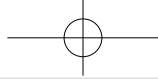


Map of the book

Unit	Active reading		Language in use
	Passage	Reading skills	
P1 Unit 1 A new start	Five things I wish I'd known when I started college P2	Predicting Relating to the reader	<i>un-</i> and <i>in-</i> <i>I wish</i> + past perfect participles as adverbials <i>It wasn't until ... that ...</i> ellipsis Pp8-9
P23 Unit 2 Food for thought	Eating hotpot P24	Creating an atmosphere	words which are both nouns and verbs <i>-ed</i> and <i>-ing</i> form <i>with</i> + noun for a causal connection <i>see / hear / feel someone doing something</i> <i>should have done</i> Pp30-31
P45 Unit 3 Face to face	Pity for a stranger P46	Inferring	present participles in adverbial phrases <i>as ... as</i> preposition + <i>whom / which</i> <i>It + be ... who / that ...</i> collocations Pp52-53
P67 Unit 4 Love, actually	Mixed marriages P69	Rhetorical questions	verb + <i>doing / to do</i> <i>It's believed / claimed / said / thought that ...</i> <i>in order (for someone) to do something</i> collocations Pp74-75
P89 Unit 5 Shopping around	Smart shopping P91	Inferring	<i>be / get used to (doing) something, used to do something</i> <i>the idea that</i> + clause collocations Pp96-97
P111 Unit 6 It runs in the family	Milestones P113	Predicting Eulogy	adjectives with <i>-ful</i> adjectives with <i>un-</i> and <i>-able</i> <i>could have done</i> <i>despite the fact that ...</i> <i>without so much as</i> Pp118-119
P133 Unit 7 Travellers' tales	The armchair traveller P134	Understanding the "inner voice"	adjectives with <i>-ly</i> adjective + <i>-al</i> <i>of which / whom</i> <i>remind someone of something</i> Pp140-141
P155 Unit 8 The green revolution	Ringing the changes P157	Predicting Reacting to the text	verbs with <i>re-</i> <i>the more ... the more ...</i> stative verb + adjective <i>turn out to be</i> structures with <i>concerned</i> Pp162-163



Further reading	Reading across cultures	Guided writing	Unit task
Diary of a fresher P10	Settling down at college around the world P14	Writing a narrative P15	Writing a letter to students at your former senior high school P16
Chocolate P32	Street food around the world P36	Presenting an argument P37	Preparing a menu for visitors P38
Honesty, the best policy? Not always. P54	Saying it without words P58	Contrasting: describing differences P59	Compiling an illustrated booklet of Chinese gestures P60
A walk to remember P76	Love makes the world go round P80	Writing a description of a custom P81	Designing a date for a magazine P82
Retail therapy or shopaholism? P98	Market trading P102	Reformulation: paraphrasing and clarifying P103	Writing a review of the best shops in town P104
The importance of time P120	Summer camp P124	Introducing a concession P125	Drawing a family tree P126
Duelling by folk dance P142	Ecotourism P146	Giving examples P147	Giving advice to visitors coming to your region on holiday P148
It's not easy being green P164	Making the desert flourish P168	Linking cause and effect P169	Writing a leaflet to reduce energy consumption P170

A new start

If only ...!

**Advice I wish I'd had
when I started college**

Diary of a fresher

**Read how one student survives
her first week away from home**

**Now you're here,
will you manage?**

**Find out how students cope with
starting university in other countries**



Starting point

- 1 Listen and mark a line when you hear any extra words or expressions.

A student calls up his mother from college, and asks her for some money.

His mother says, "Why?"

"I've run out," replies the student.

"But you've only been at college for a week," says his mother. "Oh well, sure. You also left a textbook here. Do you want me to send that too?"

"OK, thanks," replies the student.

So his mother wraps up the book in a package and goes to the post office to mail it.

When she gets back, her husband asks,

"How much did you give the boy?"

She says, "Oh, I wrote two checks."

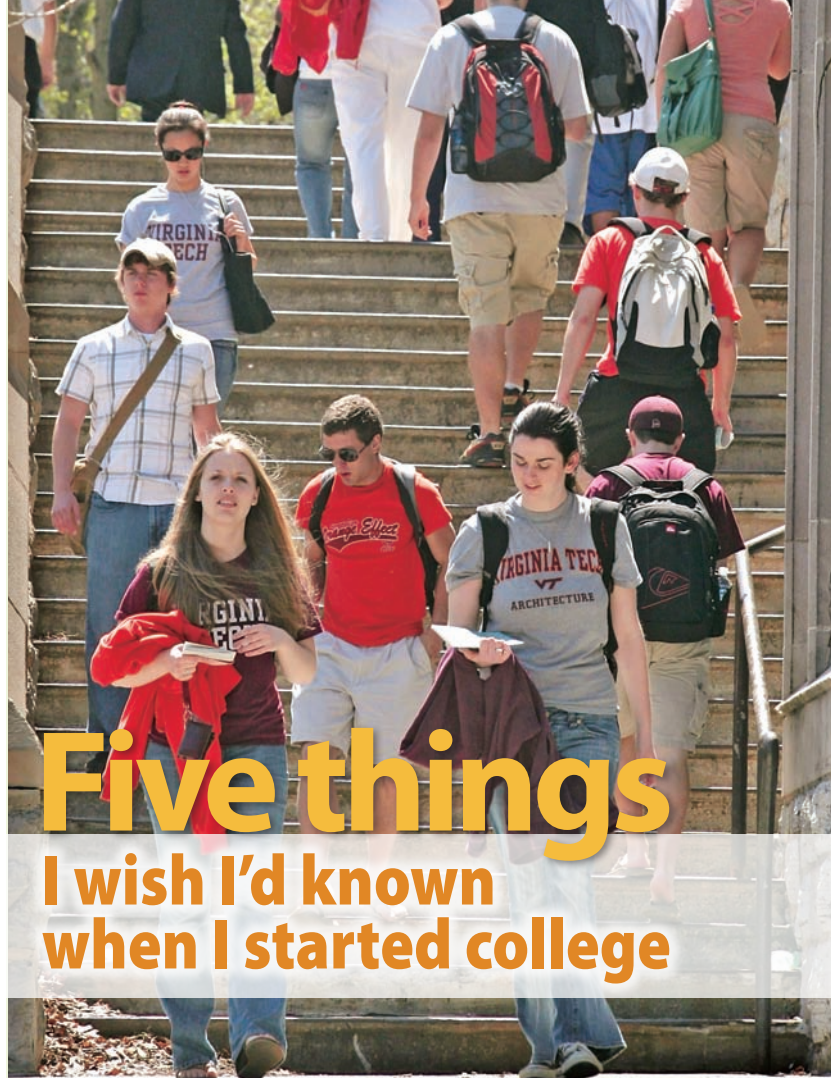
"That's \$1,020!" shouted her husband.

She says, "I put the \$20 check inside the front page of his book, but I put the \$1,000 one somewhere between the pages at the back of the book!"

- 2 Work in pairs and discuss the questions. Use the words and expressions to help you.

budget bank account loan manage money broaden your horizons freedom lecture friends smart library physical activity go to a movie plans dreams for the future

- 1 Why did the student's mum put the \$1,000 cheque in the back of the book?
- 2 Are you worried about having enough money while at college?
- 3 How do you think you will be able to resolve any money problems?
- 4 How well prepared are you for college life?
- 5 Is college life what you expected, or is it very different?



Five things I wish I'd known when I started college

Active reading

Predicting

Before we start reading a passage, we may look at the title, headings and photos to predict what the passage is about. We may prepare ourselves by thinking about:

- the likely contents
- the writer
- the type of writing: fact or fiction
- the style: formal or informal

Even if we don't guess correctly, we'll be able to understand the passage better.

- 1 Look at the title of the passage and predict:

- what the passage is about
- who wrote it
- who it was written for
- where you might read it
- when you might read it

Now read the passage and check your answers.

¹ **C**ongratulations! You've worked hard and you've got to college. Your parents are really proud of you ... relieved too, I guess.

² So what happens now? College is the best place to broaden your horizons and the best time to meet people, to work hard, to play sports, to fall in and out of love, to find out about our great big world.

³ But faced with so much choice, is it surprising that you sometimes don't know what to do? Looking back at my college years, I wish I had known about ...

How to organize time

⁴ At last! You have the freedom which you've waited for while you were at high school.

⁵ But now what are you going to do with it? Look at your timetable of lectures and assignments, and write down the number of hours you need. Then calculate what's left of the day, and that's yours, to spend on trying out everything else on offer.

⁶ I can assure you, the first time you do the math, you'll get it wrong. Hope your professor is OK with that! But the next time, you'll get it right. You're smart, otherwise you wouldn't be here in the first place.

How to make friends

⁷ Friends you make at college are likely to remain friends all your life. So why did I make so many friends in the first semester and spend five semesters unmaking them?

⁸ Because I lacked confidence and was scared of being unloved. I also felt inadequate – everyone seemed smarter than me! I wish I'd known that it's fairly difficult to be truly miserable at college, and that not many people are smarter. I bet you WILL make friends. It's almost impossible not to. (Although check your personal freshness, you know what I mean.)

How important it is to get enough sleep

⁹ No one will tell you when to go to bed! You can stay up after midnight if you like!

¹⁰ Hold on! I wish I'd remembered that I'd still

need as much sleep as I needed when I was in high school.

¹¹ Get the rhythm of your day right. It may even start with a subway journey if you live off campus, and then with your first lecture or seminar. It'll include study time in the library, and it should include some physical activity. You also need to eat, talk to friends, go to a movie, and maybe even find some quiet time for yourself.

¹² But after that, it's crucial to get some rest! It's a basic human need, so don't neglect it, if only because your mom is really good at detecting when you stay up too late or cut classes.

How to plan for the future

¹³ When I was at school, I had so many plans for my career. But in fact, my plans changed over the years. To be quite honest, I confess it wasn't until my late twenties that I finally found my true path in life.

¹⁴ Sure, it's a great idea to have your dreams as a freshman. So go ahead, pursue the ideal. But don't let your ambition frustrate you. College may make you more realistic, more aware that having a decent salary, having a warm and supportive family of your own, and being happy are equally important as a brilliant career, if not more so. I'm less ambitious than I was when I was 19, but I'm happier.

How to enjoy life

¹⁵ Basically, I thought if I just kept my head in my books, I'd be doing the right thing. But I wish I'd known that life becomes enjoyable not just by handing in assignments on time, shivering on the edge of life, but by diving into a pool of new friendships, swimming around lots of new ideas, and drying off in the warm sunshine of new experience. It's hard to get that balance, but just keep trying. It's worth it! ■

Language and culture

In the US a **semester** (学期) is one of the two periods of about 18 weeks that the academic year is divided into. In the UK there are usually three *terms* of about 12 weeks in an academic year.

Reading and understanding

2 Match the topics in the passage with the students' comments.



1 Organize your time	(a) I have four or five hours of lectures each day, and I work in my room for about eight hours every day too. Work comes first before everything else!
2 Make friends	(b) This is really what I expected from university life. I have a group of friends whom I can hang out with till midnight at least four days a week. Though I am a bit tired in the mornings.
3 Get enough sleep	(c) I've always enjoyed playing chess and other games, so I decided to join the Board Games Society. But theatre is also what I wanted to do since I was very young. Oh, and music. I'm quite good at playing the violin. Maybe I should join the Music Club as well.
4 Plan for the future	(d) It's worth trying to get to know as many people as possible from different faculties. I made sure I introduced myself to everyone in my dorm during the first few days. Mind you, I can't remember half their names now.
5 Enjoy life	(e) Who knows what I'll be doing in five years' time, I just know I want to have an amazing job, get married and have a great life! Maybe the point of university is to help me work out what it is I do actually want to do with my future.

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 What advantages does college have, according to the writer?
- 2 Why might a student sometimes not know what to do?
- 3 How should you organize your time, according to the writer?
- 4 Why did the writer feel he had to make so many friends?
- 5 Why is it good to get the rhythm of the day right?
- 6 How old was the writer when he found a career?
- 7 What can college teach you, according to the writer?
- 8 How can you enjoy life at college, according to the writer?

Dealing with unfamiliar words

4 Match the words with their meanings in the context of the passage.

ambitious calculate crucial decent detect
enjoyable miserable realistic

1 calculate	(a) to think over (b) to add up
2 miserable	(a) uncomfortable (b) sad
3 crucial	(a) extremely important (b) excellent
4 detect	(a) to prove scientifically (b) to notice
5 realistic	(a) reasonable (b) practical
6 decent	(a) satisfactory (b) honest
7 ambitious	(a) determined to be successful (b) difficult
8 enjoyable	(a) relaxing (b) pleasant

5 Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the words in the box.

basic brilliant confidence horizon
inadequate pursue relieve

So you've finished school, and are on your way to university to (1) _____ your studies that will lead to a(n) (2) _____ career. This will (3) _____ your parents who have supported you all this time and they will feel very proud too. So what do you need in order to have (4) _____ and not feel (5) _____ in those important first few weeks? Take some (6) _____ advice from someone who has already taken the first steps towards independence. University is a time to grow up, broaden your (7) _____ and make your dreams come true.

6 Replace the underlined words with the correct form of the words and expressions in the box. You may need to make other changes.

assure confess frustrate I bet
ideal neglect rhythm shiver

- 1 My mother told me to eat proper meals and not to fail to look after my health at university.
- 2 Waiting in the queue in the dining hall always makes me feel angry.
- 3 Everyone makes quick small movements from side to side when they get out of the swimming pool because the changing rooms are really cold.

- 4 What's the idea or standard of the things you want to achieve when you leave university?
- 5 My parents told me that I would certainly do well when I left home and that gave me confidence.
- 6 I'm sure you'll make some friends for life at university.
- 7 My brother said to me privately that he was finding all the work at university difficult.
- 8 If you have a regular pattern of your day, it will help you plan your time.

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.

go ahead hand in hold on
stay up try out

- 1 If you _____ late at night you might not be able to get up in the morning.
- 2 My university has lots of societies and clubs – it's a chance to _____ new activities you haven't done before.
- 3 Don't _____ your essay late to Mr Green, or he will get very angry.
- 4 If you think life at university is hard, _____! It will get easier.
- 5 Don't be shy! _____ and make friends as quickly as you can.

Reading and interpreting

Relating to the reader

We can sense that the writer is older than the intended reader, and with enough experience to give them lots of advice. But this writer wants to relate to the reader, and uses a number of stylistic techniques to create an informal and friendly style.

Informal and conversational words and expressions

Your parents are really proud of you ... relieved too, I guess.

We only use expressions like *I guess* in conversations, either spoken or written.

Questions which the writer answers

So what happens now? College is the best place to ...

Questions which are immediately answered create the impression that there's a conversation going on between the reader and the writer, and reinforce the relationship between the two.

Humour

... your mom is really good at detecting when you stay up too late ...

The writer uses the word *detecting* which is usually used to talk about police activity, so the reader might imagine the writer's mum checks on him the way a detective tries to discover a crime. This mild humour caused by exaggeration adds to the informal style of the passage and helps the writer relate to the reader.

8 Work in pairs. Look at the sentences from the passage and decide which stylistic technique the writer is using.

- 1 But faced with so much choice, is it surprising that you sometimes don't know what to do?
- 2 At last! You have the freedom which you've waited for ...
- 3 But now what are you going to do with it?
- 4 Hope your professor is OK with that!
- 5 Hold on! I wish I'd remembered that I'd still need as much sleep as I needed when I was in high school.
- 6 Sure, it's a great idea to have your dreams as a freshman. So go ahead, pursue the ideal.

9 Work in pairs. Look at the sentences from the passage and answer the questions.

- 1 I can assure you, the first time you do the math, you'll get it wrong.
What does "the math" refer to? Why will students get it wrong?
- 2 So why did I make so many friends in the first semester and spend five semesters unmaking them?
Why did the writer "unmake" the friends he had made?
- 3 (Although check your personal freshness, you know what I mean.)
What does "personal freshness" refer to?
- 4 Get the rhythm of your day right.
What does "rhythm of your day" refer to?
- 5 But I wish I'd known that life becomes enjoyable not just by handing in assignments on time, shivering on the edge of life, but by diving into a pool of new friendships, swimming around lots of new ideas, and drying off in the warm sunshine of new experience.
What do the underlined phrases mean?
Why does the writer use "swimming" to describe his experience as a college freshman?



Developing critical thinking

10 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 What do you hope to achieve by the end of your university years?
- 2 How do you think university life will change you as a person?
- 3 Do you think you should make friends based on how they might help you later in life, or how well you get on with them now?
- 4 Should your professors only look after your studies, or should they also look after you?

Talking point

1 Do the questionnaire.

1 How easily do you make new friends?

- (a) I'm really shy. On the first day I didn't talk to anyone.
- (b) It takes me a while, but I do make friends quite easily.
- (c) I knocked on the door of all the rooms in my building to introduce myself to the other students.
- (d) Everyone I've met has been amazing and we're best friends already.

2 Do you eat healthily?

- (a) I can't bear the food in the canteen so now I eat out with my roommates, but it's not always very healthy.
- (b) Sometimes I forget to eat, so I've lost weight.
- (c) No, I eat lots of junk food and I confess I've already put on a few kilos.
- (d) Yes, I enjoy the food in the canteen and I also make sure I eat plenty of fruit and vegetables.

3 Do you get homesick?

- (a) Yes, I miss home so I try and go home for the weekend as often as I can.
- (b) Every time I look at photos of my family and friends, I burst into tears.
- (c) If I feel homesick, I call home and talk to my family.
- (d) I'm having so much fun that I don't think about home.

4 How well do you manage your money?

- (a) Quite well, my parents taught me not to spend too much.
- (b) Not very well, I think I'm going to get into debt.
- (c) I'm enjoying the freedom of having my own money but I'm trying to be careful.
- (d) I write down everything I spend and keep to a strict budget.

5 Are you worried that other people are cleverer than you?

- (a) Yes, I sometimes feel really stupid.
- (b) No, I think I am as good as everyone else.
- (c) I expect everyone feels like that sometimes.
- (d) I had top grades in school so I'm not worried.

6 What do you do when you have an assignment?

- (a) Go to the library and start working immediately.
- (b) Wait and see if I can borrow the books after my friend has finished with them.
- (c) Think about doing it tomorrow. I've got a party to go to today.
- (d) Stay up all night working on it the night before the deadline.



2 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 Did you choose the same or different answers?
- 2 What other answers to these questions did you have?
- 3 Can you think of any other questions to ask about life as a fresher?

Language in use

Word formation

un- and *in-*

1 Look at the sentences from the passage.

Because I lacked confidence and was scared of being unloved. I also felt inadequate ...

Un- and *in-* are common prefixes to indicate the opposite of something. So *unloved* means "not loved" and *inadequate* means "not adequate".

Now form new words with *un-* or *in-* to describe the things, and check your answers with the dictionary.

- 1 a person who is not kind
- 2 a research result which is not important
- 3 a room which is not tidy
- 4 a code which is not correct
- 5 behaviour which is not fair
- 6 a lesson which is not usual
- 7 books which are not expensive
- 8 someone who is not lucky
- 9 a place where you do not feel safe

Structure

I wish + past perfect

2 Look at the sentence from the passage and answer the questions.

I wish I'd known that it's fairly difficult to be truly miserable at college ...

Did the writer know that it was difficult to be miserable at college? Does he feel happy now that he didn't know?

Now rewrite the sentences using *I wish* + past perfect.

- 1 I didn't finish my essay yesterday, unfortunately.
- 2 It's a pity you didn't tell me all this last week.
- 3 It's a pity she didn't come on Tuesday.
- 4 I regret the fact that I didn't do any research.
- 5 It's a pity I didn't know you were in town.
- 6 I arrived at work late this morning, unfortunately.

participles as adverbials

3 Look at the sentences from the passage and answer the questions.

But faced with so much choice, is it surprising that you sometimes don't know what to do?

Looking back at my college years, I wish I had known about ...

- 1 Which sentence begins with an active participle? Why?
- 2 Which sentence begins with a passive participle? Why?

Now complete the sentences using the correct participle of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 _____ about my time at university, I realize I was very happy there. (think)
- 2 _____ by my father, I spent the whole of the year studying. (support)
- 3 _____ by the results of the school leaving exam, she decided to go to university. (encourage)
- 4 _____ forward to next year, I think there are going to be big changes. (look)
- 5 _____ the boy to be a new student on her course, she invited him in. (believe)
- 6 _____ by a global crisis like this, it is difficult to know what to do. (face)

It wasn't until ... that ...**4 Look at the sentence.**

When I was in my late twenties, I finally found my true path in life.

We can rewrite it to emphasize that something happened late like this:

It wasn't until my late twenties that I finally found my true path in life.

Now rewrite the sentences using *It wasn't until ... that ...*

- 1 At midnight I realized I had to hand in the essay the next day.
- 2 On Wednesday I got my season ticket for the buses.
- 3 After the break Emma and Paul arrived.
- 4 When I was in my mid-twenties, I realized I wanted to go to university.
- 5 At the end of the course we were asked to give our opinions.
- 6 In the final act everything suddenly made sense.

ellipsis**5 Look at the sentences from the passage and answer the question.**

... I bet you **WILL** make friends. It's almost impossible **not to**.

What is it impossible not to do?

Now rewrite the sentences using *ellipsis*.

- 1 I learnt a lot while I was there – it was difficult not to learn a lot.
- 2 I wasn't able to speak to Roger this morning but I hope to speak to him tomorrow.
- 3 We would love you to come and see us, but only if you want to come.
- 4 A lot of people cried when they heard the news. It was hard not to cry.
- 5 You can read this article by Popper if you like, but you don't have to read it.
- 6 I don't do this sort of thing any more, but I used to do it until quite recently.

Translation**6 Translate the sentences into Chinese.**

- 1 College is the best place to broaden your horizons and the best time to meet people, to work hard, to play sports, to fall in and out of love, to find out about our great big world.
- 2 I wish I'd known that it's fairly difficult to be truly miserable at college, and that not many people are smarter.
- 3 It's a basic human need, so don't neglect it, if only because your mom is really good at detecting when you stay up too late or cut classes.
- 4 College may make you more realistic, more aware that having a decent salary, having a warm and supportive family of your own, and being happy are equally important as a brilliant career, if not more so.
- 5 But I wish I'd known that life becomes enjoyable not just by handing in assignments on time, shivering on the edge of life, but by diving into a pool of new friendships, swimming around lots of new ideas, and drying off in the warm sunshine of new experience.

7 Translate the sentences into English.

- 1 她是个好学生，但她很害羞，又缺乏自信。(lack confidence)
- 2 他承认自己设定的目标不够现实，因此考试成绩也不够理想。(confess; realistic)
- 3 如何组织时间，如何结交新朋友是大学新生面临的挑战。(challenge; faced with)
- 4 直到大学毕业我才认识到，学习并不是大学生活的全部，大学生活本可以更加丰富多彩。(it wasn't until ... that ...; could have been)
- 5 大学是人生中最美好的时光。好好享受大学生活，因为这样的时光不会再来。(enjoy life)

Further reading

- 1 Look at the title of the passage and predict what you're going to read.

Now read the passage and check your answer.

Language and culture

A **fresher** (大学新生) is the British word for a student in their first year at university. The American word is *freshman*.

A **hall of residence** (学生宿舍楼) is the British word for a large building at a college or university where students live. Students usually have their own room or share with one other person. The American word is *dorm*.

A **tutor** (导师) is a British word for a teacher in a college or university. The American word is *professor*. A *professor* in British English is a very senior teacher in a university.

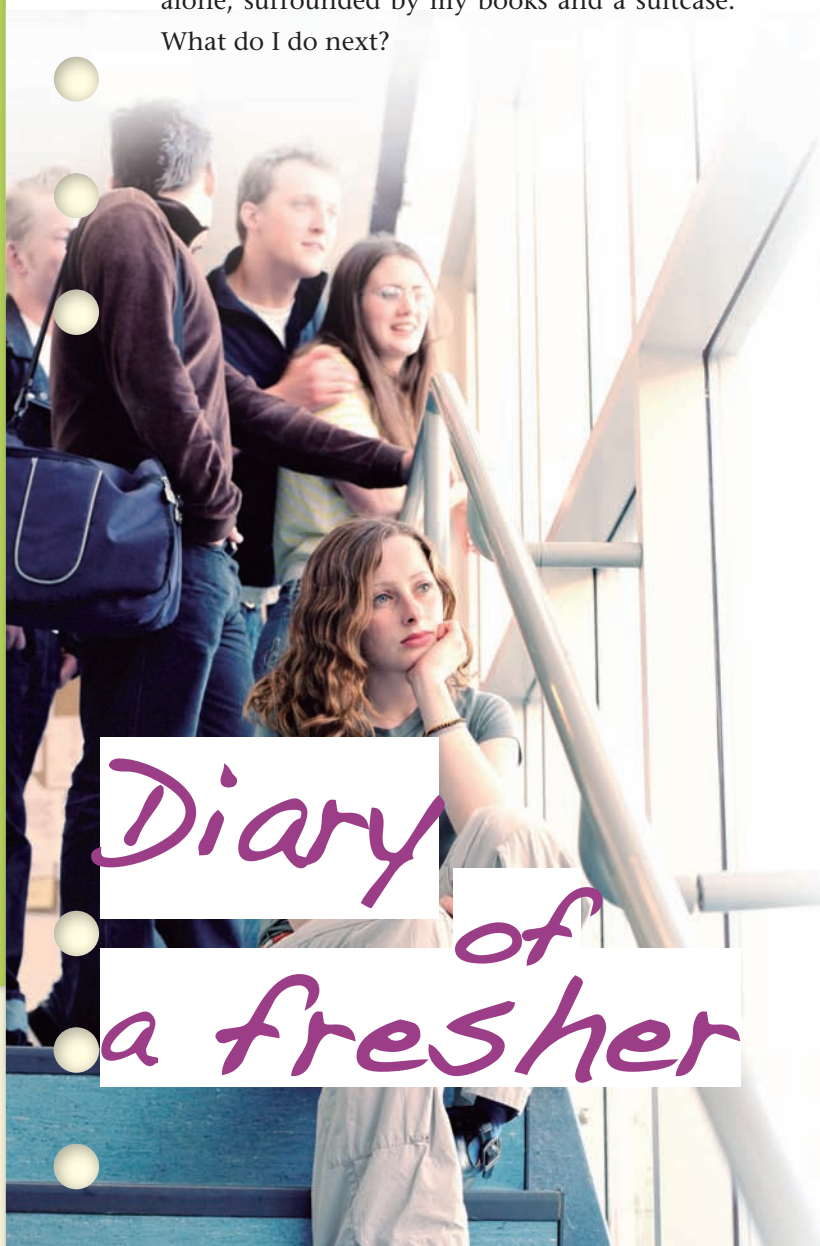
A **gap year** (空档年) is a year, usually between finishing school and starting university or college, when you travel or work.

A **Freshers' Fair** (社团招新活动) is an event when all the university clubs and societies try to attract new members.

Bell-ringing (敲钟) is the activity of making a set of bells ring to produce a pleasant musical sound, especially church bells. Traditionally, church bells were rung to tell people nearby that a church service was about to begin.

Sunday

- 1 After a long drive from home, we arrive at my hall of residence, and I check in. I collect a set of keys at the porter's lodge and a room number. It's five floors up, and the lift doesn't work. Finally, with my mother red in the face and short of breath, we find Room 8, I open up the room, and we all walk in.
- 2 After one minute, my father climbs out. The room is barely big enough for one, and certainly not big enough for the whole family. I can lie on the bed and touch three walls without moving a muscle.
- 3 Lucky my brother and my dog didn't come too.
- 4 Later. My parents have just left. I'm here alone, surrounded by my books and a suitcase. What do I do next?



Diary of a fresher

Monday

5 There's a coffee morning for first year students. I meet my tutor, who looks determined to be pleasant.

6 "Have you come far?" he asks me. As he speaks, he moves his head from side to side, which makes his coffee spill into the saucer.

7 "I live near Edinburgh, about six hours away," I explain.

8 "Splendid!" he says, and moves on to the girl standing beside me. "Have you come far?" he asks. "Splendid," he says, without waiting for the answer, and moves on. He takes a sip of coffee, and looks surprised to find the cup is empty.

9 My mother calls. She asks if I've met my tutor yet.

Tuesday

10 Am feeling a little hungry, and I realize I haven't eaten for two days. I go downstairs and find that I can have three meals a day in the dining hall. I go down and join a very long queue.

11 "What's for breakfast?" I ask the boy in front of me.

12 "Don't know. I was too late for breakfast. This is for lunch."

13 It's self-service and today's menu includes chicken, rice, potatoes, salad, vegetables, cheese, yoghurt and fruit. The boy in front puts it all on his plate, pays for it, and goes to sit down.

14 Not feeling very hungry any more.

15 My mother calls. She asks if I'm eating proper meals.

Wednesday

16 I have a lecture at 9 am. I wake up at 8.45. No one has woken me. Strange.

17 I get dressed, and rush over to the lecture hall. I sit down beside a girl who looks at me. "Just got up?" she asks. How can she tell?

18 The lecture takes an hour, and at the end I

look at my notes. I can't read my handwriting.

19 The girl's name is Sophie and she's an English literature major, like me. She looks very intelligent, and when we chat after the lecture, she tells me she read the whole of this term's reading list during her gap year. She impresses me, and I feel so ignorant that I shouldn't even breathe the same air as her.

20 Mum calls. She asks if I slept OK.

Thursday

21 It's the Freshers' Fair today, and Sophie and I go along to see how many clubs we can join, and how many friends we can meet. I sign up for folk dancing, the Artificial Intelligence Society, bell-ringing and the Extreme Sports Club. Sophie signs up for the Mozart orchestra and the Debating Society.

22 I wonder if Sophie and I are going to stay good friends.

23 Mum calls. My brother has tried to rent out my bedroom back home. Mum assures me that it's my room, my home and that they miss me very much, especially the dog. I burst into tears.

Friday

24 In the morning, I go to the library. But it seems I need an identity card. For some reason, I have to swear that I won't damage the books or break the library rules, and if I do, I'll be sent to prison. (Why? For speaking too loudly?) It seems that it's a very old library, and the university is very proud of it.

25 There's a disco tonight, but I've run out of clean clothes. I'm not sure what happens to my dirty clothes after putting them in the clothes basket and before finding them clean, ironed and folded in my cupboard. Maybe Mum will call soon. ■



Reading and understanding

2 Check (✓) the true statements.

- 1 It's a description of the first few days at university.
- 2 It's a personal and private story.
- 3 The writer uses past tense.
- 4 It's factual.
- 5 It's written in the third person.
- 6 The writer feels confident and enjoys her first few days.
- 7 The writer is not able to look after herself very well.
- 8 The writer feels that she is not as clever as other students she meets.

3 Choose the best way to complete the sentences.

- 1 The writer is staying in _____.
(a) a hall of residence (b) a flat
(c) a small study (d) a hotel
- 2 The writer's tutor _____.
(a) finds it easy to relax with the new students
(b) is very friendly
(c) welcomes her warmly to the university
(d) doesn't seem to find the students interesting
- 3 The writer _____.
(a) has been to many lectures before
(b) has already met Sophie
(c) arrives earlier than Sophie
(d) is attending the first lecture of her university course
- 4 At the Freshers' Fair students can choose to join _____.
(a) music and drama clubs
(b) sports clubs
(c) the same clubs as their friends
(d) all kinds of clubs for all interests
- 5 The university library _____.
(a) contains only a few books
(b) doesn't allow people to use the books
(c) only has books about prison
(d) has very strict rules
- 6 At the end of her first week, the writer _____.
(a) is missing her mother
(b) is enjoying herself enormously
(c) has done all her washing
(d) wants to finish her assignments

Dealing with unfamiliar words

- 4 Replace the underlined words with the correct form of the words and expressions in the box.

artificial barely breathe burst into tears
extreme ignorant rent sign up spill

- 1 There was only just enough room for two people.
- 2 Be careful or you'll accidentally pour your drink down your clothes.
- 3 He was completely unaware of what he should do in the library.
- 4 You write your name on the list to join several university clubs.
- 5 There were some flowers in my room but when I looked closely I saw they were not natural.
- 6 I found an inexpensive room I could pay money to use during my second year.
- 7 When I received a letter from home I suddenly started crying.
- 8 There were so many people in the hall that I could hardly take air into my lungs.
- 9 I hope to try all kinds of exciting and dangerous sports like snowboarding and bungee jumping while I'm at university.

- 5 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words and expressions in the box.

check in gap impress intelligent
run out of sip surround swear

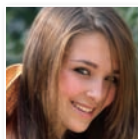
Many students in Britain take a(n) (1) _____ year before starting university so they're older and more adult than some students in other countries. Getting to know the new teachers is important. Although the students may be (2) _____ by them and even a little frightened, they are very happy to have so many (3) _____ people (4) _____ them every day. So shortly after students have (5) _____, they are often invited to dinner or at least to (6) _____ a glass of sherry with their professors.

After a few days, they become official members of college during a special event after the students have (7) _____ to honour its rules and traditions. There are so many interesting activities and societies that there is no danger they will ever (8) _____ things to do during their time at university.



Reading across cultures

Settling down at college around the world



Tanya Zarutskaya, Moscow, Russia

This time last year I was nervous about my new life. I didn't have any friends, and it was my first time away from home. At first I worked all the time, going to lectures and studying late into the night.

But then I realized I was missing out on so many other things at university. One day a girl in my hall of residence invited everyone in the dorm to a dinner party. I've no idea where she managed to buy the food, or how she had enough money. And she dressed like a model. I don't know why she was bothering with university! I've now got to know lots of interesting people and I now enjoy myself as well as study hard.



Miguel Fonseca, Guadalajara, Mexico

When I first arrived at university, I tried to make notes about everything the professors said in their lectures. But I ended up being too busy writing to listen. I'm studying

chemistry, and everything seemed more complicated than what we learnt at school. But then I realized that here, you have to listen and think more. I've now understood the difference between new information and things which I knew already.



Francine Bonnet, Lyon, France

When I first arrived, the university seemed very large and unfriendly. I found the freedom and the lack of guidance difficult at first. At school, I was used to a timetable with homework in the evening.

I also had a lot of trouble managing my allowance. You have to buy food, books, bus fares, clothes and everything, so it's not like the pocket money you had as a kid at home. The money arrived all in one go, so I felt pretty rich at the start of term. Then I spent too much, and could only afford to eat a sandwich once a day!

But now I've realized that it's no longer my parents' or teachers' responsibility to look after me. For the first time, it's me who's responsible for my life ... and I don't know what to do! ■

1 Read the passage and answer the questions.

- 1 What did Tanya, Miguel and Francine do when they were first at university?
- 2 What did they decide to do after settling down?
- 3 What made them change their minds?
- 4 What were the main differences between life at home and life at university for Tanya, Miguel and Francine?
- 5 Who do you think had the most problems?
- 6 Who settled in most easily?

2 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 When you first came to university, did you feel nervous? If so, why?
- 2 What are the main differences between your life at home and at university?
- 3 Do you spend more time studying or enjoying yourself?
- 4 Is the way you study at university different from the way you studied at school?
- 5 Have you had trouble managing your allowance?
- 6 What have you learnt about life at university?

Guided writing

Writing a narrative

A narrative often describes a past situation or experience and a sequence of events which sometimes lead to a change. Here are some of the most useful words and expressions we use.

This time last year ... / When I first arrived at university ... A narrative of a past experience usually begins with these expressions of past time.

at first / at the time It then introduces some specific examples. We can sometimes introduce these examples with expressions or clauses which draw attention to a past situation and which also suggest that something is about to change.

but / however / suddenly When the change occurs, we usually draw attention to it with these words.

One day ... When we describe why the change happened, we can use some more specific expressions of past time.

now / today We often finish with a summary of the present situation or experience. We can use the present perfect or present tenses.

Notice that all of these expressions usually come at, or close to, the beginning of the sentence.

1 Complete the sentences with the words and expressions in the box. You can use the passage in Reading across cultures to help you.

- 1 _____ I was nervous about my new life. I didn't have any friends, and it was my first time away from home.
- 2 _____ I worked all the time, going to lectures and studying late into the night.
- 3 _____ then I realized I was missing out on so many other things at university.
- 4 _____ a girl in my hall of residence invited everyone in the dorm to a dinner party.
- 5 I've _____ got to know lots of interesting people and I now enjoy myself as well as study hard.

2 Number the sentences in the correct order.

- That made me realize that I had to organize my time better, and to make sure I didn't have too many late nights.
- At the time I thought this was a good idea, and it would make life at university more enjoyable.
- When I arrived at university, I joined lots of clubs and societies.
- But I hadn't realized how much time social activities can take up. I began to get tired, to get behind with work, and to feel depressed.
- My aim was to make lots of new friends and develop new skills.
- Today I've cut down on my social life, but I'm happier and I also manage to get my work done on time.
- One day I overslept and missed a really important lecture.

3 Write a short passage about learning to live at college in China.

- Describe your feelings or lifestyle in the past.
Three months ago I was ...
- Give more information about your feelings or lifestyle when you first arrived at university.
I missed my family, and ...
- Describe how something changed.
But then I understood that ...
- Describe why the change happened.
One day a group of friends suggested we ...
- Describe how your life is today.
Now I've lots of new friends and ...

Unit task

Writing a letter to students at your senior high school

- 1 Work in pairs. Look at the reasons for going to university and talk about which you think are most important and why.

What's a university education for?

- finding a girlfriend / boyfriend
- studying hard and learning a lot
- meeting people and making friends
- getting a good job when you graduate
- having fun
- growing up and becoming independent
- going to parties
- doing lots of sport
- reading widely
- learning new skills and having new experiences

- 2 Make notes on:

- what a university education is for
- what you wish you had known before you arrived at university
- how to survive university life
- what you experienced during your first week

- 3 Write a letter to students at your senior high school and explain:

- why they should come to university
- what they should expect

Try to include as many ideas from your notes as possible. Be realistic about your experience of university life so far, but positive!

- 4 Place your letter somewhere everyone can see it.

Unit file

Vocabulary

ambitious artificial assure barely basic
breathe brilliant burst into calculate
check in confess confidence crucial
decent detect enjoyable extreme frustrate
gap go ahead hand in hold on horizon
I bet ideal ignorant impress inadequate
intelligent miserable neglect pursue
realistic relieve rent rhythm run out of
shiver sign up sip spill stay up surround
swear try out

Reading skills

Predicting
Relating to the reader

Guided writing

Writing a narrative

Unit task

Writing a letter to students at your senior high school

Vocabulary

Active reading

Five things I wish I'd known when I started college

New words

- **congratulation** /kənˈgrætʃʊˈleɪʃn/ *n.*
 - 1 (~s) (*mainly spoken*) used for telling someone you are pleased about their success, good luck or happiness on a special occasion 祝贺
Congratulations on your passing the exam.
 - 2 [U] (*fm*) an expression of pleasure to someone for their success, good luck or happiness on a special occasion 贺词

- **relieve** /rɪˈli:v/ *vt.* @

to make pain or another bad physical feeling less unpleasant 减轻 (痛苦或身体不适)
You should take some medicine to relieve your headache.

relieved /rɪˈli:vd/ *a.*
happy and relaxed because something bad has not happened, or because a bad situation has ended 宽慰的; 欣慰的
She was extremely relieved that Tom hadn't recognized her.

- **broaden** /ˈbrɔ:dn/ *v.*
 - 1 (~ one's horizons) to make you see a wider range of opportunities and choices 开阔视野
College will broaden your horizons and your mind.
 - 2 to make something wider or to become wider 变宽; 加宽
The government decided to broaden the street to be 20 metres wide.

- **horizon** /həˈraɪzn/ *n.* @
 - 1 (~s) the limits of your experience 眼界; 阅历的范围
Travelling and reading will help to expand your horizons.
 - 2 (the ~) 地平线

- **assignment** /əˈsaimmənt/ *n.*

[C, U] work that you must do as part of a course of study or as part of your job 作业; 分派的任务
I'll finish the assignment early if I have to.

- **calculate** /ˈkælkjuleɪt/ *vt.* @
 - 1 to discover a number or amount using

mathematics or with a piece of equipment such as a calculator 计算; 核算

We need to calculate the overall costs of this project.

- 2 to make a judgment about what is likely to happen or likely to be true using the available information 估计; 预测; 推测

It's hard to calculate the long-term effects of these plans.

- **assure** /əˈʃʊə/ *vt.* @

(*fm*) (~ sb of sth; ~ sb that) to tell someone that something will definitely happen or is definitely true, especially in order to remove doubt about it 向 (某人) 保证; 使确信
Her doctor has assured us that she'll be fine.

- **math** /mæθ/ *n.*

[U] (*AmE*) (*BrE* maths) mathematics 数学

- **likely** /ˈlaɪkli/ *a.* @

probably going to happen, or probably true 可能要发生的; 可能属实的
The most likely cause of the accident was his carelessness.

- **semester** /səˈmestə/ *n.*

[C] one of the two periods of about 18 weeks that the school year is divided into in some countries, for example the US 学期

- **unmake** /ʌnˈmeɪk/ *vt.*

to undo the making of 取消; 使还原
We cannot unmake the technologies that have been produced, but we can put them to more effective use.

- **lack** /læk/ @

vt. to not have any or enough of something you need or want 缺乏; 没有
He lacks the enthusiasm for studying English.

n. [sing, U] a situation in which you do not have any or do not have enough of something you need 缺乏; 没有
Most of his problems stem from a lack of confidence.

- **confidence** /ˈkɒnfɪd(ə)ns/ *n.* @
 - 1 [U] the belief that you are able to do things well 自信心
She is a good student, but she lacks confidence.
 - 2 [U] the belief that someone or something is good and that you can trust them 信赖; 信任
I have complete confidence in my professor.

- **scare** /skeə/ *vt.*

to make someone feel frightened or worried 使害怕; 使惊恐; 吓唬
I'm sorry, I didn't mean to scare you.

※ 单词表中一般要求词汇标记为 ■, 如 ■ **congratulation**; 较高要求词汇标记为 ★, 如 ★ **supportive**; 更高要求词汇标记为 ▲, 如 ▲ **confide**; 积极词汇标记为 @, 如 **relieve** @; 超纲词汇不作标记。

scared /skeəd/ a.

frightened or worried 惊恐的；担忧的
I'm scared that I will fail all my exams.

unloved /ʌn'lʌvd/ a.

not liked or loved by many people 无人喜欢的；无人爱的

Among unloved tasks, cleaning is one of the most hated.

■ **inadequate** /m'ædɪkwət/ a.

1 someone who is inadequate does not feel confident that they can deal with the situation they are in 信心不足的；不能胜任的

He always feels inadequate when faced with new challenges.

2 not enough or not good enough for a particular purpose 不适当的；不充分的；不够格的

Inadequate lighting made it difficult to continue the work after dinner.

■ **miserable** /'mɪz(ə)rəbl/ a. @

extremely unhappy or uncomfortable 苦恼的；痛苦的

I felt miserable when I failed the exam.

■ **bet** /bet/ v.

1 (I ~ ; I'll ~) (spoken) used for saying that you are sure about something 我敢肯定

I bet she hasn't told her parents about the mistake she made.

2 to risk an amount of money by saying what you think will happen 打赌；下赌注

He bet me 20 yuan that I couldn't keep quiet for ten minutes.

■ **rhythm** /'rɪðəm/ n.

[C] a regular pattern in nature or in life (自然、生活中的) 规则变化

I have been used to the living rhythm of Beijing.

■ **subway** /'sʌb.wɛɪ/ n.

[C] (AmE) (BrE the Underground) a railway that goes under the ground 地下铁道；地铁

■ **campus** /'kæmpəs/ n. [C, U] (大学的) 校园■ **seminar** /'semɪnɑː/ n.

[C] a class at a college or university in which a group of students discuss a subject with a teacher 讨论课；研讨会

■ **physical** /'fɪzɪkl/ a. @

1 relating to your body rather than your mind 身体的；体力的

Many British people avoid physical contact with strangers.

2 able to be seen, touched, or felt 物质的；有形的

Man's primary needs are physical – food, drink and sleep.

■ **crucial** /'kruːʃl/ a. @

something that is crucial is extremely important because it has a major effect on the result of something 至关重要的；关键性的

Experience is a crucial factor in deciding who would be the best person for the job.

■ **neglect** /nɪ'glekt/ vt. @

1 to pay too little attention to something that you should do 忽视；忽略

He couldn't neglect his duty as a police.

2 to fail to look after someone when you are responsible for them 疏于照顾 (某人)

That couple neglected their children due to heavy work.

■ **detect** /dɪ'tekt/ vt. @

to notice something, especially when it is not obvious 察觉，发觉，发现 (尤指不明显的事)

A lot of cancers can now be cured if they are detected early.

■ **career** /kə'ɪə/ n.

[C] a job or series of related jobs that you do, especially a profession that you spend a lot of your working life in 职业；事业；生涯

We all have high expectations for our future career.

■ **confess** /kən'fes/ v. @

to admit something about yourself that you would not normally tell people because you are embarrassed about it or they could be disappointed by it 承认 (令人尴尬或令人失望的事)

I confess that I broke the glass yesterday.

freshman /'freʃmən/ n.

[C] (AmE) (BrE fresher) (pl freshmen) a student in their first year at university 大学一年级学生；大学新生

■ **pursue** /pə'sjuː/ vt. @

to try to achieve something 追求；致力于

We are working together to pursue the common goal.

■ **ideal** /aɪ'diəl/ @

n. [C] (often pl) an idea about what is good and right, that you try to follow in your life and behaviour 理想

He has high ideals, but often fails to live up to them.

a. of the best or most suitable type 理想的；最适宜的

The assignment offers an ideal opportunity for students to get training.

■ **ambition** /æm'bɪʃn/ n. @

[C] something that you very much want to do, usually something that is difficult to achieve (通常指较难实现的) 强烈欲望，追求目标

His ambition was always to become a successful writer.

- **frustrate** /frʌ'streɪt/ vt.
to make someone feel annoyed and impatient by preventing them from doing or getting something 阻挠；使烦恼；使灰心
He has always been frustrated by his inability to sing well.
- **realistic** /rɪə'lɪstɪk/ a.
able to understand and accept things as they really are 现实的；实际的
The recession has made people more realistic about what they can afford to buy.
- **aware** /ə'weə/ a. @
(never before noun) knowing about a situation or a fact 意识到的；知道的
I was aware of the fact that he couldn't help me.
- **decent** /'di:sn̩t/ a.
1 good or good enough 好的；像样的；还可以的
There are several decent restaurants around here.
2 considered by most people to be moral, good, or reasonable 得体的；正派的；适当的
Paul visited the local bars more often than was decent for a tutor.
- ★ **supportive** /sə'pɔ:tɪv/ a.
helpful and sympathetic 支持的；支援的；同情的
My boss was very supportive of my plans.
- equally** /'i:kwəli/ ad.
1 to the same degree (程度) 相当地
You must have a good education, but practical training is equally important.
2 in a way that is fair and the same for everyone 平等地；公平地
All customers are treated equally in Bob's restaurant.
- **brilliant** /'brɪljənt/ a.
1 very skilful, impressive, or successful 杰出的；非常成功的；技艺高超的
He created a brilliant career all by his hard work.
2 very intelligent 聪颖的；才华横溢的
We have many brilliant scientists in the centre.
- **ambitious** /æm'bɪʃəs/ a. @
determined to be successful, rich, famous etc 雄心勃勃的；野心勃勃的
He believes that only people who are ambitious can have their own careers.
- **basically** /'beɪsɪkli/ ad.
(mainly spoken) used for emphasizing the most important point or idea in what you are saying 从根本上说；说实在的
Basically, you should have asked me for it first.
- **enjoyable** /ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl/ a. @
something that is enjoyable gives you pleasure 令人愉快的；有乐趣的

We spent an enjoyable evening chatting about old times.

- **shiver** /'ʃɪvə/ vi.
if you shiver, your body shakes slightly, for example because you are cold or frightened (因寒冷或害怕而) 颤抖，哆嗦
Mary shivered and pulled her coat more tightly around her.
- **dive** /daɪv/ vi. @
to jump into water with your head first and with your arms stretched out in front of you 跳水
He hesitated a second and then dived.
- **sunshine** /'sʌnʃaɪn/ n. [U] (尤指温暖宜人的) 阳光，日光
- **balance** /'bæləns/ n. @
1 [C, U] a situation in which different aspects or features are treated equally or exist in the correct relationship to each other 均衡；均势
We want the class to be both enjoyable and useful – we're trying to strike the right balance.
2 [U] a position in which your body remains steady and upright 平衡
He lost his balance and tipped backwards in the chair.

Phrases and expressions

fall in love (with)

to start to love someone 爱上
They met and fell in love at college.

find out (about)

to discover a fact or piece of information 发现，查明，弄清 (事实或信息)
The police finally found out about the cause of this fire.

try out

to test someone or something to see what they are like or whether they are suitable or effective 试验；试用；试
Jone plans to try out his new racing car this weekend.

on offer

(BrE) available, for example for people to buy or use 可得到的；提供的；供出售的
There are various hats on offer in that store.

in the first place

at the beginning of a situation (在某种情况出现之初) 首先
If you don't like her, why invite her in the first place?

stay up

to not go to bed 熬夜；不睡觉
Mum stayed up late to wait for me last night.

hold on

(always in imperative) used for telling someone to wait 等一下

Now hold on a minute! I never said that.

if only because 即使仅仅因为……

There will be more problems, if only because the world's population is growing faster than food production.

to be honest

(spoken) used when telling someone what you really think, especially when it may be something they do not want to hear 老实说; 说实话

To be quite honest, I'm just not interested.

go ahead

to start or continue to do something 开始; 继续
"Go ahead," he said, "I won't interrupt again."

on the edge of sth

nearly in a particular state or condition 处于……的边缘

He seemed to be on the edge of Hollywood success.

dry off

if something dries off or you dry it off, all the water dries or is wiped from the surface 使变干; 擦干

Wash the vegetables first and then dry them off.

Further reading**Diary of a fresher****New words****fresher** /'freʃə/ n.

[C] (BrE) (AmE freshman) a student in their first year at university 大学一年级学生; 大学新生

■ **residence** /'rezɪd(ə)ns/ n.

[C] (fml) a house or other place where someone lives, especially a large house used by an important person 住所; 住宅

hall of residence n.

[C] (BrE) (AmE dormitory) (pl halls of residence) (学院或大学的) 学生宿舍楼

■ **porter** /'pɔ:tə/ n. [C] (火车站、机场或旅馆的) 行李搬运工■ **lodge** /lɒdʒ/ n. (大学等建筑物的) 门房■ **barely** /'beəli/ ad. @

used for saying that something almost does not happen or exist, or is almost not possible 几乎不; 几乎没有

The road was barely wide enough for two cars to pass.

■ **muscle** /'mʌsl/ n. [C, U] 肌肉■ **surround** /sə'raʊnd/ vt. @

(often passive) to be all around or on all sides of someone or something 环绕; 围绕

He found himself surrounded by an admiring crowd.

■ **tutor** /'tju:tə/ n. @

[C] a teacher in a college or university (学院或大学里的) 导师, 助教

■ **spill** /spɪl/ v. @

if you spill a liquid, or if it spills, it accidentally flows over the edge of a container (使) 溢出; (使) 泼出; 洒落

Oh no! I have spilt coffee all down my trousers.

■ **saucer** /'sɔ:sə/ n. [C] 茶托; 咖啡杯托; 茶碟■ **sip** /sɪp/ n.

[C] a small amount of liquid taken into your mouth 一小口

If the food is too hot, take a sip of water.

■ **queue** /kju:/ n.

[C] a line of people waiting for something in a shop or similar place (等候的) 一队人, 队伍

■ **literature** /'lɪtrətʃə/ n.

[U] stories, poems, and plays, especially those that are considered to have value as art and not just entertainment 文学; 文学作品

She is studying Japanese language and literature.

■ **intelligent** /ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)nt/ a. @

good at thinking clearly and quickly, at understanding difficult ideas and subjects, and at gaining and using knowledge 聪明的; 悟性高的

Mark was an intelligent, ambitious young man, with a great future in front of him.

■ **gap** /gæp/ n. @

1 [C] a period of time in which something does not happen 间隔; 间断

After a gap of five years, Jennifer decided to go back to work full-time.

2 [C] a space or opening in the middle of something or between things 缝隙; 裂口

Through the gaps between the trees I could see a river in the distance.

■ **impress** /ɪm'pres/ v. @

if someone or something impresses you, you admire them (使) 敬佩; (使) 留下深刻印象

What impressed me was their ability to deal with any problem.

■ **ignorant** /'ɪgnərənt/ a. @

not knowing something that you should know or need to know 无知的; 愚昧的; 无学识的

I was ignorant of the terms used in business.

- **breathe** /bri:ð/ v. @
to take air into your lungs through your nose or mouth and let it out again 呼吸
The room was filled with smoke, and it was becoming difficult to breathe.
- **sign** /sam/ vt. @
to write your name on something in your own personal way 签字 (于); 签名 (于)
Please sign your name on the right corner of the paper.
- **folk** /fəʊk/ a.
(only before noun) folk art, traditions, stories etc were developed by people in a particular region and have become traditional there (艺术、习俗、故事等) 民间的, 传统的
He told us an old Welsh folk tale.

folk dancing n.
[U] a traditional dance from a particular region or community 民间舞 (蹈)
- **artificial** /ɑ:tɪfɪʃl/ a. @
made by people and used instead of something natural 人造的; 人工的
Artificial flowers are ideal for the office.
- **intelligence** /ɪntelɪdʒ(ə)ns/ n. @
[U] the ability to understand and think about things, and to gain and use knowledge 智慧; 智力; 悟性
Someone of your age is expected to show more intelligence.

artificial intelligence n. [U] 人工智能
- bell-ringing** /belrɪŋɪŋ/ n.
[U] the activity of making a set of bells ring to produce a pleasant musical sound, especially church bells (尤指教堂的) 鸣钟
- **extreme** /ɪk'stri:m/ a. @
very great in degree 极其的; 极度的
Will the clothing give protection against extreme cold?

extreme sport n.
[C, U] a sport or activity that is exciting and dangerous 极限运动 (如蹦极、激流泛舟、滑板滑雪等)
- **orchestra** /'ɔ:kɪstrə/ n.
[C] a large group of musicians using many different instruments to play mostly classical music 管弦乐队
- **debate** /drɪbeɪt/ v. @
if people debate a subject, they discuss it formally before making a decision, usually by voting (正式地) 辩论, 讨论
This is one of the most hotly debated issues today.

- **rent** /rent/ v. @
1 (~ out) to allow a house, room, office etc that you own to be used by someone who pays you regularly for using it 出租 (房屋、办公室等)
The lady wants to rent out the room to a girl.
2 to pay money regularly to use a house, room, office etc that belongs to someone else 租用
We are looking to buy rather than rent.

bedroom /'bedru:m/ n.

[C] a room that you sleep in 卧室; 寝室

- **burst** /bɜ:st/ v. @
1 (~ into sth) to suddenly start doing something 突然开始 (做某事)
The audience burst into wild applause when the performance ended.
2 if something filled with air or water bursts, or if you burst it, it breaks suddenly because there is too much pressure inside it or against it (使) 爆裂; (使) 胀破
She burst the little boy's balloon.

■ **identity** /aɪ'dentɪti/ n.

[C, U] who you are or what your name is 身份

Do you have any proof of identity?

identity card n. [C] 身份证

- **swear** /swea/ vt. @
to make a promise to do something 发誓, 许诺 (要做某事)
I swear that I'll keep quiet in the classroom.

■ **disco** /'dɪskəʊ/ n.

[C] a place or event where people dance to popular music 迪斯科舞厅; 迪斯科舞会

■ **cupboard** /'kʌbəd/ n. [C] 橱柜; 壁橱

Phrases and expressions

check in

if you check in or are checked in at a hotel or airport, you go to the desk and report that you have arrived 登记; 报到

Passengers should check in one hour before their flight time at the latest.

go along

1 to travel somewhere with someone else 和 (某人) 一起去

He will go to Shanghai tomorrow and I think I may just go along too.

2 to continue to happen or develop 继续; 进展

Things seem to be going along nicely with the new comer.

sign up for

to agree to do something or to join a course or organization 报名参加; 同意从事

She has decided to sign up for a music school.

burst into tears / song / laughter

to suddenly start to cry / sing / laugh 突然哭/唱/笑起来

Mary burst into tears when she heard the news.

for some reason

used for saying that you do not know why something happened, especially when you think there is no good reason 出于某种原因

For some reason, they wouldn't let me help them.

run out of

to use all of something and not have any left 用完; 耗尽

They ran out of money and had to abandon the project.

Proper names

Edinburgh /'edɪnbərə/ 爱丁堡 (苏格兰首府)

Sophie /'səʊfi/ 索菲 (人名)

Mozart /'məʊtsɑ:t/ 莫扎特 (1756–1791, 奥地利作曲家, 维也纳古典乐派主要代表)

Reading across cultures**Settling down at college around the world****New words**

dorm /dɔ:m/ *n.*

[C] (*informal*) a dormitory, a large room where a lot of people sleep, for example in a school or army camp (学校、军营等的) 寝室, 宿舍

- **bother** /'bɒðə/ *vi*

(~ to do sth; ~ about; ~ with sth) (*usu in negatives or questions*) to make the effort to do something 费力; 费心

Why bother with a car when you have such good public transport here?

- **complicate** /'kɒmplɪkeɪt/ *vt.* @

to make something more difficult to deal with or understand 使复杂化; 使更麻烦

Let's not complicate matters by introducing any more restrictions.

- **complicated** /'kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd/ *a.* @

difficult to do, deal with, or understand, especially because of involving a lot of different processes or aspects 复杂的; 难懂的; 难办的

The brain is like a very powerful and complicated computer.

unfriendly /ʌn'frendli/ *a.*

not friendly 不友好的; 不友善的

I don't know why she was so unfriendly to me.

- **guidance** /'gɑ:dns/ *n.* @

[U] advice about what you should do or how you should behave 指导

My headteacher gave me much guidance during the past years.

- **allowance** /ə'laʊəns/ *n.*

[C] an amount of money that someone receives regularly, in order to pay for the things they need 定期补贴; 津贴

She receives a monthly allowance of \$500.

- **afford** /ə'fɔ:d/ *vt.* @

to have enough money to buy or pay for something or to have enough time to do something (有财力) 买得起; (有时间、精力等) 做某事

We need a big house, but we can't afford the rent.

- **responsibility** /rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪləti/ *n.* @

[U] the state or job of being in charge of someone or something and of making sure that what they do or what happens to them is right or satisfactory 负责; 责任

She has a lot of responsibility in her job.

- **responsible** /rɪ'spɒnsəbl/ *a.* @

(*never before noun*) someone who is responsible for someone or something is in charge of them and must make sure that what they do or what happens to them is right or satisfactory 需负责任的; 承担责任的

The teacher is responsible for helping all the students.

Phrases and expressions

miss out on

to lose an opportunity to do or have something 错过机会; 错过

He narrowly missed out on the world record.

end up

(*mainly spoken*) to be in a particular place or state after doing something or because of doing it 最终达到; 最终到达

I ended up spending the night in the airport.

Proper names

Tanya Zarutskaya /'tæn.jə 'zɑ:rʊts'gɑ:ja/ 塔尼亚·扎茹茨卡娅 (人名)

Moscow /'mɒskəʊ/ 莫斯科 (俄罗斯首都)

Miguel Fonseca /mɪ'gel fɒn'sekə/ 米格尔·方斯卡 (人名)

Guadalajara /gwa:dələ'hɑ:rə/ 瓜达拉哈拉 (墨西哥第二大城市)

Mexico /'meksɪkəʊ/ 墨西哥 (北美洲南部国家)

Francine Bonnet /frænsɪn 'bɒnei/ 弗兰辛·博内 (人名)

Lyon /ljʊn/ 里昂 (法国东南部城市)