

Unit 1

Highlights



● Section A Listening

- Studying Abroad

● Section B Speaking

- Studying Abroad

● Section C Reading

- Intensive Reading: Studying Abroad, a Good Option for You?
- Extensive Reading: Distance Learning, a Convenient Way for Times
- Applied Reading: Application for Admittance

● Section D Advanced Writing

- Narration

Section A

Listening

Topic Introduction

现在很多人选择出国留学 (study abroad)。坦诚地说, 如果条件允许, 到国外去充充电不失为一个开阔眼界 (broaden one's horizon)、增长见识的好机会 (rare chance)。如果你有这样的想法, 不妨勇敢地试一试。首先要选择自己感兴趣的学校, 写一封申请信 (application for admittance), 并邮寄相关的申请材料 (materials)。等收到入学通知书 (admission letter), 办好签证 (visa), 你就可以实现出国的梦想 (dream)了。

Warm-up Activities

Here are some expressions usually used when applying to study abroad. Please match them with the corresponding Chinese ones.

A

- 1) online application
- 2) graduate application form
- 3) official transcript
- 4) application deadlines
- 5) personal statement
- 6) recommendation letter
- 7) diploma certificate
- 8) standardized test scores
- 9) scholarship
- 10) enrollment deposit

B

- a. 官方成绩单
- b. 个人陈述
- c. 标准测试成绩
- d. 学位证书
- e. 入学保证金
- f. 研究生申请表
- g. 奖学金
- h. 推荐信
- i. 在线申请
- j. 申请截止日期

Conversations

Short Conversations

poetry 诗歌

increase 增加

tuition 学费

Listen to the following eight short conversations twice and choose the best answer to each question from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. A. American history and American poetry. B. American poetry and English history.
C. American history and English poetry. D. English history and English poetry.
2. A. The woman will work in America. B. The woman will study in America.
C. The woman will visit her relatives abroad. D. The woman will visit her husband abroad.
3. A. Because she wanted to work abroad after graduation.
B. Because she was not qualified for studying abroad.
C. Because her supporting documents had some problems.
D. Because she was suspected to have the immigration tendency.
4. A. His passport and visa. B. The letter from his mother.
C. The acceptance letter from Harvard. D. The book he ordered online.
5. A. Physics. B. Chemistry.
C. Mathematics. D. Economics.
6. A. An application letter. B. A recommendation letter.
C. An official transcript. D. A personal statement.
7. A. An announcer. B. A tour guide.
C. An architect. D. An artist.
8. A. German education has a good reputation.
B. The public universities in Germany don't collect fees.
C. German is easy to learn.
D. German people are friendly.

Long Conversations

Conversation 1

freshman orientation 迎新会
settle in 安顿下来, 适应

prospectus (学校的) 简章, 简介
fundamental 基础的

plus 加上
counselor 指导老师

I Listen to Conversation 1 for the first time and answer the following questions.

1. What is the man going to do?
2. What did the man ask the woman to do?

II Listen to Conversation 1 for the second time and choose the best answer to each question from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. A. In the first week of August.
B. In the last week of August.
C. Two weeks before August.
D. Two weeks after August.
2. A. Getting a visa.
B. Buying a plane ticket.
C. Packing his things.
D. Having a test.
3. A. All the fundamental courses.
B. Some courses from his major.
C. Some selective courses.
D. Both A and B.
4. A. English literature.
B. American literature.
C. He is not sure.
D. English history.
5. A. History and philosophy.
B. Science and art.
C. Math and English.
D. History and English.

Conversation 2

financial status 经济状况

root cause 根本原因

embassy 大使馆

I Listen to Conversation 2 for the first time and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. The two speakers are talking about scholarship application.
- () 2. The man is going to study in the UK.

II Listen to Conversation 2 for the second time and choose the best answer to each question from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. A. Two days ago.
B. Two weeks ago.

- C. Three weeks ago.
 2. A. Three hours.
 C. A month.
 3. A. Getting all the necessary documents.
 C. Writing the application letter.
 4. A. Documents relating to his official transcript and education.
 B. Documents relating to his marital and financial status.
 C. Documents relating to his financial status and education.
 D. Documents relating to his family and education.
 5. A. They don't complete the forms correctly.
 C. They want to immigrate to other countries.
- D. Three days ago.
 B. Two weeks.
 D. A few hours.
 B. Filling the application form.
 D. Writing the personal statement.
 B. They don't include all the required documents.
 D. They have financial problems.

Passages

Short Passages

depressed 沮丧的

frustrate 使受挫

despair 绝望

cultural shock 文化冲击

engrossing 吸引人的

contribute (to) 有助于, 贡献

trait 特点

formulate 阐明

deduction 推论, 推理

scary 令人害怕的

Turkey 土耳其

Thailand 泰国

Listen to the short passages twice and choose the best answer to each question from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

Passage 1

1. A. He will feel good.
 C. He will feel amazed.
 2. A. It is a common and natural thing.
 B. People experience it when facing many unfamiliar situations.
 C. People can overcome it without making any effort.
 D. People experience it when facing many unfamiliar people.
 3. A. Forgetting the negative thoughts.
 C. Asking advice from friends and relatives.
- B. He will feel very strange.
 D. He will feel depressed.
 B. Staying alone all the time.
 D. Learning to adapt to the new environment.

Passage 2

1. A. To get a visa.
B. To show your writing level.
C. To impress the admission officer.
D. To prove your competence.
2. A. To show one's key achievements in education and career.
B. To show career aims in one's life.
C. To show one's creative ability in education and career.
D. To show one's understanding about growth prospects in education and career.
3. A. By reading the applicant's personal statement.
B. By reading the applicant's application letter.
C. By interviewing the applicant.
D. By reading the applicant's recommendation letter.
4. A. An overview of the applicant's attitude towards education and work.
B. An overview of the applicant's attitude towards career and life.
C. An overview of the applicant's attitude towards life and future growth.
D. An overview of the applicant's attitude towards education, career and future growth.

Passage 3

1. A. The Internet.
B. A university's international student office.
C. A college's admission office.
D. Friends studying in the college.
2. A. Explaining the students' life at the university.
B. Organizing programs to help foreign students.
C. Organizing trips to the surrounding areas.
D. Providing financial aid.
3. A. Five.
B. Six.
C. Eight.
D. Ten.

Long Passage

government 政府

permission 允许, 准许

approval 赞成, 同意

case-by-case 逐项, 具体分析

off-campus 校外的

violate 违反

1 Listen to the long passage for the first time and answer the following questions.

1. According to the passage, can international students work while studying abroad?
2. Which country's international students does the passage talk about?

II Listen to the long passage for the second time and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. International students can work twenty-five hours a week while attending classes.
 () 2. Foreign students normally can't take a job that has no connection with their school.
 () 3. Students must reapply after half a year if they want to continue an off-campus job.

III Listen to the long passage for the third time and fill in the blanks with the missing information.

1. But the government may give _____ if students are suddenly faced with a _____ that is out of their control.
2. Students must also meet other _____. They must have attended their American schools for _____ one year. Government _____ is given on a case-by-case basis.
3. Some schools pay their _____. Others provide free education _____. Many do both.
4. Graduate assistants might _____, give tests, grade homework, assist professors with research and hold _____.
5. Many universities now provide language training to foreign teaching assistants to _____.
6. Some schools require foreign students _____ before they are permitted to teach.
7. International student offices at schools _____ to the Department of Homeland Security.
8. Students who _____—for example, by working off-campus without permission—could be sent home.



Section B

Speaking

Situational Dialogues

Dialogue 1

Situation: Zhang Ming is a Chinese studying in a university in America. When he comes back to China during the summer holiday, one of his friends, Li Fang, asks him about how to apply for an American university.

(L=Li Fang, Z=Zhang Ming)

L: I have always wanted to go to study in the US. Can you give me some advice?

Z: Sure. But the application process is arduous; you'd better make up your mind firmly before you begin preparation.

L: I see. What should be done first?

Z: You'd better read a number of related information about the universities in America, and then discuss with your family, teachers and friends to choose the proper one.

L: Well, I've done that work. I want to study in the Stanford Graduate School of Business.

Z: That's great. Have you taken the GRE and TOEFL exams?

L: No. How long do I need to prepare for the two exams?

Z: You need at least six months to prepare for them, but that also depends on your level of English.

L: My English is excellent, so the exams are not difficult for me. And what's the next step?

Z: Write to the chosen schools to ask for admission and scholarship application forms.

L: If I have received the admission letter, what should I do then?

Z: Write to the schools to say thanks and keep contacting them for offers. The admission letter only means they have decided to enroll you, not necessarily means that they will give you a scholarship.

L: Then I can call the American embassy and schedule for my interview for a visa. Is it right?

Z: Of course. But you should have a passport before applying for a student visa.

L: I really appreciate your help.

Z: You're welcome.

● Activities

First study and recite Dialogue 1, then role play the dialogue in pairs. You may change some of the details, for example:

1. Wang Li wants to study in Australia. She wants to know the procedures of application.
2. Zhang Lin, a student in an Australia university, tells her that she should choose a satisfactory university first, and then write an application letter. He also tells Wang Li that she should consider the financial problems and apply for the scholarship.



Dialogue 2

Situation: Han Mei has received an acceptance letter from the Australia National University. Now she is having an interview at the visa department of Australian embassy in China.

(O=visa official, H=Han Mei)

- O: Good morning, Miss Han. I'd just like to ask you a few questions about your visa application.
- H: Yes, please.
- O: Can you tell me why you want to get a visa to Australia?
- H: To study. I am going to the Australia National University to do a postgraduate course for three years.
- O: Do you have the letter of acceptance from the university with you?
- H: Yeah, here it is.
- O: Thank you. For your student visa, we need evidence of your financial status for three years.
- H: I've got a letter from my bank here. It shows I am able to support myself during these three years of study.
- O: That's fine. The offer from the university is conditional on your English language proficiency test result. Do you have that yet?
- H: Not yet. I took the test last weekend. The result will be available after two or three weeks.
- O: OK. Everything else is in order. I'll be happy to give you a student visa, valid for the duration of your course, when you bring me a certificate showing the result of your language test.
- H: Thank you very much. You don't need any other documents from me to process my application?
- O: None. You can make an application to see me when you receive your results. When you bring the certificate to me, bring your passport, too. Then I can give you the visa.
- H: Thank you very much.
- O: Glad to help.

• Activities

Study Dialogue 2 carefully and make up a new dialogue with your deskmate based on the following situation. You may use the sentence patterns in Dialogue 2.

Situation: Zhang Hua was denied a visa because there were some problems in her applying materials. After making some necessary corrections, she goes to the visa office to reapply for her visa. She is talking to the visa officer now.

▶ New Words and Phrases

arduous 艰巨的, 费力的

GRE (美国) 研究生入学考试

conditional on 取决于……

in order (依法) 有效的

valid 有效的

process 审阅, 处理

▶ Useful Sentences

- Many students go abroad to study on a work-study program.
许多学生在国外一边打工一边学习。
- Before setting off for Australia, what final preparations should be made?
在去澳大利亚之前, 最后要做些什么准备呢?
- You will be very busy before you leave for the school. You have to buy some necessary items for your life in the US.
在去学校之前, 你会非常忙, 要买你在美国生活期间的一些必需品。
- What about the tuition and fees of studying in America?
在美国学习的学杂费是多少?
- What about the admission qualification for a master's degree?
研究生入学需要哪些条件?
- What is the simplest rule in applying to study in a British graduate school?
申请去英国读硕士最简单的步骤是什么?
- Can a foreign student work without a work permit?
外国学生没有工作许可证可以工作吗?
- You have to prepare a well-written personal statement. It's very important.
你得准备一份写得很好的个人陈述, 这非常重要。
- You are so kind to give me so much valuable advice.
你太好了, 给我提了这么多有价值的建议。
- I have an interview with a visa official today.
我今天要去见签证官员。
- Excuse me, do you know where the visa office is?
打扰了, 你知道签证办公室在哪里吗?
- What is your purpose of going to Britain?
你去英国的目的是什么?
- I have already taken the GRE and TOEFL exams and here are my scores for the two exams.
我已经参加了研究生入学考试和托福考试, 这是我的考试成绩。

14. I want to further my studies in chemistry in Stanford University.

我想在斯坦福大学进一步学习化学。

15. How long do you intend to stay in the UK?

你打算在英国待多长时间?

16. This is the document you need. I have also

made a copy of it for you.

这是你要的文件,我还给你复印了一份。

17. If you apply for a student visa, we need evidence of your financial status for the last year.

如果你申请学生签证,我们需要有关你去年的经济状况的证明。

Humorous Story

A Short Holiday

Ding had been in America for three years. He was studying for his doctorate there. After a semester's hard work, he decided to take a vacation. One day he saw an ad in a newspaper—"Enjoy country life. Spend a few weeks at Willow Farm. Good food, fresh air, horse riding, walking and fishing. Reasonable prices."

"This sounds like a good idea," he thought, "I'll spend a month at Willow Farm. I'll enjoy horse riding, walking and fishing. They'll make me fully relaxed."

Four days later he returned home.

"What's wrong with Willow Farm?" his friend asked him. "Didn't you enjoy country life?"

"Country life was fine," Ding said, "but there was another problem."

"Oh, what?"

"Well, the first day I was there a sheep died, and we had roast lamb (烤羊肉) for dinner."

"Fresh meat is the best."

"I know, but on the second day a cow died, and we had roast beef for dinner."

"Lucky you are!"

"You don't understand," Ding said, "on the third day a pig died and we had roast pork for dinner."

"Different roast every day!" his friend exclaimed.

"Let me finish," Ding said, "on the fourth day the farmer died and I didn't dare stay for dinner!"

• Activities

I. Read the story and answer the following questions.

1. What did Ding do in America?

2. Why did Ding decide to spend his holiday at Willow Farm?

II. Read the story aloud for three times, write the key words on your notebook and then retell the story according to what you've written down.

Easy Learning

Babel (excerpts)

【情景】警察最终在沙漠里找到了阿米莉亚和两个孩子，下面是阿米莉亚和警察的对话。

(P=police, A=Amelia)

P: It's a ① _____ we found those kids, ma'am.

I don't know how you could have left them alone like that out in the desert.

A: How are they, sir?

P: That's none of your business. You know how many kids die every year trying to cross this ② _____?

A: I raised these kids since they were born. I take care of them day and night. I ③ _____ them breakfast and lunch and dinner. I play with them. Mike and Debbie are like my own children.

P: But they are not your children, ma'am. Plus, you've been working in this country ④ _____.

A: What about my nephew, Santiago?

P: I don't have any information on him. We located the father in Morocco. He was very angry, but decided not to press ⑤ _____.

A: Thank you.

P: Nevertheless the government of the US has deemed that you are seriously breaking the law, and is determined to immediately and definitely ⑥ _____ you.

A: Sir, I've been here for 16 years. I have my things here. I rent a house. I made a life here, sir.

P: You should have thought about that ⑦ _____.

A: I want to talk to a lawyer.

P: If you attempt to take this to trial, I can assure you, you'll only be prolonging the inevitable. I recommend you accept ⑧ _____ deportation.

背景介绍

Babel (《巴别塔》) 讲述了同时发生在三个地方的四个家庭的故事。它客观地表达了人物之间的冲突，尤其是不同文化之间的差异和冲突。影片的主人公阿米莉亚是一位墨西哥籍保姆，她在美国的一个家庭照顾两个小孩，孩子的父母外出旅游，因事不能回国，而她必须赶去参加儿子的婚礼，于是她带着两个孩子去了墨西哥。在她的侄子送他们回美国的途中，他们遭到了美国边境警察的质询，而她的侄子一时冲动闯过了边境并且将她 and 两个小孩抛弃在荒野里。

• Activities

I. Listen to the film clip and fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard.

II. Listen to the film clip again and role play it with your partner.

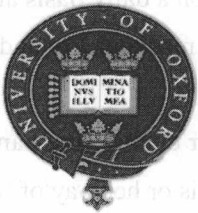
Reading

Section C

Intensive Reading

Warm-up Exercises

I The following are the school badges of some famous universities in the world. Write their Chinese names under the corresponding pictures.



① _____



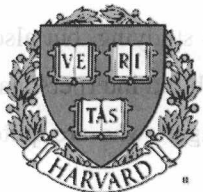
② _____



③ _____



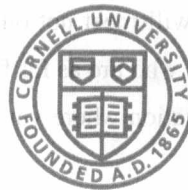
④ _____



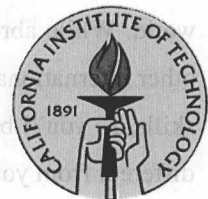
⑤ _____



⑥ _____



⑦ _____



⑧ _____

II Discuss the following questions with your partners.

1. Have you ever thought of studying abroad after graduation? Why?
2. If there is an opportunity for you to study abroad, which foreign university would you like to choose? Why?

III Describe a course to your partners and ask them to guess what it is. Your description should be brief and clear.

Sample: It is a very useful course for college students and is offered for senior students majoring in English. Through learning this course the students can know the writers and their works in Britain.

Answer: British literature.

Studying Abroad, a Good Option for You?

1 Do you want to challenge yourself to a life changing learning experience? Are you **eager** to leave your home and attend a university in another country? Now in colleges and universities all over the world, international study can be an **overwhelming** experience, and many students find that the **rewards** are **worth** the effort. However, every coin has two sides, studying abroad also has some **disadvantages**. For students thinking about this option, here are some advantages to consider, and some drawbacks to keep in mind.

Advantages of Studying Abroad

- 2 Master another language. There is no better and more effective way to learn a language than to be **immersed** in a culture that speaks the language. You're surrounded by the language on a daily **basis** and are seeing and hearing it in the proper cultural **context**. Language learning happens most quickly under these circumstances.
- 3 Learn about another culture. Studying abroad allows you to get to know another culture first-hand. A person's culture reflects very deep perceptions, **beliefs** and values that influence his or her way of life and the way that he or she views the world. Students who experience cultural differences personally can come to truly understand where other cultures are coming from.
- 4 Meet amazing people. Studying abroad **affords** you the opportunity to make friends around the world. While abroad, you will meet not only natives to the culture in which you are studying, but also other international students who are as far from home as yourself. It is a great way to build interpersonal skills, as you'll be in a situation where you need to **befriend** and **interact** with strangers who are quite different from you.
- 5 Enhance **employment** opportunities. Through an **employer's** eyes, a student who has studied abroad is self-**motivated**, **independent**, **willing** to **embrace** challenges, and able to cope with diverse problems and situations. Your experience of living and studying in a foreign country, negotiating another culture, and acquiring another language will all set you **apart** from the majority of other job applicants.

Drawbacks of Studying Abroad

- 6 Cultural shock. Prepare to feel overwhelmed, both when you **submerge** yourself in another culture and when you return to your own. Almost everyone goes through some culture shock. The experience of shifting culture can make you more **resilient**. You will have to realize and accept that it will take some

time to adjust to a new way of living.

7 Separation from family and friends. Independence is a good thing, but so is maintaining connections with your loved ones. If there are special circumstances at home, like a loved one who is seriously ill, maybe this isn't the time for you to leave.

8 Financial problems. Studying abroad can be expensive. Most places don't allow international students to work. You will have to have the money before you arrive in the country or have someone from home support you.

9 All in all, studying abroad will have great effects on your life, whether positive or negative. Now it's time for you to make the choice, and hopefully if you decide to do it, it will be a wonderful experience for you.

(Words: 519)

New Words

eager /'i:ge(r)/ *adj.* 渴望的, 热切的

e.g. He is eager for his teacher's approval. 他渴望得到老师的赞许。

overwhelming /əʊvə'welmiŋ/ *adj.* 无法抗拒的; 压倒性的

e.g. 1) The scenic splendors of the Rocky Mountains are overwhelming. 落基山脉的壮丽景色使人赞叹不已。

2) Our football team has won an overwhelming victory. 我们的足球队取得了压倒性的胜利。

reward /rɪ'wɔ:d/ *n.* 回报; 奖励

vt. 奖赏; 酬谢

e.g. 1) It's a reward for virtue. 那是对美德的回报。

2) She deserves a reward for her great effort. 她十分努力, 应得到奖励。

3) They rewarded the winners with gifts of fruits and flowers. 他们奖给优胜者一些水果和鲜花。

4) I shall reward him for his services. 他帮了我, 我会酬谢他的。

worth /wɜ:θ/ *adj.* 值得……的; 值……钱

e.g. 1) Whatever is worth doing at all is worth

doing well. 凡是值得做的事, 就值得做好。

2) The house is worth a lot of money. 这栋房子值很多钱。

disadvantage /,dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ *n.* 弊端; 不利条件

e.g. 1) One of the main disadvantages of this system is that it uses very large amounts of fuel. 该系统的主要缺点之一是燃料的消耗量非常大。

2) If you can't speak good English, you'll be at a big disadvantage when you try to get a job. 如果你的英语讲得不好, 那么找工作时就会处于一种非常不利的地位。

immerse /ɪ'mɜ:s/ *vt.* 使浸没于; (使) 深陷于, 沉浸于

e.g. 1) Please immerse the plant in water for a few minutes. 请把那棵植物放在水里浸泡几分钟。

2) He immersed himself totally in his work. 他完全埋头于工作。

basis /'beɪsɪs/ *n.* 基础; 根据

e.g. 1) His research formed the basis of his new book. 他的研究成果是他这本新书的基础。

2) According to conventional wisdom, voters usually make their choice on the basis of

domestic issues. 按一般人的看法, 选民常常着眼于国内问题来选择候选人。

context /'kɒntekst/ *n.* 环境, 背景; 上下文

e.g. 1) In the context of present economic crisis, it seems unwise to lower taxes. 在目前经济危机的情况下, 降低税收似乎是不明智的。

2) The determination of the meaning of a word is often difficult without a context. 脱离上下文来确定一个词的含义常常是困难的。

belief /br'i:fi/ *n.* 信仰; 信念

e.g. 1) His firmness on his belief supported him in difficulties. 困境中, 他坚定的信念支撑着他。

2) He acted in accordance with his beliefs. 他按照自己的信念行事。

afford /ə'fɔ:d/ *vt.* 提供; 负担得起的(后果, 损失等)

e.g. 1) These trees afford a pleasant shade. 这些树给人们提供了舒适的阴凉。

2) They can't afford any more delays. 他们不能再有任何耽搁了。

befriend /br'frend/ *vt.* 与……交友; 帮助

e.g. 1) The film is about an elderly woman and a young nurse who befriends her. 这部电影讲述的是一个老妇人和她年轻的护士朋友的故事。

2) They befriended the young girl, providing her with food and shelter. 他们热心地帮助这位年轻的姑娘, 给她提供食宿。

interact /ɪntər'ækt/ *vi.* 交流; 相互影响

e.g. 1) While the other children interacted and played together, Ted ignored them. 当孩子们在一起互动玩耍的时候, 泰德却在一边不理他们。

2) All things are interrelated and interact with each other. 一切事物都是互相联系、彼此影响的。

employment /ɪm'plɔimənt/ *n.* 就业; 工作

e.g. 1) By and large, the conditions of employment

are good. 大体上来说, 就业形势是好的。

2) She is looking for permanent employment.

她正在找稳定的工作。

employer /ɪm'plɔɪə/ *n.* 雇主

e.g. She sent a testimonial from her former employer when applying for the post. 她申请那个职位时寄去了前雇主的推荐信。

motivate /məʊtɪveɪt/ *vt.* 激励; 成为……做事的动机

e.g. 1) She's very good at motivating her students. 她非常善于激励她的学生。

2) What motivated you to do such a thing? 你做这件事的动机是什么?

independent /ɪndɪ'pendənt/ *adj.* 独立的

e.g. Now that you are a college student, you should learn to be independent of your parents' help. 既然你是个大学生了, 就应当学着独立, 不要依靠父母的帮助。

willing /'wɪlɪŋ/ *adj.* 愿意, 乐意

e.g. I don't know whether he is willing to come. 我不知道他是否愿意来。

embrace /ɪm'breɪs/ *vt.* 欣然接受; 拥抱

n. 拥抱

e.g. 1) She eagerly embraced the offer of a trip to Europe. 她热切地接受了到欧洲旅行的建议。

2) Vines embraced the hut. 藤蔓环绕着小屋。

3) He enfolded the child in an affectionate embrace. 他疼爱地把孩子紧紧搂在怀里。

apart /ə'pa:t/ *adv.* 分开, 分离

e.g. He was standing with his feet wide apart. 他站在那儿, 两脚分开的距离很大。

submerge /səb'mɜ:dʒ/ *vt.* 使陷入; 使浸水; 潜入水中

e.g. 1) He submerges himself in the world of his imagination. 他完全陷入了自己的想象之中。

2) The child submerged all her toys in the bath. 那孩子把她所有的玩具都浸泡在浴缸里了。

3) At the first sign of danger the submarine

will submerge. 一有危险迹象, 潜艇就会潜入水中。

resilient /rɪ'zɪliənt/ *adj.* 适应性强的

e.g. She is very resilient to change. 她对变化有很强的适应力。

▶ Phrases and Expressions

keep in mind 记住

e.g. 1) I shall keep your advice in mind. 我将牢记你的忠告。

2) That's something we have always to keep in mind. 那是我们应该经常记在心里的。

on a/an...basis 以……为基础

e.g. 1) Rates of work are calculated on a weekly basis. 工资是按周计算的。

2) The course is offered on a regular basis. 这门课程是定期开设的。

cope with 应付, 克服

e.g. 1) For all his learning, he didn't know how to cope with the situation. 他虽然学识渊博, 但对这种情况也不知道如何应付。

2) Inexperienced as she was, she could cope with the difficulties wonderfully well. 尽管没有经验, 她还是能很好地克服这些困难。

set...apart (from...) 使(某人/某事物)与众不同或优于……

separation /sepə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 分离, 隔离

e.g. The separation of infectious patients from other patients is necessary. 把传染病人与其他病人隔离是必要的。

e.g. 1) Her clear and elegant report sets her apart from most other journalists. 她的报道简练易懂, 比大多数其他新闻记者的要好。

2) Her fluent and accurate pronunciation sets her apart from the other students in the class. 她流利而准确的发音使她在班上与众不同。

all in all 总的来说, 总之

e.g. 1) All in all, it had been a great success. 总的来说, 那是很大的成功。

2) He has his faults, but, all in all, he is a good helper. 他虽有缺点, 但总的来说, 他是一个好帮手。

make a choice 作出选择

e.g. 1) Time is limited, so you have to make a choice. 时间有限, 你必须作出选择。

2) She had to make a choice between the two dresses. 她得在两件衣服中选择一件。

Notes ●●●

1. There is no better and more effective way to learn a language than to be immersed in a culture that speaks the language. 学习一门语言最好、最有效的方法是使自己置身于使用该语言的国家之中。

本句中的否定词no作为副词放在比较级前面, 类似的可放在比较级前的否定词还有not, never,