

College Life



No man should escape our universities without knowing how little he knows.

- Julius R. Oppenheimer



Part I Pre-reading Activities

I. (Open)

Script

Bright College Days

(Sung by Lehrer Tom)

Bright college days, oh, carefree days that fly, To thee we sing with our glasses raised on high. Let's drink a toast as each of us recalls Ivy-covered professors in ivy-covered halls.

Turn on the spigot, Pour the beer and swig it, And gaudeamus igit-ur.

Here's to parties we tossed, To the games that we lost, We shall claim that we won them some day.

To the girls young and sweet, To the spacious back seat Of our roommate's beat up Chevrolet.

To the beer and benzedrine, To the way that the dean Tried so hard to be pals with us all.

To excuses we fibbed, To the papers we cribbed From the genius who lived down the hall.

To the tables down at Morey's (wherever that may be)

Let us drink a toast to all we love the best.

We will sleep through all the lectures,

And cheat on the exams,

And we'll pass, and be forgotten with the rest.

Oh, soon we'll be out amid the cold world's strife.

Soon we'll be sliding down the razor blade of life.

But as we go our sordid separate ways,

We shall ne'er forget thee, thou golden college days.

Hearts full of youth,

Hearts full of truth.

Six parts gin to one part vermouth.

$$II.(a) - 2;$$
 (b) -5; (c) -1; (d) -4; (e) -3

II. (Open)

Part II Theme-related Reading Text A

About the Author

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Information Related to the Text

1. Student orientation: Student orientation is offered to new students to provide a welcoming and nurturing environment for them and their families and to expose them to the many great areas of a university. For example, a college will assist new students with registration, help them get acquainted with their surroundings, and introduce them to faculty, staff and other students. During orientation, new students will start to make new friends and become a part of campus life.

- 2. Groups of kids in US high school: This refers to the phenomenon in US high schools where different groups of kids socialize together. They may sit together at lunch, hang out together, or go to parties together. Often there is conflict between the different groups of kids. Some are considered "cool" (that is, they are popular, often athletic, cheerleaders, etc.), some are artistic, and some are "nerds" (they just study).
- 3. Office hours: Professors and teaching assistants schedule time outside of class to meet with students and give them the opportunity to ask in-depth questions and to explore points of confusion or interest that cannot be fully addressed in class. There may be course-related discussions that include asking for extra help, seeking clarification of material presented in class and following up on aspects of the class students find compelling. In addition, students also discuss majors and programs of study, and graduation requirements, as well as summer internships, graduate schools, campus events, and much more. Professors usually announce their office hours on the first day of class or on their printed or web-based course material.
- 4. **Dorm events:** Most dorm social events take place in the dorm. There may be a movie night in a common area or a special dinner in the cafeteria. Occasionally, dorms will plan group outings which typically involve going to a campus event such as a football game. Dorm social events are a great way to get to know the people you live with while also taking a break from studying.
- 5. Alcohol and drug abuse on campus: Recent research confirms that college campuses in the US continue to have some alcohol and other drug-use problems. Studies show that about 43 per cent of all students report drinking in a high-risk manner at some point in the college career. 20 per cent of students report drinking in a high-risk manner often. Surveys at colleges and universities across the country indicate the percentage of students who used various other drugs within the past year; marijuana (32.3 per cent); amphetamines (6.5 per cent); hallucinogens (7.5 per cent); cocaine (3.7 per cent); and designer drugs such as Ecstasy (3.6 per cent). Such illicit drugs have been factors in many tragedies, including date rape crimes, hospitalizations for overdoses, and deaths.

Language Points

1. involve

vt.

- (1) to cause to become connected or concerned
 - The police think that a large group of criminals is involved in the robberies.
 - —A good manager will try to involve everyone in the decision-making process.
- (2) to have as a necessary part or result
 - -Jane was on a diet which involved eating nothing but fruit.
 - —I didn't realize putting on a play involved so much work/that so much work was involved in putting on a play.
- 2. College is a time when the "cool kids" disappear. Who you eat lunch with does not define you as a person. (Para. 1): In college there are no such things as "cool kids", and everyone gets along with everyone else, so no one will judge you by what kind of person you eat lunch with.

define

vt.

- (1) to be a feature or quality that shows exactly what sb. or sth. is like
 - -It is the high winds that define the storm as a hurricane.
- (2) to give the meaning of a word or idea; to explain
 - -Manual work is broadly defined as work that you do with your hands.

3. occasional

- a. happening from time to time
 - —The prisoners are allowed occasional visits from their relatives.
 - —I didn't know Terry very well, but we went out for an occasional drink together.

4. option

n.

- (1) sth. that you can choose in a particular situation
 - The government has two options: to reduce spending or to increase taxes.
 - -We've discussed all the marketing options and decided to go for television advertising.
- (2) the freedom to choose
 - -She had no option but to admit the truth.

5. You will not be provided with notes; rather, you are expected to figure out on your own what's important. (Para. 3): Instead of being provided with notes, you are supposed to think about what is important in your studies all by yourself.

6. available

- a. able to be seen, had, used, etc.
 - -None of the witnesses were available for comment.
 - -A free counseling service is available to all students.
 - -I'm sorry, sir, those shoes are not available in your size.

7. participation

- n. the process of taking part in an activity or event
 - They want greater participation in the decision-making process.
 - The scheme aims to encourage increased participation in sporting activities.

8. analysis

- n. (pl. analyses) an examination of sth. in detail in order to understand it or explain
 it
 - -They carried out an in-depth analysis of the results.
 - —My evaluation of a work of art may be based not on analysis but on a general impression.

9. balance

0.

- (1) to (cause to) have or be given equal weight, amount, importance, or influence
 - —It is hard to balance the need for military secrecy with the public's right to be informed.
- (2) to (cause to) be steady, esp. in a difficult position
 - -When you learn to ride a bicycle you must learn to balance.

77.

- (1) a state in which opposite or competing influences are given equal importance or are evenly matched
 - -We try to strike a balance between justice and mercy.
 - -Tourists often disturb the delicate balance of nature on the island.
- (2) a state in which all weights and forces are evenly spread, so as to produce a condition of steadiness
 - -I found it hard to keep my balance on the icy path.

10. motivation

- n. a feeling of enthusiasm or interest that makes you determined to do sth.
 - —My love of children was my motivation for entering the teaching profession.
 - These methods can help to increase students' motivation and interest.
- 11. Being at college can be socially overwhelming a variety of evening and weekend activities are open to you, including lectures, club/organization events, formals, dorm events, and of course, parties. (Para. 4): So many attractive demands are made on a student's time that he finds it difficult to choose among them.

overwhelm

vt.

- (1) (of feelings) to make (sb.) completely helpless, usu. suddenly
 - —We were overwhelmed by the sacrifices they had made.
 - —Her beauty completely overwhelmed him.
- (2) to defeat or make powerless (usu. a group of people) by much greater force of numbers
 - -Napoleon's army was strong enough to overwhelm any potential enemy.

overwhelming

- a. too great to oppose; very large
 - —All these new experiences were a little overwhelming.
 - —An overwhelming majority voted against the proposal.

12. surroundings

- n. [pl.] everything that is present in a place, esp. as it influences the quality of life
 - —The house is situated in very pleasant surroundings.
 - —Our new surroundings are a lot more friendly than we expected.

13. focus

- v. to direct (one's attention) to sth.
 - This year our meeting focuses on the question of children's rights.
 - -He was very tired and couldn't focus his attention on his work.
- n. a center of attention, activity, or interest
 - -She always wants to be the focus of attention.

14. access

17.

- (1) the opportunity or right to approach sb. or use sth.
 - -This Code of Practice would give patients right of access to their medical

records.

- —I lived deep in the country, without easy access to shops.
- (2) means of approaching or entering
 - The avalanche cut off the access to the mountain village.

15. temptation

n.

- (1) sth. very attractive, esp. sth. that seems pleasant but may be unwise or immoral
 - The streets of London have many temptations for young people.
- (2) a strong desire to do sth. even though one knows it is wrong, dangerous, unnecessary, etc.
 - The temptation to gamble is great, so he stays at home.
 - -There is always a temptation to blame others for your own problems.
 - -I tried to resist/overcome the temptation to laugh.
- 16. Once parents are removed from the equation, you are left with you and your choices. (Para. 6): Once parents' influence is removed, you'll have to make your own choices.

17. responsibility

- n. a duty to deal with or take care of sb./sth., so that you may be blamed if sth. goes wrong
 - -He seems unwilling to face up to his responsibilities as a father.
 - —A terrorist organization has claimed responsibility for the bomb attack.

18. responsible

- a. having the duty of doing sth. or taking care of sb./sth.
 - —He still felt responsible for her sudden death.
 - —All members of the Cabinet are collectively responsible for decisions taken.

Keys to Exercises



Reading Comprehension

Content Questions

(Open)



Text Analysis

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part 1	Paragraph 1	College is the best time of your life and you have to redefine yourself in college.
Part 2	Paragraph 2	College orientation program makes you comfortable and well-prepared for a new life.
Part 3	Paragraph 3	In high school, you are told what to do in your studies, whereas in college you are encouraged to study and think independently.
Part 4	Paragraph 4	As a college student, you have to learn to strike a balance between your social life and your studies.
Part 5	Paragraph 5	Unlike high school, college provides a multicultural environment for you.
Part 6	Paragraph 6	Your parents usually help you make choices in high school, but now you have to make decisions mostly on your own.

Points for Discussion

(Open)



Language Focus

Vocabulary

- 1. available 2. access 3. involved 4. occasional 5. option
- 6. transition 7. temptation 8. personalities 9. academic 10. social

【译文】

- 1. 请使用公用筷子,而不要用个人的筷子为他人拿取食物。
- 2. 我们的校园位置便利,距离许多购物广场及其他设施都不远。
- 3. 大众,这个世界第二大汽车制造商,卷入了在尾气测试中作弊的丑闻。
- 4. 除了偶尔的阵雨,当天的天气还是不错的。
- 5. 飞机还有几分钟就要起飞,我们别无选择,只好不等他们就坐飞机走了。
- 6. 这个年轻的国度正经历从混乱走向法制的痛苦过渡。
- 7. 在大型超市,我们很难抵制住购物的诱惑。
- 8. 尽管他们个性不同,却成了最好的朋友。

★ 大学英语教师用书・读写教程(第二版) 1

- 9. 对于想要证明自己学术能力的国际学生来说,参加 SAT 或者雅思考试是个不错的选择。
- 10. 随着当今社交网络应用软件越来越多,人们也有了更多的交流方式。

Word Formation

abuse 滥用,虐待

dislike 不喜欢

dissatisfied 不满意的

inaccuracy 不准确

illiterate 不识字的,文盲的

impolite 没礼貌的

irresponsible 不负责任的

nonstop 不停的

unfit 不合适的

unrest 不安,动乱

abnormal 反常的,异常的

disobey 不服从

inactive 不活跃的

illegal非法的

immoral 不道德的

irrational 无理性的

nonmatching 不匹配的

nonsense 胡说

unreasonable 不合情理的

1. immoral 2. nonsense 3. dissatisfied 4. abuse 5. unrest

Synonyms

1. surroundings 2. environment 3. debate 4. discussion 5. environment

M Cloze

Ι.

- (1) orientation (2) environment (3) figure out (4) social (5) balance
- (6) academic (7) exist (8) interact (9) adult (10) responsible

 Π .

- (1) value (2) education (3) economic (4) career (5) benefits
- (6) self-confidence (7) specialized (8) critically (9) contact
- (10) communication

Translation

Ι.

- 1. It is very likely that we will reconsider the issue.
- 2. It is wrong to define happiness as owning lots of money.
- 3. The stronger the motivation, the more quickly a person will learn a foreign language.
- 4. When doing speed reading, we should focus our attention on the information instead of grammar.
- 5. In addition to being a part-time singer, he is better known as an actor.



11 .

- 1. 当你到 30 多岁时,可能会回顾你的大学经历并希望一切都能重来一遍。
- 2. 政客通常都知道如何充分利用对手犯下的错误。
- 3. 从木制的、竹子的到金属的,筷子的长度和样式是各种各样。
- 4. 现在没人给你提供笔记了,相反,你得自己弄清楚什么是重要的内容。
- 5. 许多人在异地旅行中要比平时举止糟糕是因为他们以为可以不必为他们的行为 负责。



Oral Practice

(Open)

Text Translation

高中和大学的差异所在

珍妮弗·克莱因,艾丽西亚·拉波洛

了解高中和大学的主要差别并弥补这一差距的学生更有可能成功。

1. 大学是人生中最美好的时光,你可以参与大学提供的各种活动。当你到三十 多岁时,可能会回顾大学经历,并会希望一切都重新再过一遍。上了大学,"酷小孩" 便不存在了。你和谁一起吃饭已不再说明你是哪一类人。在大学没有所谓的"不酷" 的字眼。欢迎你来到大学,现在你在别人眼中可是个成年人了。

高中 vs 大学: 做大一学生/迎新会

2. 做大一学生充满乐趣! 高中第一年常常充满焦虑或偶尔会出现走错教室的小 事故,大学可不一样。大学给新生安排迎新会,使班级同学之间建立牢固的联系。要 尽可能多地参加各种迎新活动,和同学建立了联系会使你从中学到大学的过渡变得 更容易些。迎新活动结束后,高年级学生返回学校,你会发现他们见到大一新生很兴 奋。在大学的环境中,你很快就会感到非常舒适。

高中 vs 大学:学习环境

3. 要习惯称呼老师为"教授"或"博士"。你的老师不再是布朗先生或布朗女士,而是 布朗教授或布朗博士。你猜还会怎么样?你得有自己的想法!你不再只是被动地坐在那 里听老师讲课,偶尔写篇论文,参加一次测验,而且测验的内容只不过是重复所学的东西 或老师告诉的内容而已。现在可没人给你提供笔记了,相反,你得自己思考什么是重要 的。(如果不清楚哪些内容是重要的,可以在办公时间找教授请教。)在大学,教授期望你 表达自己的想法,和教授的观点不同被认为是有趣的争论,而不是什么不好的行为。课堂



上积极参与,并能发表自己的见解和分析是大学学习成功的关键。

高中 vs 大学:你的社交生活

4. 平衡学习生活和社交生活是很难的。在高中时很可能是父母帮着你掌控这种 平衡。上了大学,你就不能再依赖父母来给你定规矩或者激励你学习了。现在这一 切的决定权都在你手中。在大学,社交活动令人眼花缭乱,包括各种各样的晚间和周 末活动,如讲座、俱乐部/组织活动、舞会、宿舍活动,当然啦,还少不了各种派对。此 外,许多学生是在以前没有住过的地方上大学,所以要花很多时间熟悉新环境。一些 学生过于热衷社交活动,以至于把学习抛在了脑后。尽管考察新环境以及利用社交 机会是好事,但是抽出时间来专注学习也是很重要的。一些学生发现在图书馆里学 习很有帮助,能集中精力不受干扰。和同班同学组成学习小组也非常有益,还可以和 同宿舍的人每天约定一个"学习时间",这样宿舍就有了图书馆的气氛。

高中 vs 大学:校园文化

5. 如果你不是来自于大城市,那么你的多数朋友可能也一样。你们可能会性格各异, 但是你们认为是"正常"的事情可能是相同的,比如你和朋友会去同类型的餐馆,对于周五 晚上做什么更有意思你们也可能有相似的看法。你很少会想到生活会有什么不同——直 至到了大学,你发现周围是许多像你一样的大学生,每个人都有着不同的故事。你很快意 识到根本不存在什么"正常"。上大学最美妙的事情之一是拥有和各种各样的文化接触的 机会。你同一宿舍的人可能来自世界或国家的另一端(五湖四海)。要好好利用这惊人的 多元文化环境,这种环境你可能再也没有机会接触到了。

高中 vs 大学:独立选择

6. 在高中时,有你父母在你和各种诱惑之间进行管束,一旦没有这种管束了,就 剩下你一个人做选择了。只因为你父母以前说你不能做什么事情,并不意味着你就 真的不能去做。可这时个人选择和责任就很重要了。一旦上了大学,你在许多方面 都会被认为是成人了。你要选择怎样平衡你的学习和社交生活。所有的决定都得由 你自己来做,而且一切结果由你负责。你可以选择是否想要喝酒、吸毒和/或者有性 行为。但要记住:成年并不意味着你需要靠自己解决一切。收集方方面面的信息,和 父母及朋友交流会帮助你做重要的决定。多数大学还配备咨询老师和医疗工作人员 为你提供信息并聆听你的心声。



Keys to Exercises

Content Questions

- 1. mariners of all ages
- 2. modern ships and the romance of the sea/ historical trade in sailing ships
- 3. get away from them and be independent
- 4. They would try to dissuade those with good school reports from taking up sea careers. To steer them into banking or other shore jobs.
- 5. The websites of major cruise ship companies showed the lifestyle on board and the exotic places they visit.
- 6. money, good salaries, travel, a free education or the spirit of adventure
- 7. Thus, the young people would make their own choice.

Vocabulary

1. F 2. J 3. G 4. C 5. H 6. N 7. K 8. E 9. B 10. L 11. D 12. I 13. A 14. O 15. M

Translation

Ι.

- 1. 机遇、家庭关系、职业指导教师的建议……促使人们做出选择海上职业这个 重大决定的因素是什么呢?
- 2. 他们见证了集装箱革命以及大型油轮和散装船的引进。
- 3. 住在海边或码头附近的人,在客船和渡船上的航行经历也吸引他们走向这个 职业。
- 4. 感谢那些与我分享了他们的故事的 32 位年轻的海员们。
- 5. 对油轮、散装船和其他特种船只的情况更难了解。

Π.

- 1. don't hesitate to ask
- 2. people who know the life at sea
- 3. dissuade his 14-year-old daughter from sailing solo around the world

- 4. makes use of their talents
- 5. on the basis of the information we had



(Open)

Text Translation

选择海上职业

莱恩。侯德

- 1. 机会、家庭关系、职业指导教师的建议……促使人们做出选择海上职业这个重要决定的因素是什么呢?
- 2. 莱恩·侯德对不同年龄段的海员(也包括一些非海员)进行了一次调查,看看最大的影响因素是什么。
- 3. 影响这组人的三个主要因素是:家庭、朋友和学校的老师。家庭影响因素可能是子承父业,但也不全是这样。有的情况是父母一直从事制造业,行业起起落落,工作不是太多就是太少,因此这样的家庭引导孩子找"有保证的"工作。多数情况下,是听从那些在自己所从事的工作中很愉快又很成功的年长的家庭成员的建议。
- 4. 第二次世界大战后女孩的职业选择范围非常有限:售货员、秘书、教师等。朋友和老师的影响紧随其后,职业指导教师对这组海员影响更大,书籍和电影对他们的影响则没有对同龄组海员的影响大。
- 5.对选择海上职业的解释大体包括运气、命运和机会三个因素,这也意味着这种选择不是经过认真计划和出于理性考虑的。另一个解释是喜欢体力工作和制作东西。也许最好的解释来自那些在早年的时候得到一套麦卡诺组合玩具的人,这些人当时当地就决定成为一个工程师,他根本不需要别人的建议了。
- 6. 我调查的另一组人是我们这个行业的年老资深的人,我不愿意称他们为老海员,他们主要来自盛誉远洋船长联合会,但也有一些来自航海院校和其他国家,他们是在大约四十或四十多年前与非海员同时做出职业选择的。
- 7. 他们恰好是在第二次世界大战前后去海上工作的,在班轮贸易、油轮和不定期 货船最兴盛的时期服役,他们见证了集装箱革命以及大型油轮和散装船的引进。
- 8. 从这组人中我们十分惊讶地发现,有关轮船和大海的书籍对他们的影响比家庭影响还重要。一些书籍和刊物展现了当时的"先进"船只,但是许多书讲述的是更具历史性的帆船贸易,即大海的浪漫。这样的决策依据真的很糟糕。



- 9. 第二个重要的影响是家庭,通常是父亲或祖父或二者都在皇家海军或商船上 服役,或者是叔叔们或堂兄们回来时给他们讲述海上的生活。有时候家庭的影响是 指想摆脱家人独立的欲望。第三个重要的影响是一些遇到的人或者那些在海上工作 并享受海上生活的朋友。
- 10. 许多人是战争时离开家的,当时有一种责任感,并受到海战电影的影响。学 校老师对其的影响不大。住在海边或码头附近的人,在客船和渡船上的航行经历也 吸引他们走向这个职业。职业指导教师,如果那时有的话,也会尽力劝那些学习好的 学生不要从事海上职业,引导他们从事银行业或其他陆上工作。
- 11. 再看看新近的情况,(在此)我感谢通过盛誉远洋船长联合会和华沙海事学院 联系到的32名年轻海员,他们和我分享了自己的故事。
- 12. 影响他们的主要因素是家庭、他们遇到的人和朋友等。书籍的影响排在第六 位。这组人常常是因为在小时候与了解海上生活的人交谈而激发了对海上职业的 兴趣。
- 13. 另一个主要影响是电视——其中有关于客船的节目——还有互联网:大的游 轮公司的网站会介绍船上的生活方式和异国风情。
- 14. 客船生活看来对这组人起了很大作用,油轮、散装船和其他特种船只的情况 更难了解。一个常见的解释是钱、好的工资待遇(免税收入——一个复杂的话题)、旅 行和免费教育。另一个常见的解释是海上生活能提供冒险精神,这与岸上的办公室 工作不同。
- 15. 职业指导教师起的作用微平其微,但是这个行业的招聘"路演"(指导实习)使 学生有机会与船务公司代表(包括海员本身)见面,这对他们的决定起着至关重要的 影响。
- 16.理想地说,每个人都想选择能发挥自身才干、有趣而且有意义的职业。这种 选择是复杂的,需要多年才能形成和成熟。职业选择错误可能是灾难性的。走在事 业之路上发现不对头,叫停并从头再来的年轻人是勇敢的。可通常是一些年轻人会 继续从事他们不喜欢或不擅长的工作。
- 17. 我们希望年轻人能掌握全面的情况,这些现实情况真实地、公平地摆放在他 们面前,以便于他们做出自己的选择。我们的年长者、父母、老师、职业指导教师以及 从业人员都担负着很大的责任:这是我们都要学习的功课。

Part IV Writing Practice

Section A Writing Basics

(Open)

Section C Final Draft

The Benefits of College Education

College education is valuable for many reasons. First, College provides every student with classes in all subjects including English, maths, science, philosophy, history, and maybe art or music. As a result, a college graduate will be much more well-rounded and better at thinking and solving problems. Second, college-educated citizens could be smarter than non-college-educated ones. With a degree in a special field of study, they usually have better job opportunities than those without a college degree. Third, college education takes a lot of hard work and cooperation, and in turn, develops character and gives students the ability to work together with other people. Overall, the value of college education is immeasurable.



Language Learning



Ordinary people think how they shall spend their time; a man of talent tries to use it.

-Arthur Schopenhauer

