



普通高等教育大学英语系列教材

**INNOVATION
COLLEGE ENGLISH**

创新大学英语

一册 综合教程

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UNIT 1

New Life, New Beginning





Part One

Listening Comprehension

Listening Strategy

The aim of the following drills is to train you to tell the differences between the 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*, figures like *eighteen* and *eighty* can sound quite alike. Besides these, courtesy titles like *Mrs.*, *Ms.*, and *Miss* can also be confusing.

Task I

Listening Practice

1. Directions: *Underline the word that you hear from each group.*

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|----------|
| 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 word you hear in each 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 to each question that you hear.

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
scholarship *n.* 奖学金

- What does the man want to do after he graduates?
 - He wants to become a teacher.
 - He hopes to go on to graduate school.
 - He would like to be a tourism guide.
 - He'd like to work at a hotel.
- What is the woman's major?
 - History.
 - French.
 - Computer science.
 - Hotel management.
- How does the woman pay for college?
 - She has a part-time job.
 - She received a scholarship.
 - Her parents are paying for it.
 - She depends on the bank loan.
- Where does the man work part-time?
 - In a library.
 - At a restaurant.
 - In a bookstore.
 - At a bakery.
- 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.

2. Directions: Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the missing information.

Roommate Wanted

Hello,

I am a _____
at Brown University and I have a _____ apartment to share with you. If you are male, non-smoker, clean and _____, you could be the one I am looking for. The apartment is on _____ of an apartment building, with an elevator and laundry in the basement. It is located on Bright Road, _____ to the south entrance of the university. The apartment is medium sized and furnished; equipped with _____ bedroom, closet, telephone, _____, balcony, cable/satellite, _____ internet, microwave, parking, and yard. The rent is \$300 per month, _____ and utilities are not included. If you are interested, please call _____.



3. Directions: Listen to the passage and answer the following questions.

Roommates in College

1) With whom do high-school students usually share a room?

2) In some people's view, what is the disadvantage of having a roommate?





3) How may you feel in the first weeks of college?

4) What are the benefits of having a roommate?

4. Directions: *You are going to hear five sentences. Each will be read three times. Write down the sentences.*

1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	
5)	



Part Two

Reading Comprehension

Reading Strategy

Skimming

It is advisable to read a comprehension passage at least twice. For the first time, try to get a general idea of the text. And for the second time, concentrate on specific details.

Skimming, a major fast-reading skill, is often applied to the first-time reading. By skimming, we mean glancing through a passage to get a general idea of the content and organization before reading in detail. You do not need to read everything and you do not need to read carefully. Here are the steps for skimming:

1. Look at the title, subtitles, and subheadings if there are any. These give a good idea of what the text is about.
2. If there are any pictures, maps or diagrams, look at them quickly, too. Do not forget to read the captions, the words that go with them.
3. Look at the first paragraph as it often contains an introduction to or overview of what will be talked about.
4. Look at the first, or perhaps both the first and second sentences of each following paragraph to see if you can find the topic or most important point. If you can't, read the last part of the paragraph for the main idea.
5. Look at the last paragraph because it often contains a conclusion or summary.

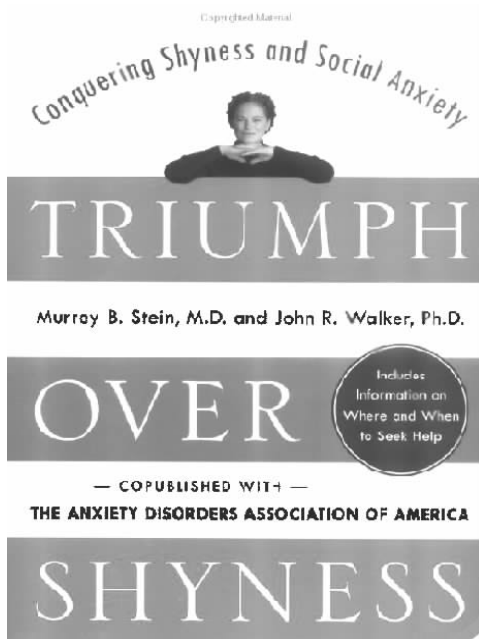
Once you have done all these, you should have had a good idea of what the reading passage is all about. Use skimming when you want to see if an article is related to your research. It helps you decide whether you need to read a particular part in detail. Reading like this makes understanding much easier and more efficient because you have a mental framework into which you can fit details as you are reading. So skimming can not only help double your reading speed, but also improve your comprehension to a certain extent.

Task I
Fast Reading

(Time: 14 minutes)

Is Shyness Holding You Back?

Do you ever avoid big parties so you won't have to make small talk with people you don't know? Do you get butterflies in your stomach at the mere thought of giving a presentation to



colleagues? If you're among the 15 percent of shy adults out there, you may be comforted to know that almost everyone — even those “life of the party” types — feels anxious in some social situations. Therapists who help people with social phobias have developed techniques that can help anyone to master situations in which they feel shy. *Reader's Digest* asked John Walker, director of the Anxiety Disorders Program at St. Boniface General Hospital in Winnipeg and co-author of *Triumph Over Shyness: Conquering Shyness and Social Anxiety* about what steps people could take to get over their shyness in common situations.

You Avoid Cultivating New Friendships

You have a few close friends. You like them. You see them every weekend. So, what's the problem? “Often we find that people who are quite shy have a very small circle of friends. They stick with safe situations in which they know people well. But then if their very best friend moves out of town, they can feel left high and dry, isolated,” says Walker.

How do you expand your social network? Like any skill, cultivating new friendships takes practice. Walker suggests starting with smaller challenges. Interact more with the people you see around you every day. “Often people who are shy imagine they have to go out to a bar to meet people. But that's not a great place to meet people. Often it's a good place to meet troubled people,” he says. Instead, initiate conversations with classmates you haven't spoken to before. Ask how their weekend was. Or say hello to your neighbor and mention how great his lawn is looking. Compliments are a wonderful way to break the ice.

The next step is to make slightly more ambitious plans for cultivating friendships by

extending invitations to people whom you would like to become more friendly with. Don't start off by inviting three couples over to your home for a lavish dinner party. You'll put too much pressure on yourself. Instead, perhaps invite another couple along to see a movie you think they'd enjoy. Then maybe move up to having them over for a barbecue or a video evening. Setting these kinds of modest goals can help extend your social circle in a low-pressure way.

You Fear Public Speaking (or even speaking up in a meeting)

By now it's a familiar refrain: Practice with smaller challenges before graduating to the more intimidating ones. Plan to ask just one question at your next meeting or during your next class. Prepare it in advance, even if you already know the answer. After a bit of practice, you may find that you can ask questions more spontaneously.

Once you're more comfortable speaking up briefly in meetings, start looking for opportunities to give presentations. For help with this, find books on the subject, take public-speaking courses, or join your local Toastmasters Club, which provides a supportive environment to help people improve their public speaking abilities.

You Tremble at the Thought of a Job Interview

Walker's advice is to practice, practice, practice. "It makes a huge difference in how well people come across. You simply get more comfortable, the more preparation you have for this situation. Almost every big city and most small towns have some kind of job-counseling program to prepare you for applying for jobs. And a lot of those programs actually give you opportunities to learn what common questions are, and to practice answers. If someone doesn't have a more formal resource, I encourage them to practice with family members."

You Dislike Phoning People You Don't Know

While some people are shy face to face but fine over the phone, others get really nervous when they have to phone someone. Walker advises taking some time to prepare in advance. Make a few notes before a phone call about what you want to say. What do you want to accomplish? What information do you want to get? Once you've had some practice with this, you can move towards being more spontaneous.

Even inherently shy people can find ways to become more at ease in most situations. Experts find that just about everyone can reduce their anxiety, but it takes hard work and practice. If you find that it is restricting your life, it might make sense to meet with a psychologist.

(750 words)

1. Directions: *Determine whether the following statements agree with the information given in the text.*

*Y for YES, if the statement agrees with the information;
N for NO, if the statement contradicts the information;
NG for NOT GIVEN, if there is no information on this in the text.*

- 1) ____ Nearly everyone feels anxious in some social situations.
- 2) ____ Often we find that people who are quite shy have a lot of friends.
- 3) ____ A bar is a great place to meet people.
- 4) ____ Complaints are one of the ways to break the ice.
- 5) ____ Inviting three couples to your home for a lavish dinner party is a good idea for you to extend your social networks.
- 6) ____ Books on the subject, public speaking courses and local Toastmasters Clubs are all helpful for giving presentations.
- 7) ____ It is suggested that you practice with your family members before you go to a job interview.

2. Directions: *Complete the sentences below using a word or words from the text.*

- 1) It makes _____ in how well people come across if you make a good preparation.
- 2) While some people are shy face to face but fine over the phone, others get really nervous when they have to _____.
- 3) Experts find that just about everyone can _____.

Task II
Topic-related Reading

(Time: 7 minutes)

You've just moved into your college dorm, unpacked your luggage, and bid your parents goodbye.

But after you admire the stack of new textbooks and school supplies on your desk, the excitement wears off and you realize that you have just left behind everyone you know. Your best friend from high school, your ex-boyfriend, the girl who lived down the street from you... are nowhere to be found in the sea of unfamiliar faces passing your window.

Part of you can't wait to start meeting new people, but the other part is unsure how to find

friends on a bustling college campus. The good news is that you are not alone. Every other freshman is in the same situation, and most of the people on your floor or in your class are dying to make new friends just like you are.

You can increase your odds of making friends by leaving your dorm room door open when you're studying or hanging out. This will communicate to people that you are approachable and open to new friends, so they can drop by to say hello or ask about a homework assignment. Invite them in and strike up a conversation. Someone is bound to drop by, giving you opportunities to make new friends.



Another opportunity to meet people outside your dorm is at university-sponsored events for freshmen or the general student body. Student leaders go to great lengths to plan events that will help freshmen meet people and feel welcome on campus. These events can be a great way to accomplish both if you approach them with the right attitude.

Try to get out of your room as much as possible and avoid being sucked into instant messaging or phoning old friends to complain about how homesick you are. It will only make you more homesick and prevent you from meeting new people.

By getting involved in your new campus, you'll be so busy that you won't have time to feel lonely or homesick.

Directions: *Read the text carefully. Then answer the questions in the fewest possible words. Write your answers in the spaces provided.*

1) After the excitement wears off, what do freshmen usually realize?

2) What is the good news for the freshmen who are unsure of how to find friends on campus?

3) How can a freshman increase his/her odds of making friends?

4) How can a freshman meet people outside his/her room?

5) Why should a freshman avoid phoning old friends?



Part Three

Intensive Reading

Text

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? 1 5
- 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. 10
- 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. 15 20



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. 25

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. 30

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. 35

⑥ One of the anxieties that come with the approach to college dorm life lies in the preparation. 40

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

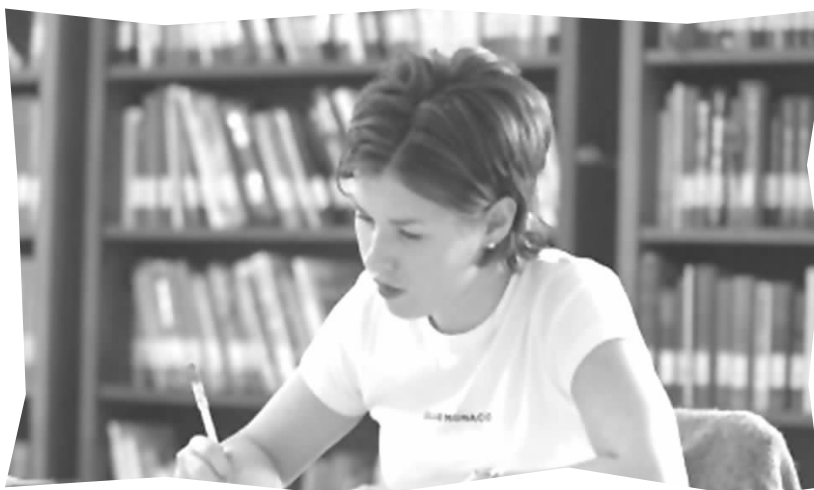


Students painting the back wall of dormitory

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. 55
- 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. 60
- 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. 65

(661 words)



New Words and Expressions

dorm	/dɔ:m/	n.	(<i>informal</i>) (=dormitory) a room for several people to sleep in, especially in a school or other institution 宿舍
concern	/kən'sɜ:n/	n. v.	a feeling of worry, especially one that is shared by many people 担心, 忧虑 (<i>often passive</i>) to involve sb.; to affect sb. 涉及, 影响
face	/feɪs/	vt.	to confront with complete awareness; to overcome by confronting boldly or bravely 面对(临)
share	/ʃeə/	vt. n.	to have or use sth. at the same time as sb. else 共用(有, 享); 分享, 分担 股份, 份额
related	/rɪ'reɪtɪd/	adj.	being a relative of sb. 有(亲属)关系的; connected with sth./sb. in some way 与……有(相)关的, 有联系的
get along			to have a very good relationship 融洽相处; to deal with a job or situation or to make progress 取得进展
bunk	/bʌŋk/	n.	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/	adv.	in every way possible; completely 完全地, 彻底地, 全然
freshman	/'freʃmən/	n.	a student who is in his or her first year at a university or college 大学新生, 大学一年级学生
take advantage of			to make good use of sth.; to make use of an opportunity 利用
handle	/'hændl/	vt. n.	to deal with a situation, a person, an area of work or a strong emotion 应对(付), 处理 part of an object by which it is held or lifted 柄, 把手
homesickness	/'həʊmsɪknɪs/	n.	a depression caused by a longing for one's home during absence from it 思乡, 想家
accompany	/ə'kʌmpəni/	vt.	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/	v.	to get used to a new situation by changing the way you behave and/or think (调整以)适应, 习惯
adjustment	/ə'dʒʌstmənt/	n.	the change made 调整, 适应
environment	/ɪn'vaɪərənmənt/	n.	the physical surroundings and conditions that affect the behavior and development of sb./sth. 环境
curfew	/'kɜ:fju:/	n.	a time when people, usually teenagers must be home in the evening 儿童晚间必须回家的时间

New Words and Expressions

constant	/'kɒnstənt/	adj.	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/	n.	sb./sth. that makes you think about or remember sb./sth. that you have forgotten or would like to forget 提醒者(物)
on one's own			alone; without anyone else 独自, 单独
cafeteria	/,kæfɪ'tɛrɪə/	n.	a type of restaurant where you choose and pay for your meal at a counter and carry it to a table 自助餐厅
staff	/stɑ:f/	n.	all the workers employed in an organization 全体职员
make sure			to check that sth. is true or has been done 核实, 查明; to do sth. so that you can be certain of the result 确保
blessing	/'blesɪŋ/	n.	sth. that is good or helpful 幸事
curse	/kɜ:s/	n.	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/	adj. n.	large, significant, or important 主要的, 重要的 the main subject studied by a university or college student 专业 a student studying a particular subject 专业学生
transition	/træn'sɪʃən/	n.	the process or a period of changing from one state or condition to another 转变(换, 移); 变化(迁, 换)
hurdle	/'hɜ:dl/	n.	a problem or difficulty that must be solved or dealt with before you can achieve sth. 难关, 障碍
valuable	/'væljuəbl/	adj.	very useful or important, very expensive 有价值的, 重要的, 贵重的
tip	/tɪp/	n.	a small piece of advice about sth. practical 建议, 提示
cope with			to deal successfully with sth. difficult (成功地)应对, 处理
loneliness	/'ləʊlɪnɪs/	n.	a feeling of sadness caused by being separated from other people or from friends 孤独, 寂寞
affect	/ə'fekt/	vt.	to produce a change in sb./sth. 影响
keep in touch with			to stay in contact with friends or family 与……保持联络
smooth	/smu:ð/	vt. adj.	to make sth. happen or continue without any problems 让……顺利进行 happening or continuing without problems 顺利的; having an even and regular surface 平滑的, 平坦的
campus	/'kæmpəs/	n.	the grounds of a university, college, or school 校园
instant	/'ɪnstənt/	adj.	happening immediately 立即的, 立刻的
instant messaging			即时信息

New Words and Expressions

check in			to call sb. to tell them that you are safe or where you are (打电话) 报平安; to go to a desk in a hotel, an airport, etc. and tell an official there that you have arrived (为住旅馆或登机等) 办理登记手续
in addition			used when you want to mention another person or thing after sth. else 另外, 还有
look into			to find out about sth. 调查
available	/ə'veɪləbəl/	adj.	(of things) that you can get, buy or find (指物) 可得到(买到, 获得)的; (of a person) free to see or talk to people (指人) 可会见的, 有空的
trying	/'traɪŋ/	adj.	annoying or difficult to deal with 难受的, 费劲的
dispel	/dɪs'pel/	vt.	to make sth., especially a feeling or belief, go away or disappear 驱散(逐)
isolation	/,aɪsəʊ'leɪʃən/	n.	the state of being alone or lonely 孤独(立)
depression	/dɪ'preʃən/	n.	the state of feeling very sad and without hope 沮丧, 消沉
persist	/pə'sɪst/	vi.	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
as a result of			because of 由于, 作为……的结果
anxiety	/æŋ'zaɪəti/	n.	a worry or fear about sth. 忧虑, 焦急
approach	/ə'prəʊtʃ/	n. v.	n. 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(法), 途径 v. to come near to sb./sth. in distance or time 靠近, 接近
lie in			(of ideas, qualities, problems, etc.) to exist or be found 在于
figure out			to think about sb./sth. until you understand them/it 理解, 领会到; to calculate an amount or the cost of sth. 计算出
checklist	/'tʃeklɪst/	n.	a list of the things that you must remember to do, to take with you or to find out 清单
item	/'aɪtəm/	n.	one thing on a list of things to buy, do, talk about, etc. (清单上的) 项目
essential	/ɪ'senʃəl/	n. adj.	n. sth. that is needed in a particular situation or in order to do a particular thing 必需品 adj. extremely important in a particular situation or for a particular activity 必不可少的, 极其重要的

New Words and Expressions

houseplant	/'haʊsplɑːnt/	n.	a plant that you grow in a pot and keep indoors 室内植物
planner	/'plænə/	n.	a book, computer program, etc. that contains dates and is used for recording information, arranging meetings, etc. 记事簿, 规划簿
calendar	/'kælɪndə/	n.	a record of what you have to do each day 日程表; a page or series of pages showing the days, weeks and months of a particular year 日历
due due to sth./sb.	/djuː/	adj.	(not before noun) arranged or expected (to happen or arrive at a particular time) 到期的, 预期的 caused by sb./sth.; because of sb./sth 因为, 由于
discipline	/'dɪsɪplɪn/	vt. n.	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) a system of control exerted over people 纪律
in charge of			having control over sb./sth; having responsibility for sb./sth. 负责
get involved in			to take part in sth., to be part of sth., or connected with sth. 参与, 介入
like-minded	/'lɑːk'maɪndɪd/	adj.	having similar ideas and interests 有相同想法的
broaden	/'brɔːdn/	vt.	to increase your experience, knowledge, etc. 增长(经验, 知识等)

Text Comprehension

Reading for Main Idea

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.

Reading for Detailed Information

Directions: Choose the answer that best completes each sentence or answers each question.

- 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 just _____.
 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) Emails.
 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.

Text Organization

Directions: The text can be divided into four parts. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the text to complete the main idea of each one.

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part One	Paras 1—2	Freshmen are likely to experience 1) _____ and concerns before their first year of college 2) _____ life. Therefore, they should take advantage of the time before school starts to prepare themselves.
Part Two	Paras 3—5	One can experience 3) _____ as well as homesickness accompanying college dorm life during the 4) _____. There are some valuable tips on how to cope with the feelings of loneliness and homesickness.

Part Three	Paras 6—7	A college dorm room 5) _____ usually includes some essential items as well as those which can make your dorm life more 6) _____.
Part Four	Paras 8—9	Taking part in 7) _____ on campus will enable one to 8) _____ friendship and broaden his or her college experience.

**Language
Focus**

Vocabulary

1. Directions: *Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.*

essential (n.)	constant	approach	isolation	major
instant	handle	available	anxiety	concern (n.)
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.

2. 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 about)
- 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 planed to go picnicking tomorrow, but _____
(如果下雨或者下雪怎么办)?
- 6) “_____ (你的这个方案行不通怎么办) ?”