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Unit

1

Fresh start

Learn broadly, examine closely, reflect carefully, discriminate clearly, and practice earnestly.

— *The Book of Rites*

博学之，审问之，慎思之，明辨之，笃行之。

——《礼记》

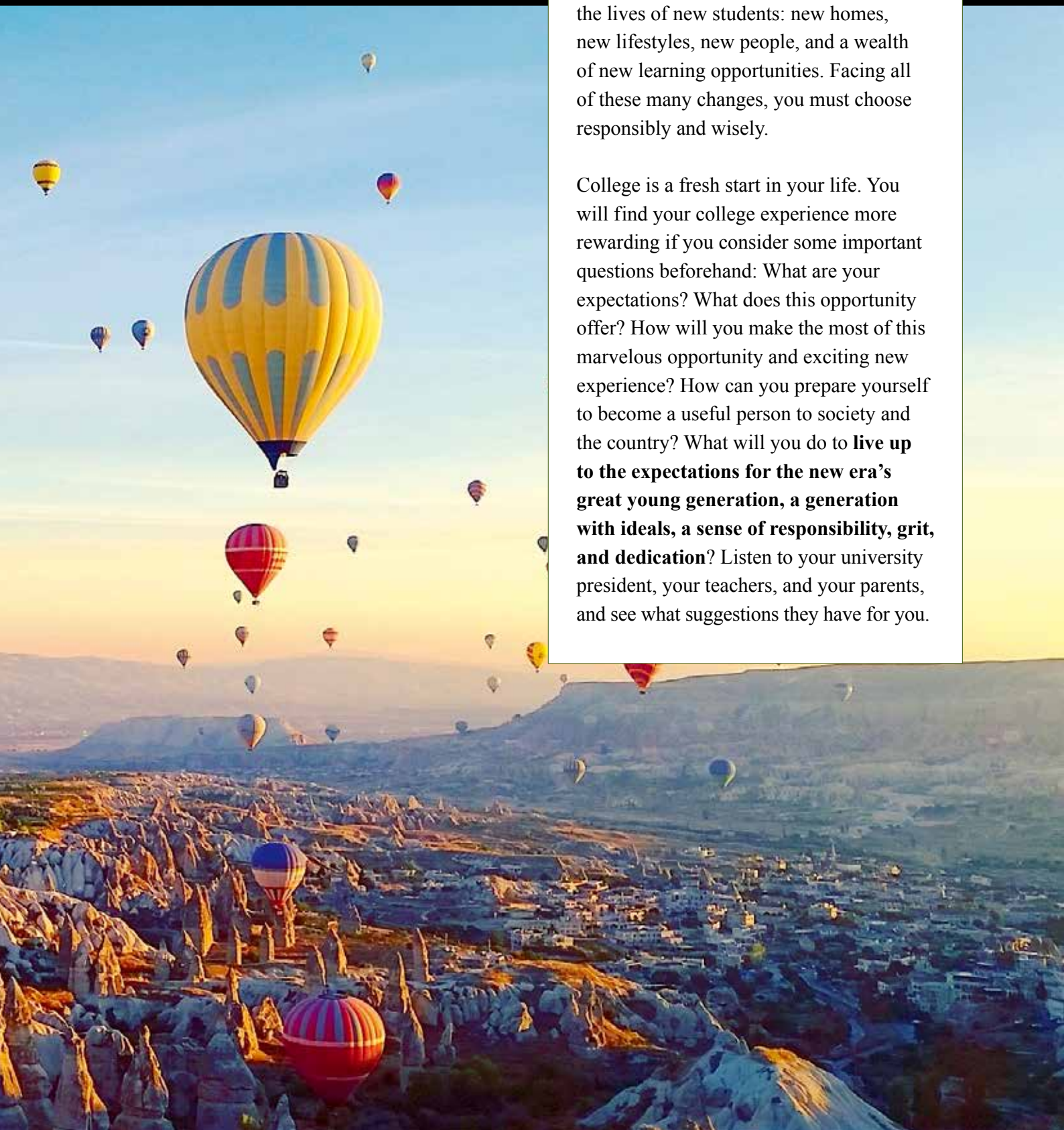




Preview

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 beforehand: What are your expectations? What does this opportunity offer? How will you make the most of this marvelous opportunity and exciting new experience? How can you prepare yourself to become a useful person to society and the country? What will you do to **live up to the expectations for the new era's great young generation, a generation with ideals, a sense of responsibility, grit, and dedication**? Listen to your university president, your teachers, and your parents, and see what suggestions they have for you.



Section A

Pre-reading activities

1 Look at the title of Text A. Work in groups and discuss what “a brighter future” means to you. The following are some hints for you to consider.

- Becoming a well-educated person
- Having a good career
- Having a happy family
- Being a useful person to society
- Contributing to the prosperity of the country

2 As a college student, what can you do to prepare yourself for a bright future? The following are some hints for you to consider.

- Work hard
- Keep an open mind
- Study for a larger purpose
- Develop a strong sense of responsibility
- Keep a balance between learning and having fun

Text A

- 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 the strong **foundation** of the past.
- 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**,

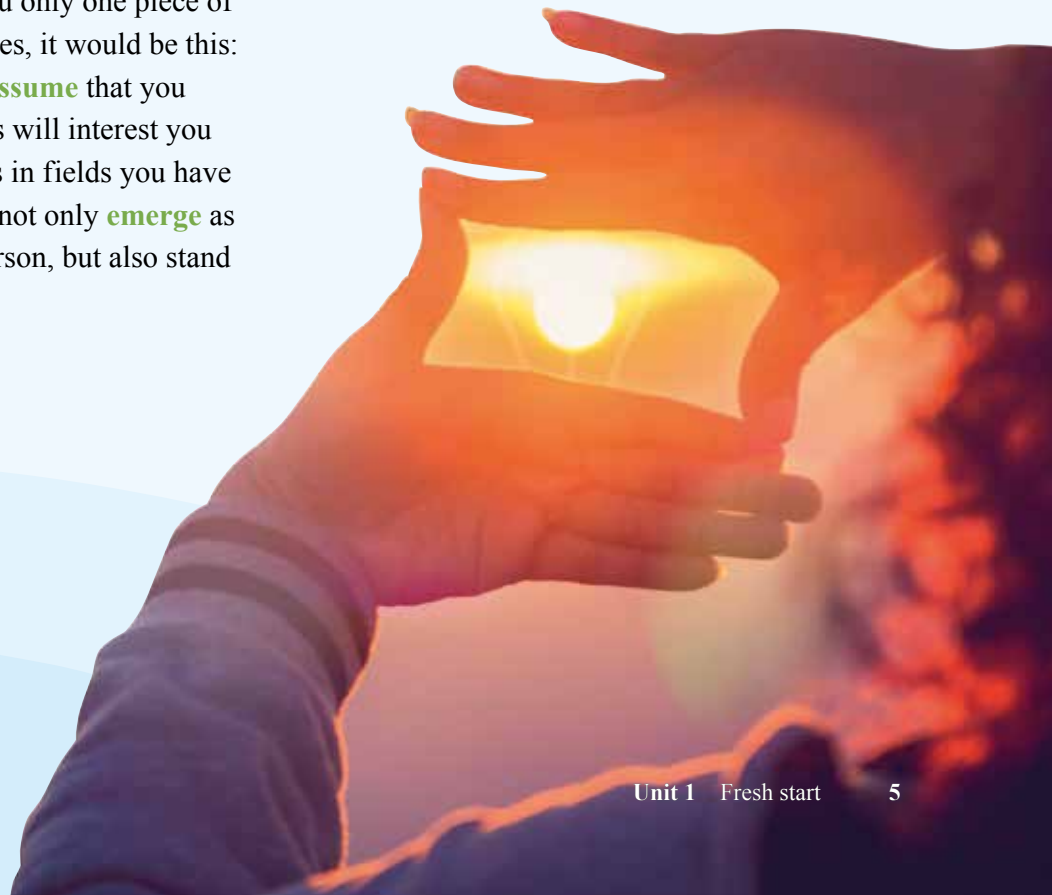
Toward a brighter future for all

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 have never tried before. You will not only **emerge** as a more broadly-educated person, but also stand

a better chance of discovering an unsuspected passion that will help to shape your future. A wonderful example of this is Leonardo da Vinci, who originally studied painting and **sculpture**. Over time, Leonardo da Vinci paired his studies in art with his love of science and nature, which made him a famous painter, sculptor, **draftsman**, engineer, scientist, and **architect**.

- 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 eyes 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!

(778 words)

Culture notes

Leonardo da Vinci: Italian Renaissance artist, engineer, and scientist. His *Mona Lisa* is among the most popular and influential paintings of the Renaissance.

New words

- ▲ **triumph** /'traɪəmf/ *n.* [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/
vt. make a formal, usu. public, promise that you will do sth. 发誓; 保证; 许诺
n. [C] (*fml.*) 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/
vi. 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
vt. create a difficult or dangerous situation 造成, 导致 (困难或危险)
- ▲ **routine**
n. /ru:'ti:n/ [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
a. /,rʌ:'ti:n/ happening as a normal part of a job or process 常规的; 例行的; 惯常的
- ▲ **attain** /ə'teɪn/ *vt.* (*fml.*) succeed in achieving sth. after trying for a long time (通过长时间努力而) 得到, 获得, 赢得
- ▲ **foundation** /faʊn'deɪʃən/ *n.* [C] the most basic part of sth. from which the rest of it develops 基础
- ▲ **resource** /rɪ'sɔ:s/ *n.*
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** /'fækəlti/ *n.*
1 [U] (*AmE*) all the teachers in a university, college, or school 全体教员
- 2 [C, usu. pl.] a natural ability, such as the ability to see, hear, or think clearly 官能; 天赋
- ▲ **comprehensive** /,kɒmprɪ'hensɪv/ *a.* complete and including everything that is necessary 全面的; 综合的; 包罗万象的; 详尽的
- ▲ **facility** /fə'sɪləti/ *n.* (~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/ *n.* [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. (由有着相同兴趣、宗教信仰等的人构成的) 群体, 团体
- ▲ **explore** /ɪk'splɔ:/
vt. examine or discuss a subject, idea, etc. thoroughly 探讨, 研究 (主题、思想等)
v. travel around an area in order to learn about it or search for sth. valuable such as oil 勘探; 探测; 考察
- ▲ **fascinating** /'fæsəneɪtɪŋ/ *a.* extremely interesting and attractive 极有吸引力的; 迷人的
- ▲ **pursue** /pə'sju:/ *vt.*
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** /'pæʃən/ *n.*
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/ *a.*
1 very special, unusual, or good 特别的; 极不寻常的; 极好的

注: 标 ▲ 单词为四级词, 未做标记单词为六级词, 斜体单词为超纲词。

2 not the same as anything or anyone else 不同的; 独特的

▲ **enthusiasm** /ɪn'tʃu:ziæzəm/ *n.* [U] the feeling of being very interested in sth. or excited by it 热爱; 热情; 热心

▲ **reap** /ri:p/

vt. get sth. as a result of sth. you have done 收获; 获得

v. cut and gather a crop such as wheat 收割(庄稼)

▲ **benefit** /'benəfit/

n. [C, U] an advantage, improvement, or help that you get from sth. 好处; 益处; 裨益

v. be helped by sth. or help sb. 得益; 受惠; 使受益; 对...有帮助

▲ **opportunity** /ˌɒpə'tju:nəti/ *n.* [C, U] a chance to do sth. or an occasion when it is easy for you to do sth. 机会; 时机

▲ **overwhelm** /ˌɒvə'welɪm/ *vt.* (*usu. passive*) exist in such great amounts that sb. or sth. cannot deal with them (数量大得)使无法对付

▲ **available** /ə'veɪləbəl/ *a.* (*not usu. before noun*) able to be obtained, taken, or used 可获得的; 可利用的; 现成的

▲ **assume** /ə'sju:m/ *vt.* think that sth. is true, although you do not have definite proof 假定; 假设; 认为

▲ **emerge** /ɪ'mɜ:dʒ/ *vi.*

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

sculpture /'skʌlptʃə/ *n.* [U] the art of making objects out of stone, wood, clay, etc. 雕刻艺术; 雕塑艺术

▲ **draft** /dra:ft/

n. [C] sth. such as a plan, letter, or drawing that may have changes made to it before it is finished (计划、信件或绘画等的)草稿, 草案

vt. write sth. such as a legal document, speech, or letter that may have changes made to it before it is finished 起草, 草拟(法律文件、演讲或信件)

draftsman /'dra:ftsmən/ *n.* [C]

1 (*BrE draughtsman*) sb. whose job is to draw the plans for sth. that people are going to make or build 制图员

2 sb. whose job is to draft official or legal documents (官方或法律文件的)拟稿人, 起草人

▲ **architect** /'ɑ:kətekt/ *n.* [C]

1 sb. whose job is to design buildings 建筑师

2 (**the ~ of**) the person who has the idea for sth. such as a plan or policy and makes it happen 设计师; 缔造者

▲ **giant** /'dʒaɪənt/ *a.* (*only before noun*) extremely big, and much bigger than other things of the same type 巨大的; 特大的

owl /aʊl/ *n.* [C] 猫头鹰

outweigh /aʊt'wei/ *vt.* be more important or valuable than sth. else 比...更重要; 比...更有价值

▲ **virtually** /'vɜ:tʃuəli/ *ad.*

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** /m'rɪtʃ/ *vt.* improve the quality of sth., esp. by adding things to it 使丰富; 使充实; 强化

▲ **glow** /gləʊ/

n. [sing.] a soft steady light 柔和稳定的光

vi. produce or reflect a soft steady light 发出柔和稳定的光

▲ **yield** /ji:ld/

vt. 1 produce a result, answer, or piece of information 得出(结果等)

2 produce crops, profits, etc. 出产; 产生

vi. finally agree to do what sb. else wants you to do 屈从; 让步

▲ **abundant** /ə'bʌndənt/ *a. (fml.)* existing or available in large quantities 大量的；丰富的；充裕的

▲ **responsibility** /rɪˌspɒnsə'bɪləti/ *n. [C]*

- 1 sth. that you ought to do because it is morally or socially right (道德、社会) 责任, 义务
- 2 sth. that you must do as part of your job or duty 职责；任务；义务

▲ **inherit** /m'herrɪt/

- vt.* 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)
- v.* receive property or money from sb. who has died 继承 (财产)

inheritor /m'herrɪtə/ *n. [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** /trænz'mɪt/ *vt. (fml.)* send or pass sth. from one person, place, or thing to another 传送；传递；传播

▲ **acquire** /ə'kwɪə/ *vt.*

- 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 /'prɒspərəs/ *a. (fml.)* 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…想起
- 2 make sb. think of sb. or sth. else because they are similar in some way 使…想起 (相似的) 人或事

get by (on / with) 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. 最大限度地从…获益

reap the benefits enjoy the advantages of sth. you have worked hard to get 收获益处

in advance before sth. happens or is expected to happen 预先；提前

stand a chance (of doing sth.) have the possibility of succeeding or achieving sth. 有可能成功；有机会获得

over time gradually 逐渐地；慢慢地

all at once

- 1 at the same time 同时
- 2 suddenly and unexpectedly 一下子；突然

take pleasure / delight in (doing) sth. enjoy (doing) sth. very much 以 (做) …为乐

open the door to sth. make an opportunity for sth. to happen 给…以机会；给…敞开方便之门

Proper names

Leonardo da Vinci /li:ə'nɑ:dəʊ də 'vɪntʃi/ 列奥纳多·达·芬奇 (1452—1519, 意大利文艺复兴时期艺术家、科学家和工程师)

Reading comprehension

Understanding the text

1 Answer the following questions.

- 1 What does the president promise to do at the beginning of his speech?
- 2 According to the president, what will the students miss?
- 3 What does the president call on the students to do with the wealth of resources on campus?
- 4 Why does the president advise the students to sample the college courses widely?
- 5 What can you learn from the example of Leonardo da Vinci?
- 6 How should the students deal with new and unpleasant experiences in college?
- 7 How do you understand “Now it is your turn” (Para.7)?
- 8 What do you think of the president’s speech?

Critical thinking

2 Work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

- 1 What are you going to do at university in order to sample courses widely and challenge yourself?
- 2 What role do you think your university education will play in your life?
- 3 How do you understand the statement “If you think education is expensive, try ignorance”?
- 4 How do you think a university education can change a person’s life?

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.

available benefit comprehensive
emerge explore inherit pose
resource transmit yield

- 1 They are planning to spend the money on something that will be of great _____ to everyone in the community.
- 2 The research is intended to _____ the relationship between the economy and education.
- 3 It was about 30 seconds before Alex _____ from the water; we were quite scared.
- 4 There is no room for more furniture in our apartment – we’ve used up all the space _____.
- 5 There was widespread concern in the U.S. that the rising unemployment might _____ a threat to social stability.
- 6 After a(n) _____ physical exam, my doctor said I was in good health 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 long history.
- 8 Some people believe that the earth can _____ enough food to support at least twice its present population.
- 9 From his grandfather, Jack has _____ a love of reading novels and writing poems.
- 10 The president’s speech has _____ the message that the university will do everything to help students prepare for the future.

Word building

-ant

与某些动词结合构成名词，表示“做……的人”、“用作……的东西”或“实施……作用者”。

serve
attend
inform
pollute



servant
attendant
informant
pollutant

也可以与某些动词结合构成形容词，表示“具有……特征的”、“进行……动作的”或“处于……状态的”。

please
result



pleasant
resultant

-ify

与某些名词或形容词结合构成动词，表示“使……化”、“使变成”或“使感到”。

beauty
class
horror
note
solid



beautify
classify
horrify
notify
solidify

注：粗体单词为新派生词。

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

attendant beautify classify
horrify informant notify
pollutant resultant solidify

- The students will learn to _____ rocks by shape and size.
- Many flowers and plants are grown to _____ the public areas in the neighborhood.
- Sending exchange students can _____ the friendship between our country and other countries.
- Last week I was _____ by the publisher that my article was accepted and would be published next month.
- The chemical factory that produced serious _____ has been shut down by the local government.
- We were _____ to discover that the basement of our house was flooded after the heavy rain.
- The growing economy and its _____ development in other areas have greatly motivated people to work harder.
- I enjoyed flying and meeting different people, so I wanted to become a flight _____.
- Some journalists have long-term relationships with their news _____ from whom they obtain first-hand information.

Banked cloze

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

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------|---|-------------|---|------------|
| A | acquiring | F | fascinating | K | pursue |
| B | attend | G | fashionable | L | qualifying |
| C | available | H | interest | M | raised |
| D | classify | I | passion | N | sampled |
| E | especially | J | prosperous | O | virtually |

People go to college for various reasons. A closer look at their reasons for studying at university will enable us to 1) _____ them roughly into three groups: those who have a(n) 2) _____ for learning, those who see it as a necessary step in their future career, and those who 3) _____ university without a clear purpose yet.

Firstly, there are many students who learn simply because they want to 4) _____ their goal of learning. Some read a wealth of novels because they are very interested in literature. Others sit in front of the computer screen, working on a new program, 5) _____ day and night, because they find computer programming 6) _____, and they dream of becoming a computer expert one day.

Secondly, there are students who work hard 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 widely and take delight in 8) _____ knowledge from all of the resources which are 9) _____ to them, hoping that this will help them succeed in the future job market.

Thirdly, there are still some students who learn without a clear goal yet. They take courses, finish homework, enjoy life on campus, but they haven't 10) _____ many courses yet. They are still uncertain what they will do after graduation.

Expressions in use

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

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

- 1 We can _____ with five computers at the moment, but we will need more when the new people arrive next month.
- 2 Many passengers on the subway read books or listen to music 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 two weeks _____.
- 4 Experts say our company is amazing in that its sales have been increasing steadily _____.
- 5 To _____ of physical exercise, you should exercise regularly, and for at least half an hour each time.
- 6 They tried to talk _____, and I couldn't hear anything they said.
- 7 We have been practicing for so long and so hard that our team should _____ winning the game.
- 8 Hard work and good preparation will _____ many opportunities for you in the future.
- 9 He _____ watching his daughter play the piano in front of his friends.

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 Para. 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, and to use your energy and enthusiasm to reap the benefits of this opportunity”.

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.	➤ Detail 1 What resources are available to you on campus
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.	➤ Detail 2 What you can do at university
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

7 Read Para. 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 the 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.

Details

Factor 1: Preparing you for your future

- Up-to-date courses
- Qualified professors

Factor 2: Affordability

- Affordable tuition fees and living expenses
- Scholarships or student grants

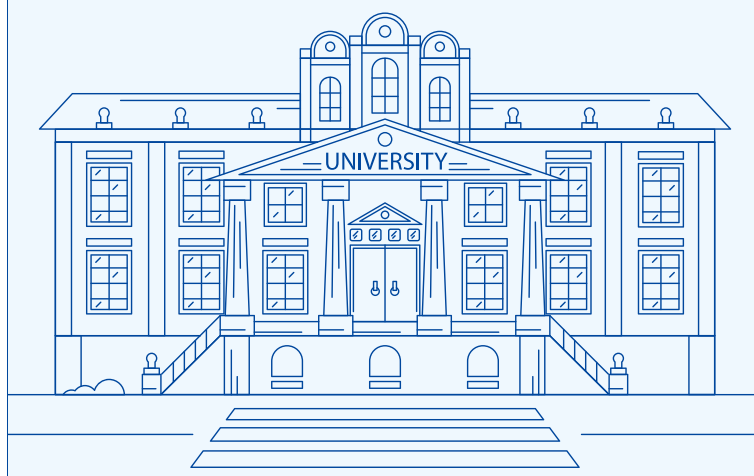
Factor 3: Good location

- Quiet location
- Convenient public transportation

Concluding sentence

You should consider these factors carefully in order to find a suitable university.

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 student grants 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 a suitable university.



8 Write a paragraph of no less than 100 words 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.

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 your time in college
- How to become a well-rounded person

Section B

Reading skills

Previewing

Previewing is a useful and important reading strategy. Previewing a text before you read it carefully 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 a text.

- 1 Read the title of the text 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. The first paragraph is often an introduction to the main idea of the text.
- 3 Read the last paragraph. The last paragraph usually summarizes the main content of the text, 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 text from the beginning to the end. After your first reading, look at the predictions you have made about the text and see how accurate they are.

For example, when you see the title of Text A “Toward a brighter future for all”, you may ask yourself some questions and make predictions. The questions may be: What is the text 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 a speech or a lecture. The first paragraph shows that it is a university president who welcomes first-year students. The last paragraph is about opportunities and responsibilities.

Next, read the first sentences of Paras. 2-7, which very likely tell the main ideas of these paragraphs. After reading the first sentences, you may be able to figure out that the president talks about his high school graduation day, something students may not expect, the unique experience of college life, courses available at 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.

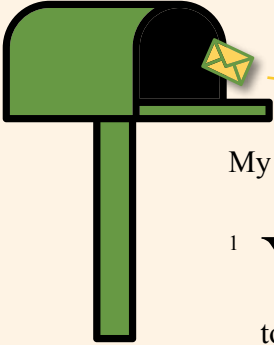
1 Preview Text B by making predictions about the following questions.

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

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

Text B

What we wish



My dear child,

- Y**ou 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.



Love,
Your father

(776 words)



New words

▲ **participate** /pɑ:'tɪsəpeɪt/ *vi.* (*fm.*) take part in an activity or event 参加; 参与

▲ **incredible** /ɪn'kredəbəl/ *a.*

- 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** /dr'naɪ/ *vt.* say that sth. is not true, or that you do not believe sth. 否认; 否定

undeniably /ˌʌndr'naɪəbli/ *ad.* in an unquestionable or obvious manner 不可否认地; 无可争辩地

▲ **depart** /dr'pɑ:t/ *v.* leave, esp. when you are starting a journey 离开; 启程; 动身

▲ **inquisitive** /ɪn'kwɪzətɪv/ *a.*

- 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 that people don't want to talk about 过分好奇的; 过于好问的; 好打听的

▲ **engage** /ɪn'geɪdʒ/ (*fm.*)

vt. attract and keep sb.'s interest or attention 吸引住 (某人的兴趣、注意力)

vi. (~ **in** / **on** / **upon**) be doing or become involved in an activity 参加, 参与 (活动)

▲ **despair** /dr'speə/

vi. (*fm.*) feel that there is no hope at all 绝望; 感到无望

n. [U] a feeling that you have no hope at all 绝望

▲ **embrace** /ɪm'breɪs/

vt. (*fm.*) eagerly accept a new idea, opinion, religion, etc. 欣然接受, 乐意采纳 (新思想、意见、宗教等)

v. put your arms around sb. and hold them in a friendly or loving way 抱; 拥抱

▲ **stimulate** /'stɪmjəleɪt/ *vt.*

- 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** /ˌɪntə'lektʃuəl/ *a.* relating to the ability to understand things and think intelligently 智力的; 脑力的

▲ **capacity** /kə'pæsəti/ *n.*

- 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; 容纳人数

▲ **bind** /baɪnd/ *vt.* (**bound, bound**)

- 1 (*often passive*) 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

▲ **connect** /kə'nekt/ *vt.*

- 1 join two or more things together 联结; 连接
- 2 realize or show that a fact, event, or person is related to sth. 联系; 关联

assured /ə'sʃʊəd/ *a.* confident and certain 有把握的; 自信的; 肯定的

▲ **curve** /kɜ:v/ *n.* [C] a line that gradually bends like part of a circle 曲线; 弧线

▲ **decent** /'di:sənt/ *a.*

- 1 (*usu. before noun*) 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/ *v.* talk too proudly about your abilities, achievements, or possessions 夸口; 夸耀; 吹嘘

- ▲ **bond** /bɒnd/
n. [C] sth. that unites two or more people or groups, such as love, or a shared interest or idea (两个或多个人或团体之间的) 纽带, 联系, 契合, 关系
vi. develop a special relationship with sb. (与某人) 培养一种特殊的关系
- ▲ **blossom** /'blɒsəm/ *vi.* develop and become more successful 发展; 成长; 繁盛; 兴旺
- ▲ **decade** /'dekeɪd/ *n.* [C] a period of 10 years
 十年; 十年期
- ▲ **genuine** /'dʒenjʊm/ *a.*
 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/ *n.* [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
- ▲ **secure** /sɪ'kjʊə/ *a.*
 1 feeling confident and safe 自信的; 有把握的; 安心的
 2 safe from attack, harm, or damage 安全的
- proactive** /prəʊ'æktɪv/ *a.* taking action and making changes before they need to be made, rather than waiting until problems develop 积极的; 先发制人的
- stereotype** /'steriətaɪp/ *n.* [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/ *v.* (*not in progressive*) understand sth. that is complicated or difficult 理解, 领悟 (复杂或困难的事物)
- ▲ **cultivate** /'kʌltɪveɪt/ *vt.*
 1 work hard to develop a particular skill, attitude, or quality 培养, 养成 (技能、态度或素质)
 2 prepare and use land for growing crops and plants 耕; 耕作; 开垦
- ▲ **range** /reɪndʒ/ *n.* [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** /'ɪnəsəns/ *n.* [U]
 1 lack of life experience or knowledge of the bad things in the world 阅世不深; 天真; 单纯
 2 the fact of being not guilty of a crime 清白; 无罪
- ▲ **curiosity** /,kjʊəri'ɒsəti/ *n.* [sing., U] the desire to know about sth. 好奇心
- ▲ **flexibility** /,fleksə'bɪləti/ *n.* [U] the ability to change or be changed easily to suit a different situation 灵活性
- ▲ **approach** /ə'prəʊtʃ/
vt. deal with a situation or problem in a particular way 处理; 对付
v. move closer to sb. or sth. 接近; 靠近
n. [C] a particular way of thinking about or dealing with sth. 方式; 方法; 态度
- ▲ **enthusiastically** /m,θju:zi'æstɪkli/ *ad.* in a way that shows enthusiasm 热心地; 热衷地
- ▲ **talent** /'tælənt/ *n.* [C, U] a natural ability to do sth. well 天资; 天赋; 才能
- ▲ **evolve** /ɪ'vɒlv/ *v.*
 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'tenʃəl/
n. [U] the possibility to develop or achieve sth. in the future 潜力; 潜能
a. (*only before noun*) possible or likely in the future 可能的; 潜在的

▲ **bold** /bəʊld/ *a.* not afraid of taking risks and making difficult decisions 果敢的；敢于冒险的；大胆的

enormously /ɪ'nɔːməsli/ *ad.* 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；即将做

go off leave a place, esp. in order to do sth. 离开，走（尤指为了做某事）

open up if opportunities open up, or a new situation opens them up, they become available or possible（机会、新情况）出现，产生

turn (sb. / sth.) into sth. become sth. different, or make sb. or sth. do this（使）变成

above all things more than everything else 比其他任何事情都重要

take sb. / sth. seriously believe that sb. or sth. is worth your attention or respect 认真对待

sign up put your name on a list for sth. because you want to take part in it 报名

get to sb. (*informal*) 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

give back give sth. to sb. or do sth. for them because they have helped you in the past 回报

feel like (doing) sth. (*spoken*) want to have sth. or do sth. 想要做

safe and sound unharmed, esp. after being in danger（尤指经历危险后）安然无恙的

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…；有成为某类人的天赋

make it

- 1 be successful at sth., e.g. in your job 获得成功
- 2 succeed in getting somewhere in time for sth. or when this is difficult（尤指在困难情况下）准时到达，赶上

sb. can't wait (*spoken*) 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 史蒂夫·乔布斯（1955—2011，美国企业家，苹果公司创始人之一）

Reading comprehension

Understanding the text

3 Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- 1 Why does the father say college will be the most important years of his child's life?
 - A Because a college education is very important.
 - B Because college opens up exciting new worlds.
 - C Because the child will find out what learning is about in college.
 - D Because the child will acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to succeed.
- 2 How do you understand the statement "Education is what remains after one has forgotten everything he learned in school" (Para. 3)?
 - A You should engage in lifelong learning.
 - B You should forget all you have learned in school.
 - C You should learn how to learn and think on your own.
 - D You should know what to remember and what to forget.
- 3 According to the father, what kind of courses should be taken?
 - A Courses that are popular.
 - B Courses that are very practical.
 - C Courses that suit one's intellectual level.
 - D Courses that can stimulate one's passion.
- 4 What does the word "dots" refer to in Para. 4?
 - A New and seemingly unconnected things.
 - B Courses that are useful for one's future career.
 - C Small round marks connected to form a curve.
 - D All things that students will learn from professors.

- 5 What advice does the father give to his child about grades?
 - A Don't care about grades at all.
 - B Don't care too much about grades.
 - C Earn decent grades to prove yourself.
 - D Make a great effort to have good grades.
- 6 According to the father, what kind of people make good friends?
 - A People who live close to you.
 - B People who have decent grades.
 - C People who have similar interests.
 - D People who are genuine and sincere.
- 7 According to the father, what are the most important instruments we will ever possess?
 - A New experiences.
 - B Strength and beauty.
 - C College life and education.
 - D A healthy body and a sound mind.
- 8 What is the father eager to see?
 - A What his child will develop into.
 - B How his child makes full use of free time.
 - C Whether his child will become a great thinker.
 - D How his child enjoys the first taste of independence.

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 courses do you think can stimulate your intellectual capacity?
- 4 The father encourages his child to enjoy picking "dots" (Para. 4). What will you do to pick your dots at university?

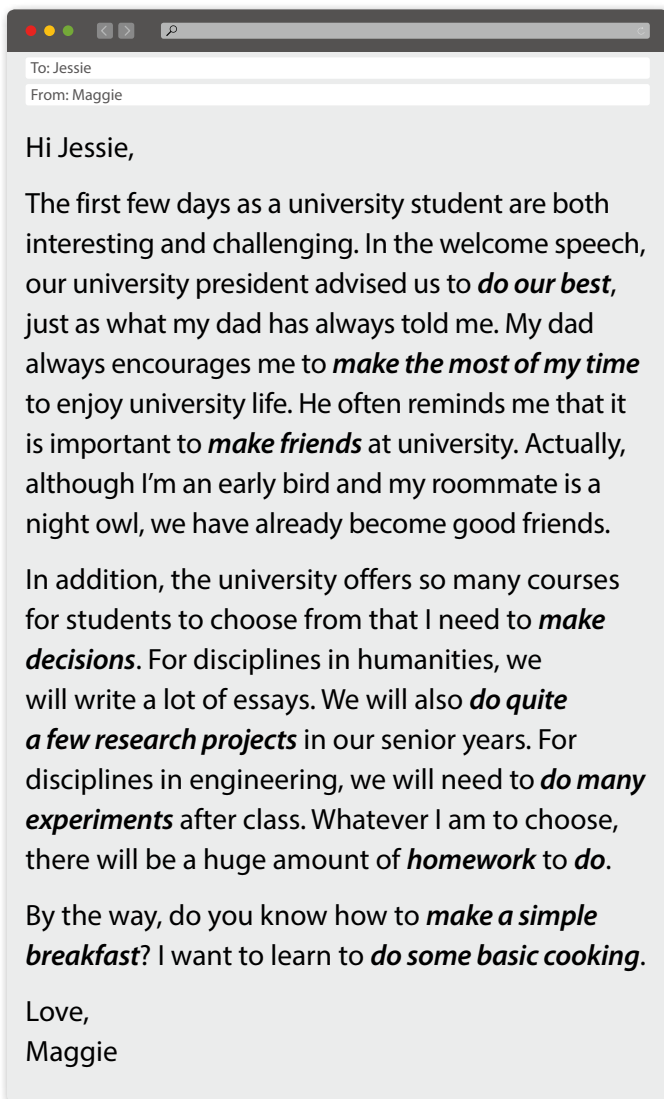
Collocation



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.

Collocations are sometimes tricky for non-native speakers. Does the combination *make homework* or *do mistake* sound awkward? Of course! You may probably understand what they mean, but they are definitely not acceptable usage in English.

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



5 The following are conversations between a teacher and a few college freshmen. Fill in the blanks with either *do* or *make*.

- 1 **Student:** The college offers so many courses. How can I decide which courses to take?
Teacher: I believe that you are smart enough to 1) _____ *your own decisions*. If I could offer you a piece of advice about selecting courses, it would be this: Challenge yourself!
- 2 **Student:** Professors are very busy. What if I want to meet a professor for a question?
Teacher: You are welcome to ask professors questions! Professors will be happy to 2) _____ *an arrangement* to meet you.
- 3 **Student:** I hear that students of humanities will need to 3) _____ *some research projects*.
Teacher: Yes, indeed. And you will love it!
- 4 **Student:** By the way, can I cook in our dormitory?
Teacher: Yes, you can 4) _____ *a simple breakfast*. Your dormitory is equipped with necessary facilities for you to 5) _____ *some basic cooking*, like heating milk or toasting bread.
- 5 **Student:** I know we should make every effort in our studies. The problem is sometimes we don't have enough time.
Teacher: That might be true. But you'll have to 6) _____ *your best*. Just as our president said in his speech: Make the most of your time!



The post-00s looking forward to a colorful life

Stuffed toys (毛绒玩具), guitars, swimming suits, hometown snacks, and books – with these items packed in their luggage, China’s post-00s long for a colorful college life.

Zhang Yueru is one of the post-00s. Majoring in photoelectric (光电的) information science and engineering, she plans to join clubs on traditional Chinese culture. “I like ancient poetry,” she said. “Many post-00s enjoy traditional Chinese cultural activities, such as wearing traditional clothing, reciting ancient

poems, and taking photos in an ancient Chinese style. I’m sure I can find quite a few friends who share my interests.”

Liang Yixin, a biotechnology major, is looking for a dance club. “I have always loved dancing. I’d like to join a dance club in college to improve my dancing and make friends,” she said.

Many of the post-00s have had various art classes since early childhood, such as piano,



violin, dancing, and painting. “The post-00s really know much more than we post-80s,” said Zhao Fengjiao, a university teacher.

Although they spend a lot of time on their hobbies and interests, the post-00s pay more attention to their studies. Sun Beibei, a university counselor (辅导员), receives many calls from students who want to know what they need to prepare for their university studies before the semester begins. “They really care about their studies,” Sun said.

According to a survey, 89.4 percent of the surveyed post-00s think that success depends on hard work. Yang Jingpei, a freshman who comes from a family of farmers, aims to reduce his parents’ workload through his study of agricultural mechanization and automation.

“We, the post-00s, have access to the Internet at an early age and are full of imagination. I believe I can make farmers’ jobs easier,” Yang said.

In Wang Leshan’s case, she plans to become a volunteer to teach in remote areas in Gansu Province. “Our senior schoolmates have been doing this for more than 10 years, and we post-00s should carry it on,” Wang said.



Translation



Translate the following sentences into English.

1 孔子 (Confucius) 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。

2 《论语》 (*The Analects*) 收录了孔子的思想。它是中国古代文化的经典著作 (classic) ，对后来历代思想家和文学家产生了很大影响。

3 如今，孔子的学说不仅受到中国人的重视，也越来越得到整个国际社会的关注。

Writing a letter to introduce your university

Every university is unique and this can be seen from their mottos. Do you know any university mottos? What is your university motto? How much do you know about the history and achievements of your university? In this unit project, you are going to learn about the mottos of some famous universities and write a letter to an international exchange student to introduce your university.

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



From here, light and sacred draughts
— University of Cambridge

Truth
— Harvard University



Gratitude and Responsibility
— Shanghai Jiao Tong University

Self-Discipline and Social Commitment
— Tsinghua University



Learn, so as to instruct others;
Act, to serve as example to all.
— Beijing Normal University

Mind and Hand
— Massachusetts Institute of Technology



Step 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?

Step 3 Write a letter to an international exchange student at your university.

You may include the following points:

- The campus environment of your university
- The motto of your university
- The history of your university
- The achievements of your university