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Unit 1

College Life

Lead-in

A. Match the words to the pictures. Then answer the questions.

- __ A. diploma
- __ B. lecture hall
- __ C. library
- __ D. dorm
- __ E. computer lab
- __ F. campus
- __ G. cafeteria
- __ H. student ID
- __ I. stadium



Questions

Do you find your life on campus interesting? Why or why not?

B. Six people are talking about university life. Listen and fill in the blanks with the missing words. Then answer the questions.

IDEAS

1. University life is mysterious, and you _____ know what you will get.
2. One of the best things about university life is living _____ from home. You have _____ to do whatever you want to do.
3. In the first week of university you may feel _____ and nervous. Just remember that everyone is in the same _____, and you will feel better.
4. After a hard day's _____, going out and having _____ is what university life is all about.
5. University life is about _____. You are expected to study a number of hours every day.
6. The most important thing at university is managing your _____. It's up to you to decide when you'll study, when you'll go shopping, and when you'll have a night _____.



Questions for discussion:

- Whose idea do you agree with most? Why?
- Whose idea do you agree with least? Why?
- Interview your partner; be ready to tell the class about his or her first day on campus. You may use the expressions above.

Part 1

Listening Skills

SKILLS

- Identifying names;
- Sound recognition and practice



Exercise A

Word Tips

campus /'kæmpəs/
registration /,redʒɪs'treɪʃən/
register /'redʒɪstə/
criticize /'krɪtɪsaɪz/
roll /rəʊl/
silent /'saɪlənt/

n. 校园 grounds and buildings of a university or college
n. 注册 entering your name as a student
v. 注册 to formally record in a list
v. 批评 to point out someone's faults
n. 名单 list of names
adj. (指字母) 不发音的 written but not pronounced

Lead-in

A.

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. I 5. E 6. F 7. H 8. D 9. G

B.

IDEAS

1. University life is mysterious, and you never know what you will get.
2. One of the best things about university life is living away from home. You have freedom to do whatever you want to do.
3. In the first week of university you may feel lonely and nervous. Just remember that everyone is in the same boat, and you will feel better.
4. After a hard day's study, going out and having fun is what university life is all about.
5. University life is about learning. You are expected to study a number of hours every day.
6. The most important thing at university is managing your time. It's up to you to decide when you'll study, when you'll go shopping, and when you'll have a night out.



 Listen to the short dialogues and choose the best answer to each question.

1. A) Bob Allen. B) Allen Bob. C) Bob Atherton. D) Allen Atherton.
2. A) Philip. B) Cameron. C) Katherine. D) Hill.
3. A) McDonaild. B) MacDonald. C) Brown. D) Joe.
4. A) She is criticizing the late student. B) She is failing the missing student.
 C) She is talking to David Jansen. D) She is calling the roll.
5. A) Jason. B) Johnson. C) Right. D) Wright.



Exercise B

It is difficult to distinguish between the words in brackets. Listen carefully and put a check mark (✓) beside the words you hear. Then read the sentences aloud.

1. I was looking for the (bills/pills).
2. The new teacher likes her new (class/glass).
3. What are you going to do with your (coat/goat)?
4. The girl is fond of (riding/writing).
5. Do you like your new (pet/bed)?
6. It's bitterly cold; make sure you take a (cap/cab).

Phonetic Tip

Learn to pronounce the stop consonants (爆破音): /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/ and /g/.



Part 2

Real Listening



Conversation 1

Word Tips

sophomore /'sɒfəmə:/
freshman /frefmæn/

n. 大学二年级学生 second-year university student
n. 大学一年级学生 first-year university student

 A. Watch the video clip and answer the questions with y(yes) or n(no).

1. ☐ Is it the first time John and Jane have met each other?
2. ☐ Is Jane from New York?
3. ☐ Has John been to Jane's hometown?
4. ☐ Does John come from San Francisco?
5. ☐ Are John and Jane new students?

Part 1

Listening Skills



Exercise A

1. M: Hey, you must be new here. I'm Bob Allen, and I'd love to show you around the campus.
W: Hi, Bob, I'm Susan Atherton. That's my mom over there.
Q: What is the man's name?
A) Bob Allen.
2. M: Hi, I saw you in the registration office yesterday. My name is Philip Cameron.
W: Hello, Philip. I'm Katherine Hill.
Q: What is the woman's first name?
C) Katherine.
3. W: Professor Brown, I registered late. Could you add my name to your class list? I'm Joe MacDonald.
M: I know it's a Scottish family name. It's M-A-C-D-O-N-A-L-D.
Q: What is the student's last name?
B) MacDonald.
4. W: Class, one student has failed to show up since the course started. Does anyone know David Jansen ... David Michael Jansen?
M: I do, Professor. David decided not to attend university this fall because he found a job he liked.
Q: What is the teacher doing?
D) She is calling the roll.
5. M: Hello, I phoned about registering for the dancing class. I'm Jason Wright.
W: Yes, hello Jason. I think that's Wright with a silent W.
Q: What's the man's surname?
D) Wright.



Exercise B

1. I was looking for the pills. (bills/pills)
2. The new teacher likes her new class. (class/glass)
3. What are you going to do with your goat? (coat/goat)
4. The girl is fond of riding. (riding/writing)
5. Do you like your new bed? (pet/bed)
6. It's bitterly cold; make sure you take a cap. (cap/cab)

Part 2

Real Listening



Conversation 1

- A. 1. ☐ Y Is it the first time John and Jane have met each other?
2. ☐ N Is Jane from New York?
3. ☐ Y Has John been to Jane's hometown?
4. ☐ N Does John come from San Francisco?
5. ☐ N Are John and Jane new students?

 B. Listen to the conversation and supply the missing words.

John: Hi. My name is John.

Jane: John? I'm Jane. _____ to meet you.

John: Yeah. So where are you from?

Jane: I'm from San Francisco.

John: I've been there a few times. It's a _____ city.

Jane: Where are you from?

John: I grew up in this area all my _____. Are you a _____ student, too?

Jane: I'm a sophomore. I take it you are a _____?

John: Yeah. It's pretty _____ to be here.

 C. Pair work: Watch the video clip again, repeat it sentence by sentence, and then role-play it in pairs. After the practice, change roles.

D. In the following box of substitution expressions, tick those you heard in the conversation. Memorize all the expressions in the box. Then make a new conversation with your partner by using any of the expressions. You don't have to repeat all the details in the original conversation.

 Substitution Expressions

- I'm pleased to meet you.
- Nice/Glad to meet/see you.
- Glad to meet you.
- Where do you call home?
- Where do you come/hail from?
- Where are you from?
- I've been there a few times.
- I've passed through it several times.
- I visited the city a number of times.
- I guess you are a first-year student?
- This is your freshman year, is it/isn't?
- I think you must be in your first year?
- I take it you are a freshman?
- It's quite interesting to live here.
- It's pretty exciting to be here.
- Life here is exciting.

B.

Script

John: Hi. My name is John.

Jane: John? I'm Jane. Glad to meet you.

John: Yeah. So, where are you from?

Jane: I'm from San Francisco.

John: I've been there a few times. It's a great city.

Jane: Where are you from?

John: I grew up in this area all my life. Are you a new student, too?

Jane: I'm a sophomore. I take it you are a freshman?

John: Yeah. It's pretty exciting to be here.

C. (Omitted)

D.

■■■ ■■■ ■■■ **Substitution Expressions** ■■■ ■■■ ■■■

- I'm pleased to meet you.
- Nice/Glad to meet/see you.
- **Glad to meet you.**
- Where do you call home?
- Where do you come/hail from?
- **Where are you from?**
- **I've been there a few times.**
- I've passed through it several times.
- I visited the city a number of times.
- I guess you are a first-year student?
- This is your freshman year, is it/isn't?
- I think you must be in your first year?
- **I take it you are a freshman?**
- It's quite interesting to live here.
- **It's pretty exciting to be here.**
- Life here is exciting.

E. Pair work: Work with your partner and create your own conversation by using your own information.

Possible steps for the conversation

1. Greet him/her.
2. Ask where he/she is from.
3. Tell what you know about his/her hometown.
4. Tell where you come from.
5. Ask what year he/she is in.
6. Tell him/her how you felt when you entered university.



Conversation 2

Word Tips

major /'meɪdʒə/

v. 主修 to have as one's main field of study

hang out

闲逛 spend time in a certain location or with certain people

A. Watch the video clip and choose the best answer to each question.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A) Present classmates. | B) Former classmates. |
| C) Strangers. | D) Teacher and student. |
| 2. A) What his major is. | B) Where he is going. |
| C) Where he is from. | D) Both A and B. |
| 3. A) They are in the same department. | B) They would like to spend time together later. |
| C) They are pleased to see each other. | D) They are university students. |

B. Watch the video clip again and answer the questions by completing the blanks.

1. Do Bob and John know each other?
_____. John says it is a pleasant surprise to meet him.
2. What is John's major?
_____ science.
3. What is Bob's major?
_____.
4. Where is John going?
He is going to the Teaching _____ to take his _____ class.
5. Where is it?
It's by the _____.

E. (Omitted)



Conversation 2



A.

1. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
B) Former classmates.
2. What does Bob want to know about John?
D) Both A and B.
3. Which statement is NOT true about John and Bob?
A) They are in the same department.



B.

1. Do Bob and John know each other?
Yes. John says it is a pleasant surprise to meet him.
2. What is John's major?
Computer science.
3. What is Bob's major?
Marketing.
4. Where is John going?
He is going to the Teaching Building to take his English class.
5. Where is it?
It's by the library.

-  C. Pair work: Watch the video clip again, repeat it sentence by sentence, and then role-play it in pairs. After the practice, change roles.

- D. In the following box of substitution expressions, tick those you heard in the conversation. Memorize all the expressions in the box. Then make a new conversation with your partner by using any of the expressions. You don't have to repeat all the details in the original conversation.

■■■ ■■■ ■■■ **Substitution Expressions** ■■■ ■■■ ■■■

- Hey, look who's here!
- I couldn't believe my eyes!
- Yeah, what a pleasant surprise!
- What's your major/specialty?
- What are you specializing in?
- What are you majoring in?
- Where are you heading/headed?
- Where are you off to?
- Where are you going?
- It was nice meeting you.
- Great seeing you.
- It was nice having met you.
- Why don't we get together later on?
- We should hang out later.
- How about getting together later?
- All right, man.
- Why not?
- OK, buddy.

C. (Omitted)

D.

■■■ ■■■ ■■■ Substitution Expressions ■■■ ■■■ ■■■

- Hey, look who's here!
- I couldn't believe my eyes!
- **Yeah, what a pleasant surprise!**

- What's your major/specialty?
- What are you specializing in?
- **What are you majoring in?**

- Where are you heading/headed?
- **Where are you off to?**
- Where are you going?

- **It was nice meeting you.**
- Great seeing you.
- It was nice having met you.

- Why don't we get together later on?
- **We should hang out later.**
- How about getting together later?

- **All right, man.**
- Why not?
- OK, buddy.

E. Pair work: Work with your partner and create your own conversation by referring to the map.



Possible steps for the conversation

1. Greet your partner. Ask what he/she is majoring in.
2. Ask your partner whether he/she likes his/her major.
3. Ask your partner how to get to the library.
4. Say good-bye.

Conversation 3: Additional Listening and Speaking

Word Tips

spaghetti /spə'getɪ/	<i>n.</i> 意大利面 pasta made in strings; Italian noodles
gee /dʒi:/	<i>interj.</i> 哎呀 a mild expression, typically of surprise, enthusiasm, or sympathy
psych /saɪk/	<i>n.</i> 心理学 psychology
loosen up	<i>v.</i> 放松心情 to become mentally relaxed
schedule /'fedju:l/	<i>v.</i> 安排 to arrange or plan (an event) to take place at a particular time
genuine /'dʒenjʊɪn/	<i>adj.</i> 真的 true, authentic
recipe /'resɪpi/	<i>n.</i> 食谱 a set of instructions for preparing a particular dish
sauce /sɔ:s/	<i>n.</i> 调味汁 a liquid or semi-liquid substance served with food to add flavor
kid /kɪd/	<i>n.</i> 戏弄 deceive (sb.) in a playful way; tease

Notes

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy: a proverb meaning that without time off from work, a person becomes both bored and boring.

E. (Omitted)

Script

Bob: Hey John. I didn't know you were coming to this school.

John: Yeah, what a pleasant surprise! It's good to see you.

Bob: What are you majoring in?

John: Computer science. How about you?

Bob: Marketing. Where are you off to?

John: I'm going to the Teaching Building to take my English class.

Do you know where it is?

John: It's over there by the library.

Bob: It was nice meeting you.

John: Yeah. We should hang out later.

Bob: All right, man.



-  **A. Listen to the passage three times. When the conversation is read for the first time, listen for the general idea. When it is read for the second time, fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear. When it is read for the third time, check what you have written.**

W(Woman): Hi, Kim! I was looking for you and I guessed you'd be hiding out in the library.

M(Man): Yes...well, here I am. _____, Gabby?

W: I'm having a dinner _____ this Friday night — it's a spaghetti feed — and I'd like you to come.

M: Gee, I'd love to come but I have a psych paper _____ in two weeks and I've planned to do some reading on Friday afternoon.

W: Come on, Kim, _____! You've got to eat! Let me see your schedule.

M: Here it is. You see, I've _____ reading for the paper on Friday afternoon and evening.

W: For heaven's sake, Kim, you still have _____ time for reading, but you have only this one chance to taste my mother's _____ Italian recipe for spaghetti sauce.

M: Well...I have developed a _____ for spaghetti...

W: Then it's _____. You do need to take an occasional break from the books.

M: Maybe I can bring my books along to dinner.

W: Don't even think about it, mister! "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy!"

M: I was just _____, Gabby.

-  **B. Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions orally.**

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

- C. Pair Work: Work with you partner to create your own conversation according to the following situation.**

Student A	Student B
invites B to a party (or a film, a sports match, etc.) and describes it in some detail	declines the invitation by giving reasons
insists B should come and gives reasons	finally accepts the invitation



Conversation 3: Additional Listening and Speaking



A.

Script

W(Woman): Hi, Kim! I was looking for you and I guessed you'd be hiding out in the library.

M(Man): Yes... well, here I am. What's up, Gabby?

W: I'm having a dinner party this Friday night — it's a spaghetti feed — and I'd like you to come.

M: Gee, I'd love to come but I have a psych paper due in two weeks and I've planned to do some reading on Friday afternoon.

W: Come on, Kim, loosen up! You've got to eat! Let me see your schedule.

M: Here it is. You see, I've scheduled reading for the paper on Friday afternoon and evening.

W: For heaven's sake, Kim, you still have tons of time for reading, but you have only this one chance to taste my mother's genuine Italian recipe for spaghetti sauce.

M: Well... I have developed a liking for spaghetti...

W: Then it's settled. You do need to take an occasional break from the books.

M: Maybe I can bring my books along to dinner.

W: Don't even think about it, mister! "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy!"

M: I was just kidding, Gabby.



B.

1. Why does the man decline the invitation in the first place?
— He has a psych paper due in two weeks and he has planned to do some reading on Friday afternoon.
2. What does the woman say to persuade the man to come to dinner?
— She says the man still has tons of time for reading, but he has only this one chance to taste her mother's genuine Italian recipe for spaghetti sauce.
3. What does the woman say when the man says he wants to bring his books along to dinner?
— The woman says "Don't even think about it! "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy!"



Teaching Tip

If most students cannot answer the questions orally, display the key on the screen for about two minutes before switching it off.

C. (Omitted)

Part 3

Focus Listening

Passage 1

Word Tips

yell /jel/

v. 大叫 to cry; to shout

tape /teip/

v. 用胶带粘 to stick something onto something else using tape

A. Listen to the joke and mark the statements T (true) or F (false).

1. ☐ The son ran out of money and phoned his mom for help.
2. ☐ The son left his history book home.
3. ☐ The mother went to the post office to mail the money and the book.
4. ☐ The father was surprised when he learned that the son was given \$1,200.
5. ☐ The mother put the \$1,000 check between the pages 364 and 365.

B. Listen to the joke again and retell it to your partner.

C. Communication Task: Discuss the questions with your partner.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | Do you think the son will find the \$1,000 check? Why or why not? |
| 2. | You have to look after your own money in university. Would you like to win a scholarship or find a part-time job to make some extra cash? |
| | |
| | |
| | |

Passage 2

Word Tips

Cambridge /'keɪmbɪdʒ/

(地名) 剑桥 a relatively old American city and the site of Harvard

Massachusetts /,mæəsə'tʃu:sɪts/

(美国) 马萨诸塞 (州) a state in northeastern America

minority group

少数民族 a fraction of society, separated by race, religion, etc.

loan /ləʊn/

n. 贷款 the temporary provision of money, usually at interest

financial /faɪ'nænʃəl/

adj. 金融的; 财政的 having to do with money and financing

 Passage 1

A.

1. ☐ T The son ran out of money and phoned his mom for help.
2. ☐ F The son left his history book home.
3. ☐ T The mother went to the post office to mail the money and the book.
4. ☐ F The father was surprised when he learned that the son was given \$1,200.
5. ☐ F The mother put the \$1,000 check between the pages 364 and 365.

B. (Omitted)

C. (Omitted)

Script

A boy called his mom from college and asked her for some money because he ran out.

Mom said, "Sure, I'll send you some money. You also left your English book here. Do you want me to send that up too?"

"Uh, oh yeah, OK," the kid answered.

So Mom went to the post office to mail the money and the book.

When she came back, Dad asked. "Well, how much did you give the boy this time?"

Mom said, "Oh, I wrote two checks, one for \$20, and the other for \$1,000."

"That's \$1,020!" yelled Dad. "Are you crazy?"

"Don't worry," Mom said. "I taped the \$20 check to the cover of his book, but I put the \$1,000 one between the pages 354 and 355!"

 A. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each question.

1. Which statement is true about Harvard?
A) It began in 1536. B) It was named after John Harvard.
C) Today it has more than 99 libraries. D) It has forty schools.
2. Which of Harvard's schools is NOT among the best in America?
A) Its medical college. B) Its law school.
C) Its business school. D) Its art school.
3. What do you know about Harvard students?
A) At first, Harvard had one student and nine teachers.
B) Today, Harvard has almost 200,000 students.
C) Many years ago, Harvard students were all white men.
D) Today, about 63% of the first-year students at Harvard are from minority groups.
4. How can most of the students pay for their education?
A) They have loans. B) They have financial aid.
C) They have jobs. D) All of the above.

 B. Listen to the passage again and answer the questions by completing the sentences with no more than three words.

1. What did John Harvard give to Harvard University?
He gave it _____ when he died.
2. How many books does Harvard University have?
It has more than _____ books.
3. Does Harvard offer graduate programs?
Yes. It also offers graduate programs in _____ and _____.
4. From what part of the population were most Harvard students many years ago?
Most of them were men from _____.

C. Communication Task: Discuss the questions with your partner.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | What are the differences between Harvard's past and present students? |
| 2. | Do you intend to study abroad after graduating from university? Why or why not? |
| | |
| | |
| | |



Passage 2

A.

1. Which statement is true about Harvard?
B) It was named after John Harvard.
2. Which of Harvard's schools is **NOT** among the best in America?
D) Its art school.
3. What do you know about Harvard students?
C) Many years ago, Harvard students were all white men.
4. How can most of the students pay for their education?
D) All of the above.

B.

1. What did John Harvard give to Harvard University?
He gave it 400 books when he died.
2. How many books does Harvard University have?
It has more than 12 million books.
3. Does Harvard offer graduate programs?
Yes. It offers graduate programs in government, education and science.
4. From what part of the population were most Harvard students many years ago?
Most of them were men from rich white families.

C. (Omitted)

Script

Harvard University began in 1636 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. It was named after John Harvard. He gave the college 400 books when he died.

Today, Harvard has 80 libraries, which have more than 12 million books. There are 14 schools at Harvard. Its medical college, law school and business school are among the best in the country. It also offers graduate programs in government, education and science.

At first, Harvard had one teacher and nine students. Today it has almost 20,000 students.

Many years ago, Harvard students were all white men. Most of them were from rich families. That has changed. Today, about 33% of the first-year students at Harvard are from minority groups. Most Harvard students are not rich, and they have loans, financial aid or jobs that help pay for their education.

Passage 3

Word Tips

swap /swɒp/	v. 替换 <i>to substitute (one thing) for another</i>
revolutionize /ˌrevə'l(j)uːʃənəɪz/	v. 使发生剧变 <i>to change (sth.) radically or fundamentally</i>
digitize /'dɪdʒɪtaɪz/	v. 使数字化 <i>to convert (pictures or sound) into a digital form that can be processed by a computer</i>
bulky /'bʌlki/	adj. 笨重的 <i>taking up much space, typically inconveniently</i>
tablet /'tæblɪt/	n. 平板电脑 <i>computer that accepts input directly onto an LCD screen rather than via a keyboard or mouse</i>
e-reader /iː-'riːdə/	n. 电子阅读器 <i>a device or application to facilitate the reading of electronic material</i>
opt /ɒpt/	n. 选择 <i>choose</i>
gadget /'gædʒɪt/	n. 小器具, 小装置 <i>a small mechanical device or tool</i>

Notes

- **Samsung** (三星) is a South Korean multi-national company, with mobile phones and semiconductors being its most important source of income.
- **Galaxy Tab** is a tablet computer produced by Samsung.

A. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. A) The future trend of education.
B) The advantage of tablets over paper textbooks.
C) South Korea to digitize its education.
D) South Korea to offer the world's best education.
2. A) To buy more paper-based books.
B) To introduce bulky books.
C) To provide the world's first smart education system.
D) To provide the world's best education.
3. A) Primary schools.
B) Junior high schools.
C) Senior high schools.
D) Colleges.
4. A) \$4.2 billion
B) \$2.4 billion.
C) \$42 million.
D) \$24 million.
5. A) Samsung's Galaxy Tab.
B) Apple.
C) Sony.
D) All of the above.