## **CONTENTS**

| UNIT 1 | A new journey in life  | 1   |
|--------|--|---|
|        | Vocabulary and collocations  | 1   |
|        | Grammar and structure  | 5   |
|        | Reading  | 8   |
|        | Translation  | 14  |
|        | Writing  | 15  |
| UNIT 2 | The magic of words   | 17  |
|        | Vocabulary and collocations  | 17  |
|        | Grammar and structure  | 21  |
|        | Reading  | 24  |
|        | Translation  | 30  |
|        | Writing  | 31  |
|        |  |   |
|        |  |   |
| UNIT 3 | Culture counts   | 33  |
| UNIT 3 | Culture counts  Vocabulary and collocations  | <b>33</b>                                     |
| UNIT 3 |  |   |
| UNIT 3 | Vocabulary and collocations  | 33  |
| UNIT 3 | Vocabulary and collocations Grammar and structure  | 33<br>37                                      |
| UNIT 3 | Vocabulary and collocations Grammar and structure Reading  | 33<br>37<br>39                                |
| UNIT 3 | Vocabulary and collocations Grammar and structure Reading Translation                                  | 33<br>37<br>39<br>46                          |
|        | Vocabulary and collocations Grammar and structure Reading Translation Writing                          | 33<br>37<br>39<br>46<br>47                    |
|        | Vocabulary and collocations Grammar and structure Reading Translation                                  | 33<br>37<br>39<br>46<br>47                    |
|        | Vocabulary and collocations Grammar and structure Reading Translation Writing  Vocabulary              | 33<br>37<br>39<br>46<br>47<br><b>49</b>       |
|        | Vocabulary and collocations Grammar and structure Reading Translation Writing  Vocabulary Banked cloze | 33<br>37<br>39<br>46<br>47<br><b>49</b><br>50 |

| UNIT 4 | Life at your fingertips     | 61  |
|--------|-----------------------------|-----|
|        | Vocabulary and collocations | 61  |
|        | Grammar and structure       | 65  |
|        | Reading                     | 68  |
|        | Translation                 | 74  |
|        | Writing                     | 75  |
| UNIT 5 | Pursue your dream           | 77  |
|        | Vocabulary and collocations | 77  |
|        | Grammar and structure       | 81  |
|        | Reading                     | 83  |
|        | Translation                 | 90  |
|        | Writing                     | 91  |
| UNIT 6 | For a better planet         | 93  |
|        | Vocabulary and collocations | 93  |
|        | Grammar and structure       | 97  |
|        | Reading                     | 99  |
|        | Translation                 | 105 |
|        | Writing                     | 106 |
| TEST 2 |                             | 109 |
|        | Vocabulary                  | 109 |
|        | Banked cloze                | 110 |
|        | Reading                     | 111 |
|        | Translation                 | 117 |
|        | Writing                     | 119 |
| KEY    |                             | 121 |

# A new journey in life

## **Vocabulary and collocations**

Complete the following sentences with the proper form of the words in brackets. 1 Sometimes a meaningful trip can change your outlook and future. (literal) 2 The life in London is challenging but worthwhile. (suburb) 3 The course is useful for students who are in from one training program to another. (transit) 4 I was surprised by the size and \_\_\_\_\_\_ of health problems among college students. (complex) 5 Facing the challenging situation, he couldn't help but show and anxiety. (hesitate) 6 Psychologists use particular theories or tests to \_\_\_\_\_\_ diseases and treat patients. (diagnosis) , we had hoped to finish the term paper by May. (original) 8 Our society is making great efforts to provide personalized and care for the elderly. (empathy) 9 Countries should \_\_\_\_\_ the creation of new barriers and promote the free flow of green products. (resistant)

2 Use the following word formation methods to form compound adjectives. Then choose from these adjectives to complete the sentences.

| Compound adjectives                      |  |                          |              |                          |  |
|--|--|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--|
| Τ  | There are four common ways of forming compound adjectives: |                          |              |                          |  |
| adv. + ving fast + move-ing: fast-moving |  |                          | moving       | fast-moving traffic      |  |
| а  | <i>dj.</i> + <i>v.</i> -ing                                | good + look-ing: good    | d-looking    | a good-looking person    |  |
| n  | . + νing   | time + consume-ing: tin  | ne-consuming | a time-consuming task    |  |
| n  | . + adj  | brand + new: brand-r     | iew          | a brand-new shirt        |  |
|  |  |                          | '            |                          |  |
|  | hard + work  | 1                        | mouth + w    | vater 2                  |  |
|  | English + sp   | eak 3                    | far + reach  | 4                        |  |
| ,  | world + fam  | ous 5                    | duty + free  | e 6                      |  |
| 7  | All of our t   | eachers are caring, comp | petent and   |                          |  |
| 8  |  | becoming increasingly p  |              |                          |  |
| 9  |  |                          | _            | ege years will have a(n) |  |
|  |  | effect on their life a   |              |                          |  |
| 10                                       | Peking Uni   | versity is one of the    |              | niversities in China.    |  |
|  |  |                          |              |                          |  |
| Ch                                       | oose the be  | est word to complete     | each senten  | ce.                      |  |
| 1  | There have   | e been heated debates    | on           | recently: Should the     |  |
|  | university of  | open its canteens to the | public?      |                          |  |
|  | A. campus  |                          | B. univers   | ity                      |  |
|  | C. college   |                          | D. acaden    | ny                       |  |
| 2  | College stu  | dents should be given m  | nore         | by their parents.        |  |
|  | A. depende   | ence                     | B. autono    | my                       |  |
|  | C. preparat  | ion                      | D. need      |                          |  |
| 3  | Peter failed   | the test for             | of prepara   | tion and confidence.     |  |
|  | A. sake  |                          | B. fear      |                          |  |
|  | C. lack  |                          | D. part      |                          |  |

3

| 4  | During the discussion, the participants        |                     | back and forth,  |  |
|----|--|---------------------|------------------|--|
|    | unable to reach a clear decision or agreement. |                     |                  |  |
|    | A. bounced                                     | B. dived            |                  |  |
|    | C. rode  | D. traveled         |                  |  |
| 5  | This was the first time George expe            | erienced a pleasant | in               |  |
|    | this new and unfamiliar environment            | t.                  |                  |  |
|    | A. sensor                                      | B. sense            |                  |  |
|    | C. sensation                                   | D. sensitivity      |                  |  |
| 6  | It is the teacher's ability to show of         | care and respect th | at               |  |
|    | students to become better versions of          | themselves.         |                  |  |
|    | A. expresses                                   | B. empowers         |                  |  |
|    | C. exists                                      | D. expects          |                  |  |
| 7  | I honestly don't know how to                   | when I              | find myself in a |  |
|    | potentially dangerous situation.               |                     |                  |  |
|    | A. return                                      | B. reunite          |                  |  |
|    | C. react                                       | D. recall           |                  |  |
| 8  | It is the teachers' responsibility to          | o find a way of     | their            |  |
|    | students' differences of opinion.              |                     |                  |  |
|    | A. reconstructing                              | B. reconciling      |                  |  |
|    | C. reconnecting                                | D. concealing       |                  |  |
| 9  | His views are grounded on the                  | that ha             | rd work leads to |  |
|    | success.                                       |                     |                  |  |
|    | A. assumption                                  | B. adjustment       |                  |  |
|    | C. ambition                                    | D. analysis         |                  |  |
| 10 | The way toward success will certainly b        | e full of           | and challenges.  |  |
|    | A. obstacles                                   | B. relaxation       |                  |  |
|    | C. fortune                                     | D. treasure         |                  |  |
|    |  |                     |                  |  |
| C- | mplete the fellowing contenses                 | by chassing sui     | من مامامه        |  |

## 4 Complete the following sentences by choosing suitable words in brackets.

1 Unfortunately, they did not *turn* (down / out) to be more creative; they couldn't come up with any original solutions.

- 2 The quality of their products has *dropped* (away / out) since last month.
- 3 The unique design and creative features of the new product made it (take / stand) *out*.
- 4 After graduation, many students who have found a good job may think about buying a house and (settling / calming) *down*.
- 5 The manager decided not to *blame* the failure of the project (on / at) any individual because the responsibility was shared by the entire team.
- 6 The two Asian countries are working hard to *bridge the* (gap / difference) between their cultures and policies.
- 7 Her confidence in public speaking grew *little* (to / by) *little* due to her hard work.
- 8 It took freshmen quite a while to *adjust* (to / for) their new surroundings.
- 9 John *picked* (up / out) a strange illness that the doctors couldn't identify.
- 10 Learning to *put* yourself *in her* (shoes / boots) can foster mutual understanding.
- 5 Complete the passage with suitable words from the word bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

| obviously | constant   | sorrows | empower | lacked    |
|-----------|------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| regrets   | eventually | unique  | excites | hesitated |
|           | •          | -       |         |           |

| My general principle in college and throughout my professional career has     |
|---|
| been to follow my interests. Originally, I was a psychology major on campus.  |
| One of my advisors suggested I change my major to English, primarily because  |
| I wanted to become a high school teacher. She told me I'd have difficulty     |
| finding a job teaching high school psychology, but English teachers were in   |
| 1) demand. Well, I listened politely, but I remained in psychology,           |
| driven by my 2) and deep passion in this field. Sure enough,                  |
| my first high school position was teaching English. After one year I was also |
| teaching psychology – and 3) I left high school and moved to a                |
| community college. Although I 4) experience of working with                   |
| adults, I was eager to learn and was constantly improving my skills.          |
| I have never had any 5) about focusing my energy on areas of                  |

| keen interest. It is   | the passion and my interest that greatly 6)                |  |
|--|--|--|
| me in my career choice. When I advise my college students about pursuing |  |  |
| graduate studies   | and a career path, I encourage them to discover what       |  |
| 7)   | them and make a decision based on this, rather than solely |  |
| focusing on financ   | tial gains or blindly following current trends.            |  |

### **Grammar and structure**

| 1 | Scan the QR code in Grammar and structure in the Student's Book to      |
|---|---|
|   | learn about ellipsis in parallel structure. Then complete the sentences |
|   | by translating the Chinese in brackets into English.                    |

| ر ح | translating the chinese in brackets into E   | 9           |
|-----|--|-------------|
| 1   | Someone has used my mobile phone,            | (但我         |
|     | 不知道是谁).                                      |             |
| 2   | My father is a teacher                       | (我妈妈是一位医生). |
| 3   | He realized his mistake                      | (并立刻道了歉).   |
| 4   | John studied hard,                           | (但他的哥哥学习不怎么 |
|     | 努力).   |             |
| 5   | Does the price include breakfast only,       | (还是         |
|     | 也包含晚餐)?                                      |             |
| 6   | He could have answered these questions well, |             |
|     | (但他拒绝回答).                                    |             |

2 Read the following tips. Then rewrite the sentences using the past perfect tense and the words in brackets.

#### 过去完成时

过去完成时(past perfect tense)由 "had + 过去分词"构成。该时态把时间推移到过去某一时间之前,与现在时间不发生联系。因此,包含过去完成时的句子中通常会出现另一个使用过去时的动词。过去完成时的主要用法分为"已完成"和"未完成"两种。"已完成"的用法表示一个动作或状态在过去某时之前已经完成或结束。例如:

It was as if I had literally been transported into another world, ... (Para. 1, iExplore 1)

过去完成时的"未完成"用法表示一个动作或状态在过去某时之前已经开始,一直延续到过去这一时间,而且到那时还未结束,仍有延续下去的可能性。例如:

By six o'clock they had studied for almost three hours.

在含有过去完成时的句子中,常用when、before、after、until、by the time等连词或短语连接两件先后发生的事情。下面五句话可以表达大致相同的意思:

- [1] When I reached the station, the train had already left.
- [2] I reached the station after the train had left.
- [3] I didn't reach the station until the train had left.
- [4] The train had left before I reached the station.
- [5] By the time I reached the station, the train had left.
- George heard the news and then I arrived. (after)
  I asked many people for advice and finally chose economics as my major. (before)
  He did all his work. Then he went to bed. (by the time)
- 4 He pointed out the problem which she didn't notice. (until)
- 5 They laid the table and then we arrived. (when)

3 Read the following tips. Then translate the Chinese sentences into English using emphatic structure.

#### 强调句

强调句型(emphatic structure)是英语中一种用于突出句子中某一部分的结构。"It is / was ... that / who"是英语中一种常见的强调句型,它将重点集中在某个成分上,使句子更具表达力。被强调部分可以是主语、宾语或状语,that / who 引导被强调部分后面的句子。

1 若被强调部分是人,且在从句中作主语,通常用 who:原句: John fixed the car.

强调句: It was John who fixed the car.

2 若被强调部分是人,且在从句中作宾语,通常用that:

原句: I saw Mary at the party.

强调句: It was Mary that I saw at the party.

3 若被强调部分是物或其他成分,如时间、地点、原因或方式,用 that: 原句: I met him yesterday in the park.

强调句: It was yesterday that I met him in the park. (强调时间)

It was in the park that I met him yesterday. (强调地点)

强调句型的常见否定形式为 "It isn't / wasn't ... that / who ...", 或 "It wasn't until ... that ...", 如:

It wasn't until I was the one who needed the sympathy of others in order to overcome this obstacle that I learned what it means to be empathetic. (Para. 7, iExplore 2) "It wasn't until ... that" 是强调句型的 否定形式,用于突出对时间或条件的否定。

| 1 | 是是任公工提出121円底。 |
|---|---------------|
|   |               |
|   |               |
|   |               |
|   |               |
| _ |               |

2 正是在这个地方,我们第一次见面。

3 他之所以成功,是因为他从不放弃。

- 4 我是在昨天晚上给他打的电话。
- 5 不是因为天气不好我们才取消了旅行。

## Reading

#### **Section 1**

Read the passage with seven statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once.

- A My wife and I have just dropped off our third and youngest child for his freshman year at college, and we are beginning the long trip home. Leaving our youngest child at college is an act of mixed emotions. We are excited, knowing what great experiences await him over the next four years, a bit worried that he will have most of those experiences without us, and sad that our youngest had flown the nest.
- **B** The freshman year is exciting perhaps the most special year in a young adult's life. It is a year when our children begin learning to develop an entirely new relationship with the world as they head down the road to independence.
- C Our youngest is at Davidson College in North Carolina, a liberal arts college with a strong academic tradition and high performance standards, a serious commitment to service, a global perspective and a highly competitive basketball program. Indeed, all of these are strong family values for us. I can't imagine a better place to go to university, or a better launching pad for the journey to becoming a useful, caring and honorable adult. Still, as I think about my son and the more than two million other young people starting college this year in the

- U.S. I can't help but wonder what the world holds in store for him and whether the education he is about to receive will prove to be enough.
- **D** On the way home, I glance over the newspapers. There is nothing heartening in the news: from the debate over regional conflicts and what should be done about them to a report suggesting the Gulf oil spill will not be solved as rapidly as once thought. And that's just the front page above the fold. I know every generation faces its own challenges, but there is a magnitude to today's problems that troubles me.
- E Of course, the world has always had its urgent challenges. That was certainly true when my parents dropped me off at college 40 years ago this week. It's hard to imagine what the world will look like 40 years from now. Will humankind be thriving, getting by, or will it be overpowered by hunger or the spread of disease or climate change or extremism?
- F Soon enough, the torch will pass from us to our children. So how should our children prepare for the road ahead, and what should the college experience offer them? On this question, I find the words of a famous physicist particularly instructive. "Imagination is more important than knowledge," he wrote, "for knowledge is limited to all we now know and understand, while imagination embraces the entire world." Hold that thought and consider it alongside these words, also written by him: "The value of a man should be seen in what he gives and not in what he is able to receive." Book learning and lab time are, of course, highly important, but we both believe they are most helpful when they are accompanied by a sharp sense of inquiry, a good world view, and a genuine commitment to community and to helping others. Four years from now we hope our son can become self-assured and self-aware, with a sense of opportunity and one of obligation and with the imagination to make a difference.
- **G** Finally, there's this thought. For the last year or so, these kids have been measured to an extraordinary degree by GPAs and test scores. Thankfully, those days are gone. Now it's their passion, honesty, ability to imagine, and the size of their hearts that matters most. I think they will do fine.
- **H** As we continue our journey home, I can't help but reflect on our own experiences during our college years. The friendships we formed, the challenges we faced,

and the lessons we learned have all shaped who we are today. It's comforting to know that our son will have similar opportunities to grow and discover himself. We hope he finds mentors who inspire him, friends who support him, and experiences that broaden his horizons. College is not just about academic achievement; it's about becoming a well-rounded individual ready to contribute to society. As parents, we can only hope that we've given him the foundation he needs to thrive and the courage to embrace whatever comes his way.

| <br>1 | It's hard to predict the future of our world.                               |
|-------|---|
| <br>2 | Today, what matters most for college students is no longer their test       |
|       | scores, but passion, honesty, imagination, and the size of their hearts.    |
| <br>3 | A young adult begins learning to be independent in his freshman year.       |
| <br>4 | Our son will have the opportunity to form lasting friendships, face         |
|       | challenges, and gain life lessons, just as we did during our college years. |
| <br>5 | Both a famous physicist and I consider imagination more important           |
|       | than knowledge.   |
| <br>6 | I appreciate the education philosophy of Davidson College.                  |
| <br>7 | My wife and I are returning home after dropping off our youngest child      |
|       | at college, feeling a blend of excitement, worry, and sadness.              |

### **Section 2**

Read the following two passages and choose the best answer to each of the questions after the passage.

#### Questions 1-5 are based on the following passage.

When high school students enter college, they will face many difficulties. Some colleges have come up with solutions to make their life easier.

The first obstacle is usually in the freshman year, when students have to live with an assigned roommate with whom they may have nothing in common. Tolerating annoying habits, different views and mood swings can teach lessons that help students in the real world. But for a generation that places a high value

on individuality and emotional well-being, the goal should firstly be harmony. Universities are developing systems, where students fill out a questionnaire and receive a list of compatible roommates.

Still not comfortable? A growing number of colleges like the Massachusetts Institute of Technology let students bring pets. It's harder and harder for students to leave home. Bringing this particular reminder of home with them may make that separation easier.

Colleges acknowledge that these strategies are also ways to differentiate themselves in a competitive market for top students. It is also a competitive job market, and to make students look more attractive, some schools are inflating grades. In fact, it is reported that in the last two years, at least 10 law schools have changed their grading systems to make them more lenient (仁慈的). Harvard and Stanford recently switched to a pass / fail system, which means some courses only ask for basic requirements rather than forcing students to get excellent scores.

You can also find access to free-for-all resources. Harvard, Yale and Stanford now offer a large portion of their courses online. In Britain, the Open University even has its own online channel. The very idea of a university has become unbundled, do-it-yourself and perhaps peerless.

- 1 What do universities do to help students overcome the difficulties of finding the right roommates?
  - A. Give them courses in the real world.
  - B. Teach them to be independent and think critically.
  - C. Tell them to tolerate different living habits and views.
  - D. Develop systems to offer suitable choices to them.
- 2 Why do some universities allow students to bring their pets?
  - A. Because their pets are a necessity for college students.
  - B. Because their pets cannot live without their owners.
  - C. Because their pets can bring some financial benefits to universities.
  - D. Because their pets make their college life easier and more comfortable.

- 3 What strategies do colleges adopt to differentiate themselves in the competitive market for top students?
  - A. Offering scholarships and financial aid.
  - B. Providing more extracurricular activities.
  - C. Changing grading systems and inflating grades.
  - D. Building more modern campus facilities.
- 4 What is the new trend in the way universities offer access to their courses?
  - A. They require students to take courses individually.
  - B. They provide more free courses online.
  - C. They restrict course access to only full-time students.
  - D. They support students to have face-to-face classes.
- 5 What is the theme of the passage?
  - A. Different ways of making students better versions of themselves.
  - B. Different ways of making students feel better in college.
  - C. Different ways for students to get higher scores in college.
  - D. Different ways for students to be more competitive in the job market.

#### Questions 6-10 are based on the following passage.

In order to separate doting (溺爱的) parents from their freshman sons and daughters, Morehouse College in Atlanta has instituted a formal "Parting Ceremony." It began on a recent evening, with speeches in the Martin Luther King Jr. International Chapel. Then the incoming freshmen marched through the gates of the campus – which swung shut, literally leaving the parents outside.

When University of Minnesota freshmen moved in at the end of August, parental separation was a little sneaker: Mothers and fathers were invited to a reception elsewhere so students could meet their roommates and negotiate dorm room space – without adult intervention.

Grinnell College, like others, has found it necessary to be explicit about when parents really, truly must say goodbye. After computer printers and duffle bags had been carried to dorm rooms, everyone gathered in the gym, students on one side of the bleachers, parents on the other. Then the president of the college welcomed the

freshmen by having his back to the parents – a symbolic staging meant to inspire "an aha! moment," an **epiphany** where "parents realize that their children are feeling more comfortable sitting with 400 people they just met." Shortly after, mothers and fathers were urged to leave campus.

For parents, moving their children to colleges usually takes a few hours. Moving on? Most deans can tell stories of parents who lingered around campus for days. At Colgate University, a mother and father once went to their daughter's classes and came to the registrar's office to change her schedule, recalled the dean of first-year students. "We recognize it's a huge day for families," she said.

- 6 Why was the "Parting Ceremony" held at Morehouse College in Atlanta?
  - A. To celebrate the opening of the new academic year.
  - B. To honor Martin Luther King Jr. and his legacy.
  - C. To separate doting parents from their freshman children.
  - D. To introduce the incoming freshmen to the college's facilities.
- 7 What measure did University of Minnesota take to separate freshmen from their parents?
  - A. The parents were received in another place.
  - B. The parents were explicitly told when to leave.
  - C. The parents were asked to leave without telling their children.
  - D. The parents were invited to a big dining room to wait.
- 8 What is the purpose of Grinnell College's "goodbye" ceremony?
  - A. To welcome new students formally.
  - B. To introduce the college's president.
  - C. To symbolize the separation between parents and freshmen.
  - D. To provide parents with information about their children's classes.
- 9 According to the passage, how do most deans describe parents' behavior when they move their children to college?
  - A. They usually leave immediately.
  - B. They are willing to let their children go.
  - C. They are confident in their children's academic life.
  - D. They tend to stay on campus for an extended period.

- 10 Why do some parents linger around campus for days or even ask to change their children's schedule?
  - A. They are unhappy with the academic program of the college.
  - B. They have nothing better to do and enjoy spending time on campus.
  - C. They are required to do so according to the college's policies.
  - D. They are worried whether their children can adapt to the new environment.

## **Translation**

1

| Tr | anslate the English sentences into Chinese.   |
|----|---|
| 1  | I will never forget the autumn when my classmates and I studied so hard and shared countless unforgettable moments.   |
| 2  | We are going to study business English, which will greatly benefit our future careers and enhance our professional communication skills.                                |
| 3  | I remember my first night on campus, lying on a hard mattress, surrounded by four blank walls and listening to the heartbeat of the fast-moving city outside my window. |
| 4  | Having now been a college student for a year and a half, I still spend a lot of time self-analyzing, trying to reconcile this feeling of double identity.               |
| 5  | In college you have access to the whole wealth of human knowledge, from which you must learn to select what is meaningful to you.                                       |

2 Translate the Chinese paragraph into English.

| 扇子在中国有着悠久的历史,是古代文人墨客随身携带的物品。它不仅用于纳            |
|---|
| 凉,更蕴含着深厚的文化底蕴(heritage)。从古代的团扇(round fans)到明清 |
| 时期的折扇(folding fans),扇子的形式和制作方法都在不断发展,成为中国文    |
| 化的瑰宝之一。                                       |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |

## Writing

- 1 Write an English summary of the text "Lessons learned from a parasite." You should write no more than 80 words.
- 2 The Students' Union of your university is planning to hold an art festival next semester, and they are inviting students to contribute ideas and suggestions for how it should be organized. Write a passage to give your suggestions. You should write at least 100 words.