

Unit One

College Life





Part One: Warming-up



Listening Activities

Activity 1

Directions: Listen to the following dialogues and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

New Words and Expressions

department n. 系

major n. 主修(科目)

campus n. 校园

freshman/sophomore/junior/ senior 大一 / 大二 / 大三 / 毕业班学生

Civil Engineering 土木工程

Business Administration 工商管理

do sb. a favor 帮某人一个忙

show sb. around 带领某人参观

Dialogue 1

Joe meets Eric on campus.

Joe: Hello!

Eric: Hello!

Joe: Oh, excuse me. Let me introduce myself. I am Joe from _____ Province. May I know your name?

Eric: Nice to meet you, Joe. My name is Eric, and I come from _____ Province. Which department are you in?

Joe: I am in the Department of _____ and I am a _____ on the campus. How about you?

Eric: I am a _____ now.

Joe: Really? Could you do me a small favor? I want to take a _____ of the campus.

Eric: No problem. Let me _____ you around.

Dialogue 2

Mary meets Steven on campus.

Mary: Excuse me. Haven't we met before?

Steven: I don't _____ so. Are you a student?

Mary: Yes, I'm a freshman. You're a _____, aren't you?

Steven: Yes. My name is Steven.



Informal: *Hi. My name is Jenny.*

Hello. You must be Bob. I'm Jane.

Formal: *How do you do? My name's John.*

May I introduce myself? I'm Ted.

Excuse me. I don't think we've met. My name is Mike.

Good morning. Please allow me to introduce myself. My name is Tom Cruise.

Responses

Informal: *Oh hello! I'm Johnson.*

Hi! Nice to meet you.

Pleased to meet you.

Formal: *How do you do?*

I'm very pleased to meet you.

Excuse me. I don't think we've met. My name is Mike.

It's a great pleasure to meet you.

2. Introducing people

Bob, meet Lucy.

You don't know Mary, do you? Mary—Jenny, Jenny—Mary.

Do you know each other? Mary Smith—Jenny Howard.

Jenny, I'd like you to meet Mary Smith.

Mike, may I introduce Ted Thomas to you?

Allow me introduce my friend and colleague, Lucy and Jones, to you.

It's a great pleasure for me to introduce Bill Lincoln. Bill is the manager of our department.

Responses

Hi!

Hello!

Hi, Bob. Nice to meet you.

Pleased to meet you.

I'm very pleased to meet you.

It's a great pleasure to meet you.

How do you do?

Activity 1

Today is the first day of the new term. Now you and your deskmate introduce yourselves to each other. Please make up a dialogue according to the information given below.

1. name (Chen Yun, Ma Lili)
2. hometown (Shanghai, Chongqing)

3. favorite subject (Computer, English)
4. hobby (listen to music, play tennis)

Activity 2

You used to be a teacher of English, but now you are doing business and running an online shop. Jack is a reporter working for a TV station. You two are good friends and are taking a trip to the city where you used to go to college. You meet your college classmate, Bill, who is a teacher now in a high school. You haven't seen each other for a long time, and the meeting makes you very happy. You introduce Jack to Bill, and the three of you chat about your work.



Reading Activities

Activity 1

Directions: Read the following passage and choose the best answer for the questions.

How to Introduce People

When you introduce two people, the general rule is: first, introduce other people to the person you wish to honor. The old are honored in the West as in China. Women have been honored in the West since the days of knighthood. Second, a man always rises for an introduction, except that it is sometimes all right for an elderly man to remain seated when a young man is introduced to him. The hostess always rises for an introduction. Third, if you want to meet someone, it is better to ask a friend who has known him to introduce you. But sometimes at a meeting or gathering, it is all right to introduce yourself to a fellow-student or to one of the same position.

1. This passage is mainly about _____.

A. how to introduce people	C. how to recognize people
B. how to greet people	D. how to communicate
2. When introducing, you should introduce _____.

A. the honored person to other people	C. the old ones to the young people
B. other people to the honored person	D. the senior to the junior
3. A young man should _____ when he is introduced to others.

A. be seated on his own seat	C. laugh
B. stand up	D. nod to others
4. Who may not rise when they are introduced?

A. Hostess.	C. Pupils.
B. Young people.	D. Elderly people.



5. If you want to meet someone, it is better to _____.
- A. telephone this person directly
 - B. ask a friend who has known this person to introduce you
 - C. go to the person's office directly
 - D. try to find the person's address and go there directly

Activity 2

Directions: Read the following passage and decide whether the statements after it are True or False. Write T/F accordingly.

American college and university students who live away from their families are generally housed in dormitories at least for their first year. Men and women often live in the same building, though they may live on separate floors. Some dorms have a theme, like an international house, where students can learn about other cultures. In language houses, students try to avoid speaking their native language. The idea is to learn a different language. Colleges and universities often have many clubs that students can join. These include political, religious and service clubs. Schools may also have internal sports clubs. These are for students who do not play for a school team but want to take part in organized sports with other students. And colleges will often recognize a new club if enough students are interested.

- () 1. American college and university students are generally housed in dormitories at least for their first year.
- () 2. Male and female students in American colleges and universities cannot live in the same building.
- () 3. Students living in an international house can learn about other cultures.
- () 4. Students living in language houses often speak their native language.
- () 5. American colleges and universities have no religious clubs.
- () 6. Internal sports clubs are for students who do not play for a school team.
- () 7. Colleges will not recognize a new club even if enough students are interested.

Part Two: Text A



Lead-in

1. What are colleges like in China? What similarities and differences exist between American and Chinese colleges?
2. Do you prefer to live in the dormitories on campus or in rented apartments off campus? Explain your reasons.
3. What clubs have you joined in your college? Do you enjoy these clubs? Why or why not?

University Student Life in North America

For many Westerners, going to university is a very exciting time in life. Most people choose to go to a university that is far away from home. Most students choose to live away from home even if they go to a university that is close to their parents' house. It is usually the first time that young people live away from their parents and begin their adult lives.



Most parents consider their children leaving home for university to be a good thing. They believe it gives the student an opportunity to face many new experiences without the help of their parents. Most Westerners have the opinion that a good university education needs a balance of hard studying, doing extra-curricular activities and doing some fun social things such as going dancing with friends.

Often students find a romantic love. It is common to see two lovers hand in hand as they walk down the street. Parents in the West usually do not mind if their child has found a romantic love. Generally, universities also do not mind if students date.

In the first year of university, students usually live in residence where they meet people. Most residence rooms are double rooms where two students share one room. Sometimes students can get single rooms if they are lucky. In the later years, it is common for a student to move into a student house with some of his or her friends. In these houses, each student has their own bedroom, but usually shares a bathroom, kitchen and living room with other students. It is getting more and more common to have girls and boys living in the same house.

In the West, universities have many extra-curricular activities that students can choose from. Students can play many different sports. If sports are not your thing, then you can do photography, art, drama or many other things.

Working out is becoming a more and more popular activity. Both boys and girls like to go to the gym for a workout. Many Westerners have fun trying to stay healthy and exercise their bodies. Students also like to socialize by going to pubs to have some beer, talk with friends, and maybe listen to some live music.

In short, students in Western universities have a lot of fun, freedom and interesting experiences.

* 本文选自《英语口语与文化：北美篇》一书中的一篇名为“University Student Life in North America”的文章，选入时有改动。



New Words

- university /ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/ n. 综合性大学
 adult /'ædʌlt/ n. 成年人; adj. 成年的
 opportunity /,ɒpə'tju:nəti/ n. 机会; 时机
 education /,edʒu'keɪʃn/ n. 教育
 balance /'bæləns/ n. 平衡
 extra-curricular /'ekstrə kə'rikjələ(r)/ adj. 课外的
 romantic /rəʊ'mæntɪk/ adj. 浪漫的
 residence /'rezɪdəns/ n. 住宅; 住处; 居住
 photography /fə'tɒgrəfi/ n. 摄影
 gym /dʒɪm/ n. 体育馆; 健身房
 workout /'wɜ:kəʊt/ n. 健身
 socialize /'səʊʃəlaɪz/ v. 交际

Phrases & Expressions

- choose to 选择
 far away from 远离
 close to 在……附近
 hand in hand 手拉手
 double room 双人间
 single room 单人间
 one's own 某人自己的
 more and more 越来越



Notes

1. 同位语从句: 在复合句中用作同位语的从句叫同位语从句。同位语从句一般用 that, whether, what, which, who, when, where, why, how 等词引导, 常放在 fact, news, idea, truth, hope, problem, information, wish, promise, answer, evidence, report, explanation, suggestion, conclusion, opinion 等抽象名词后面, 说明该名词的具体内容。课文中 “Most Westerners have the opinion that a good university education needs a balance of hard studying, ...” 就是一个由 that 引导的同位语从句, 作 opinion 的同位语, 说明大多数西方人持有的观点是什么。
2. student house: 学生之家。一般不在大学校园内, 但是距离学校比较近, 可以从学校或从当地的房东那里租到。
3. live music: 酒吧里现场演奏的音乐。



Exercises

Reading Comprehension

I. Complete the following form according to the text.

University Student Life in North America	
residence	In the first year of university, students usually live in _____; and in the later years, it is common for a student to move into _____.
extra-curricular activities	If _____ are not your thing, then you can do _____, _____, _____ or many other things.
social things	Students also like to socialize by going to pubs to _____, _____, and maybe _____.

II. Choose the best answer to the following questions.

- Most students choose to live away from home _____.
 - if the university is close to their parents' house
 - if the university that is far away from their parents' house
 - if the university that is far away from home
 - no matter whether the university is close to or far away from their parents' house
- Most Westerners have the opinion that a good university education needs a balance of some things except _____.
 - hard studying
 - romantic love
 - extra-curricular activities
 - social things
- In the first year of university, most students usually live in double rooms instead of single rooms unless they are _____.
 - rich
 - poor
 - lucky
 - powerful
- Working out is becoming a more and more popular activity because _____.
 - both boys and girls like to go to the gym to for a workout
 - many Westerners have fun trying to stay healthy and exercise their bodies
 - universities have many extra-curricular activities
 - students like social things
- What is NOT the author's comment on university student life in North America?
 - boring
 - funny
 - free
 - exciting



Vocabulary and Structure

I. Choose the word in the box and complete the following sentence with its proper form.

1. exciting excited excite

- A. It is an _____ game!
- B. The movie _____ the audience.
- C. He felt _____ when he saw the Great Wall.

2. activity act action

- A. We must _____ now to forestall disaster.
- B. Come with us, maybe you can serve me in this _____.
- C. We carefully watched every detail of his _____.

3. health healthy healthful

- A. The food here is _____.
- B. Though old enough, the man is quite _____.
- C. We all desire happiness and _____.

II. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given in parentheses.

- 1. The reason why grandfather is so _____ (athlete) that he exercises a lot every day.
- 2. Nie Er was one of the greatest _____ (music) in Chinese history.
- 3. Are there any _____ (home) people in the beautiful city?
- 4. When I first ate in a _____ (west) restaurant, I didn't know what I was supposed to do.
- 5. Some teenagers are trying to raise money for _____ (medicine) research.
- 6. Now many people have their own _____ (person) cars in China.
- 7. _____ (safe) is the most important when we are travelling.
- 8. The problem was quite difficult, but we work it out _____ (success) at least.
- 9. Sports and art activities make our school life _____ (color).

III. Select words and fill in the blanks with their proper forms to complete the following passage.

worth	attend	value	balance	color
gather	friendship	intellect	add	responsible

Campus Life

Time spent at a university is a most _____ period in a young person's life. This is a time when a student begins to form his or her ideas about life in general. _____ classes and studying in a library keep a student busy and provide him or her with access (接近或进入的机会) to _____ information, _____ to his or her knowledge base.

College life can also be rich and _____. Most universities offer a variety of

extra-curricular activities such as sports events, contests, and other social _____, enabling the students to experience relief from study and homework. Students often form lifelong _____ through the varied experiences of university life. During the time a student spends at university, he not only develops his _____ abilities, but also develops social skills as knowledge and wisdom necessary for choosing a future career. By learning how to _____ intense study and recreation, a student will be well prepared for the challenges of future _____.



Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or expressions given in parentheses.

1. 我们如何选择运用我们的力量，这很重要。(choose to)
2. 虽然远离祖国，他们仍然说着中国话。(far away from)
3. 学校附近有好几家药店。(close to)
4. 孩子们手拉手地在做游戏。(hand in hand)
5. 越来越多的人想看这部电影。(more and more)
6. 你能独脚站着保持平衡吗？(balance)

Part Three: Text B



Lead-in

1. Do you know any differences of college life between the UK and the US?
2. Do you have any part-time jobs? What is your purpose of doing part-time jobs?
3. Have you ever been to a pub? What is it like?

College Life in the UK

There are over 2 million students registered in higher education in the UK, including students from overseas. As a result, the UK has a thriving education, with over 325 institutions of higher education to choose from. There are some distinct differences between college life in the UK and in other parts of the world.



Benefits

There are many student discounts available for people studying in the UK. With a Young Person's Railcard, students can save a third off of train fares. There are also student nights at



bars and restaurants, student discounts at clothing stores and reduced prices for cinema tickets. Student discounts are usually given upon presentation of a valid student card from a UK university.

Work

To earn extra money while studying, students often pick up part-time jobs at bars, cafes or in retail shops. Universities usually offer resources that help students in finding part-time work. These resources may be in the form of a notice board at the student union or a website with job advertisements.

Study

Degree courses in the UK differ from those offered in the United States and other countries. The length of time spent working towards a degree can be as little as one year or over four years. It is not a standard four-year program, as in the United States. Individual classes are called modules, and students must pass the required modules to earn their degree.

Housing

Student housing comes in two forms: “living in” or “living out”. Living in is accommodation that is university owned. These places tend to be closer to campus and are usually less expensive, as bills tend to be included. Students that live out rent properties which are not owned by the university. Although those living out are able to choose their flatmates and don't have to follow the rules of university housing, they are also faced with the trouble of dealing with landlords.

Social Life

Students have a broad range of social activities to choose from, both in and out of the university. The UK has a strong pub culture, and student drink specials at pubs and nightclubs tend to draw big crowds of students. Besides, students can get involved with university-sponsored activities such as student newspapers, special-interest clubs and sporting teams.

* 本文选自《英语睡前5分钟——最In青春文化》一书中的一篇名为“College Life in the UK”的文章，选入时有改动。

New Words

register /'redʒɪstə(r)/ v. 登记；记录；注册

thriving /θraɪvɪŋ/ adj. 繁荣的；旺盛的；兴旺的

institution /,ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃn/ n. 制定；制度；机构；

distinct /dɪ'stɪŋkt/ adj. 明显的；清晰的；不同的；独特的

discount /'dɪskaʊnt/ n. 折扣

available /ə'veɪləbl/ adj. 可利用的；可得到的

fare /feə/ n. 车费；路费

presentation /ˌprezn'teɪʃn/ n. 展示; 呈现
 valid /'vælɪd/ adj. 有效的; 合法的
 cafe /'kæfeɪ/ n. 咖啡馆; 小餐馆
 retail /'ri:teɪl/ n. 零售
 resource /rɪ'sɔ:s/ n. 资源
 website /'websaɪt/ n. 网站
 degree /dɪ'ɡri: / n. 学位
 standard /'stændəd/ adj. 标准的; 标准; 规范
 individual /,ɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl/ adj. 个别的; 单独的 n. 个人; 个体
 module /'mɒdju:l/ n. (组成一门课程的) 独立单元; 模块
 accommodation /ə,kɒmə'deɪʃn/ n. 住处; 住所
 campus /'kæmpəs/ n. (大学的) 校园
 rent /rent/ v. 租用; 出租
 property /'prɒpəti/ n. 建筑物; 房子; 地皮
 flatmate /'flætmeɪt/ n. (英) 合租一套公寓的人
 landlord /'lændlə:d/ n. 地主; 房东
 range /reɪndʒ/ n. 变化范围; 变化幅度
 pub /pʌb/ n. 酒吧; 酒馆
 sponsor /'spɒnsə(r)/ n. 赞助者 v. 赞助; 倡议

Phrases & Expressions

as a result 结果; 因此
 pick up 获得; 得到
 in the form of 以……的形式
 differ from 不同于; 与……有区别
 tend to 倾向于
 be faced with 面临
 deal with 对付; 应付
 get involved with 参与到; 涉及到



Notes

1. Young Person's Railcard: 在英国, 凡是全日制的学生或者年龄在 16—25 周岁的青年都可以办理青年铁路卡 (Young Person's Railcard), 用青年铁路卡购买火车票能省 1/3 的费用。
2. student nights 夜间学生优惠区



3. To earn extra money while studying, students often pick up part-time jobs at bars, cafes or in retail shops. 为了在学习的同时挣点外快, 学生经常在酒吧、咖啡馆或零售店做些兼职。“To earn extra money” 是不定式短语, 在句中作目的状语。下文 “... students must pass the required modules to earn their degree.” 中的 “to earn their degree” 同样也是不定式短语作目的状语。
4. Universities usually offer resources that help students in finding part-time work. 大学通常会为学生提供资源, 以帮助他们找到兼职。“help students in finding part-time work” 是一个由关系代词 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰先行词 resources。下文的 “Living in is accommodation that is university owned.” 以及 “Students that live out rent properties which are not owned by the university.” 同为定语从句, 用法类似。
5. The length of time spent working towards a degree can be as little as one year or over four years. It is not a standard four-year program, as in the Unites States. 英国的学位课程时长少则一年, 多则四年以上, 并不是像美国那样都是标准的四年制。as 在句中是副词, 意为 “像; 如”。
6. These places tend to be closer to campus and are usually less expensive, as bills tend to be included. 这些地方离校园较近, 通常费用较低, 因为各种费用都包括在住宿费内。as 在句中是连词, 引导原因状语从句, 意为 “既然; 由于”, 相当于 since。
7. Although those living out are able to choose their flatmates and don't have to follow the rules of university housing, they are also faced with the trouble of dealing with landlords. 虽然住在校外的学生可以选择自己的室友, 而且不需要遵守大学宿舍的规章制度, 但他们面临的麻烦是要对付房东。living out 在句中是现在分词短语做后置定语, 修饰前面的指示代词 those, 在意义上相当于定语从句 those who live out are able to...。



Exercises

Reading Comprehension

I. Complete the following form according to the text.

College Life in the UK	
Benefits	1. discounted _____ 2. students nights at _____ and _____ 3. student discounts at _____ 4. discounted _____ tickets
Work	part-time jobs at bars, cafes or in _____ shops
Study	_____ year program

Housing	1. “ _____ ” 2. “ _____ ”
Social Life	1. pubs 2. _____ 3. student newspapers 4. _____ 5. sporting teams

II. Check whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the text.

- () 1. There are over 2 million students registered in the UK.
- () 2. With a Young Person’s Railcard, students can enjoy a 50 percent discount when buying train tickets.
- () 3. Student discounts are usually given upon presentation of an ID.
- () 4. Students in the UK can have part-time jobs at bars, cafes or in retail shops.
- () 5. Degree courses in the UK are the same as those offered in the United States.
- () 6. The “living in” places tend to be closer to campus and are usually more expensive.
- () 7. Students who live out still have to obey the rules of university housing.
- () 8. Students in the UK are not allowed to go to pubs.

Vocabulary and Structure

I. Complete the following sentences by selecting the best word from the box below. Change the form where necessary.

thriving	standard	available	discount	individual
website	resource	accommodation	rent	degree

- If you want to find more information about our product, please visit our _____.
- With a student card, students can get a 50 percent _____ buying cinema tickets.
- Our country is rich in natural _____.
- This hotel has _____ for 500 guests.
- The _____ for this apartment is \$200 a month.
- The teacher sets high _____ for his students.
- To do this job, you must have a _____ in English.
- Fresh fruits and vegetables are _____ all the year round.
- In recent years, the real estate business is _____.
- In football, teamwork is even more important than _____ skill.



II. Complete the following sentences by selecting the proper expression from the box below. Change the form where necessary.

as a result	in the form of	differ from	hand in hand
deal with	a broad range of	be faced with	end to

1. Opinions on this question _____ person to person.
2. Church is often built _____ a cross.
3. Higher returns and higher risk usually go _____.
4. He didn't work hard. _____, he failed his exam.
5. Everyone _____ challenges in life and only those who are brave enough can turn them into opportunities.
6. He reads widely and has _____ interests.
7. Men _____ put on weight in middle age.
8. The health authorities now know how to _____ the disease.

III. Complete the following attributive clauses using *which, that, whose, when, where* and *why*.

1. The plane in _____ we flew to Canada is very comfortable.
2. Please tell me the reason _____ you missed the plane.
3. I still remember the day _____ I first came to the school.
4. Shanghai is the city _____ I was born.
5. I'll tell you all _____ he told me last week.
6. He lives in a room _____ window faces south.
7. He failed math again, _____ made his father very angry.
8. Is there anything _____ belongs to you?



Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. To keep his body in good shape, he often goes to the gym to work out.
2. There are some distinct differences between college life in the United States and in China.
3. The doctor advised him to give up smoking as soon as possible.
4. As a student, we must learn to keep a balance between study and rest.
5. As with his earlier movies, the special effects in his latest film are brilliant.

Part Four: Writing

Personal Information Form

The term “personal information” is used to describe information that can be associated with a specific person and can be used to identify that person. Personal information form is a kind of practical writing and it is a form that is used to describe one’s information in details. The following items are usually included in a personal information form: name, gender(性别), date of birth, nationality, place of birth, address and education.

Sample:

Personal Information Form			
Name	Ma Lili	Gender	female
Date of Birth	Oct. 25, 1996	Nationality	Chinese
Place of Birth	Chongqing, China		
Current Address	Room 303, No. 5 Apartment Building, Fudan University		
Permanent Address	Room 3-802, Building No. 9, Jingxiu-Jiangnan Residential, Minsheng Road, Yuzhong District, Chongqing		
Education			
Period	Schools Attended		
2003-2008	Hongxing Primary School		
2008-2011	Chongqing No. 3 Middle School		
2011-2014	Chongqing No. 3 High School		



Exercises

Directions: Fill in the following form with information about yourself.

Personal Information Form			
Name		Gender	
Date of Birth		Nationality	
Place of Birth			



Current Address	
Cell Phone	
E-mail	
Education	
Period	Schools Attended

Part Five: Grammar

动词时态 (Verb Tenses) (1)

动词时态的定义：时态是谓语动词的一种形式，表示动作发生的时间或所处的状态。

(一) 一般现在时 (The Simple Present Tense)

1. 概念：表示现阶段发生的、习惯性的或经常性的动作或存在的状态。
2. 基本结构：动词原形（如果主语为第三人称单数，动词后面要加“s”或“es”）
3. 时间状语：always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never, every week (day, year, month...), once a week, on Sundays, etc.

例如：(1) Percy often goes to work by bus.

(2) The students are always on time for class.

(二) 一般过去时 (The Simple Past Tense)

1. 概念：表示过去某时发生的动作或存在的状态。
2. 基本结构：be 动词或行为动词的过去形式
3. 时间状语：ago, yesterday, the day before yesterday, last night (week, month, year...), in 2005, one day, once upon a time, just now, etc.

例如：(1) We visited a factory last Friday.

(2) This town was once a beautiful place.

(三) 一般将来时 (The Simple Future Tense)

1. 概念：表示将来要发生的动作或存在的状态。
2. 基本结构：am/is/are/going to + do; will/shall + do; be about to + do
3. 时间状语：tomorrow, next day (week, month, year...), soon, in a few minutes, the day after tomorrow, etc.

- 例如: (1) You will feel better after taking this medicine.
(2) He is going to do his homework after dinner.



Exercises

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the right tense of the verbs given in parentheses.

1. He _____ (go) to bed at ten o'clock every night.
他每天晚上 10 点睡觉。
2. He _____ (fly) to Beijing tomorrow.
他明天将飞往北京。
3. Practice _____ (make) perfect.
熟能生巧。
4. He _____ (be) in high school last year.
他去年还在上高中。
5. Mr. Smith _____ (be going to) buy an apartment in Shanghai.
史密斯先生打算在上海买一套公寓。
6. He _____ (leave) here ten minutes ago.
他十分钟前离开这里的。