



# Fresh start

## PART I UNDERSTANDING AND LEARNING

### Overview

The first unit of the first book of our series meets students who have just entered college or university and are beginning a new phase in their lives. We hope that students will be able to talk about their expectations of their college experience, and they will be aware of the expectations their parents and their educators have of them.

Text A is a university president's welcome speech, in which the president gives valuable guidance to and expresses expectations of freshman students.

Text B is a letter written by a father to his child who is about to start college, in which the father expresses his expectations of the child. We hope that the two texts will stimulate students to share their own expectations regarding their college experience; and we also hope the two texts will help students look from a new perspective at the expectations their educators and their parents have of them.

Text A shows characteristics of a speech. Pronouns *I*, *we* and *you* are more frequently used than in other kinds of writing because the speaker is addressing the audience directly, hoping to motivate the audience and to gain their support and understanding. In a speech, the speaker can employ a variety of figures of speech to make his speech vivid and powerful, such as simile, metaphor, contrast, parallelism (排比), and repetition. A very common figure of speech is parallelism. In parallelism, coordinate ideas are arranged in words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs to emphasize and point out relations. In Text A, for example, the president uses many sentences of parallel structure. This makes his speech powerful, persuasive, and thought-provoking. It can even produce humorous effect as in the example: "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!"

The most obvious feature of Text B is that it contains many imperative sentences, and these sentences tend to be brief. An imperative sentence advises, instructs, requests, or commands. It begins with a verb; the implied subject is *you*. In Text B, a father makes use of imperative sentences to give advice and instructions to his child who has just left home for college. For example: "Don't be bound by what other people think." "Pick friends who are genuine and sincere." "Become the great thinker you were born to be."

In class the teacher can make students compare the writing styles of Text A and Text B. Class activities may include pair work, group discussions, and mini-surveys about students' high school experience, their families and friends, and their expectations of college life.

## Section A

# Toward a brighter future for all

### Background information

#### 1 American higher education

In the United States, students can choose to go to college after high school. (They can also choose to go straight to the workforce after high school.) They have the option of attending a two-year community college before applying to a four-year university. Admission to community college is easier, tuition is lower, and class sizes are often smaller than at a university. Community college students can earn an associate degree and transfer up to two years of course credits to a university.

College and university students need to pay tuition, but many earn scholarships or receive loans. Although admissions policies vary from one university to another, most determine admission based on several criteria, including a student's high school course of study, high school Grade Point Average (GPA), participation in extracurricular activities, SAT (Scholastic Assessment Test) or ACT (American College Testing) exam scores, a written essay, and possibly a personal interview with a

representative from the admissions office.

Most students in the United States take the SAT Reasoning Test or the ACT during their final year of high school. Each university sets a minimum SAT or ACT score that a student must achieve in order to gain admission. These are standardized quantitative examinations. The SAT tests critical reading, mathematics, and writing skills. The ACT tests English, mathematics, reading, science reasoning, and includes an optional writing test.

Extracurricular activities may include scholastic clubs, athletic teams, student government, and philanthropic clubs. Voluntary participation in these kinds of activities is an indication that a student has learned valuable life lessons, such as teamwork, leadership, or civic responsibility.

University students pursuing a bachelor's degree are called "undergraduates"; students pursuing a master's or doctoral degree are called "graduate students". Most universities give undergraduate students a liberal education, which means students are required to take courses across several disciplines before they specialize in a major field of study. Graduate and professional programs, such as medicine or law, are specialized. All degree programs require students to complete a minimum number of credit hours before graduating.

Selection for admission to a graduate program is based on several criteria. These include completion of a bachelor's degree, the student's undergraduate coursework and GPA. Students are also expected to write an essay as part of their application or to submit a writing sample. Most master's programs require students to have a minimum score on the Graduate Record Examination (GRE), which tests verbal reasoning, quantitative reasoning, critical thinking, and analytical writing skills.

Students continue to take courses at the graduate level. A final thesis is required for most master's programs. Doctoral students take courses until

they have earned enough credit hours to attempt their qualifying examinations. These are usually taken over several days and often include a written and oral component. After doctoral students pass their qualifying exams, they are advanced to candidacy and can begin writing their dissertation. Before the degree is given, the completed dissertation must be orally defended before the candidate's faculty committee.

## 2 Vera Wang

Vera Wang (王薇薇, 1949-) is a Chinese-American fashion designer. She was born and raised in New York City. While trained as a figure skater in high school, she eventually earned a degree in art history from Sarah Lawrence College in 1971. But a career in fashion was her dream. She worked as a senior fashion editor for *Vogue* magazine for 15 years. In 1985, she left *Vogue* and joined Ralph Lauren as a design director for two years. In 1990, she opened her own design salon in New York, and featured her trademark bridal gowns. Wang has made wedding gowns for many celebrities and public figures, such as Jennifer Lopez (詹妮弗·洛佩兹), Sharon Stone (莎朗·斯通) and Chelsea Clinton (切尔西·克林顿).

## Detailed study of the text

1 Your achievement is the **triumph** of years of hard work, both of your own and of your parents and teachers. (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** Your entering this university is an important success. This success is due to many years of your hard work, and many years of your parents' and teachers' hard work.

★ **triumph:** *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

*Winning the championship was a great personal triumph for this young tennis player.* 赢得冠军对

这个年轻的网球运动员来说是很大的个人成就。

2 Here at the university, we **pledge** to make your educational experience as **rewarding** as possible. (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** Here at the university, we promise to make your educational experience as worthwhile as possible.

★ **pledge:**

*vt.* make a formal, usu. public, promise that you will do sth. 发誓; 作保证

*The new president pledged to cut taxes and increase employment.* 新总统承诺要削减税收、增加就业。

*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

*All the candidates have given pledges not to raise taxes if they are elected.* 所有的候选人都保证如果他们当选, 他们不会提高税收。

★ **rewarding:** *a.* giving you satisfaction, pleasure, or profit 值得的; 有意义的; 有回报的

*Our journey to the orphanage was a very rewarding experience.* 我们的孤儿院之行非常有意义。

## Word formation NOTE

形容词后缀 -ing

1 -ing 加在某些及物动词后, 构成形容词, 主要用于表示事物的性质或特征, 或某物或某事给人的感觉、情感、印象等。这类词包括 *welcoming, charming, discouraging, disgusting, frightening, alarming, surprising* 等。例如:

*a welcoming smile* 热情的微笑

*a charming house on the outskirts of the town* 在城镇郊区的一栋漂亮的房子

*an alarming increase in housing prices* 房价的惊人增长

*A surprising number of men stay bachelors.* 有相当多的男子仍然是单身。

2 -ing 加在不及物动词之后, 构成形容词, 表示某事或某人仍然处于某种状态。例如:

*a recurring problem* 反复出现的问题

*his aging mother* 他那日渐苍老的母亲

*He wore his hair in the prevailing fashion.* 他的头发理的是当时流行的发型。

3 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. (Para. 2)

**Meaning:** When I am welcoming you to this university, something I remember is my own high school graduation and the photo my mom took of my dad and me.

★ **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

*The song always reminds me of our holiday in Mexico.* 那首歌总让我想起我们在墨西哥的那次假期。

2) be very similar to sb. or sth. else 使某人想起(相似的)人或事

*Nancy was tall and slim, and reminded me of my cousin Sarah.* 南希身材高挑, 让我想起了我的表妹萨拉。

4 “Pose naturally,” Mom instructed us. (Para. 2)

★ **pose:**

*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

*The leaders posed briefly for photographs before entering the conference room.* 领导们进入会议室之前匆匆地摆个姿势拍照。

*vt.* create a difficult or dangerous situation 造成, 导致(困难或危险)

*We are very glad to hear that the incident in the chemical plant poses no threat to the environment.* 我们很高兴地得知化工厂事故没有对环境造成危害。

5 You will miss your old **routines** and your parents’ **reminders** to work hard and **attain** your best. (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** You will miss your usual life patterns and your parents’ reminding words that you should work hard and achieve the best you can.

★ **routine:**

*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

*Arriving at the office at 8 a.m. and staying there until 5 p.m. has become my routine.* 早上8点到办公室, 一直呆到下午5点, 这已经成了我的惯例。

*a.* happening as a normal part of a job or process 常规的; 例行的; 惯常的

*The problem was discovered during a routine check.* 这个问题是在一次例行检查中发现的。

★ **reminder:** *n.* [C] sth. that makes you notice, remember, or think about sth. 起提醒作用的东西  
*The cold served as a reminder that winter wasn’t quite finished.* 寒冷的天气提醒人们冬天还没有过去。

★ **attain:** *vt.* (*fml.*) succeed in achieving sth. after trying for a long time 得到; 获得; 赢得  
*Not all athletes attain this standard of physical fitness.* 并非所有的运动员都能达到这种身体素质水平。

6 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! (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** Perhaps you were so happy that you cried because at last you finished high school, and perhaps your parents were so happy that they cried because eventually they wouldn’t have to do your laundry any more!

**Note** Pay attention to the humor the president creates by contrasting the different responses from children and their parents – they all cried, but for different reasons!

★ **may have done sth.:** used for talking about past possibilities

*She might have changed her mind and decided not to come.* 她可能已经改变了主意, 决定不来了。

★ **finished:** *a.*

1) (*not before noun*) no longer doing, dealing with, or using sth. 结束了的

*When you are finished with the book, give it*



*back to me.* 你看完这本书后就还给我。

- 2) (*only before noun*) fully and properly made or completed 完成了的

*Joanna promised to send me the finished painting as soon as possible.* 乔安娜向我保证会尽快把完成的画作寄给我。

- 3) (*not before noun*) no longer successful, effective, or able to continue 没有希望的; 完蛋了的

*If Mom finds out that we lied to her, we are finished.* 如果妈妈发现我们对她撒谎了, 我们就完了。

### Collocation NOTE

- 1 do 是最常见的表示“做”的动词, 说明某人进行某项行动、活动或任务, 常和事情或工作搭配。例如:  
*Today I have a lot of work to do.* 我今天有好多工作要做。
- 2 do 也常常和表示锻炼或劳动等方面的名词或动名词连用。例如:  
*do physical exercise / the dishes / one's cooking* 进行锻炼 / 洗碗 / 做饭

- 7 But know this: The future is built on a strong **foundation** of the past. (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** But you should know that your future success can only be attained when it is built on a solid past.

★ **foundation:** *n.* [C] the most basic part of sth. from which the rest of it develops 基础  
*The course gives students a solid foundation in English writing skills.* 这门课为学生的英语写作能力打下了坚实的基础。

- 8 For you, these next four years will be a time unlike any other. (Para. 4)

**Meaning:** For you, the next four years in university will be different from any other period of time in your life.

- 9 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. (Para. 4)

**Meaning beyond words:** Here the president is introducing to students the many resources available on campus: interesting schoolmates, knowledgeable and helpful teachers, a big library, great sports equipment, various student organizations, etc. All these will help make students' campus life colorful and fulfilling.

★ **resource:** *n.*

- 1) [C] sth. you can use to help you to achieve sth., esp. in your work or study 资源  
*Museums are important resources for teaching history.* 博物馆为历史教学提供重要资料来源。
- 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  
*Many of these countries are rich in natural resources such as iron and coal.* 这些国家中有许多国家都拥有丰富的诸如铁和煤炭这样的自然资源。

★ **learned:** *a. (fml.)* learned people have a lot of knowledge because they have read and studied a lot 有学问的; 博学的  
*My advisor is a very learned person and she could answer any question I asked.* 我的导师是一位非常博学的人, 她能回答我提出的任何问题。

★ **caring:** *a.* thinking about what other people need or want and trying to help them 关心他人的; 乐于助人的  
*The school aims to provide a caring environment for students.* 学校旨在为学生提供一个充满关怀的环境。

★ **faculty:** *n.*

- 1) [U] (*AmE*) all the teachers in a university, college, or school 全体教员  
*Both the faculty and students opposed the proposal to turn one of the playgrounds into a parking lot.* 老师和学生都反对把其中一个运动场改为停车场的提议。

2) [C, usu. pl.] a natural physical or mental ability that most people have 天赋; 能力; 本领  
*She had her mental faculties even in her 90s.* 她九十多岁了, 但仍然思维清晰。

★ **comprehensive:** *a.* including many details or aspects of sth. 综合的; 多方面的

*This booklet offers a comprehensive guide to our goods and services.* 这本小册子对我们的产品和服务提供了综合指南。

★ **facility:** *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  
*The hotel has an indoor swimming pool and other leisure facilities.* 这家宾馆有室内游泳池和其他休闲设施。

★ **community:** *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  
*The new arts center will serve the whole community.* 这个新的艺术中心将为整个社区服务。

2) a group of people who have the same interests, religion, race, etc. 群体; 团体  
*The conference will make further efforts to gain the support of different ethnic communities.* 会议将进一步努力, 以取得不同少数民族团体的支持。

10 You will have the freedom to **explore** and learn about new subjects. (Para. 4)

★ **explore:**

*vt.* examine or discuss a subject, idea, etc. thoroughly 探讨, 研究 (主题、思想等)

*We are exploring the possibility of taking legal action against the company.* 我们正在探讨对这家公司采取法律行动的可能性。

*v.* 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

*A group of experts have set out to explore for minerals in this area.* 一组专家已经出发前往该地区勘探矿物。

11 You will learn to **get by on** very little sleep, meet **fascinating** people, and **pursue** new passions. (Para. 4)

**Meaning:** You will learn to manage with very little sleep, meet very interesting people, and find new interests.

★ **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

*I couldn't possibly get by on \$300 a month with everything so expensive.* 什么都很贵, 一个月 300 美元我恐怕无法生活。

★ **on:** *prep.*

1) eating or drinking a particular type of food or drink in order to stay alive 靠...生存

*Using a cave as shelter, the man survived on wild berries and raw fish.* 这人以一个山洞作为避身之处, 靠吃野果和生鱼活了下来。

2) using a particular type of fuel or electrical power in order to operate 靠...运行

*Why can't we make a car that runs on water?* 我们为什么不能制造出靠水驱动的汽车呢?

★ **fascinating:** *a.* making you very interested or attracted 吸引人的; 迷人的; 使人神魂颠倒的  
*He is such a great writer that his stories are always fascinating.* 他是个了不起的作家, 他写的故事总是引人入胜。

★ **pursue:** *vt.*

1) try to achieve sth. 追求; 致力于

*He wanted to pursue a bachelor's degree after working for two years.* 他想工作两年以后再读去读学士学位。

2) chase sb. or sth. in order to catch them 追赶; 追逐

*The police officer pursued the speeding car and eventually stopped it with the help of another police car.* 这名警官追赶一辆超速行驶的车, 最终在另一辆警车的协助下, 截下了那辆车。

★ **passion:** *n.*

1) [C] a very strong liking for sth. 强烈的爱好; 热爱

*Her lifelong passion for music began in childhood.* 她对音乐的毕生热爱始于孩提时代。

2) [C, U] a very strong belief or feeling about sth. 强烈的情感; 激情  
*The young man gave a speech with great passion and moved all those who were present.* 这个年轻人的演讲充满激情, 感动了所有在场的人。

12 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**. (Para. 4)

**Meaning:** I want to encourage you to do all you can to take advantage of this special experience, and to use your energy and passion to gain rewards / good results from this chance.

★ **make the most of sth.:** gain the greatest possible advantage from sth. 最大限度地利用某物  
*Since the Internet is a very useful tool, we should make the most of it in our study.* 既然互联网是很有用的工具, 我们就应该在学习中最大限度地利用它。

★ **unique: a.**

1) very special, unusual, or good 特别的; 极不寻常的; 极好的

*You will be given a unique opportunity to interview the CEO of the company.* 你将获得一个难得的机会去采访那家的首席执行官。

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

*Each person's fingerprints are unique, so you won't find two people with the same fingerprints.* 每个人的指纹都是不一样的, 所以你找不到指纹相同的两个人。

★ **enthusiasm: n.** [U] the feeling of being very interested in sth. or excited by it 热爱; 热情; 热心

*His enthusiasm for music stayed strong throughout his life.* 他一生酷爱音乐。

★ **reap:**

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

*We will certainly reap the rewards of this*

*meaningful research.* 我们肯定会从这项有意义的研究中受益。

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

*It's about time to reap the rice in the field.* 快去地里收割稻子的时候了。

★ **benefit:**

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

*Regular exercise has many benefits, including reducing the risk of heart disease.* 有规律的锻炼有很多好处, 包括降低心脏病的发病风险。

*vi.* get help or an advantage from sth. 受益; 得到好处

*The unemployed actually benefited most from these policies.* 实际上失业人员从这些政策中受益最大。

★ **reap the benefits (of sth.):** enjoy the advantages of sth. 得享 (某事物的) 好处

*The small town is still reaping the benefits years after the film was made there.* 那部电影在那里拍完了几年后, 这个小镇仍在受益。

★ **opportunity: n.** [C, U] a chance to do sth. or an occasion when it is easy for you to do sth. 机会; 时机

*There was an opportunity for her to further her study in the States, and she seized it.* 她有个机会到美国深造学习, 她抓住了这个机会。

13 You may feel **overwhelmed** by the **wealth of** courses **available** to you. (Para. 5)

**Meaning:** When facing the large number of courses that you can take at college, you may not know how to choose.

★ **overwhelm: 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

*We were overwhelmed by the number of applications for this position.* 这个职位的求职申请多得让我们应接不暇。

★ **wealth: n.** [U] a large supply of useful things 大量; 众多; 丰富

*I was impressed by the wealth of choices available in college.* 大学里有这么多的选择, 这让我印象深刻。

★ **available:** *a. (often after noun)* able to be obtained, taken, or used 可获得的; 可利用的; 现成的

*Organic food is now widely available in many stores.* 有机食品现在在很多商店里都可以买到。

14 You will not be able to experience them all, but **sample** them widely! (Para. 5)

**Meaning:** You will not be able to take all the courses, but try as many different courses as possible to see what they are like.

★ **sample:**

*vt.*

1) try an activity, go to a place, etc. in order to see what it is like 体验

*He was excited to have the chance to sample the delights of country life.* 他为有机会去体验乡村生活的乐趣而感到兴奋。

2) test a small amount of sth. in order to get information about the whole thing 对...作抽样检验

*The air is sampled to measure the effects of air pollution on the city's population.* 对空气进行抽样检验, 以检测空气污染对该城市人口的影响。

*n.* [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

*The doctor took a blood sample to see if the patient was infected with the disease.* 医生取了血样来检查病人是否感染了这种疾病。

15 **Challenge** yourself! (Para. 5)

**Meaning:** Try taking some courses that may be difficult for you, so you can test your skills or abilities.

★ **challenge:** *vt.* test the skills or abilities of sb. or sth. 考验...的技术/能力; 激发; 激励

*The work is too easy. The students are not being*

*challenged enough.* 作业太简单, 没有让学生得到充分发挥。

16 Don't **assume** that you know **in advance** what fields will interest you the most. (Para. 5)

**Meaning:** Don't think that you already know what fields will be most interesting to you.

★ **assume:** *vt.* think that sth. is true, although you do not have definite proof 假定; 假设; 认为  
*I assume that every college student has access to the Internet.* 我以为每个大学生都可以使用互联网。

### Usage NOTE

#### assume, suppose

1 **assume** 指把一件尚未证实的事作为事实或真相, 含有较强的武断成分。凡肯定与事实或真相不同的情况下, 一般用 **assume**。例如:

*Some people assume that there is life on the other planets when they see UFOs.* 有些人看到了不明飞行物就想当然地推测其他的行星上有生命。

2 **suppose** 表示有一定根据的猜想。在口语短语中, **I suppose** 和 **I guess** 用法相同, 但 **suppose** 更常见于英国英语, **guess** 更常见于美国英语。例如:

*I suppose he left home at a very young age.* 我猜他很年轻的时候就离开家了。

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

*Details of the meeting had been given to the public in advance.* 会议的详细内容在会前已经公之于众了。

17 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. (Para. 5)

**Meaning:** You will not only grow and develop into a more broadly educated person, but you will also be more likely to find a passion you don't know you have, which will help you to shape your future.



★ **emerge: vi.**

- 1) appear or become recognized 出现; 为...所公认  
*No new leader has emerged to take his place.*  
还没有新领导来接替他。
- 2) come out of sth. or out from behind sth. 出现; 露出  
*The sun emerged from behind the clouds.* 太阳从云层后面露出脸来。

**Note** When in college, the student is accumulating a variety of experiences. In essence he is growing and developing. At the end of this experience, the student will emerge, like the caterpillar (毛虫) that undergoes metamorphosis (蜕变). While *emerge* may not literally mean “evolve”, there is a feeling or sense of “evolving” here.

★ **stand a chance (of doing sth.):** have the possibility of succeeding or achieving sth. 有 (做成某事的) 希望

*Do they stand any chance of winning against France in the soccer game?* 他们希望在这次足球比赛中战胜法国队吗?

★ **unsuspected: a.** existing without your knowledge 未知的; 未被想到的

*A previously unsuspected bone disease caused his disability.* 一种前所未有的骨头疾病导致了他的残疾。

**Word formation** NOTE

形容词后缀 -ed

- 1 -ed 加在某些及物动词之后构成形容词, 表示某人已受到...的影响/干预等。例如:  
*I was frustrated.* 我感到懊恼。  
*a group of very excited children* 一群非常兴奋的孩子  
*I got bored with my job.* 我对工作感到厌倦了。
- 2 -ed 加在少数不及物动词之后构成形容词, 表示该动作已经完成。例如:  
*a retired teacher* 一位退了休的老师  
*My yard is covered with fallen leaves.* 我家的院子里铺满了落叶。
- 3 后缀 -ed 和后缀 -ing 的不同  
以后缀 -ed 结尾的形容词 (如 *ashamed, delighted, excited, frightened, interested, moved, pleased, surprised, worried* 等) 通常用于说明人的心理或精神状态; 若修饰事物, 则多为 *air* (神态), *appearance, cry, face, voice, mood* 等显示某人情感状况的名词。

以后缀 -ing 结尾的形容词 (如 *delighting, exciting, frightening, interesting, moving, pleasing, surprising, worrying* 等) 主要用于说明事物的性质或特征; 若用于形容人, 则表示此人具有此性质或特征。例如:

{ *He is frightened.* 他很害怕。

{ *He is frightening.* 他很吓人。

{ *He has a frightened look on his face.* 他脸上带有惊恐的神情。

{ *He has a frightening look on his face.* 他脸上的神情很吓人。

{ *I read an interested expression on his face.* 我看到他脸上露出一感兴趣的表情。

{ *I read an interesting expression on his face.* 我看到他脸上露出一有趣的表情。

18 A wonderful example of this is the fashion designer, Vera Wang, who originally studied art history. (Para. 5)

**Meaning:** A very good example to show the importance of trying something you have never tried before is the fashion designer, Vera Wang, who at first studied art history.

**Meaning beyond words:** Here the president is citing Vera Wang as an example to show the importance of trying something new and challenging yourself, which may bring about unexpected benefits.

19 **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. (Para. 5)

**Meaning:** Gradually, Wang combined her studies in art history with her love of fashion and developed it into a passion for design, which made her a famous designer around the world.

★ **over time:** gradually 逐渐地; 慢慢地

*For good or bad, things will change over time.* 不管是好是坏, 事情慢慢都是要变的。

★ **pair**: *vt.* put two people or things together 使成对; 配对

*You will look wonderful if you pair this dress with high heels.* 要是用高跟鞋来配这条连衣裙, 你看上去就棒极了。

★ **turn (sb. / sth.) into sth.**: become sth. different, or make sb. or sth. do this (使某人 / 某物) 变成  
*Hollywood discovered her and turned her into a star.* 好莱坞发现了她, 并把她变成了明星。

20 Here at the university, it may not always be pleasant to have so many new experiences **all at once**. (Para. 6)

★ **all at once**:

1) at the same time 同时

*She had two projects at hand, three classes to teach, and a baby to take care of all at once.* 她同时有两个项目要做, 三个班级要教, 还有一个婴儿要照顾。

2) suddenly and unexpectedly 一下子; 突然

*All at once there was a loud banging on the door.* 突然传来重重的敲门声。

21 In your dorm, the student next door may repeatedly play the one song, which gives you a **giant** headache! (Para. 6)

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

*The company I'm working for is a giant electronics company.* 我现在工作的公司是家规模超大的电子产品公司。

22 You may be an **early bird** while your roommate is a **night owl**! (Para. 6)

★ **early bird**: *n. [C] (informal.)*

1) sb. who gets up early in the morning 早起的人  
*My mom is an early bird – she always gets up at 5 in the morning.* 我妈妈喜欢早起, 她总是早上 5 点就起床。

2) sb. who arrives somewhere or does sth. before other people do 早到的人; 捷足先登者  
*Go down to the store as early as you can because it is the early bird that catches the*

*worm.* If you get there after 10 o'clock, the best stuff will have been sold out. 你要尽可能早点去这家商店, 捷足先登嘛。要是你 10 点钟之后才赶到, 好东西可就都卖完了。

★ **night owl**: *n. [C] (informal.)* sb. who enjoys going out at night or does not go to bed until it is late 夜猫子; 惯于晚睡的人

*He is indeed a night owl; he never goes to sleep before midnight.* 他是个真正的夜猫子, 从来不在半夜之前睡觉。

### Sentence structure NOTE

句中 **while** 用作并列连词。用作并列连词时, **while** 有两个意思, 一是表示“但是; 而”, 表示两种情况之间的差别。例如:

*I like the mountains while my little sister prefers the seaside.* 我喜欢山, 而我妹妹喜欢海滨。

**while** 的另一个意思是“虽然; 尽管”, 相当于 **although**。例如:

*While there was no conclusive evidence, most people thought he was guilty.* 虽然没有确凿的证据, 大多数人还是认为他有罪。

23 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. (Para. 6)

**Meaning:** Don't worry if you don't feel very happy with some of your new experiences. I promise you that there will be more happy experiences than unpleasant ones.

★ **outweigh**: *vt.* be more important or valuable than sth. else 比...更重要; 比...更有价值

*The advantages of the new policy outweigh the disadvantages.* 这项新政策利大于弊。

24 And I promise that **virtually** all of them will provide you with valuable lessons which will **enrich** your life. (Para. 6)

**Meaning:** And I promise that almost all of your experiences, pleasant or unpleasant, will give you valuable lessons that will make your life better and more enjoyable.

★ **virtual:** *a.* (only before noun)

- 1) almost the same as the thing that is mentioned  
几乎相同的; 实质上的

*When her husband had a stroke, she was given virtual control of the business.* 她丈夫中风之后, 生意几乎全部交给她掌管。

- 2) made, done, seen, etc. on the Internet or on a computer, rather than in the real world 虚拟的; 模拟的

*New technology has enabled the development of an online "virtual library".* 新技术已使在线“虚拟图书馆”的发展成为可能。

★ **virtually:** *ad.*

- 1) almost 实际上; 几乎; 差不多

*The small village was virtually empty since most people moved to the city to work.* 由于大多数人到城里工作去了, 这个小村庄几乎都空了。

- 2) on a computer, rather than in the real world 虚拟地; 模拟地

★ **enrich:** *vt.* improve the quality of sth., esp. by adding things to it 使丰富; 充实; 强化

*Education can enrich and improve your quality of life.* 教育可以充实你的生活, 并提高你的生活质量。

- 25 So, with a **glow** in your eye and a song in your heart, step forward to meet these new experiences!  
(Para. 6)

**Meaning:** Therefore, with the excitement and enthusiasm that I know you must have in your heart, I encourage you to go forward from here and face this new part of your life!

**Note** Here the president is speaking figuratively. The expression *a glow in your eye and a song in your heart* implies the excitement and enthusiasm of the students.

★ **glow:**

*n.* [sing.]

- 1) a strong pleasant feeling (某种) 强烈的情感

*Upon hearing what Anne said, she felt a warm glow deep inside.* 听到安的一番话, 她内心深处感到一阵暖流流过。

- 2) a soft steady light 柔和稳定的光

*He turned on the table lamp and the room*

*was filled with a soft glow.* 他打开台灯, 房间里充满了柔和的光。

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

*The tip of his cigarette was glowing in the dark.* 他的烟头在黑暗中闪烁着。

- 26 We have **confidence** that your journey toward self-discovery and your progress toward finding your own passion will **yield** more than personal **advancement**. (Para. 7)

**Meaning:** We firmly believe that this educational process will help you learn a great deal about yourself. And it will help you find your own passion. This will not only bring about personal advancement, such as a prestigious job and better position, but also help you become a complete person.

★ **confidence:** *n.* [U]

- 1) the belief that sb. or sth. is good and that you can trust them 信心; 信赖; 信任

*Public confidence in the government is at an all-time high.* 公众对政府的信心达到历史最高水平。

- 2) the belief that you are able to do things well 自信心

*He gained confidence in his abilities after he passed the difficult exam.* 通过那次艰难的考试后, 他对自己的能力更加有信心了。

★ **yield:**

*vt.*

- 1) produce a result, answer, or piece of information 产生 (结果等)

*Our research has only recently begun to yield important results.* 我们的研究最近才取得重要成果。

- 2) produce crops, profits, etc. 出产; 产生

*The tourist industry yielded an estimated \$20 million for the area last year.* 去年旅游业为这一地区带来了估计两千万美元的收益。

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

*The hijackers finally yielded to demands to release the passengers.* 劫机者最终同意了释放乘客的要求。

★ **advancement:** *n.* [C, U] (*fml.*) progress or development in your job, level of knowledge, etc. 进步; 进展

*There is plenty of room for personal advancement within the company.* 该公司内部有足够的晋升空间。

**Note** Advancement is like getting a raise or a better title. But college education enables one to do more than that; it is about becoming a complete person.

27 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**. (Para. 7)

**Meaning:** We believe that once you join our group of scholars, you will soon come to realize that while the university offers you so many chances for personal development, there come duties as well.

**Meaning beyond words:** After elaborating on all the opportunities and benefits that a university education is to bring to students, the president is coming to another topic: responsibilities that students are to take.

★ **abundant:** *a.* (*fml.*) existing or available in large quantities 大量的; 丰富的; 充裕的  
*The country has an abundant supply of natural gas.* 这个国家有充足的天然气供应。

★ **responsibility:** *n.*

1) [C] sth. that you ought to do because it is morally or socially right (道德、社会) 责任, 义务

*What is the individual's responsibility to others in modern society?* 在现代社会中, 个人对他人的责任是什么?

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

*Don't worry. If anything goes wrong, I'll take full responsibility.* 没关系, 出了问题我会负全责的。

3) [C] sth. that you must do as part of your job or duty 职责; 任务; 义务

*Being the manager of this project, he has many responsibilities on his shoulders.* 作为该项目的经理, 他肩负着很多职责。

28 A wise man said: "Education is **simply** the soul of a society as it passes from one generation to another." (Para. 7)

**Meaning:** A wise man said that education is truly the spirit and heart of a society because it passes from generation to generation.

★ **simply:** *ad.* used to emphasize what you are saying 实在; 根本; 简直

*He simply won't accept the committee's decision.* 他根本不会接受委员会的决定。

29 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. (Para. 7)

**Meaning:** You inherit the fruit of the hard work of your families and of many other people who were before you. They built and passed on to you the knowledge which you will need in order to succeed.

★ **inherit:**

*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)

*Many countries have inherited traditions of public service.* 许多国家沿袭了公共服务的传统。

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

*He inherited a fortune from his grandmother, so he bought a huge house.* 他从祖母那里继承了一大笔遗产, 所以他买了一个大房子。

★ **inheritor:** *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



*We are the inheritors of a great cultural tradition.* 我们是一个伟大文化传统的继承者。

- 2) sb. who receives money, property, etc. from sb. who has just died 遗产继承人  
*He was the only inheritor of his uncle's property.* 他是他叔叔财产的唯一继承人。

★ **transmit:** *vt. (fml.)* send or pass sth. from one person, place or thing to another 传送; 传递; 传播  
*In the past, a teacher's main responsibility was to transmit knowledge to students.* 过去, 教师的主要职责是把知识传递给学生。

30 Now it is your turn. (Para. 7)

**Meaning:** Now it is time for you to acquire knowledge and pass it on.

31 What knowledge will you **acquire**? (Para. 7)

- ★ **acquire:** *vt.*
- 1) gain knowledge or learn a skill 学到, 获得 (知识、技能)  
*She acquired a good knowledge of Chinese.* 她汉语学得很好。
- 2) get or gain sth. 取得; 获得  
*We should acquire more first-hand information.* 我们应当取得更多的第一手资料。
- 3) obtain sth. by buying it or being given it 购得; 得到  
*She hoped to acquire valuable works of art as cheaply as possible.* 她希望以尽量低的价格买到有价值的艺术品。

**Collocation** NOTE

有的学生用 **learn knowledge** 来表示“学习知识”, 但是这个搭配在英语中是错误的, 正确的表达应该是 **acquire knowledge**。其他可以和 **knowledge** 搭配的动词还有 **gain, absorb, build up, accumulate, use, apply, possess, develop** 等。

**Usage** NOTE

**acquire, attain**

- 1 **acquire** 多指经过努力逐步获得才能、知识等, 也可用于表示获得财物。该词强调“一经获得就会长期持

有”的含义。**acquire** 常与 **ability, education, knowledge, fortune, information, habit** 等词以及与其词义相近的词汇搭配使用。例如:

*We want people to acquire the habit of using public transportation.* 我们希望人们养成使用公共交通的习惯。

- 2 **attain** 是正式用语词汇, 指经过不懈的努力取得结果, 常用于表示达到某一目标。**attain** 常与 **level, standard, goal, target, position, perfection, proficiency, excellence, fitness, mastery, maturity** 等词以及与其词义相近的词汇搭配使用。例如:  
*The salesperson attained his sales goal for the month.* 这名销售员完成了当月的销售目标。

32 What will you do to build a strong and **prosperous** future for the generations that will come after you? (Para. 7)

★ **prosperous:** *a. (fml.)* rich and successful 富裕的; 繁荣的; 兴旺的

*Sales have grown fastest in the more prosperous areas of the south.* 销售额在南部较富裕的地区增长最快。

33 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. (Para. 8)

**Meaning:** We are very happy to open the door to this next great step in your journey. We are delighted that you will find many different opportunities and many responsibilities, which you will shoulder as citizens of your communities, your country, and the world.

★ **take pleasure in (doing) sth.:** enjoy (doing) sth. very much 乐于做某事

*He took great pleasure in his work.* 他从工作中得到了很大的乐趣。

★ **open the door to sth.:** make an opportunity for sth. to happen 给...以机会; 给...敞开方便之门  
*Research on genes should open the door to new*

*medical treatments*. 基因研究应该会为新医疗方法的诞生创造机会。

★ **take delight in (doing) sth.:** enjoy (doing) sth. very much 以(做)某事为乐

*I take delight in warm sunshine.* 我喜欢享受温暖的阳光。

## Structure analysis and writing

For structure analysis, there are two levels in the Teacher's Book. The first level focuses on the typical writing skill of the text while the second level provides additional analysis of the whole text structure to meet teaching needs.

The first level of structure analysis in Book 1 focuses on the paragraph level. One paragraph (or paragraphs) from Text A has been chosen to be analyzed as a model for students. Another paragraph (or paragraphs) of similar structure has been chosen to be analyzed by students themselves.

### A paragraph with a topic sentence supported by details

A paragraph is a series of sentences which are organized in a coherent way and are related to a single topic. A good paragraph should have a topic sentence and some specific details to support the main idea expressed in the topic sentence. Sometimes a paragraph also has a concluding sentence to summarize the paragraph or leave the reader with something to think about.

The topic sentence presents the topic or the main idea of the paragraph, and it often appears at the beginning of the paragraph. It should be a statement and should not be too general or too specific.

Specific details should be organized in a coherent way so that the reader can move smoothly from one piece of information to the next.

Unit 1 focuses on a paragraph with a topic sentence supported by specific details. Please note that a topic sentence is sometimes called a general statement.

In Paragraph 4 of Text A, the topic sentence is the first sentence. Then specific details are presented to explain

the topic sentence, i.e. the reasons why the next four years will be different. Finally, the paragraph ends with a concluding sentence to call for action from students. The concluding sentence will make students think and respond to the president's call.

After studying the model provided in the Student's Book, ask students to analyze another paragraph of similar pattern.

## Analysis of the whole text structure

Text A is a welcome speech delivered by a university president to college freshman students. The president urges students to take full advantage of the unique opportunity, to challenge themselves, and to face new exciting experiences so that they will reap the benefits of their college years. The president also expresses the university's expectations of its students and of the responsibilities they carry. The text has three parts.

Part One consists of the first three paragraphs. The president congratulates students on their achievement (Para. 1), uses an anecdote of his own to show the beginning of his college life (Para. 2), and reminds students of the fact that their current success was due to their own and their parents' efforts, and that their future success is built on a solid foundation of the past (Para. 3).

Part Two is the major part of the text. It is made up of four paragraphs from Paragraph 4 to Paragraph 7. In this part the president offers students comprehensive advice on how to make the most of their four college years. He also makes them realize the university's expectations and their own responsibilities.

Paragraph 4 focuses on advising students to make the most of what they have. College years will be different from other times; students have great resources as well as freedom to explore new subjects and pursue new passions. The president encourages students to take advantage of this unique experience, and to use their energy and enthusiasm to reap the benefits of this opportunity.

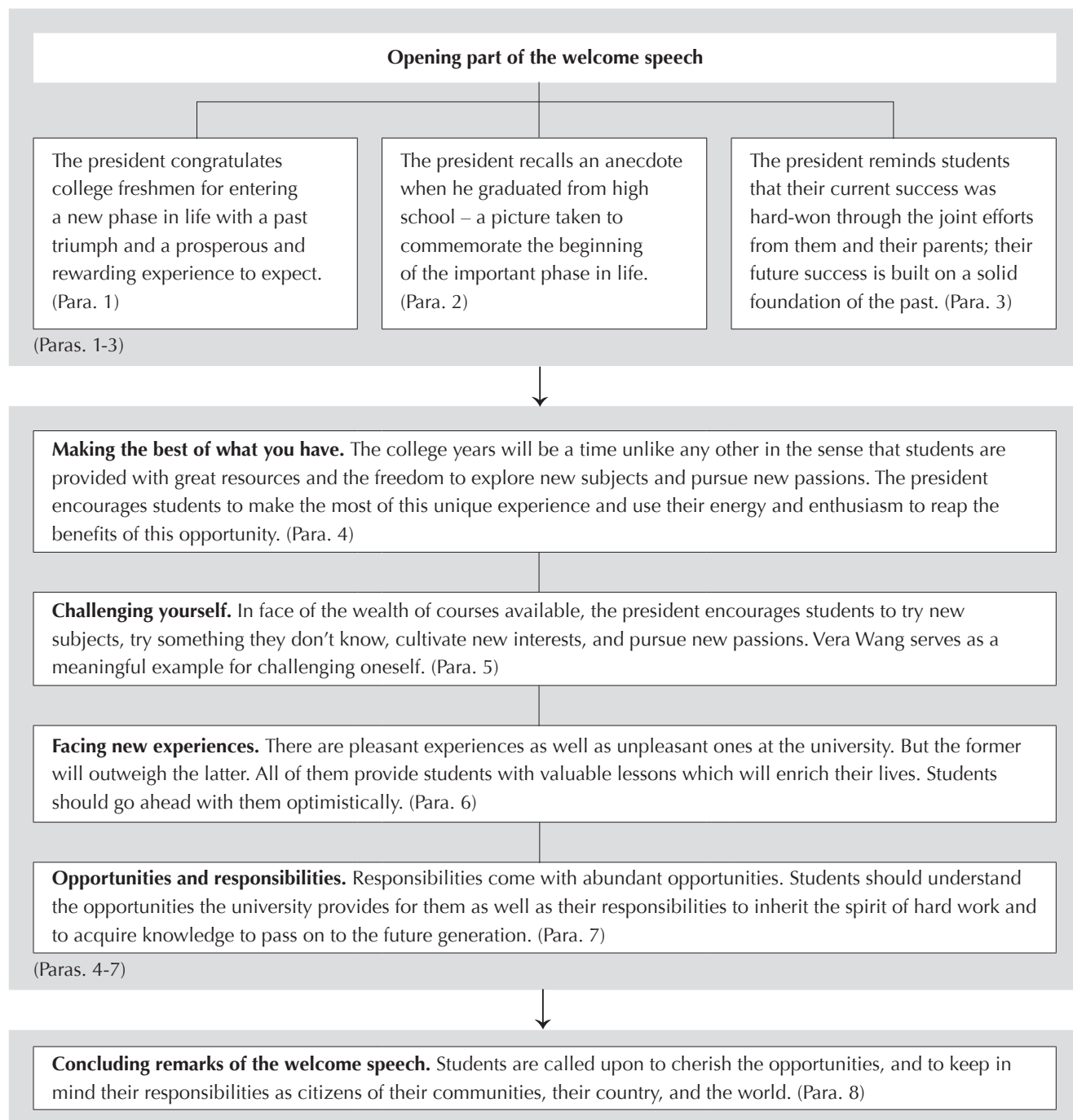
Paragraph 5 explains why students should challenge themselves. College offers a wealth of courses. Students should sample new subjects and try something new to broaden the range of their interests. Vera Wang is cited as a successful example of challenging oneself.

Paragraph 6 tells students how to face new experiences at college. There will be many new experiences, some of which will be pleasant while others will not. But the pleasant experiences will outweigh the unpleasant ones. All experiences will become valuable lessons eventually. Students should get ready to face a new

world and embrace new experiences.

Paragraph 7 discusses another important topic: opportunities and responsibilities. Students should understand the opportunities the university provides for them as well as their responsibilities to inherit the spirit of hard work and to acquire knowledge to pass on to the future generation.

Part Three is Paragraph 8. It asks students to cherish their opportunities and bear in mind the many responsibilities as citizens of their communities, as well as citizens of their country, and the world.



## Section B

# What we wish

### Reading skills

#### Previewing

In this part, important reading skills will be introduced one by one. Students should read carefully the explanation of a specific reading skill. Use Text B to let students see how a particular skill is applied to practical reading.

The reading skill introduced in Unit 1 is previewing. Here more specific benefits of previewing are explained, and tips for previewing an article are added.

Previewing means that you get an idea of what the reading material is about without actually reading the whole text. Previewing the text can help students activate prior knowledge, set reading goals, study important words, and predict the content, which will lead to improved comprehension of the reading material. By using previewing as a reading strategy, students will not only increase their understanding, but they will also have higher-level discussion and do more in-depth post-reading activities.

Follow these four steps when previewing an article:

- 1 Read the title and subtitles if there are any. The title often gives you the topic or subject of the article. As you read the title, ask yourself, “What may be the main idea of the article?” “What kind of information will I learn from this article?” “What do I already know about this topic?”
- 2 Read the first paragraph. The first paragraph often tells the main idea of the article. As you read the first paragraph, continue thinking about the material and ask yourself, “Does the first paragraph give me any specific information about the article?” “Can I figure out the central

idea of the article from the first paragraph?”

- 3 Read the last paragraph. The last paragraph usually provides the summary of the article and leaves the reader with some thoughts on the topic. As you read the last paragraph, ask yourself, “What has the author summarized?” “Did I make a correct prediction about the central idea?” “What are the main ideas or main arguments of the article?”
- 4 Read the first sentence of each remaining paragraph. Most of the time, the first sentence of a paragraph is the topic sentence; in other words, it tells the main idea of that paragraph. Ask yourself, “What may be the main idea of this paragraph?”

Sometimes, you can also move your eyes quickly over the whole article. As you glance over the article, pay attention to any key words that might give you additional information about the main idea.

### Background information

#### Steve Jobs

Steve Jobs (1955-2011) was an American entrepreneur, the co-founder, chairman, and former chief executive officer (CEO) of Apple Inc. On August 24, 2011, Jobs announced his resignation from his role as Apple’s CEO. On October 5, 2011 he died at age 56 after a long battle with pancreatic cancer. He has been described as the “Father of the Digital Revolution”.

Steve Jobs was one of the giants of the information age, and his influence will be felt for decades to come. From developing the Apple II to founding Pixar Animation Studios, to inventing the iPad, iPhone, iPod and so much more, he put his stamp on everything from the computer to the music industries. Jobs changed forever the way we think about and use technology.

President Obama said, “Steve was among the greatest of American innovators – brave enough to



think differently, bold enough to believe he could change the world, and talented enough to do it.” Apple said the company had “lost a visionary and creative genius, and the world has lost an amazing human being”.

## Detailed study of the text

1 You are about to participate in the next leg of your journey through life. (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** You are going to enter the next part of your journey in life.

★ **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  
*We arrived just as the ceremony was about to begin.* 我们到达时仪式正要开始。

★ **participate:** *vi.* take part in an activity or event 参加; 参与  
*Everyone in the class is expected to participate actively in the discussions.* 班里每位同学都应该积极参与讨论。

★ **leg:** *n.* [C] one part of a long journey or race (旅程或赛程的)一段, 一程  
*This is the final leg of our European tour.* 这是我们欧洲之旅的最后一程。

2 For us, this part is bittersweet. As you go off to college, exciting new worlds will open up to you. (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** We feel both happy and sad to see you leave home. When you go to college, you will see exciting new worlds.

★ **bittersweet:** *a.* happy and sad at the same time 苦乐参半的  
*My childhood memories are bittersweet: We were very poor, but we were loved by our parents.* 我的童年记忆苦乐参半: 虽然我们很穷, 但是父母非常爱我们。

★ **go off:** leave a place, esp. in order to do sth. 离开; 走

*They have gone off to the coast for the summer.* 他们已经去海边消夏了。

★ **open up:** become available or possible, or make sth. do this (使)出现; (使)成为可能  
*His stories opened up new worlds of the imagination.* 他的小说开创了想象力的新天地。

3 They will inspire and challenge you; you will grow in incredible ways. (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** Your skills will be stimulated and your abilities will be tested by the new worlds; you will develop in wonderful ways.

★ **incredible:** *a.*

- 1) extremely good, large or great 极好的; 极大的  
*What an incredible performance that was!* 那真是一场精彩的演出!
- 2) too strange to be believed or very difficult to believe 不可相信的; 难以置信的  
*It's incredible that he survived the airplane crash.* 他在飞机失事中幸存了下来, 这真是难以置信。

4 Your departure to college makes it undeniably clear that you are no longer a child. (Para. 2)

**Meaning:** When you leave for college, it becomes absolutely clear to us that you are not a child any more.

★ **deny:** *vt.* say that sth. is not true, or that you do not believe sth. 否认; 否定  
*Neil denies that he broke the window, but I'm sure he did.* 尼尔否认他打破了窗户, 但我肯定是他打破的。

★ **undeniably:** *ad.* in an unquestionable or obvious manner 不可否认地; 无可争辩地  
*Undeniably, fathers are very important for the well-being of children.* 不可否认, 父亲对孩子的健康成长是非常重要的。

5 There has been no greater joy than watching you arrive at this moment. (Para. 2)

**Meaning:** Our biggest joy is seeing you achieve this.

### Usage NOTE

该句使用了一种特殊形式表示最高级,即用“no + 比较级”来表示最高级。例如:

*In a mother's eyes, there are no nicer children in the world than her own children.* 在母亲的眼中,自己的孩子是世界上最棒的孩子。

类似的表示最高级的用法还包括:

*No other flower in this garden is as beautiful as this one.* 这朵花是花园里最漂亮的。

*Nothing in the world is more precious to him than those books.* 对他而言,没有什么比那些书更珍贵的了。

6 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**. (Para. 2)

**Meaning:** Parenting was once our biggest challenge and you now have become our greatest pride. Although all of our focus and work was to help you arrive at this stage in life, we still feel sad to see you leave.

★ **depart:** *v.* leave, esp. when you are starting a journey 离开(尤指动身去旅行); 启程; 上路  
*The train for London will depart from Platform 6 in 10 minutes.* 前往伦敦的火车 10 分钟后将从 6 号站台出发。

7 It is here that you will truly discover what learning is about. (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** It is in college that you will really find out what learning is about.

### Sentence structure NOTE

这个句子是强调句,用于强调句中的某个具体内容,从而更有效地表达思想。本句中被强调的部分是 **here**, 即 **in college**。常见的强调句型为:

It is / was + 被强调的部分 + **that / who / whom** 从句。  
例如(画线部分是被强调的内容):

*It is my mother who / that cooks every day for us.* 是我的母亲每天为我们做饭。

*It was yesterday that he happened to meet his ex-girlfriend in the street.* 就是在昨天他在街上碰巧遇到了他的前女友。

8 I encourage you to stay **inquisitive**, but remember this: “Education is what remains after one has forgotten everything he learned in school.” (Para. 3)

**Meaning beyond words:** The statement “Education is what remains after one has forgotten everything he learned in school” was made by Einstein. It means that the details you have learned or the facts you have remembered are not important. What is really important is the fact that you have learned how to learn and that you have developed a way of thinking and a sense of responsibility.

★ **inquisitive:** *a.*

- 1) keen to learn about a lot of different things 好学的; 好问的  
*My elder brother is an intelligent and inquisitive young man.* 我哥哥是个聪明好学的年轻人。
- 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  
*The journalist was so inquisitive that she asked me far too many questions.* 那个记者太好问了,她问了我太多的问题。

9 What you learn is not as important as the fact that you learn. (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** The reality that you are learning is more important than the details you have learned.

10 This is the heart of scholarship: moving from teacher-taught to master-inspired, on over to the point where you become a self-learner. (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** The most important part about learning is that you move from simply learning from teachers to getting inspiration from masters, and then to becoming a self-motivated learner.

11 So, **take** each subject **seriously**, and if something doesn't immediately **engage** you, don't **despair**. (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** So, believe that every subject is worth your attention and your efforts. If a subject doesn't interest you at the moment, don't be discouraged.

★ **take sb. / sth. seriously:** believe that sb. or sth. is worth your attention or respect 认真对待某人 / 某事  
*These suggestions may not be perfect, but we must take them seriously.* 这些建议可能不是很完美, 但是我们必须认真对待。

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

*The toy engaged the little girl's interest.* 那个玩具引起了小女孩的兴趣。

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

*Only 10% of adults engage in regular exercise.* 只有 10% 的成年人定期锻炼。

★ **despair:**  
*vi.* (*fml.*) feel that there is no hope at all 绝望; 感到无望

*Don't despair. Things will get better soon.* 不要绝望, 情况会很快好起来的。

*n.* [U] a feeling that you have no hope at all 绝望  
*At the end of the month, she still had no job and was close to despair.* 到了月底, 她还是没有找到工作, 她几乎绝望了。

12 **Embrace** it as a challenge. Find a way to make it your own. (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** Just accept it as a challenge, and find a way to make it your own interest.

★ **embrace:**  
*vt.* (*fml.*) eagerly accept a new idea, opinion, religion, etc. 欣然接受; 乐意采纳  
*We hope these regions will embrace economic reforms.* 我们希望这些地区会乐意接受经济改革。  
*v.* put your arms around sb. and hold them in a friendly or loving way 抱; 拥抱

*Jane warmly embraced her son when he came back from the army.* 当她的儿子从部队回来时, 简热烈地拥抱了他。

13 Of course, you must still take care to **sign up for** courses which **stimulate** your passion and your **intellectual capacity**. (Para. 4)

**Meaning:** Of course, you should also take care to select courses that will help you develop your interest and improve your intellectual ability.

★ **sign up (for sth.):** put your name on a list for sth. because you want to take part in it 报名  
*Don't sign up for too many courses in one semester.* 不要在一个学期内报太多的课。

**Note** We can also say *sign up to do sth.* For example:

*Over half the people who signed up to do engineering were men.* 报名读工程的人半数以上是男性。

★ **stimulate:** *vt.*

1) encourage sb. by making them excited about and interested in sth. 激发; 鼓励; 激励  
*Her interest in engineering was stimulated by her grandfather.* 她祖父激发了她对工程的兴趣。

2) encourage or help an activity to begin or develop further 刺激; 促使; 促进  
*The local government is making efforts to stimulate economic growth.* 当地政府正在努力刺激经济增长。

★ **intellectual:** *a.* relating to the ability to understand things and think intelligently 智力的; 脑力的

*His job requires considerable intellectual effort.* 他的工作需要付出相当多的脑力劳动。

★ **capacity:** *n.*

1) [C, U] sb.'s ability to do sth. 能力; 才能  
*His capacity for reasoning is unmatched by anyone.* 他的推理能力无人能及。

2) [sing.] the amount of space a container, room, etc. has to hold things or people 容量; 容积; 容纳能力

*Our classroom has a seating capacity of 150.* 我们的教室可容纳 150 人。

14 Don't be **bound** by what other people think. (Para. 4)

**Meaning:** Don't let other people's ideas restrict you.

★ **bind:** *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

*Each country that signed up the agreement is bound to reduce pollution levels.* 每个签署了协议的国家都必须降低污染水平。

2) tie sb.'s hands or feet together so they cannot move 捆; 绑

*They bound the criminal's arms and legs with rope.* 他们用绳子捆绑住罪犯的手脚。

3) form a strong emotional or economic connection between two people, countries, etc. 把...紧紧联系在一起; 使关系密切  
*A group of people may be bound together by shared language, culture, and beliefs.* 一个群体可能是因共同的语言、文化和信仰而紧紧联系在一起的。

15 Steve Jobs said, when you are in college, your passion will create many dots, and later in your life you will connect them. (Para. 4)

**Meaning:** Steve Jobs said that in college, your passion will guide you to learn a lot of new and seemingly unconnected things; but later, those unconnected things will become connected and help you to become a well-rounded person.

16 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. (Para. 4)

**Meaning:** Enjoy learning new things. Be confident that some day you will find a profession that you think is meaningful, and that you will be successful by making use of the seemingly unconnected things you learned.

★ **assure:** *vt.* tell sb. that sth. will definitely happen or is definitely true so that they are less worried 向...保证; 使确信

*I can assure you that your father's condition is improving.* 我向你保证, 你父亲的情况正在好转。

★ **assured:** *a.* confident and certain 有把握的; 自信的; 肯定的

*He always answers the teacher's questions in an assured manner.* 他总是充满自信地回答老师的问题。

★ **career:** *n.* [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

*Many of us face the problem of combining a career and a family.* 我们中很多人都面临着兼顾事业和家庭这一难题。

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

*From high above I saw the gentle curve of the bay.* 从高处我看见港湾那平缓弯曲的海岸线。

17 You know that we always want you to do your best, but don't let the pressure of grades **get** to you. (Para. 5)

**Meaning:** You know that we always want you to try your best, but don't let the pressure of grades upset you.

★ **get to sb.:** (*informal.*) make sb. feel annoyed or upset 使生气; 使烦恼

*His jokes started to get to me, so I found an excuse and left.* 他的笑话让我感到生气, 所以我找了个借口离开了。

18 It is better that your greatest effort earns a lesser grade than that no effort earns you a **decent** or higher grade. (Para. 5)

**Meaning:** It is better that you try your best without achieving the highest grade than that you do not work hard but still receive a good or higher grade.



★ **decent:** *a.*

- 1) of a good enough standard or quality 可接受的; 相当好的; 像样的  
*I don't have a decent dress for the ceremony.*  
我没有合适的衣服参加典礼。
- 2) following moral standards that are acceptable to society 正派的; 规矩的  
*John is a decent person, who keeps his word and respects others.* 约翰是个正派人, 他信守诺言, 并且尊重他人。

19 Grades **in the end** are simply letters fit to give the **vain** something to **boast** about, and the lazy something to fear. (Para. 5)

**Meaning:** In the end, grades are just letters. They are only something for the conceited people to show off, and something for the lazy people to be afraid of.

★ **in the end:** after a period of time, or after everything has been done 后来; 终于  
*In the end, he decided to work for the department for another month.* 最后他决定在那个部门再工作一个月。

★ **vain:** *a.* sb. who is vain is too proud of their good looks, abilities, or position 自负的; 自视过高的  
*She was so proud and vain that she could not endure that anyone should surpass her in beauty.* 她非常骄傲和自负, 不能忍受任何人比她更漂亮。

**Usage NOTE**

rich, poor, old, employed, blind, injured 等形容词与定冠词 the 连用, 表示某一类人。文中 the vain 指 those people who are vain / conceited (自负的人; 自视过高的人); the lazy 指 those people who are lazy (懒惰的人)。另外需要注意, 这类词作主语时, 谓语动词要用复数形式。例如:

*The injured were sent to the hospital immediately.* 伤员被立即送往医院。

★ **boast:** *v.* talk too proudly about your abilities, achievements, or possessions 夸口; 夸耀; 吹嘘  
*He is always boasting about how much money he has made.* 他总是吹嘘说他赚了多少钱。

20 You are too good to be either. The reward is not the grade but what you learn. (Para. 5)

**Meaning:** You are very good; you are neither vain nor lazy. The reward you get is not the grade, but what you have really learned.

21 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. (Para. 6)

**Meaning:** The friends you make in college can become your best friends. During the college years when you become an adult, your college friends live closer to you than your family.

22 You will form **bonds** of friendship that will **blossom** over many **decades**. (Para. 6)

**Meaning:** The friendship you form at college will grow and develop in the following decades.

★ **bond:**

*n.* [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

*The emotional bond between mother and child is usually very close.* 母子之间的感情纽带通常是很紧密的。

*vi.* develop a special relationship with sb. (与某人) 培养一种特殊的关系

*Time must be given for the mother to bond with her baby.* 母婴之间必须通过时间来培养感情。

★ **blossom:**

*vi.* develop and become more successful 发展; 成长; 繁盛; 兴旺

*Their relationship blossomed on a trip to Australia.* 他们的关系在澳洲之旅中得到了发展。

*n.* [C, U] a flower or the flowers on a tree or bush (树或灌木的) 花, 花簇

*By March, the cherry trees are in blossom.* 到了三月, 樱桃树鲜花盛开。

★ **decade**: *n.* [C] a period of 10 years 十年; 十年期

*There have been dramatic improvements in the environment in the past decade.* 过去的十年间, 环境方面有了巨大的改善。

23 Pick friends who are **genuine** and sincere. (Para. 6)

**Meaning:** Choose those who are honest and sincere as your friends.

★ **genuine**: *a.*

- 1) honest, friendly, and sincere 真诚的; 诚挚的  
*He is the most genuine person I've ever met.* 他是我见过的最真诚的人。
- 2) real, rather than pretended or false 真正的; 非伪造的  
*This medal is made of genuine gold.* 这枚奖章是真金制成的。

24 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**. (Para. 6)

**Meaning:** Just to the opposite of your worries, you should believe in your inborn ability of judgment when making new friends. You are an honest and sincere person; anyone would like to make friends with you. So you should be confident, assured, and take the initiative.

**instinct**: *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  
*Experience told him that a woman's natural instinct was to defend herself rather than hurt the attacker.* 经验告诉他, 女性的本能是保护自己, 而不是伤害攻击者。

★ **confident**: *a.*

- 1) sure that you have the ability to do things well or deal with situations successfully 有信心的; 自信的  
*You should equip yourself with knowledge. Only in this way can you become confident of yourself.* 你应该用知识来武装自己, 只有这样你才会对自己有信心。

2) sure that sth. will happen in the way that you want or expect 确信的; 有把握的

*We are confident that next year's profits will be higher.* 我们确信明年的利润会更高。

★ **secure**: *a.*

- 1) feeling confident and safe 自信的; 有把握的  
*We want the children to be secure and feel good about themselves.* 我希望孩子们有自信, 有良好的自我感觉。
- 2) safe from attack, harm, or damage 安全的  
*They spent the night in a little cave, secure from the storm.* 他们在一个小山洞里过夜, 躲过了暴风雨。

★ **proactive**: *a.* making things happen or change rather than reacting to events 积极的; 主动的; 预先采取行动的; 先发制人的

*We should take proactive steps to prevent inflation.* 我们应该预先采取措施, 防止通货膨胀。

25 Give others **the benefit of the doubt**, and don't reduce anyone to stereotypes. (Para. 6)

**Meaning:** Even though you may not be so sure, you should treat people as if they are nice and honest; don't form a premature and fixed idea about people.

★ **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

*After hearing his explanation, I was prepared to give him the benefit of the doubt.* 听了他的解释, 我准备姑且相信他。

★ **reduce sb. to sth.**: force sb. into a particular unpleasant state or situation 使陷入(不利境地)  
*Stress has reduced him to a nervous breakdown.* 压力使他精神崩溃了。

★ **stereotype**: *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

*He certainly doesn't fit the stereotype of the romantic French man.* 他肯定不符合人们心目中浪漫的法国男人的形象。

26 Nobody is perfect; **as long as** others are genuine, trust them and be good to them. They will give back. (Para. 6)

**Meaning:** Nobody is perfect; trust others and treat them well as long as they are honest and sincere. They will treat you well, too.

★ **as long as:** used to say that one thing can happen or be true only if another thing happens or is true 只要

*I'll stay in Mexico as long as my money holds on.* 只要我的钱还能维持一天,我就在墨西哥呆一天。

27 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. (Para. 7)

★ **comprehend:** *v.* (not in progressive) understand sth. that is complicated or difficult 理解; 领悟

*They failed to comprehend the significance of the problem.* 他们没有理解这个问题的重要性。

★ **cultivate:** *vt.*

1) work hard to develop a particular skill, attitude, or quality 培养; 养成  
*You should try to cultivate a more positive attitude to life.* 你应该努力培养更加积极的生活态度。

2) prepare and use land for growing crops and plants 耕; 耕作; 开垦  
*Rice is cultivated in many coastal regions.* 很多沿海地区都种植水稻。

28 A healthy body and a **sound** mind are the greatest **instruments** you will ever possess. (Para. 7)

**Meaning:** A healthy body and a healthy mind are the most important things you will ever have in your life.

★ **sound:** *a.* physically or mentally healthy (生理或心理上) 健康的

*The child has a sound mind in a sound body.* 这孩子身心健康。

★ **instrument:** *n.* [C, usu. sing.] sth. or sb. that is used to get a particular result 促成某事的物/人; 手段; 方法

*Interest rates are an important instrument of economic policy.* 利率是经济政策的重要手段。

29 But also keep yourself **safe and sound**. (Para. 7)

**Meaning:** But also keep yourself out of danger and stay unharmed.

★ **safe and sound:** unharmed, esp. after being in danger 安然无恙

*It was a challenging climb, so I'm relieved that they got home safe and sound.* 那是一次有挑战性的登山活动,所以,他们平安回到家后我才下心来。

30 Don't let the **range** of new experiences **take** your **innocence**, health, or **curiosity** away from you. (Para. 7)

**Meaning:** Don't let the many new experiences take away your innocence, health, or the desire to know about things.

★ **range:** *n.* [C, usu. sing.] a number of people or things that are different, but are all of the same general type 一系列

*Our training program covers a range of vocational skills.* 我们的培训计划包括一系列职业技能。

★ **take sb. / sth. away:** remove sb. or sth., or make sth. disappear 拿走; 带走; 使消失

*This medicine will take your pain away.* 这种药会消除你的疼痛。

★ **innocence:** *n.* [U]

1) lack of life experience or knowledge of the bad things in the world 涉世不深; 天真; 单纯  
*It surprises many people that she has the innocence of a child.* 她有着孩子般的天真,对此很多人都感到惊讶。

2) the fact of being not guilty of a crime 清白; 无罪

*We often say that a person is innocent until proven guilty.* 我们常说,一个人在被证明有罪之前是清白的。

★ **curiosity:** *n.* [sing., U] the desire to know about sth. 好奇心

*Out of curiosity, he decided to call his former roommate.* 出于好奇, 他决定给以前的室友打个电话。

- 31 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. (Para. 8)

**Meaning:** College is a time when you have your first experience of independence and a great deal of free time. In college, you have the most opportunities to change and pay the lowest cost for making mistakes.

★ **amount:** *n.* [C, U] a quantity of sth., such as time, money, or a substance 数额; 数量  
*A large amount of money was spent on rebuilding the bridge.* 大量的钱被用于重建那座桥。

★ **flexibility:** *n.* [U]

- 1) the ability to change or be changed easily to suit a different situation 灵活性  
*A freelance career has the attraction of flexibility.* 自由职业吸引人的地方是它的灵活性。
- 2) the ability to bend or be bent easily 弹性; 柔韧性  
*Basketball requires speed, strength, balance, flexibility, and coordination.* 篮球运动需要速度、力量、平衡、柔韧性和协调性。

- 32 **Approach** these years **enthusiastically!** (Para. 9)

**Meaning:** Begin and spend your college years with passion.

★ **approach:**

*vt.* deal with a situation or problem in a particular way 处理; 对付  
*I approach things enthusiastically and I don't like leaving things half done.* 我积极处理每件事, 我不喜欢半途而废。  
*v.* move closer to sb. or sth. 接近; 靠近  
*As I approached my house, I noticed a light*

*upstairs.* 当我走近我家的时候, 我注意到楼上亮着一盏灯。

*n.* [C] a particular way of thinking about or dealing with sth. 方式; 方法

*They are adopting a new approach to teaching languages.* 他们正采取一种新的语言教学方法。

★ **enthusiastic:** *a.* feeling or showing a lot of interest and excitement about sth. 热心的; 热衷的  
*The Irish are very enthusiastic about horse racing.* 爱尔兰人非常热衷赛马。

★ **enthusiastically:** *ad.* 热心地; 热衷地  
*The audience clapped enthusiastically and called for more.* 观众们热烈鼓掌, 要求再来一个(节目)。

- 33 Make the most of your time. (Para. 9)

**Meaning:** Make the best use of your time in college.

- 34 Become the great thinker you **were born to be.** (Para. 9)

**Meaning:** You were made a great thinker – become one!

★ **be born to be / do sth.:** be very suitable for a particular job, activity, etc. 天生适合做某事  
*Nancy was born to be a dancer. She danced so well without having any dance training.* 南希天生就是个舞蹈家。她没有经过任何舞蹈训练, 却跳得这么好。

- 35 Let your **talents evolve** to their fullest **potential.** (Para. 9)

**Meaning:** Develop your talents fully to the best possible level.

★ **talent:** *n.* [C, U] a natural ability to do sth. well 天资; 天赋; 才能  
*Sadly, she inherited none of her father's musical talent.* 很可惜, 她没有继承她父亲的音乐天赋。

★ **evolve:** *v.*

- 1) develop and change gradually over a long period of time 逐步发展; 逐渐演变

*Language is constantly and gradually evolving.* 语言在不断地缓慢发展。

- 2) if an animal or plant evolves, it changes gradually over a long period of time 进化; 进化形成

*Fish evolved from prehistoric sea creatures.* 鱼是由史前海洋生物进化而来的。

★ **potential:**

*n.* [U] the possibility to develop or achieve sth. in the future 潜力; 潜能

*People under stress tend to realize their full range of potential.* 处于压力之下的人往往会发挥其所有的潜力。

*a.* (only before noun) possible or likely in the future 可能的; 潜在的

*A high unemployment rate is a potential source of social conflict.* 高失业率是社会冲突的一个潜在根源。

36 Be **bold!** Experiment! (Para. 9)

**Meaning:** Be brave and confident. Try new and different things.

**Note** In this letter, the father gives many pieces of advice to his child. Here the father uses two very short imperative sentences to make his words sound clear and powerful.

★ **bold:** *a.* not afraid of taking risks and making difficult decisions 果敢的; 敢于冒险的; 大胆的  
*You must feel confident and bold when you meet your new boss.* 见到新上司时你一定要自信、大胆。

37 We are **enormously** proud that you've made it this far, and **we can't wait** to see what you will become. (Para. 9)

**Meaning:** We are very proud of what you have achieved up to now, and we are eager to see what you will develop into, and what achievements you will make in the future.

★ **enormous:** *a.* very big in size or in amount 巨大的; 庞大的

*Our team made an enormous effort to win the competition.* 我们队为赢得比赛付出了巨大努力。

★ **enormously:** *ad.* very or very much 非常; 极其  
*We benefited enormously from Mark's rich experience.* 我们从马克的丰富经验中获益匪浅。

★ **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)

*I can't wait to tell my mother the good news.* 我迫不及待地要告诉妈妈这个好消息。

## Collocation

### What is a collocation?

A collocation is a pair or a group of words that are often used together and sound natural to native speakers. We have come across a lot of them when we read articles and texts although we may not realize they are collocations. Collocations cannot be simply assumed as right or wrong in terms of grammar. Please keep the following in mind:

- 1 If a certain collocation is unacceptable to native speakers, we may say it is wrong or not acceptable. For instance, we say *do one's homework*, but not "make one's homework".
- 2 Our main focus will be on the collocations that are generally acceptable to native speakers. For instance, if we find someone who is tall and we refer to him as "a high man", it is understandable but not acceptable to native English speakers. Instead of saying "a high man", we say *a tall man*. But we say *a high mountain*.

This unit will start with some collocations of *do* and *make* that students have learned before. Please look at the explanation below:

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

One can *do one's homework / exercises* but not "make one's homework / exercises". When we do our homework / exercises, we might *make mistakes* but not "do mistakes".



In college, students are required to *do experiments / projects*, but not to “make experiments / projects”. Moreover, they have to *make arrangements*, but not to “do arrangements”, to fit the school schedules. If they have any questions, they can *make calls* to *make appointments* with their professors, but not “do calls” to “do appointments”. Also, students have to *make an effort* or *do their best*, but not “do an effort” or “make their best”, to benefit themselves. A good schedule helps students to *make the most of the time* but not to “do the most of the time” available to them. They have to *make their own decisions*, but not to “do their own decisions”, as to what to do in college.

In their dormitory the limited facilities only allow them to *do some basic cooking*, but not to “make some basic cooking”. Interestingly enough, you might hear people say they are busy *making a meal*, but not “doing a meal”. After a meal, they will *do the dishes*, but won’t “make the dishes”.

# PART II

## KEY TO EXERCISES

### Section A

#### Pre-reading activities

1

1 B      2 D      3 C      4 A      5 E

3

- 1 In fact all the pieces of advice mentioned in the interview are very useful. But if I have to choose one as the most useful, I’d choose “keep a balance”. When we were in high school, we spent almost all our time studying. There lacked a balance between social life and academic life in high school. It’s important to keep a balance between life and work because it will give us a sound mind in a sound body. Now we have much more free time, so we can join student organizations or go to different activities.
- 2 Before I left for college my parents did have a talk with me. They told me how important college experience would be in my life. They told me about the opportunities that college education would open up to me. They told me to try to develop more interests and join some student clubs. The most impressive advice they gave me was that I should not only read books about my major; instead, they advised me to read as widely as possible. All these are very valuable pieces of advice.

#### Scripts:

**Sarah:** Hi I’m Sarah. I’m a student advisor at a university. I know the first year of college is always difficult. You have to adapt to a new

environment, and learn to do everything on your own. To help make your transition just a little easier, I'm going to interview some senior students on campus. Let's see what advice they can give you.

**Sarah:** Hi Jennifer. What do you think is important to a freshman?

**Jennifer:** I think it is very important to go to class regularly. It sounds easy, but oversleeping and missing that 8 o'clock morning class is very common. Try to go to class on time and regularly. You will learn the material in class, get to know the professors, and make friends with your classmates. You will also get important information from the professors about tests and exams.

**Sarah:** Mark, do you agree with Jennifer?

**Mark:** Absolutely. My advice is: Find a good place to study. It may be your dorm room or a corner of the library or a quiet classroom, but find a place that works best for you to get your work done. If you have trouble concentrating in your dorm, you need to find another place.

**Sarah:** Nancy, what is your advice for freshmen?

**Nancy:** "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." My advice is to get involved on campus. A big problem for a lot of new students is that they miss home and they don't have a sense of belonging. The solution is to join a student organization, or a club, or a sports team. You will make new friends, learn new skills, and feel more connected to your school.

**Sarah:** Excellent advice, Nancy. Simon, it seems you have something to say.

**Simon:** Yes, I do. Well, I want to say you should keep a balance. College life is a mixture of social life and academic life. Don't join too many student organizations or go to too many activities. Otherwise, you won't have enough time to study. Of course, you should not become a bookworm. The key is to keep a balance between fun and study.

**Sarah:** They all give very useful tips. But let me add a few more. Take responsibility for yourself and your actions; take advantage of the learning resources on campus; stay healthy and eat right. I hope you will get the most out of your college experience.

## Reading comprehension

### Understanding the text

1

- 1 The parents reminded their children to work hard and achieve the best they could.
- 2 The president calls on the students to make the most of the great resources on campus: to explore new subjects, to meet fascinating people, and to pursue new passions.
- 3 By saying "sample them widely", the president means students should try many different courses and try something new to see what it is like.
- 4 If we don't challenge ourselves, we will not become broadly educated people, and we may not find the passion that will help us shape our future.
- 5 We can learn from the example of Vera Wang that we should challenge ourselves, and by challenging ourselves, we are more likely to find an interest we don't know we have, and this interest may help us build a prosperous future.
- 6 We should not worry, and we should learn to face this new part of our life with enthusiasm. College experiences, pleasant or unpleasant, will provide us with valuable lessons which will enrich our life.
- 7 The expression "Now it is your turn" means that now it is time for you to acquire knowledge and to pass it on.
- 8 The president's welcoming speech is really impressive. He mentions many important things about college life, the resources available on campus, as well as the opportunities we have and the responsibilities we should take. The speech is very inspiring.

## Critical thinking

2

- 1 A university education will play a very important role in my life, and it will benefit me in a number of ways. In the university I can acquire specialized knowledge about my major, and develop critical thinking and research skills. I will have the opportunities to meet and share ideas with people of different minds. I can gain a broader view of the world by meeting people from diverse backgrounds and cultures. And I will start my life journey of self-discovery, self-improvement, and self-fulfillment.
- 2 Yes, absolutely. With a university education, a person will have more freedom and therefore more choices. This education experience provides unlimited potential. Moreover, a university education provides the means for one to succeed. Not only will a person obtain knowledge and skills essential for his career development, but he will also develop an independent mind and be able to make right decisions on his own.
- 3 I admire those who dropped out of university and yet have made fame for themselves by achieving big goals. Some people use those successful college dropouts as counterexamples to show their belief that a person can succeed even without a university education. Chances are that most people do not have the same mind, talent, determination, or opportunities as Bill Gates, Steve Jobs, and Mark Zuckerberg did; therefore, they might not be able to achieve success without having a university education. In fact, a university education will equip them with the necessary knowledge and skills which will help them to succeed.
- 4 Nowadays education is getting more and more expensive, especially college education. And there are people who choose to give up education because of the high cost. But without education, one would not be able to acquire knowledge that an education will offer. In other words, they would be “ignorant”. The result would be that “ignorant” people will suffer even more or pay

even more for being so. It is true that education is expensive, but if you try “ignorance”, the cost would be even higher.

- 5 To sample widely and challenge myself, I am going to venture out of my comfort zone and do what I have not had the courage to do. For instance, I will make friends with people from diverse backgrounds and cultures. I will take a swimming class and learn how to swim. I will attend unconventional lectures, join student clubs, and try all kinds of food. Most of all, I will do whatever it takes to make the most of the four years and try to become a well-rounded graduate.

## Language focus

### Words in use

3

- 1 confidence
- 2 explore
- 3 emerged
- 4 assume
- 5 pose
- 6 comprehensive
- 7 resources
- 8 yield
- 9 inherited
- 10 transmit

### Word building

4

#### Words learned

#### New words formed

*-un*

cover

*uncover*

easy

*uneasy*

load

*unload*

*-ant*

apply

*applicant*

resist

*resistant*

account

*accountant*

assistant

*assist*

*-ify*

simple

*simplify*

note

*notify*

quality

*qualify*

class

*classify*

**5**

- |               |              |              |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 classified  | 2 assist     | 3 resistant  |
| 4 uncovered   | 5 uneasy     | 6 qualify    |
| 7 unloading   | 8 applicants | 9 simplified |
| 10 accountant | 11 notified  |              |

**Banked cloze****6**

- |     |     |     |     |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1 D | 2 H | 3 A | 4 B | 5 M  |
| 6 F | 7 O | 8 I | 9 G | 10 J |

**Expressions in use****7**

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 got by               | 2 make the most of  |
| 3 in advance           | 4 over time         |
| 5 reap the benefits of | 6 all at once       |
| 7 remind ... of        | 8 stand a chance of |
| 9 open the door to     | 10 take pleasure in |

**Structure analysis and writing****Structure analysis****8****Topic sentence:**

*Let me share with you something that you may not expect.*

**Detail 1:**

*You will miss your old routines and your parents' reminders to work hard and attain your best.*

**Detail 2:**

*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!*

**Concluding sentence:**

*But know this: The future is built on a strong foundation of the past.*

**Structured writing****9**

There are some things you can do to succeed in college. First, pursue passions. Your passions will broaden your mind and make your life interesting. Second, never let go of any opportunities that come your way. College is full of unique opportunities, which will enable you to sample new things and meet wonderful people. Lastly, take responsibilities. In college you must learn to be responsible for your own decisions and actions. With the passions, the opportunities, and the ability to take responsibilities, you will become successful not only in college, but also in your future career.

**Translation****10**

苏格拉底是古希腊哲学家，被誉为现代西方哲学的奠基人。他是一个谜一般的人物，人们主要通过后来的一些古典作家的叙述，尤其是他最著名的学生柏拉图的作品去了解他。苏格拉底以他对伦理学的贡献而闻名。他的教学法亦称为苏格拉底法，即通过提问和回答来激发批判性思维以及阐述观点。该方法在各种讨论中仍被普遍使用。他还在认识论和逻辑领域作出了重大而深远的贡献。他的思想和方法所带来的影响一直是后来的西方哲学的坚实基础。苏格拉底是古代哲学史上最丰富多彩的人物。他在他那个时代已威名远扬。虽然他未曾建立什么哲学体系，未曾设立什么学派，也未曾创立什么宗派，但他的名字很快就变得家喻户晓了。

**11**

Confucius was a great thinker and educator in Chinese history. He was the founder of Confucianism and was respectfully referred to as an ancient "sage". His words and life story were recorded in *The Analects*. An enduring classic of ancient Chinese culture, *The Analects* has had a great influence on the thinkers, writers, and statesmen that came after Confucius. Without studying this book, one could hardly truly understand the thousands-of-years' traditional Chinese culture. Much of Confucius' thought, especially his thought on education, has had a

profound influence on Chinese society. In the 21st century, Confucian thought not only retains the attention of the Chinese, but it also wins an increasing attention from the international community.

## Section B

### Reading skills

1

1 A    2 A    3 C    4 B, C, E

**Note** Previewing is not about how accurate your prediction is or how correct your answer is. It is about how previewing can make you understand the material better. So, guide students to use the previewing skill and help them understand that previewing makes reading easier and more effective.

### Reading comprehension

#### Understanding the text

3

- 1 The father is happy that his child is going to college and will have new exciting experiences. Meantime, the father feels sad to see the child leave.
- 2 Because it is in college that the child will find out what learning is about.
- 3 The statement “Education is what remains after one has forgotten everything he learned in school” was made by Einstein. It means that the details you have learned or the facts you have remembered are not important. What is really important is the fact that you have learned how to learn and that you have developed a way of thinking and a sense of responsibility.
- 4 The father thinks his child should take courses

that will stimulate his interest and improve his intellectual capacity.

- 5 What Steve Jobs meant was that in college, your passion will guide you to learn a lot of new and seemingly unconnected things; but later, those unconnected things will become connected and help you build your life and career.
- 6 The father warns his child not to be upset by low grades. They are only letters and are not important.
- 7 Genuine and sincere people can become our friends.
- 8 The father is eager to see what his child will develop into, and what achievements his child will make in the future.

#### Critical thinking

4

- 1 I felt somewhat sad when the time came for me to leave my parents for college because I had to leave them for the first time in my life. I missed all the comforts they provided for me at home. But in the meanwhile, I felt excited about my new experience of living on campus. For me, living on my own was an indication of independence and responsibilities. I was looking forward to this new and exciting leg of my life journey.
- 2 My parents expect me to try my best in all aspects. They said to me when I left home for college, “Doing your best does not just mean you have to get straight A’s. It means you should work as hard as you can, develop and flourish socially, and enjoy life fully.” They have very high expectations of me because they believe in me. They know that I have the motivation and ability to achieve the goals I have set.
- 3
  - I like to be friends with people who have similar hobbies to mine. If we have similar hobbies, we will have a lot to talk about with each other. I also like to make friends with outgoing people because I am very shy.
  - I only make friends with people who are honest, polite, and sincere. I don’t care whether we share similar hobbies or interests



or not. As long as he / she is a nice person, I'll be happy to be friends with him / her.

- 4 Actually, I think almost all courses can stimulate our intellectual capacity. To some people, courses that require them to solve problems, such as math, physics, and engineering, can enhance their intellectual capacity. But to other people their intellectual capacity can be developed more by courses like music, philosophy, or literature, because they have to use their brainpower to think and seek answers since there are no right or wrong answers to many questions in these fields. Personally, I think learning something new will definitely stimulate my intellectual capacity, so I'm going to take some courses both in arts and science.
- 5 When I was a kid, my parents had to work away from home, so I had to stay with my relatives for four years without my parents being around. As a result, I have learned to be very adaptable. Now, I can study and live in different environments. Being able to adapt is thus one of my dots.

## Language focus

### Words in use

5

- |             |               |             |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 stimulate | 2 potential   | 3 cultivate |
| 4 instinct  | 5 confident   | 6 assured   |
| 7 curiosity | 8 participate | 9 approach  |
| 10 capacity |               |             |

### Expressions in use

6

- |        |        |       |      |
|--------|--------|-------|------|
| 1 into | 2 like | 3 to  | 4 up |
| 5 to   | 6 up   | 7 off | 8 in |

### Sentence structure

7

- 1 Some people love pets and regard them as friends while other people dislike pets and think they may cause diseases.

- 2 Jerry is very bold and likes taking risks while his brother is extremely careful and thinks things through before doing anything.
- 3 Beijing is a busy city with a large population while my hometown is very quiet with a small population.

8

- 1 It is Sam that / who thinks that the greatest achievement of last century was the landing of mankind on the moon.
- 2 It was during my undergraduate studies that I found out what my passion was.
- 3 It is the curiosity and creativity of children that causes many educators to believe that teaching should stimulate children's interest in learning.

## Collocation

9

- |        |        |      |        |
|--------|--------|------|--------|
| 1 make | 2 make | 3 do | 4 make |
| 5 make | 6 do   | 7 do | 8 do   |

The four unacceptable expressions are from Students 1, 2, 4 and 7, namely, "make some experiments", "do some arrangements", "make some research projects", "make cooking".

## Unit project

### Teaching tips

Unit project aims at reinforcing students' language skills as well as cultivating their creativity and capabilities for research, teamwork, and communication. This project will make students review the unit theme and reflect on both Text A and Text B.

In this project, students are required to talk about the mottos of some famous universities and write a letter to their own parents about their university and their university life.

## Teaching steps

Conduct Activities 1 and 2 in class. Assign Activity 3 as homework.

**Step 1:** Explain some of the mottos in Activity 1 first. For example, the motto of Cambridge is “(From) here (we receive) light and sacred draughts.” The word *here* refers to Cambridge University, and “light and sacred draughts” are metaphors for knowledge. Then ask students which motto impresses them most.

**Step 2:** As to Activity 2, if there is no English version of your university motto, translate it into English in advance. Explain it to students before they discuss the questions.

**Step 3:** As to Activity 3, ask students to work individually after class. Tell them to write a letter to their parents and they may write about their first impression of the university, the university motto, their teachers and classmates, and their plans and objectives for this semester. You may tell them how many words they should write.

**Step 4:** In the next class, make students work in groups and read their letters. Then ask each group to choose one student to read his / her letter to the class.

# PART III

## READING

## PASSAGE

## TRANSLATION

### 课文 A

#### 奔向更加光明的未来

- 1 下午好！作为校长，我非常自豪地欢迎你们来到这所大学。你们所取得的成就是你们自己多年努力的结果，也是你们的父母和老师们多年努力的结果。在这所大学里，我们承诺将使你们学有所成。
- 2 在欢迎你们到来的这一刻，我想起自己高中毕业时的情景，还有妈妈为我和爸爸拍的合影。妈妈吩咐我们：“姿势自然点。”“等一等，”爸爸说，“把我递给他闹钟的情景拍下来。”在大学期间，那个闹钟每天早晨叫醒我。至今它还放在我办公室的桌子上。
- 3 让我来告诉你们一些你们未必预料得到的事情。你们将会怀念以前的生活习惯，怀念父母曾经提醒你们要刻苦学习、取得佳绩。你们可能因为高中生活终于结束而喜极而泣，你们的父母也可能因为终于不用再给你们洗衣服而喜极而泣！但是要记住：未来是建立在过去扎实的基础上的。
- 4 对你们而言，接下来的四年将会是无与伦比的一段时光。在这里，你们拥有丰富的资源：有来自全国各地的有趣的学生，有学识渊博又充满爱心的老师，有综合性图书馆，有完备的运动设施，还有针对不同兴趣的学生社团——从文科社团到理科社团、到社区服务等。你们将自由地探索、学习新科目。你们要学着习惯挑灯夜战，学着结交充满魅力的人，学着去追求新的爱好。我想鼓励你们充分利用这一特殊的经历，并用你们的干劲和热情去收获这一机会所带来的丰硕成果。

- 5 有这么多课程可供选择，你可能会不知所措。你不可能选修所有的课程，但是要尽可能体验更多的课程！大学里有很多事情可做可学，每件事情都会为你提供不同视角来审视世界。如果我只能给你们一条选课建议的话，那就是：挑战自己！不要认为你早就了解自己对什么样的领域最感兴趣。选择一些你从未接触过的领域的课程。这样，你不仅会变得更加博学，而且更有可能发现一个你未曾想到的、能成就你未来的爱好。一个绝佳的例子就是时装设计师王薇薇。她最初学的是艺术史。随着时间的推移，王薇薇把艺术史研究和对时装的热爱结合起来，并将其转化为对设计的热情，从而使她成为全球闻名的设计师。
- 6 在大学里，同时拥有这么多新鲜体验可能不会总是令人愉快的。在你的宿舍楼里，住在你隔壁寝室的室友可能会反复播放同一首歌，令你头痛欲裂！你可能喜欢早起，而你的室友却是个夜猫子！尽管如此，你和你的室友仍然可能成为最要好的朋友。如果有些新的经历让你感觉不那么舒心，不要担心。我保证快乐的经历会多于不快的经历。而且我保证几乎所有这些经历都会给你带来宝贵的经验教训，从而使你的生活更加丰富多彩。所以，带着热切的目光和欢乐的心情，去拥抱这些新的体验吧！
- 7 我们相信，你们的自我发现之旅和对爱好的追求带给你们的将不仅仅是个人的进步。我们相信，当你们成为我们的学者群体中的一员时，你们很快就会认识到，大学不仅提供大量自我充实的机会，同时也带来了责任。一位智者说过：“教育代代相传，它就是社会的灵魂。”你们是你家庭辛勤劳动成果的传承者，也是无数前辈辛勤劳动成果的传承者。他们积累了知识，并把知识传递给你们，而这些知识正是你们取得成功所必需的。现在轮到你们了。你们会获取什么样的知识？你们会发现什么样的兴趣爱好？你们怎样做才能为你们的子孙后代创造一个强大昌盛的未来？
- 8 我们很高兴能为你们人生旅途中这一重大阶段开启大门。我们很高兴你们将获得许多机会，也很高兴你们将作为社区、国家乃至世界的公民承担起应有的责任。欢迎你们！

## 课文 B

### 我们的期望

我亲爱的孩子：

- 1 你即将踏上人生的下一段旅程。这让我们感到喜忧参半。当你离家、步入大学的校门，激动人心的崭新世界将会展现在你面前。这将带给你鼓舞，也会使你面临挑战；你将获得巨大的进步与成长。
- 2 这也是令人伤感的时刻。离家去上大学就明确意味着你不再是个孩子了。没有什么比你走到今天这一步更令我们欣喜的了。你曾经是我们最大的挑战，现在却成为我们最大的骄傲。虽然是我们把你带到了这一步，但是看着你离开仍然很不舍。记住，最主要的是，我们会想念你。
- 3 大学将是你人生中最重要时光。只有在大学里你才会真正发现学习的真谛。你经常会问：“为什么我需要知道这个？”我希望你保持好奇心，但是记住：“教育就是当一个人忘记了在学校所学的一切之后剩下的东西。”你学什么并不如学习本身更重要。做学问的精髓就在于它可以使你从被动学习转向主动学习——直至成为一个有自学能力的人。所以，要认真对待每一门课程。如果某门课不能马上吸引你，不要绝望。把它当作一个挑战来接受它，设法使之成为你自己所喜欢的。
- 4 当然，你还必须注意，要选择那些能够激发你的热情、拓展你的智力的课程。不要被别人的想法所左右。史蒂夫·乔布斯曾说过，在大学里，你的激情将会创造出很多个点，以后在生活中你会把这些点连接在一起。所以，不必过多担忧你将来会做什么样的工作，不要太现实。如果你喜欢法语或韩语，就去学，哪怕别人对你说学这些没用。尽情采集你的那些“点”。要坚信有一天，你会找到你自己的有意义的事业，你会把那些点串连成美丽的曲线。
- 5 你知道我们总是希望你竭尽全力，但不要让分数的压力困扰你。我们只关心你是否尽了全力，是否学到了知识。你尽了最大的努力而分数不高比你没有努力却得了像样的或更高的分数更有意义。分数只不过是虚

荣的人用以吹嘘和慵懒的人所恐惧的数字而已。而你既不虚荣，也不慵懒。努力的回报不是分数，而是你所学到的东西。

- 6 更重要的是，要结交朋友并信任他人。大学里结交的朋友可能是你会结交的最好的朋友。在你步入成年的这些年里，你在大学里结交的朋友比家人离你更近。你会结下将绽放几十年的友情。选择坦率真诚的人做朋友。选择几个朋友，真正走近他们。不必计较他们的爱好、成绩或长相。相反，结交新朋友时要相信你的直觉。你是坦率真诚的人，任何人都会喜欢和你做朋友，所以要自信，别害怕，要积极主动。如果你认为自己喜欢某个人，就告诉他。你不会损失什么的。不要害怕去信任别人。即使心存疑问，也要尽量相信别人，不要对任何人抱有成见。人无完人。只要他们真诚，就信任他们，善待他们。他们会给予回报的。
- 7 还要记住，你的青春充满力和美，只有到青春逝去时你才能理解这一点。你必须要呵护和培养你的力和美。健康的身体和健全的思想是你将拥有的最大的资本。享受生活吧。想跳舞就跳舞，不用担心别人怎么想。但也要让自己平平安安的。不要让各种各样的新体验带走你的纯真、健康或好奇心。珍惜青春，珍惜你眼前的大学经历吧。
- 8 在大学这一段时光里，你会：  
初尝独立的滋味，  
拥有最多的自由时光，  
享有最大的可塑性，  
承担最低的犯错代价。
- 9 用满腔的热情拥抱大学时光吧！充分利用好你的时间。成为一个你注定会成为的优秀的思考者。使你的聪明才智发挥出最大的潜力。无所畏惧！勇于尝试！坚持学习，并不断成长！我们对于你已经取得的成功深感自豪，我们也迫不及待地盼望看到你未来的成就。

你的父亲