

Unit

1

Starting out

Vocabulary and structure

1 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in the box.

residence	warden	barely	spill	ignorant
detect	diploma	assure	sip	memoir
admirable	pilgrim	choir	cafeteria	scribble

- 1 And I have written a _____ trying to explain my ongoing fascination with her life and work.
- 2 Jeff has permanent _____ in Canada, but is still a US citizen.
- 3 The _____ shot the prisoner who was attempting to escape.
- 4 I _____ the coffee—it _____ all over my book.
- 5 The secretary had _____ in both education and linguistics.
- 6 His bravery is _____.
- 7 The committee had _____ entered into the matter when he felt dizzy.
- 8 The dentist could _____ no sign of decay in her teeth.
- 9 She is very _____ of her own country.
- 10 I can _____ you of the reliability of the news.
- 11 Our church had an exceptionally good _____.
- 12 She was sitting at the table _____ her coffee.
- 13 The students overcrowded the _____.
- 14 He went to Mecca as a _____.
- 15 Her drawings are tremendous, compared with my little _____.

2 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the collocations in the box.

sign up for	run out of	burst into tears	go along
in heaven	check in	scribble down	be supposed to
rent out	as long as	in the long run	be easy about
frighten the life out of			

- 1 My conscience _____ it.
- 2 I was _____ when I heard the good news.
- 3 Where can we _____ the summer softball league?
- 4 _____ we are united, there is no difficulty we cannot overcome.

- 5 The first is that _____ rapid inflation is the worst enemy.
- 6 It _____ James when his horse began to gallop. He was certain he'd fall off.
- 7 They had to _____ the upstairs to make mortgage payments.
- 8 No sooner had the door shut on her aunt's back than she _____.
- 9 You'll have to _____ with it, or the whole deal's off.
- 10 He _____ be back at the base by seven.
- 11 We must _____ at the airport an hour before our plane leaves.
- 12 I've _____ cigarettes.
- 13 The teacher spoke so fast that he could only _____ several broken words.

3 Match the words in the box with their antonyms or synonyms.

fresher	intelligent	barely	ignorant	persecute
subway	fully	surely	inadequate	admirable
unlock	detect	swear		

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 vow _____ | 8 knowledgeable _____ |
| 2 freshman _____ | 9 Underground _____ |
| 3 discover _____ | 10 completely _____ |
| 4 open _____ | 11 commendable _____ |
| 5 hardly _____ | 12 enough _____ |
| 6 oppress _____ | 13 no doubt _____ |
| 7 smart _____ | |

4 Choose the best word or expression to complete the sentences.

- 1 Still, despite that handicap, you've made an _____ Foreign Service officer.
(a) admirable (b) administrative (c) architectural (d) atmospheric
- 2 He became a captivating _____ in international politics, and his students worshipped him.
(a) governor (b) tutor (c) administrator (d) rival
- 3 The old general was _____ over the old map.
(a) puzzled (b) mystified (c) confounded (d) perplexed
- 4 No other _____ writers than Tyler in America displayed such verbal riches.
(a) Purchaser (b) Puritan (c) Publisher (d) Pucker
- 5 He was so _____ that he could hardly endure the misery of it. The tears lay very near the surface.
(a) glorious (b) funny (c) generous (d) homesick
- 6 In higher animals, contraction became the specialized function of _____ cells.
(a) power (b) strength (c) muscle (d) enforcement
- 7 An enormous _____ remains between the advanced countries and the developing countries.
(a) gap (b) vacancy (c) break (d) opening
- 8 They were persuaded to _____ a waiver of claims against the landlord.
(a) signal (b) sail (c) sign (d) seal
- 9 His friends are tired of all his phony _____.
(a) drama (b) dramatic (c) theatre (d) dramatics

10 At eight o'clock the _____ was a blaze of light and guests had begun to assemble.

- (a) ballroom (b) ballet (c) choir (d) musical

11 The _____ takes up too much space.

- (a) wake (b) wardress (c) wardrobe (d) welfare

Translation

1 Complete the sentences by translating the Chinese in brackets into English.

- _____ (我乐得飘飘然) on the news that I was admitted into the university.
- When I made a presentation on religious persecution of the Middle Ages in Europe, I knew _____ (我的同学被打动了).
- I got dressed and rushed to the classroom _____ (睡眼惺忪).
- As the professor delivered the lecture _____ (同学们都在不停地记笔记) while John was lost in what to do in the class.
- I was not sure _____ (如何打理一个月的生活费) at the beginning, so there was _____ (每月的钱刚刚够花).

2 Translate the passage into English, using the words and expressions in the box.

in the long run	frighten the life out of	detect
for some reason	short of breath	sign up for
Freshers' Fair	Amateur Dramatics	assure
withdraw from	academic records	

不知何故，我喜欢上了戏剧，在社团迎新会上，我报名参加了业余剧社。从长远来看，这个决定是不对的，我发现了里面的问题。戏剧与我的数学专业毫不相干，我花了大量的时间在排练上，结果期末考试几门功课不及格，这可把我给吓坏了。我赶在学校的成绩报告单寄到家之前上气不接下气地跑回家中，告诉父母这一情况，并向他们保证下学期一定退出这个社团。

3 Translate the sentences into Chinese.

- Tom would like to finish all the homework of the summer holiday in one go.
- Originally the Ivy League referred to the sports teams from the universities which competed against each other.
- Ivy League schools are academically and socially important. They are at the top of the US college and university rankings and the institutions have a reputation for social elitism.
- It's one of these bad experiences with people that ultimately inspires his brilliant work in mathematics.
- Nash was given this painful treatment which affects his relationship with his wife and his intellectual skills as well.

Reading comprehension (skimming and scanning)

In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked (a), (b), (c) and (d). For questions 8–10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

The Freshers' Fair

The Freshers' Fair usually takes place about a week after you begin university and offers *freebies*, give-aways, advice and information. It is often a great opportunity for new students to mingle with other freshers, current students, tutors, and representatives from the Student Union. All universities have clubs and societies and many of them use the Freshers' Fair as their opportunity to let you know what is on offer. There is usually a wide range to choose from, including sports, drama, debating, groups for all the main religions, musical and literary genres and film clubs. You may also find that your course has a club or society for students studying your subject as well as groups for disabled and international students.

Clubs and societies can be a great way of meeting new people in your first weeks and an ideal chance to try new activities and explore new interests. Remember that some of the clubs and societies on offer will be more established than others so if you like the sound of a club, ask if you can pop along to the initial get-together before you commit yourself! Make sure you aren't pressurised into anything and use your discretion. If clubs involve a membership fee, think carefully before you commit to a regular payment—you may feel able to part with the cash in September but if a regular payment is coming out of your bank account every month, you may regret it later on.

The Freshers' Fair is a great way to find out about the services and facilities of your local city or town. There are often representatives from local entertainment, leisure facilities, restaurants, clubs, pubs, insurance agencies, travel agents, mobile phone companies, taxi services and recruitment agencies. They are there to promote offers geared towards students and some will be competitive and discounted deals, but remember they are interested in attracting new customers—think carefully about the pros and cons of any services before signing up. The university health care, counselling, welfare services and other agencies, all usually have *stalls* at the Freshers' Fair so you can get information and find out how to access support if you require it during your course. And if you miss a stall or need more information, don't panic, contact your Student Union to learn more or to find out how to get involved.

Getting the most from the Fair

Do not wait until Freshers' Fair to make contact with your university or college's Disability Adviser / Learning Support Tutor. They are likely to be at their busiest then.

Contact them before you arrive to get assistance with the necessary form filling which accompanies the issue of student ID cards and Student Union cards during Freshers' Fair.

Get in touch with them if you wish to arrange for someone to be your sighted guide at the Fair.

Robert's experiences

Robert has just completed his second year studying History at the University of York.

“Freshers’ Fair is the main opportunity for these societies to sell themselves to first year students. It gave me an idea of the challenges I would face and how I would overcome them. Imagine a mass of students, squeezed into a medium-sized exhibition area, moving in every direction.

I’d researched the societies I wanted to join. I knew their websites inside out, the joining fees and activities, but one vital piece of information is missing—where they were in the room. So I began to search the aisles from one end to the other—until I realised that there was little point in continuing and decided to ask somebody for help. The somebody I asked turned out to be a member of the political society I was planning to join. He was pleased to have recruited a new member. Once the membership form was filled in, he introduced me to others who in turn helped me to find my other societies. Not only had I plucked up the courage to seek out help, but I now had my first network of acquaintances, who in future would recognize and help me.”

Meeting new friends

Meeting new people and making new friends at University can be nerve-wracking. We asked some third year undergraduate students for their advice about starting university for the first time.

- 1 When does the Freshers’ Fair start?
 - (a) A week after you begin university.
 - (b) Immediately after your university life begins.
 - (c) After other freshers, current students, tutors, and representatives from the Student Union have a meeting.
 - (d) After the university offers freebies, give-aways, advice and information.
- 2 The Freshers may _____ during the Freshers’ Fair.
 - (a) meet other freshers, and teachers and find job opportunities as well
 - (b) get to know other people, and join different societies
 - (c) meet new people and find a sense of belonging to university
 - (d) join different clubs and get freebies
- 3 *Freebie* in Para 1 means _____.
 - (a) free bee
 - (b) free of charge
 - (c) an article or service given free
 - (d) an opportunity given by the school authority
- 4 If a club calls for a membership fee, the freshers need to _____.
 - (a) be informed of it
 - (b) be pressurised into it
 - (c) look before they leap
 - (d) commit to a regular payment as soon as they know it

- 5 *Stall* in Para 3 means _____.
(a) a place where magazines and newspapers are sold
(b) a place where freebies can be available
(c) a large table on which you can put goods that you want to sell or information you want to give to people
(d) a small table with the products of health care, counselling, welfare services and other agencies laid out
- 6 To get most out of the Fair, you need to _____.
(a) meet the representatives from local entertainment, leisure facilities, insurance agencies, travel agents, taxi services and recruitment agencies
(b) contact the university staff in advance
(c) fill in forms to get the student ID cards and Student Union cards
(d) both B&C
- 7 Robert benefited a lot from the Freshers' Fair by _____.
(a) getting his first network of acquaintances
(b) selling himself to a debating society
(c) searching online about the society he longed to join
(d) filling in membership form
- 8 The representatives from services and facilities of local city or town in the Freshers' Fair aim to promote _____.
- 9 If the freshers need more information about the services of local city or town, they may _____
_____ for more details.
- 10 Robert is a _____ at the University of York.

Reading comprehension (reading in depth)

- 1 There is a passage with ten blanks. You are requested to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Visitors often ask: Who is the typical Harvard student? The answer is that there is no such person. Each student is a (1) _____ individual, and student body is (2) _____ universe.

Harvard men and women come from every region of the United States and more than 100 other countries. They include undergraduate and graduate, continuing education, and Summer School students. They (3) _____ from preteens to octogenarians (80岁到90岁的人); in 1997, Mary Fasano became the oldest person ever to earn a Harvard degree when she graduated from the Extension School at the age of 89.

Harvard College students have a remarkable range of backgrounds and (4) _____ and extracurricular interests. Two-thirds come from public schools, and about two-thirds receive some form of (5) _____ aid.

(6) _____ their diversity Harvard students as a group do seem to share a few characteristics.

1. Academic excellence. In 1999, Harvard led the nation in Marshall Scholars, with six seniors being chosen, along with a recent graduate. And for seven out of the last nine years, Harvard led the nation in Rhodes Scholars (tying with the University of Chicago in 1998).

The application process for the Harvard College Class of 2004 marked the ninth time in the past decade that applications for (7) _____ had risen. By all the standard measures of academic talent, including test scores and academic performance in school, the group is (8) _____. For example, more than 56 per cent of the candidates (9) _____ 1,400 or higher on their SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test), almost 2,000 scored a perfect 800 on their SAT II English, over 2,500 scored 800 on their SAT II math, and almost 3,000 were valedictorians (致告别词的学生) of their high schools.

2. Harvard students display their (10) _____ in a wide array of extracurricular activities—including music, dance, theater, sports, journalism, and public service.

3. Harvard students show a real knack for taking what they've learned—in school and in life—and applying it to solve problems.

- (a) Despite (b) talents (c) financial (d) gift (e) impressive
 (f) unique (g) regarding (h) range (i) averaged (j) academic
 (k) admissions (l) differ (m) incredibly (n) economical (o) rare

2 There is a passage followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked (a), (b), (c) and (d). You should decide on the best choice.

Mobile phones are becoming commonplace in college classrooms. The hush-hush chitchat between backbenchers is gradually being replaced by whispered phone conversations and SMS chats. Hip and convenient, they are used for everything from playing games to planning a sudden outing.

Most teachers and students agree that cellphones interfere with the teaching process. Professors find it difficult to command attention and encourage participation if students receive calls during class. It upsets the rhythm of the class. Colleges have responded in different ways. Some have banned mobile phones on campus. Others request the students to switch off their mobiles on entering the teaching premises. Students can use their cellphones in the canteen or the common room. But if professors find them using cellphones during lectures, they can confiscate (没收) the phone and demand a fine. Most students agree that cells can be very distracting during a lecture.

Some students claim that cells are almost a necessity. This holds good for colleges that do not have a good telephone network. In such a situation, it would be difficult for parents to contact their children and a mobile is very useful, almost necessary. Anxious parents can *monitor* their activities and remind them not to stay out too late. Students, expectedly, aren't happy about this "constant nagging". They think some parents are just panicky.

Besides calls and SMS, cellphones help relieve boredom. If they are bored, they can play a few games on the mobile. Students also use their mobiles creatively to make sudden plans. They decide on codes, like one ring means "I'll meet you", two rings mean "I can't make it". The idea is to avoid the expenses of a call or an SMS.

The mobile is not just a communication tool. It is also a fashion accessory. Processing the hottest

models with fancy features, trendy ring tones and covers are considered “cool”. Some professors fear this craze could breed snobbishness. They fear that some students carry these mobiles just to show off that they have the latest gadgets. It is like a status symbol with some students. Many students feel that a mobile is no longer a luxury, and they just keep up with the Joneses. A psychology student says, “Now even the vendors on the road have mobiles.”

Here is where the model of the phone matters. Many show off the latest and costliest gadgets. “The model of your phone reveals how deep your Dad’s pocket is,” one student says. As a result, students who don’t carry a phone or own an outdated piece feel left out, especially when their friends kept messaging each other.

- 1 What are the cells in college classrooms used for?
 - (a) They are a communicating tool between friends.
 - (b) They have a wide range of uses.
 - (c) They can be used to interfere with the teaching plan.
 - (d) They are convenient for classroom chatting.

- 2 If students are found using cellphones during lectures, they could be _____.
 - (a) asked to give a certain amount of money as punishment
 - (b) distracted by the cellphones
 - (c) driven out of the classroom
 - (d) used in the classroom

- 3 What does the word *monitor* in Para 3 probably mean?
 - (a) Manage. (b) Leader. (c) Supervise. (d) Screen.

- 4 Besides being a communication tool, the cells can be _____ as well.
 - (a) a play station (b) a note pad (c) a monitor (d) a symbol of fashion

- 5 What is the author’s attitude toward the mobile?
 - (a) Negative. (b) Positive. (c) Indifferent. (d) Neutral.

Cloze

There are ten blanks in the passage. For each blank there are four choices marked (a), (b), (c) and (d). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

The modern Gap Year pioneers came in the form of Tom Griffiths and Peter Pedrick who brought the gap year market onto the web in 1998 with the launch of gapyear.com. The two (1) _____ have invented products, offerings, phrases and concepts that form the skeleton of the global “Gap Year” (2) _____ seen today. Known as the “Gap Year Guru”, Tom Griffiths is recognised as a global authority on gap years and acts as a (3) _____ spokesperson around the world.

July 2005 Mintel Gap Year Reports show a (4) _____ valued UK outbound at £2.2bn and globally at £5bn. Predictions are that the global gap year market will grow to around £11bn by 2010. The market

demographic is split into those aged 18-24 (pre, during and post university), 25-35 (career gap, also known as (5) _____ break and career Sabbatical) and 55-65 (pre and post (6) _____ gappers). Very much an option for all in transition between life stages, the effect on the entry into higher level education, the changing travel markets and staff retention in businesses around the world is staggering. Gap Year growth is accelerating across all age groups in the UK, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Some students spend the time travelling, others spend the time working, and many combine these into an international working holiday. A popular (7) _____ for gap year students, also known as gappers, is international volunteering. In the wake of the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake, a great number of the (8) _____ who helped in South Asia were on a gap year.

Many gap year students also earn money while overseas by working cash in hand, often in the hospitality industry. Another growing trend for (9) _____ is to enroll in global education programmes that combine language study, homestays, cultural immersion, community (10) _____, and independent study. Such experiential opportunities exist in countries from India to China and Morocco to Brazil.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 (a) pioneers | (b) people | (c) friends | (d) members |
| 2 (a) thing | (b) industry | (c) field | (d) realm |
| 3 (a) medium | (b) media | (c) government | (d) guru |
| 4 (a) place | (b) industry | (c) article | (d) market |
| 5 (a) gap | (b) profession | (c) career | (d) occupation |
| 6 (a) retirement | (b) job | (c) senior | (d) retired |
| 7 (a) thing | (b) phenomenon | (c) option | (d) priority |
| 8 (a) worker | (b) volunteers | (c) staff | (d) persons |
| 9 (a) them | (b) recruitment | (c) all | (d) gappers |
| 10 (a) job | (b) career | (c) service | (d) employment |

Writing

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled *My Adaptability to College Life*. You should write at least 120 words according to the outline given below in Chinese.

- 1 简单叙述一下你在适应大学生活中遇到的困难
- 2 你是如何渡过难关的
- 3 这种适应能力给你的感受是……