



“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材

创新大学英语

INNOVATION COLLEGE ENGLISH

综合教程 第一册

INTEGRATED COURSE

学生用书 STUDENTS' BOOK

第二版

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华东师范大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

创新大学英语第1册综合教程 / 欣羚, 易红, 汪春阳
主编. — 2版. — 上海: 华东师范大学出版社, 2015.12
(创新大学英语)
ISBN 978-7-5675-4582-3
I. ①创… II. ①欣…②易…③汪… III. ①英语—
高等学校—教材 IV. ①H31
中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2016)第013455号

创新大学英语 综合教程 学生用书 第一册 (第2版)

总 主 编 傅勇林
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策 划 四川创图文化传播有限公司
项目编辑 姚 望
审读编辑 王红菠
装帧设计 创图文化

出版发行 华东师范大学出版社
社 址 上海市中山北路3663号 邮 编 200062
网 址 www.ecnupress.com.cn
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印 刷 者 成都市海翔印务有限公司
开 本 889×1194 16开
印 张 13.75
字 数 319千字
版 次 2016年7月第2版
印 次 2016年7月第1次
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5675-4582-3/H·859
定 价 39.90元

出 版 人 王 焰

(如发现本版图书有印订质量问题, 请寄回本社市场部调换)

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Unit 1

All on Board





Part One Lead-in

Proverbs

Directions: Please translate the following proverbs into Chinese.

1) Education has for its object the formation of character.

2) Education is not an end, but a means to an end.

3) An educational system should be one in which the love of learning, rather than the acquisition of facts, is cultivated.

4) It is wrong to spoon-feed the students.

5) Education polishes good natures, and corrects bad ones.

College Education

Directions: Please give your opinions on the following topic. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Explain your reasons.

A university education is essential to success in life.

Agree	Disagree
Without a university education, people will not have access to the best and highest-paying jobs.	Many people, in fact, have done quite well for themselves without having the benefit of a university degree.
1)	1)
2)	2)
...	...



Part Two Intensive Reading

Warm-up Activities

Activity One

Directions: Everyone says your college years are to be the best of your life. What kind of expectations do you have about your college life? Share them with your classmates.

Activity Two

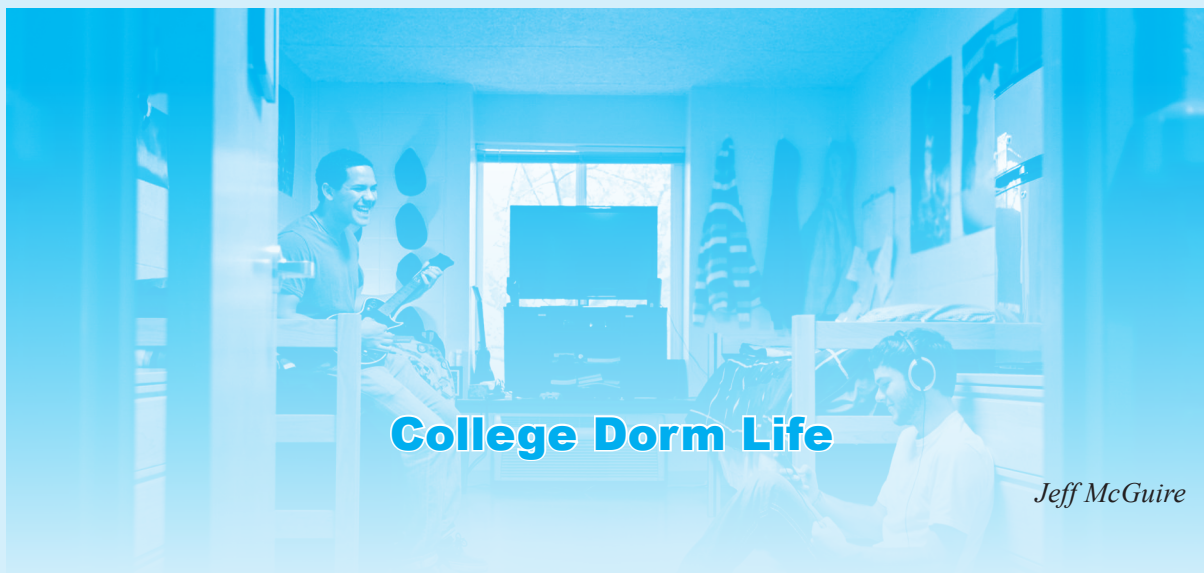
Directions: As a freshman in college, you know there are a lot of challenges ahead. This is a year of transition. Discuss with your partner the potential problems you might encounter on campus and explain the reasons.

 **Tips**

- time management
- interpersonal relationships
- homesickness
- loneliness
- academic performance
- challenges of independence
- life skills
- financial problems
- the challenge of balance



Text A



College Dorm Life

Jeff McGuire

1 If you've just graduated from high school and are preparing for what might be your first year of college dorm life, you probably have a lot of questions and concerns. You may be facing the first time you've ever shared a room, especially with someone to whom you're not related. What if you don't get along? What do you need to take for your room? Top bunk or bottom bunk?

2 For many, this will be an entirely new experience. First of all: relax. You're certainly not alone — chances are that every other freshman in the dorms will have the same fears and concerns. Take advantage of the time before school starts to prepare yourself. You can begin by reading some articles about what to expect and how to handle college dorm life.

3 It's natural for some homesickness to accompany your first two or three weeks of adjusting to college dorm life. You're in an entirely new environment. On the one hand, there are no more curfews, no constant reminders to do your homework, no questions about where you're going, or who you're going to be with. On the other hand, you're on your own for what might be the first time in your life. No one's cooking your meals, except maybe the cafeteria staff. No one's making sure your homework gets done, or that you get up for class on time. No one's washing your clothes. The freedom accompanying college dorm life can be both a blessing and a curse. However, during this major transition, many students find that the biggest hurdle they face in their first college dorm life experience is homesickness. Here are a number of valuable tips on how to cope with the natural feelings of loneliness and homesickness that often affect new students.

4 Finding an inexpensive way to keep in touch with family and friends can be a great way to smooth the transition into college dorm life. Many campuses offer free or low-cost Internet connections in the dorms, so e-mail and instant messaging are two ways you can check in with people at home. In addition, to save on long distance phone bills, look into available VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol) services.



5 Sharing your exciting and trying experiences with people from home can help dispel feelings of isolation and loneliness. You may actually learn that you're not missing much. However, if feelings of homesickness and depression persist as a result of college dorm life, make sure you talk to someone about them.

6 One of the anxieties that come with the approach to college dorm life lies in the preparation. How do you figure out what to take with you? Megan O'Leary, in What to Bring to College, provides a college dorm room checklist including many items you've probably considered, such as an alarm clock, a computer, and other essentials of college dorm life.

7 She also includes some items you may not have thought of, but that can make your college dorm life more pleasant, such as houseplants, a shower caddy, and a comfortable chair or bean bag. Be sure to get yourself a daily planner or calendar to mark down important dates, such as when papers or projects are due and exam days. Remember, one of the biggest adjustments to college dorm life you'll have to make is to be disciplined, to put yourself in charge of getting your homework done and preparing for tests.

8 Experts agree that one of the best ways to cope with the loneliness that can accompany college dorm life is to get involved in activities on campus. Allowing yourself to get bored can lead to depression, so make sure you have things to do; the more you get out of your dorm room, the more you'll get out of college dorm life.

9 By finding activities you like, you'll meet like-minded people and develop friendships, and when you broaden your college experience, you'll find that college dorm life becomes easier and easier.

(661 words)

New Words

dorm /dɔ:m/ *n.*

(informal) (=dormitory) a room for several people to sleep in, especially in a school or other institution 宿舍

concern /kən'sɜ:n/ *n.*

a feeling of worry, especially one that is shared by many people 担心, 忧虑

v.

(often passive) to involve sb.; to affect sb. 涉及, 影响

face /feɪs/ *vt.*

if you face a particular situation, or it faces you, you have to deal with it 面对, 面临

share /ʃeə/ *vt.*

(~...with...) to have or use sth. at the same time as sb. else 共用, 共有, 共享; 分享, 分担

n.

股份, 份额

related /rɪ'relɪtɪd/ *adj.*

being a relative of sb. 有(亲属)关系的; connected with sth./sb. in some way 与……相关的, 有联系的



bunk /bʌŋk/ <i>n.</i>	one of two beds that are fixed together, one above the other, especially for children (尤指儿童双层床的) 床铺
entirely /ɪn'taɪəli/ <i>adv.</i>	in every way possible; completely 完全地, 彻底地, 全然
handle /'hændl/ <i>vt.</i>	to deal with a situation, a person, an area of work or a strong emotion 应对, 应付, 处理
<i>n.</i>	part of an object by which it is held or lifted 柄, 把手
homesickness /'həʊmsɪknɪs/ <i>n.</i>	a depression caused by a longing for one's home during absence from it 思乡, 想家
accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/ <i>vt.</i>	to happen or appear with sth. else 与……同时出现或发生; to travel or go somewhere with sb. 伴随, 陪伴
adjust /ə'dʒʌst/ <i>v.</i>	to get used to a new situation by changing the way you behave and/or think (调整以) 适应, 习惯
environment /ɪn'vaɪərənmənt/ <i>n.</i>	the physical surroundings and conditions that affect the behavior and development of sb./sth. 环境
curfew /'kɜ:fju:/ <i>n.</i>	the time, decided by a parent, by which a child must be home or asleep in the evening 晚间必须回家或就寝的时间; signal or time after which people must stay indoors until the next day 宵禁
constant /'kɒnstənt/ <i>adj.</i>	happening all the time or repeatedly 经常的, 不断发生的; unchanging; fixed 不变的, 恒定的
reminder /rɪ'maɪndə/ <i>n.</i>	sb./sth. that makes you think about or remember sb./sth. that you have forgotten or would like to forget 提醒者, 提醒物
cafeteria /'kæfɪ'tɪəriə/ <i>n.</i>	a type of restaurant where you choose and pay for your meal at a counter and carry it to a table (usually in a factory, college or office building) 自助餐厅
staff /stɑ:f/ <i>n.</i>	all the workers employed in an organization 全体职员
blessing /'blesɪŋ/ <i>n.</i>	sth. that is good or helpful 幸事
curse /kɜ:s/ <i>n.</i>	sth. that causes harm or evil 祸根, 祸因; swear word or words that you say because you are very angry 诅咒, 咒语
major /'meɪdʒə/ <i>adj.</i>	large, significant, or important 主要的, 重要的
<i>n.</i>	the main subject studied by a university or college student 专业; a student studying a particular subject 专业生



transition /træn'ziʃən/ <i>n.</i>	the process or a period of changing from one state or condition to another 转变, 转换, 转移; 变化, 变迁, 变换
hurdle /'hɜ:dl/ <i>n.</i>	a problem or difficulty that must be solved or dealt with before you can achieve sth. 难关, 障碍
valuable /'væljuəbl/ <i>adj.</i>	very useful or important, very expensive 有价值的, 重要的, 贵重的
tip /tɪp/ <i>n.</i>	a small piece of advice about sth. practical 建议, 提示
loneliness /'ləʊnliːnəs/ <i>n.</i>	a feeling of sadness caused by being separated from other people or from friends 孤独, 寂寞
affect /ə'fekt/ <i>vt.</i>	to produce a change in sb./sth. 影响
smooth /smu:ð/ <i>vt.</i>	to make sth. happen or continue without any problems 让……顺利进行
<i>adj.</i>	happening or continuing without problems 顺利的; having an even and regular surface 平滑的, 平坦的
instant /'ɪnstənt/ <i>adj.</i>	happening immediately 立即的, 立刻的
available /ə'veɪləbl/ <i>adj.</i>	(of things) that you can get, buy or find (指物) 可得到的, 可买到的, 可获得的; (of a person) free to see or talk to people (指人) 可会见的, 有空的
trying /'traɪɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i>	annoying or difficult to deal with 难受的, 费劲的
dispel /dɪs'pel/ <i>vt.</i>	to make sth., especially a feeling or belief, go away or disappear 驱散, 驱逐
isolation /aɪsəʊ'leɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	the state of being alone or lonely 孤独, 孤立
persist /pə(:)'sɪst/ <i>vi.</i>	to continue to exist 持续, 保持; to continue to do sth. despite difficulties or opposition, in a way that can sometimes seem unreasonable 坚持
approach /ə'prəʊtʃ/ <i>n.</i>	movement nearer to sb./sth. in distance or time (距离和时间上的) 靠(接)近; a way of dealing with sb./sth.; a way of doing or thinking about sth. such as a problem or a task 方式, 方法, 途径
<i>v.</i>	to come near to sb./sth. in distance or time 靠近, 接近
checklist /'tʃeklɪst/ <i>n.</i>	a list of the things that you must remember to do, to take with you or to find out 清单
item /'aɪtəm/ <i>n.</i>	one thing on a list of things to buy, do, talk about, etc. (清单上的) 项目



essential /ɪ'senʃəl/ <i>n.</i>	sth. that is needed in a particular situation or in order to do a particular thing 必需品
<i>adj.</i>	extremely important in a particular situation or for a particular activity 必不可少的, 极其重要的
houseplant /'haʊsplænt/ <i>n.</i>	a plant that you grow in a pot and keep indoors 室内植物
planner /'plænə/ <i>n.</i>	a book, computer program, etc. that contains dates and is used for recording information, arranging meetings, etc. 记事簿, 规划簿
due /dju:/ <i>adj.</i>	(not before noun) arranged or expected (to happen or arrive at a particular time) 到期的, 预期的
discipline /'dɪsɪplɪn/ <i>vt.</i>	to control the way you behave and make yourself do things that you believe you should do 自我控制, 严格要求 (自己)
<i>n.</i>	a system of control exerted over people 纪律
like-minded /laɪk 'maɪndɪd/ <i>adj.</i>	having similar ideas and interests 有相同想法的
broaden /'brɔːdn/ <i>vt.</i>	to increase the range of your experience, knowledge, etc. 增长 (经验, 知识等)

▶ Phrases and Expressions

get along	融洽相处; 取得进展
take advantage of	利用
adjust to	适应……
on one's own	独自, 单独
cope with	(成功地) 应对, 处理
keep in touch with	与……保持联络
instant messaging	即时信息
check in	(打电话) 报平安; (为住旅馆或登机等) 办理登记手续
in addition	另外, 还有
look into	调查
as a result of	由于; 作为……的结果
lie in	在于
figure out	理解, 领会到; 计算出
in charge of	负责
get involved in	参与, 介入



Exercises

Text Comprehension

Global Reading

Directions: Fill in the blanks with appropriate words according to the text.

If you are preparing for your first year of college dorm life, you probably have a lot of questions and 1) _____. For many, this will be an entirely new experience. The freedom 2) _____ college dorm life can be both a blessing and a 3) _____. In order to cope with the loneliness and 4) _____, you'd better find an 5) _____ way to keep in touch with family and friends and 6) _____ your experiences with them. In addition, you need to find out what to take with you and learn to manage your time well. Experts agree that one of the best ways to overcome loneliness is to get 7) _____ in activities on campus, which can 8) _____ your college experience and make your college dorm life easier and easier.

Detailed Reading

Directions: Choose the best answer to each of the questions or unfinished statements after reading the passage.

- 1) Fears and concerns felt by freshmen before their first year of college dorm life are thought to be _____.
 A) impossible to cope with B) serious mental problems
 C) a common problem among students D) difficult to understand
- 2) The freedom accompanying college dorm life is _____.
 A) a blessing B) a mixed blessing
 C) a curse D) nothing
- 3) It is suggested that freshmen can dispel feelings of isolation and loneliness by _____.
 A) crying out B) sharing experiences with people from home
 C) talking to someone about them D) Both B and C
- 4) Which of the following is NOT recommended as a way to get in touch with one's family and friends?
 A) Long distance phone calls. B) E-mails.
 C) Instant messaging. D) VoIP.
- 5) According to the text, what is one of the biggest adjustments to college dorm life for a freshman?
 A) To discipline oneself. B) To get one's homework done on time.
 C) To get prepared for tests. D) To get oneself a daily planner.



Language Focus

Vocabulary

1. Directions: Match the words in Column A with their definitions in Column B.

A	B
1) concern	A. large, significant, or important
2) relate	B. to deal with a situation, a person, an area of work or a strong emotion
3) handle	C. a feeling of worry, especially one that is shared by many people
4) accompany	D. to produce a change in sb./sth.
5) adjust	E. to continue to exist
6) constant	F. connected with sth./sb. in some way
7) major	G. to happen or appear with sth. else
8) affect	H. (of things) that you can get, buy or find
9) available	I. to get used to a new situation by changing the way you behave and/or think
10) persist	J. happening all the time or repeatedly; unchanging; fixed

2. Directions: Fill in the blanks using some of the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

essential	constant	approach	isolation	major
instant	handle	available	anxiety	concern
environment	due	face	persist	share
broaden	staff	smooth	accompany	adjust

- 1) We'll send you a copy as soon as the book becomes _____.
- 2) As the project comes to an end, many workers now _____ an uncertain future.
- 3) The headmaster _____ the situation very well.
- 4) The final results of the experiment are _____ on December 9.
- 5) Fog will _____ throughout the night.
- 6) We only had time to pack a few _____.
- 7) Our main _____ is that they are not receiving enough help.
- 8) A newborn baby needs _____ care and attention.
- 9) Smoking is one of the _____ causes of lung cancer.
- 10) We don't have enough books, so you'll have to _____.
- 11) The _____ in this shop are very helpful.
- 12) Some hospital patients experience high levels of _____.
- 13) Because of its geographical _____, the area developed its own unique culture.
- 14) Some former soldiers have difficulty in _____ to civilian life.
- 15) An unhappy home _____ can affect a child's behavior.



3. Directions: Rewrite each sentence using the word or phrase in the brackets, keeping the same meaning.

- 1) Slowly the country is adapting to the new market economy. (adjust to)

- 2) He made use of his old contacts to get a job when he came back from Australia. (take advantage of)

- 3) Write down a few notes to remind yourself of what you want to say. (as a reminder of)

- 4) Do you share the apartment, or do you live by yourself? (on one's own)

- 5) I phoned the hotel to double-check that they had reserved a room for us. (make sure)

- 6) Besides their normal teaching duties, teachers these days have stacks of paperwork to do. (in addition to)

- 7) The civil war made many people homeless. (as a result of)

- 8) I just can't see eye to eye with my mother — she can't understand why I don't want to get married. (like-minded)

Structure

1. Directions: Study the models and complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English, using "chances are that..." or "what if...".

Model 1: If you have someone on your mind, let her know. _____
(很可能她心里也有你。)

If you have someone on your mind, let her know. *Chances are that you are on hers as well.*

Model 2: _____ (如果你的计划失败了), what then?
What if your plan fails, what then?

- 1) If you don't hurry up, _____ (我们可能会错过下一航班).
- 2) Dick thought if he wasn't able to take the machine apart, _____
(很可能厂里别的工人也拆不开).
- 3) Obviously, if we don't control the problem, _____
(很可能我们会陷入危险).
- 4) _____ (如果我一个人都不认识怎么办)
at the party?



- 5) We planned to go picnicking tomorrow, _____
(如果下雨或者下雪怎么办)?
- 6) — _____ (你的这个方案行不通怎么办?)
— We'll have to change it.

2. Directions: Combine the following pairs of sentences as shown in the model.

Model: Nuclear power is relatively cheap.

You could argue that it's not safe.

On the one hand, nuclear power is relatively cheap, but *on the other hand*, you could argue that it's not safe.

- 1) I'd like to eat out.
I should be trying to save money.

- 2) You want to help your kids as much as you can.
You've got to be careful to help them learn on their own.

- 3) I have to work.
I have many visitors to see.

- 4) I don't have any extra money this month.
I really want to have that book.

3. Directions: Complete the following sentences after the model, using "Wh-clause" and the words in the brackets.

Model: If you've just graduated from high school and are preparing for _____
_____(might, your first year of college dorm life)

If you've just graduated from high school and are preparing for *what might be your first year of college dorm life*...

- 1) There are no special rules as to _____. (clothes, you, wear)
- 2) You can't be certain of _____. (be going to, happen)
- 3) From the description Jane gave in her e-mail it was easy to imagine _____. (her new dorm, like)
- 4) If only you would read more carefully, you'd understand _____. (the writer, try to, say)



Comprehensive Exercises

Cloze

Directions: There is a passage with 10 blanks. Please read it carefully and select one word from the word bank below to fill in each blank appropriately.

Real life, unlike Reel life (镜头人生), has no script. You can't 1) _____ when you will be called upon to speak. But this doesn't mean you can't prepare in advance for your 2) _____.

When you are meeting someone for the first time or are 3) _____ a meeting, you should prepare ideas for topics. Conversational readiness helps put you, and others, at ease by eliminating 4) _____ silences. It doesn't take long — you can think on the drive to the airport what you want to say when you pick up your district manager. Also, the more you do it, the more 5) _____ it comes. When you later face a 6) _____ situation, you may even be able to 7) _____ a few lines from an old script.

How do you find things to talk about? Read at least one newspaper a day and several magazines a month to keep up with 8) _____ events. It's an 9) _____ good idea to read the local newspapers of any cities you visit. Observe the world around you. A traffic jam, new buildings under 10) _____ and the opening of an art exhibition are all possible topics.

role	expression	suggest	pick up	construction
attending	predict	similar	especially	control
awkward	borrow	naturally	current	present

Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences.

1) It's natural for some homesickness to accompany your first two or three weeks of adjusting to college dorm life.

2) However, if feelings of homesickness and depression persist as a result of college dorm life, make sure you talk to someone about them.

3) The freedom accompanying college dorm life can be both a blessing and a curse.

4) Be sure to get yourself a daily planner or calendar to mark down important dates, such as when papers or projects are due and exam days.

5) The more you get out of your dorm room, the more you'll get out of college dorm life.



Text B



Peer Group Pressure

1 As children grow older, they become increasingly involved with their peer group, a group whose members are about the same age and have similar interests. The peer group is very different from the family and the school. Whereas parents and teachers have more power than children and students, the peer group is made up of equals.

2 The adolescent peer group teaches its members several important things. First, it teaches them to be independent from adult authorities. Sometimes this can mean that a peer group can teach its members to go against authorities and adults — to ignore home and school rules and even to break the law. Most teenagers, though, rebel only by making fun of older people in a harmless way. Second, it teaches social skills — how to get along with other people. Third, the peer group teaches its members the value of

friendship among equals.

3 Peer groups often develop distinctive subcultures with their own values, language, music, dress, and heroes. Adolescents, in particular, tend to believe in the same things as their friends, talk the same way, dress the same way, listen to the same music, and like and dislike the same TV stars and other celebrities. There may be a considerable difference between these interests, behaviors, and values and those of their parents and teachers.

4 Adolescent peer groups frequently differ from parents and teachers in what they value. Whereas parents and teachers tend to place great importance on academic achievement, peer groups are likely to think that popularity, social leadership, and athletic achievement are most important. These differences do not necessarily mean that parents and teenagers will fight and



argue. In fact, most youngsters are friendly with their mothers and fathers. They simply engage in different types of activities — work and task activities with parents but play and recreation with peers. They are inclined to seek advice from parents on financial, educational, career, and other serious matters. With their peers they are more likely to discuss social activities such as which boy or girl to date and what clubs to join.

5 Peer group members look to each other for approval instead of relying on their own personal beliefs. Doing what everyone else is doing is more

important than being independent and individual. Early adolescents are most willing to accept this conformity and so they are most deeply involved with peer groups. As young people grow into middle and late adolescence, their involvement with peers gradually declines because of their growing independence. When they reach the final year of high school, they tend more to adopt adult values, such as wanting to get good grades and good jobs.

(439 words)

New Words

peer /piə/ *n.*

v.

a person who has equal standing with another or others, as in rank, class, or age 同辈，同等的人
to look intently, searchingly, or with difficulty 凝视

whereas /(h)weər'æz/ *conj.*

whereas is used to introduce a comment which contrasts with what is said in the main clause 然而，但是

equal /'i:kwəl/ *n.*

sb. who is your equal has the same ability, status, or rights as you have 同级别的人，同辈的人

adolescent /ædəʊ'lesnt/ *n.*

a young person who is no longer a child but who has not yet become an adult 青少年

authority /ɔ:'θɒrɪti/ *n.*

a person or body that has the power or right to enforce obedience; an individual cited or appealed to as an expert 权威，专家

ignore /ɪg'nɔ:/ *v.*

to pay no attention to, disregard 无视，不理睬

teenager /'ti:neɪdʒə/ *n.*

a person who is between 13 and 19 years old 青少年

rebel /'rebəl/ *v.*

n.

to oppose or disobey one in authority or control 反叛，反抗
one who rebels or is in rebellion 反叛者



distinctive /dɪs'tɪŋktɪv/ *adj.*

distinguishing, characteristic 与众不同的, 有特色的

particular /pə'tɪkjʊlə/ *adj.*

separate and distinct from others of the same group or category 特别的, 独有的

tend /tend/ *v.*

to have a tendency or disposition to do or be sth. 有某种倾向; to be inclined 有某种倾向, 易于, 倾向于

considerable /kən'sɪd(ə)rəb(ə)l/ *adj.*

great in amount or degree 相当大的, 相当多的

frequently /'fri:kwəntli/ *adv.*

occurring often or in close succession 频繁地, 常常

popularity /ˌpɒpjʊ'lærɪti/ *n.*

the quality or state of being popular 受欢迎, 声望, 流行

engage /ɪn'geɪdʒ/ *v.*

to carry out or participate in an activity; be involved in 忙碌, 从事

recreation /rekri'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.*

activity that refreshes and is done for relaxation or fun 消遣, 娱乐

inclined /ɪn'klaɪnd/ *adj.*

having a preference, disposition, or tendency 有……爱好的, 有……性情的, 有……倾向的

approval /ə'pru:vəl/ *n.*

a favorable opinion 赞同; a formal or official statement that sth. is acceptable 批准

rely /rɪ'laɪ/ *v.*

to be dependent for support, help, or supply 依靠, 依赖

individual /ˌɪndɪ'vɪdʒʊəl/ *adj.*

single; particular; having a distinct character; a single human being 个别的, 单独的, 个人的

n.

a single human being considered apart from a society or community 个人, 个体

conformity /kən'fɔ:mɪti/ *n.*

action or behavior in accordance with established practice 遵守, 顺从, 服从, 遵奉



▶ Phrases and Expressions

in particular 特别，尤其

▶ Exercises

1. Directions: Choose the best answer to each of the questions or unfinished statements after reading the passage.

- 1) The peer group is different from the family and the school in that _____.
 - A) its members are more involved
 - B) its members are more powerful
 - C) its members are about the same age
 - D) its members share different values
- 2) We can learn from Paragraph 2 that a peer group teaches its members all of the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A) the value of friendship
 - B) how to make fun of older people
 - C) how to be independent from adult authorities
 - D) such social skills as how to get along with other people
- 3) According to the passage, the peer group values _____ most.
 - A) popularity and social leadership
 - B) academic achievement and popularity
 - C) social leadership and academic achievement
 - D) independence and individuality
- 4) The word “conformity” in paragraph 5 refers to _____.
 - A) relying on their own personal beliefs
 - B) doing what everyone else is doing
 - C) being involved in peer groups
 - D) seeking approval from peers
- 5) The author’s attitude toward peer group pressure is _____.
 - A) positive
 - B) negative
 - C) neutral
 - D) indifferent



2. Directions: Fill in the blanks using some of the words or phrases given below. Change the form where necessary.

increasingly	involve	decline	ignore	necessarily
approval	considerable	recreation	authority	distinctive
adopt	engage in	make fun of	tend to	in particular

- 1) Sport and _____ have always been part of university life.
- 2) This essay represents a(n) _____ improvement on your recent work.
- 3) You don't have any _____ to enter this house. It's private.
- 4) If your rates meet with our _____, we will sign a contract with your company.
- 5) The contradictions are becoming _____ acute.
- 6) The constitution of a primitive society is not _____ simple.
- 7) Is there anything _____ you'd like for dinner?
- 8) Politicians should not _____ business affairs that might affect their political judgment.
- 9) The number of robberies in the area is on the _____.
- 10) I _____ believe that he will be opposed to the plan.

3. Directions: Translate the following sentences.

- 1) As children grow older, they become increasingly involved with their peer group, a group whose members are about the same age and have similar interests.

- 2) Most teenagers rebel only by making fun of older people in a harmless way.

- 3) Third, the peer group teaches its members the values of friendship among equals.

- 4) There may be a considerable difference between these interests, behaviors, and values and those of their parents and teachers.

- 5) When they reach the final year of high school, they tend more to adopt adult values, such as wanting to get good grades and good jobs.



Part Three Listening Comprehension

Listening Strategy

The aim of the following drills is to train you to tell the difference between sounds in English. It is important to distinguish between similar sounds through listening. Some vowels (元音) or consonants (辅音) sound quite similar. Names like *Jean* and *Jane*, and figures like *eighteen* and *eighty* can sound quite alike. Besides these, titles like *Mrs.*, *Ms.*, and *Miss* can also be confusing.

Task I Listening Practice

1. Directions: You will hear one word read from each group. Underline the word that you hear.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|----------|
| 1) A) lead | B) lid | C) led | D) land |
| 2) A) books | B) boss | C) bought | D) boots |
| 3) A) sought | B) short | C) thought | D) ought |
| 4) A) pull | B) poor | C) Paul | D) pool |
| 5) A) deed | B) did | C) dead | D) dad |
| 6) A) sank | B) tank | C) thank | D) think |
| 7) A) room | B) rock | C) raw | D) roof |
| 8) A) this | B) these | C) the | D) those |
| 9) A) same | B) shame | C) tame | D) chain |
| 10) A) sip | B) ship | C) thick | D) chip |

2. Directions: You will hear ten sentences. Each sentence contains one of the three words given to you. Listen carefully and underline the letter beside the word you hear in the sentence.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 1) A) Jones | B) Joan | C) John |
| 2) A) boss | B) books | C) box |
| 3) A) him | B) them | C) her |
| 4) A) Mrs. | B) Miss | C) Ms. |
| 5) A) soap | B) soup | C) salt |
| 6) A) cold | B) bold | C) old |
| 7) A) wealthy | B) healthy | C) heavy |
| 8) A) light | B) right | C) bright |
| 9) A) Todd | B) Rod | C) Bob |
| 10) A) sell | B) seal | C) sail |



Task II Topic-related Listening

1. Directions: Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer.

College Life

Word Tips

drop by 顺便拜访 hectic *adj.* 忙碌的
travel agency 旅行社 land a job 谋职
academic scholarship 奖学金

1) What does the man want to do after he graduates?

- A) He wants to become a teacher.
- B) He hopes to go on to graduate school.
- C) He would like to be a tour guide.
- D) He'd like to work at a hotel.

2) What is the woman's major?

- A) History.
- B) French.
- C) Computer Science.
- D) Hotel Management.

3) How does the woman pay for college?

- A) She has a part-time job.
- B) She received a scholarship.
- C) Her parents are paying for it.
- D) She depends on a bank loan.

4) Where does the man work part-time?

- A) In a library.
- B) At a restaurant.
- C) In a bookstore.
- D) At a bakery.

5) What did the man NOT say about his job?

- A) He works long hours.
- B) His co-workers are friendly.
- C) The pay is okay.
- D) He works as a cook there.