father, what kind of people can become our friends?
- 8 What is the father eager to see?

Critical thinking

4 Work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

- 1 How did you feel when you were leaving your parents for college?
- 2 What expectations do your parents have for you?
- 3 What kind of people do you like to make friends with?
- 4 What courses do you think can stimulate your intellectual capacity?
- 5 Steve Jobs talked about "dots". Can you give an example of your dots?

Language focus

Words in use

5 Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary. Each word can be used only once.

confident	cultivate	potential	instinct
approach	stimulate	curiosity	assure
	capacity	participate	

- 1 By decreasing the tax rate, the government can _____ or encourage consumer spending, business transactions (交易) and investments.
- 2 Our bodies have greater _____ than most of us realize, and we can benefit by remembering this.
- 3 One important feature of team sports is that they can _____ people's team spirit and sense of collective honor.
- 4 Human behavior is mostly a product of learning, while animal behavior depends mainly upon _____.
- 5 She has been saving money in the past two years, so she is _____ that in the coming summer she will be able to afford a journey abroad.
- 6 The doctor _____ him that his condition was not serious and he would recover soon after a minor operation.
- 7 Generally, children display great _____ about every new thing they see, and they want to find out more about it.
- 8 He was proud of being chosen to _____ in the game, and he promised that he would try as hard as possible.
- 9 Though it has met with considerable enthusiasm, there has been resistance from some parents to this new _____ to teaching and learning.
- 10 The room only had a(n) _____ for 100 people. However, over 200 enthusiastic students came to listen to the lecture.

Expressions in use

6 Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions or adverbs.

- 1 Endless wars have turned this once wealthy country _____ one of the poorest nations in the world.
- 2 If you feel _____ staying at home, we could watch one of your favorite movie DVDs.
- 3 She was a confident and outgoing girl, but the presence of the president reduced her _____ silence.
- 4 I'd like to sign _____ for volunteer (志愿的) work with an environmental organization. I hear it is a great way to connect with the community.
- 5 I know he is annoying and unfriendly, but you shouldn't let him get _____ you.
- 6 The government is launching a new program which is aimed at opening _____ new employment opportunities.
- 7 Sharon was nowhere to be found. Maybe she had gone _____ to the beach with Tony.
- 8 They develop the specialized skills, knowledge, and positive attitudes needed to participate _____ sports and physical activities.

Sentence structure

7 Make sentences by combining the following groups of words. Use *while* to introduce information that contrasts with what is conveyed in the main clause. Make changes where necessary.

Model: you, an early bird; your roommate, a night owl

→ You may be an early bird while your roommate is a night owl.

- 1 some people, love pets, regard, friends; other people, dislike pets, think, cause, diseases

- 2 Jerry, bold, like, take risks; his brother, extremely, careful, think things through, before doing anything

- 3 Beijing, busy city, large population; my hometown, quiet, small population

8 Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English, using the emphatic sentence structure "It is / was ... that / who ...".

Model: _____ (正是在这里你会真正发现) what learning is about.
→ It is here that you will truly discover what learning is about.

- 1 _____

(正是山姆认为) that the greatest achievement of last century was the landing of mankind on the moon.

- 2 _____

(正是在本科学习期间) I found out what my passion was.

- 3 _____

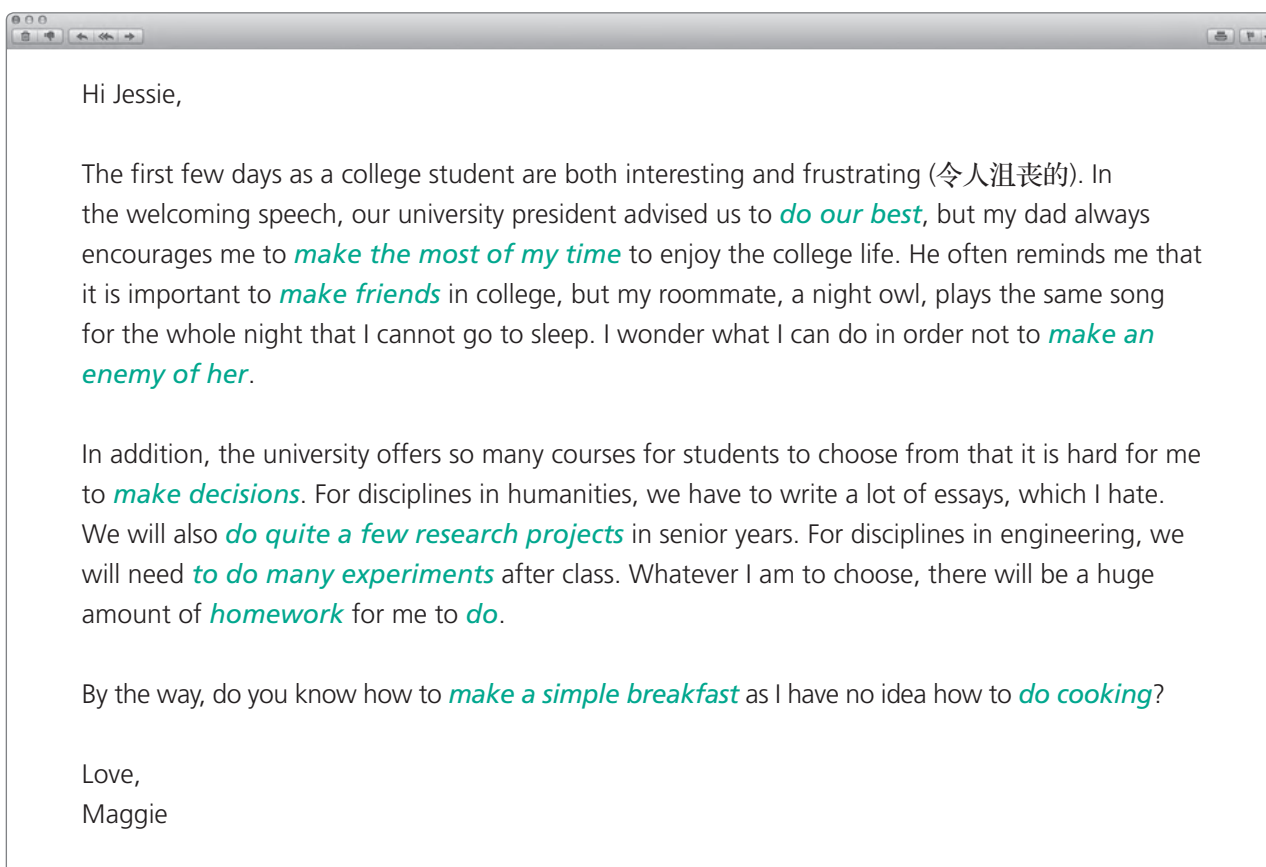
(是孩子的好奇心和创造力) causes many educators to believe that teaching should stimulate children's interest in learning.

Collocation

A collocation is a pair or a group of words that are often used together. These combined words sound natural to native speakers, but learners of English have to make a special effort to learn them because collocations are not always logical or guessable.

Collocation is actually not something new to you, but it is sometimes tricky for non-native speakers. Does the combination *make homework* or *do mistake* sound awkward to you? Of course! You may probably understand what they mean, but they are definitely not acceptable to native speakers.

Read the following email message that Maggie wrote to her friend regarding her new college life. Pay attention to the collocations with the verbs *make* and *do*.



Hi Jessie,

The first few days as a college student are both interesting and frustrating (令人沮丧的). In the welcoming speech, our university president advised us to *do our best*, but my dad always encourages me to *make the most of my time* to enjoy the college life. He often reminds me that it is important to *make friends* in college, but my roommate, a night owl, plays the same song for the whole night that I cannot go to sleep. I wonder what I can do in order not to *make an enemy of her*.

In addition, the university offers so many courses for students to choose from that it is hard for me to *make decisions*. For disciplines in humanities, we have to write a lot of essays, which I hate. We will also *do quite a few research projects* in senior years. For disciplines in engineering, we will need *to do many experiments* after class. Whatever I am to choose, there will be a huge amount of *homework* for me to *do*.

By the way, do you know how to *make a simple breakfast* as I have no idea how to *do cooking*?

Love,
Maggie

9 Complete the following conversations between a teacher and a few college freshmen with either *do* or *make*. Can you find the four expressions that sound awkward to you?

What to *do* and what to *make*?

Student 1: Do we have to *make some experiments* if I choose science and engineering major?

Teacher: True! You will have to *do a lot of experiments* if you choose courses in science and engineering.

Student 2: I hear professors are often too busy to meet us. What if I want to meet a professor for a question? Should I *do some arrangements* to fit his or her schedule?

Teacher: You are welcome to ask professors questions! Professors will be happy to 1) _____ *an arrangement* to meet you.

Student 3: What should I do as the college offers so many courses for us? It is hard for me to decide which courses to take.

Teacher: I believe that you are smart enough to 2) _____ *your own decisions*. If I could offer you a piece of advice about selecting courses, it would be this: Challenge yourself!

Student 4: I hear that students of humanities will have to *make some research projects* apart from essay writing.

Teacher: Yes, indeed! Students of humanities are also required to 3) _____ *quite a few in-depth research projects*. You will love it!

Student 5: Can you give me some tips on how to get along with my roommates? I'm afraid

I don't quite know how to *make friends* with people.

Teacher: Do feel relaxed. Your roommates are just as nice, genuine and sincere as you are. You will feel comfortable with them. I'm sure you won't 4) _____ *enemies of them*!

Student 6: By the way, can we cook a meal in our dormitory?

Teacher: Yes, you can 5) _____ *a simple breakfast*.

Student 7: Do you mean that the dormitory provides us with facilities to *make cooking*?

Teacher: Yes, your dormitory is equipped with necessary facilities for you to 6) _____ *some basic cooking*, like heating milk or toasting bread.

Student 8: What can we do if we cannot finish our homework in time?

Teacher: Remember: Never leave today's work for tomorrow. You have to 7) _____ *a huge amount of homework*. It's your duty to do so.

Student 9: Yes. We should try every effort in our studies. The question is sometimes we don't have enough time.

Teacher: That might be true. But you'll have to 8) _____ *your best*. Just as our president said in his speech: Make the most of your time!

Unit project

Writing a letter to your parents

1 Work in groups. Read the following mottos of some famous universities and decide which impresses you most.

University of Cambridge

(From) here (we receive)
light and sacred draughts.



Harvard University

Truth



Yale University

Light and Truth



Tsinghua University

Self-Discipline and
Social Commitment



Beijing Normal University

Learn, so as to instruct
others; Act, to serve as
example to all.



Princeton University

Under God's Power She
Flourishes.



MIT

Mind and Hand



2 Work in groups and talk about the motto of your university. Think about:

- What does the motto imply?
- How are you inspired by the motto?
- How can you make full use of your university life?

3 Write a letter to your parents. You may include the following points:

- Your first impression of your university
- The motto of your university
- Your teachers and classmates
- Your plans and objectives for this semester

