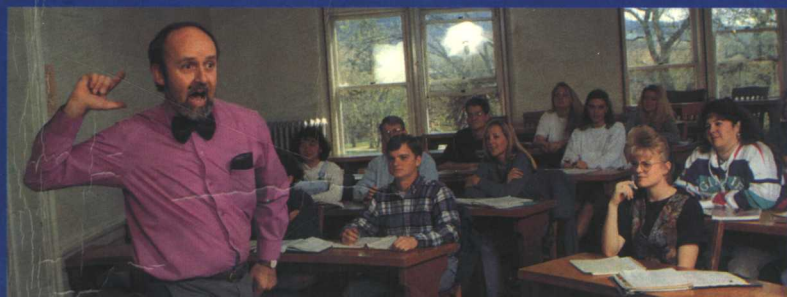


大学校园英语口语

AMERICAN
ORAL ENGLISH
ON CAMPUS

万昌盛 陈新锜 (中方) 编著
Susan L. Boone (美方)

浙江大学出版社



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前 言

自 1985 年国家教委颁布《大学英语教学大纲》,实施英语四、六级全国统考以来,大学英语教学质量和大学生的英语水平有了显著的提高。不足的是,英语教学中学生实践能力的培养尚未得到足够重视,学生埋头于做习题,做模拟试卷,致力于拿四、六级证书,而对于听与说,特别是说的能力的培养常常偏废一旁,无暇顾及。其结果虽学了六年中学英语,二年大学英语,大多数学生却还是开不了口,说不了话,八年寒窗所学来的英语近乎“哑巴英语”;在与英美人交谈时,也似懂非懂,往往答非所问,尴尬和误解场面并非少见;毕业走上工作岗位后,用人单位对他们的英语运用能力颇有微词,因为大学毕业生(包括研究生)中英语“四会”能力较强的、翻译工作能胜任的、生意场上会洽谈的、国外生活能妥善处置的并不多见。因此,大学生中呼声日高,要求提高自己的听说能力,特别是口语能力,而不只是停留在打钩钩、填空格的水平上。对此,大学外语教学界以及有关国家机构和权威人士都深表关切,觉得应该采取措施,改变目前我国大学外语这种“投入多、产出少、效益低”的不尽人意的局面,必须深化教学改革,结束“哑巴英语”式的教学,加强学生语言运用能力的培养,以适应改革开放的形势和培养跨世纪人才的时代需求。

《大学校园英语口语》就是在这种形势下编写的。它旨在培养、提高大学生的口语能力,进一步激发他们学习英语的热情和兴趣,促进他们的英语学习——书面的与口头的,课内的与课外的,在英语方面真正能学有所成。本书环绕美国大学校园生活的一幕幕场景展开,特别适宜于初到美国、人地生疏、举目无亲的中国留学生和访问学者,尽快适应学习、科研和新的生活。全书定位于英语中级水平,以四、六级积极词汇为基础;语言新鲜、通俗、平实、生动;每课有生词表、注解、练习和相关的阅读材料,书末附有若干供出国人员查阅的附录。特别值得一提的是,课文的注释不仅解释词汇、语法、句子的重点、难点,而且以较大的篇幅介绍课文中有关的西方文化背景知识,以编者自己的亲身经历和见识从各方面娓娓道来,帮助读者理解、了解西方社会,特别是美国的文化背景和社会习俗。

学习一种语言,从广义上讲,就是学习一种文化、一种社会、一种生活方式。如果不全面深入地了解一个社会的文化传统、价值观念、世情风俗和生活习惯,那就难以掌握其语言,或难以正确理解语言的底蕴和深邃的情趣。然而,一般的口语书往往对此忽略之,因而削弱了英语学习的效果。为此,本书力图集众多口语教材之长而补其短,努力体现语言求精、内容求新、风格求实、图文并茂、学以致用等特色,使之成为一本大学生和青年教师喜欢的口语教本,成为他们英语学习旅途上忠诚的良师益友。

本书适用于正规学校的口语教学、业余学校的短期培训以及社会青年的自学。全书配有外籍教师的录音带。书中不足之处,请各方人士不吝赐教。

编 者

2000 年 1 月于浙江大学西溪校区

NOTES TO TEACHERS OF ORAL CONVERSATION

1. The goal of an oral conversation class is communication rather than perfect grammar.
2. The teacher should try to avoid correcting in order to encourage continuing communication. The emphasis should be laid on speaking more than on perfection.
3. The oral class should be conducted entirely in English. The instructor should never use Chinese either to explain a point or to converse with the students. You should expect the same behavior from the students.
4. At the beginning of the semester, the instructor should speak more slowly than normal, increasing speed as the term progresses.
5. Memorization of the dialogues is not recommended as a usual practice. The goal is that the students learn how to use vocabulary and expressions from the dialogues in order to communicate on their own.
6. The exercises contained in each chapter are designed to allow the students to practice the vocabulary and situations contained in that chapter. They are a very important part of the chapter since they encourage the students to use the new expressions.
7. The teacher should move around the classroom, "work" the classroom. He or she should be a silent listener to the pair work and the small group work. This is to insure that the students are in fact using English. That way the teacher may also be able to judge ability as well as choose which groups should perform in front of the class. Again, this is not a time for correction unless the mistake from a particular student is habitual.

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CHAPTER I

LI HONG Arrives at San Francisco International Airport

Part 1 At the Airport

Information Assistant: Paging Mr. Li Hong. Mr. Li Hong from Air China flight 985. Please meet your party at the information desk. Mr. Li Hong, please come to the information counter.

Li Hong: How do you do? My name is Li Hong. Did you call me?

Information Assistant: Yes, Mr. Li. Your party is waiting for you. Just a minute, please.

Roger: Hi, Li! I'm Roger Black and this is Nancy Jenkins. The department at the University has assigned us to be your friendship partners¹ for the first few months to help you adjust to life in the U. S.

Nancy: Hi, Li! Welcome to America and the Bay Area²!



Ling Hong: Mr. Black, Miss Jenkins. Thank you for your kind welcome. It's good to meet you³.

Roger: Hey, great to meet you, too, but there's no need to stand on formality. In America we usually use first names. I'm Roger.

Nancy: Right, just call me Nancy. Li, how was the customs procedure? It took you almost two hours.

Li Hong: To tell the truth, it was a little confusing. First, I went through a line; the official checked my visa. Then I had to wait for my luggage.

Roger: Yeah, that is a pain⁴! Sometimes it takes forever!

Li Hong: Then I had to open my luggage. The customs officer wanted to know if I had anything

to declare. I did not understand what he meant so I began to show him my belongings.

Nancy: Oh, that's too bad! It's always a little difficult to enter a foreign country for the first time. He actually wanted to find out if you had any forbidden items or dutiable items. He didn't make you pay any money, did he?

Li Hong: No. At last I am through the gate and in America. I have dreamed of studying for my doctorate here for many years.

Roger: We're glad you made it. Let's go to the garage and get the car.

Li Hong: Where should I put the luggage cart⁵?

Nancy: We can take the elevator and the walkway to the garage so you can take your cart all the way to the car.

Li Hong: That is good, because my bags are heavy.

Part 2 Driving to the University

Li Hong: This is such a big road and the traffic is moving so quickly.

Roger: This is one of those famous California freeways⁶. We'll be on one freeway or another almost all the way to Berkeley.

Nancy: What should we call you, Li? Do you have an English name?

Li Hong: No, I do not, but perhaps you can help me to choose one. I know that English names are easier for Americans to remember.

Nancy: Gee⁷, I've never given anyone a name before. Let's see: in America we go by first names so you should keep Li as your last name. Hong starts with an "H". Why don't we call you Henry – Henry Li.

Li Hong: That sounds like a good name. In America, I'll be Henry Li.

Roger: Do you see this bridge? It's called the Bay Bridge and connects San Francisco with the East Bay.

Henry: It's very large. Is this the "Golden Gate Bridge"⁸?

Nancy: No, that's another bridge in San Francisco. Altogether, the Bay Area has five bridges that people use to drive from one side of the Bay to the other.

Henry: Is the Golden Gate Bridge the longest?

Roger: No, the Bay Bridge is the longest with two levels – one for east bound traffic and one for west bound traffic.

Nancy: I'm sure you're tired, Henry. How long was your flight?

Henry: It's difficult to tell because the time zones are so different, but perhaps it lasted about sixteen hours.

Roger: Could you sleep?

Henry: Not very well.

Roger: Well, in a few minutes, you can rest although you'll probably suffer from jet lag for several days.

Henry: I do not have a room, yet. Do you know a place where I can stay?

Roger: We have that all under control⁹. You're going to stay with my family for a few days while

we find you the proper place to live.

Henry: That's so kind of you. I don't want to be a problem.

Nancy: That's what friendship partners are all about – to make things a little easier on the new foreign students¹⁰.

Roger: Here we are at my house. Let's get your bags inside.

Nancy: I'm going to run. I left my car here. Get some rest, Henry, and tomorrow we'll get you registered and take you to the Economics Department.

Roger: We'll also stop by the Housing office to see what's available.

Henry: Very good.

Nancy: Right. See you guys tomorrow. Bye now.

Henry: Good-bye.

Roger: Bye, Nancy.

Reading

San Francisco is one of the major gateways into the United States. Along with Los Angeles, New York, and Chicago, it is a primary entrance for Chinese people who come to the U. S. to study, do business, or visit relatives. San Francisco International Airport, located south of the city, has three terminals, two domestic and one international. Entry into the U. S. from a foreign country requires a proper visa as well as a passport from the traveler's home country. Often there will be a customs inspection to determine if the person has items that are forbidden (drugs) or dutiable (gifts or articles to sell that have been purchased outside the U. S.). Duty does not have to be paid for most personal effects such as clothes, books, cosmetics, etc.

There are a number of modes of transport leaving the airport to go to San Francisco or other parts of the Bay Area. There are shuttle buses that run from the airport into San Francisco and Berkeley. These cost about \$ 20 per person. Many Americans have private cars and will drive to the airport to leave friends or to pick them up. Taxis are available but expensive; they can charge as much as \$ 50. Airport limousines also charge a high price. A person with a driver's license can rent a car. The airport has several rental car agencies such as Avis, Hertz, National, etc.

As you leave the airport you will immediately enter Highway 101 which is a major freeway in California running north and south (from the Mexican border all the way through Oregon and Washington to the Canadian border). The speed limit is 65 miles per hour so that the traffic seems to move at a fast speed except during rush hour around the major cities. Cars, trucks, buses, motorcycles, and vans may drive on the freeways in America, but bicycles, motorscooters, and pedestrians are not permitted. A driver must not go faster or slower than the flow of traffic.

The population of San Francisco is about 700,000, but San Francisco Bay Area is a large group of separate cities and counties with a total population of about 6 million. Often people will live in one community, work in another, and shop in another. Some of the communities like San Jose, San Francisco, and Sausalito are along the peninsula next to the Pacific Ocean; others like Berkeley and Oakland are across the Bay in what is known as the East Bay region. Five major bridges, the Bay Bridge, the Golden Gate Bridge, the San Mateo, the Richmond, and the Dumb-

arton bridges connect the communities to one another from one side of the Bay to the other.

New Words

1. page v. 侍者呼名找人
2. information desk 问讯处
3. party n. (参加共同活动的)一批、一组、一伙
4. assign [ə'sain] v. 分配、分派
5. customs procedure [prə'si:dʒə] 海关手续
6. check v. 检查、查证
7. declare v. 宣布,报税
8. belongings [bi'lɒŋɪŋz] n. (pl.) 随身物件
9. forbidden items 违禁品
10. dutiable ['dju:tjəbl] a. (货物)应纳税的
11. visa ['vɪzə] = vise ['vɪzeɪ] n. 签证,背签
12. doctorate ['dɒktərɪt] n. 博士学位
13. elevator ['elɪveɪtə] n. 电梯(=[英]lift)
14. walkway n. 通道
15. freeway n. 高速公路
16. altogether adv. 总共,完全地
17. east bound 向东
18. west bound 向西
19. jet lag 时差
20. register ['redʒɪstə] v. 登记,注册
21. available [ə'veɪləbl] a. 能得到的,可找到的
22. guy [gʌi] n. (美俚)家伙,伙计,老兄
23. information assistant 消息发布员

Phrases and Expressions

1. adjust to 适应,调整
如:I'm afraid (that) I can't adjust (myself) to the broiling (灼热的) days of summer in Hangzhou.
2. stand on formality 客气,拘束
如:Don't stand on formality; just make yourself at home.
3. go through 参与,经历
如:It's a formality that we have to go through now.
这是一项我们现在要办的手续。
4. make it
1)成功了 如:I'm sure you can make it.
2)及时赶到 如:There's only 15 minutes left; I don't think you can make it to the railway station.

只有 15 分钟了,我想你赶不到火车站。

5. go by 依照,遵照

如: In the States we often go by first names.

在美国我常常以名相称。

We must go by the school rules.

Notes to the Dialogue ✓

1. friendship partner 友好人士: 由学校所在的社区选派出来接待外国留学生,帮助他们在初来乍到吋安顿下来,熟悉环境,逐渐融入当地社会,开展工作和学习。

2. Welcome to America and the Bay Area!

Welcome to 后面不必再加动词,如: Welcome to visit Hangzhou or to see our factory! 而只说: Welcome to Hangzhou 或 to our factory!

the Bay Area 湾区,是指加州旧金山海湾地区,包括旧金山市及圣罗莎(Santa Rosa)、奥克兰(Oakland)、圣克拉拉(Santa Clara)等卫星城和郊县,整个湾区人口约六百万,以金门大桥(the Golden Gate Bridge)和海湾大桥(the Bay Bridge) 为其主要标志。

3. It's good (nice) to meet you. 用于见面,而 It's good (nice) meeting you 则用于告别。这两种不同的表达方法极易混淆,要多加注意。

4. Yeah, that is a pain!

pain(美国俚语)指“烦人的人或事,但又挥之不去”。

如: You gave me a pain last night!

She's a real pain!

5. the luggage cart 手推行李车,由乘客向机场行李处租借,用后即还,十分方便。

6. freeways 高速公路,指的是避开市区的长距离的公路,或南北相通,或东西贯穿,像加州的 101 号高速公路,北通加拿大,南通墨西哥,又叫 expressways 或 motorways; highways 是指连接城乡的公路,又叫 roads。因此,高速公路宽,一般有 6 个或 8 个车道(lanes),而后者较窄,只有 4 个车道,成为等级公路。

7. Gee, I've never given anyone a name before.

Gee [dʒi:] 感叹词,表示惊奇,赞叹或喜爱,是委婉语,由 Jesus(耶稣)演变过来,多数场合为女性所用,以示文雅,如: Gee, look at that new, fancy hotel!

8. the Golden Gate Bridge 旧金山海湾出海口的金门海峡是美国通向太平洋的门户,金门大桥由此而得名。大桥于 1937 年建成通车,像一道彩虹横空飞架两岸,通体桔红,气势非凡。桥的跨度为 4200 英尺,双塔高 764 英尺,主跨净高 220 英尺,大海轮可通行无阻,每年车流量约为四千五百万辆。堪称世界桥梁建筑史上一绝的金门大桥与休斯顿航天中心、纽约自由女神像、胡佛水坝、佛罗里达迪斯尼世界以及圣路易的金属拱门等并列为美国七大人工奇迹,是游览旧金山的首选景观。1987 年 5 月 24 日,为欢庆大桥建成 50 周年纪念,20 万人川流不息,涌向大桥观赏,盛况空前,蔚为壮观。

9. We have that all under control. 我们都安排好了。

under control 置于控制或安排之下

如: The firemen took two hours to bring the raging fire under control.

10. to make things a little easier on the new foreign students.

让新来的外国学生生活稍微方便些。

此处, on 可以用 for 代替, 但 on 更为习惯。

如: Please go easy on sugar! 请少吃白糖。节约用糖!

Notes to the Reading Text

1. gateway n. 入口
2. along with = together with 在一起
3. primary a. 主要的
4. terminal ['tæminəl] n. 终点站, 终端
5. domestic a. 国内的, 家庭的
6. personal effects 随身物品
7. cosmetic [kɒz'metic] n. 化妆品
8. mode [məʊd] n. 方式
9. shuttle bus 来回接送旅客的定时班车
10. charge v. 收费
11. limousine ['limu(:)zi:n] n. (机场、车站等)接送旅客的交通车
12. rent a car 租借轿车, 在美国, 租借轿车如同在中国租用自行车一样便捷, 而且可在两地之间统一调配, 也可电话预订。
13. agency n. 机构, rental car agency 出租小车车行
14. Oregon n. 俄勒冈州, 州府为塞勒姆(Salem)。
15. Washington n. 华盛顿州, 位于美国西北部, 俄勒冈州以北, 州府为奥林匹亚(Olympia)。
16. rush hour 上下班人群、交通拥挤的高峰时刻, 所以也叫 peak hour。
17. van n. 运货车, 面包车
18. motorscooter ['məʊtəskʊtə] n. 轻型摩托车
19. pedestrian [pi'destriən] n. 行人
20. San Jose [sɑ:nhou'sei] 圣何塞, 位于加州中西部硅谷, 人口 45 万。
21. Sausalito [sɔ:sə'litou] 索塞利托, 加州西部城市, 靠旧金山湾, 捕鱼业发达, 又是游艇, 快艇赛地。
22. peninsula [pi'ninsjələ] n. 半岛
23. Oakland ['ouklənd] 奥克兰, 加州西部港口城市, 与旧金山市隔海相望, 由铁桥相连, 人口 37 万。

Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

- ① adjust ② stand on formality ③ to tell the truth ④ a pain ⑤ altogether
⑥ through ⑦ dream of ⑧ make it ⑨ go by ⑩ under control

1. We have to wait another 20 minutes for the last bus going to town. Oh, that's _____.
2. You needn't _____. We have been friends for years. Make yourself at home.

3. Your dog seems dangerous. You'd better bring him _____ when a stranger comes up.
4. _____, he is a crooked man capable of anything.
5. I _____ quickly to the summer heat of Hangzhou when I came here two years ago.
6. He _____ becoming a noted chemist even when he was studying at junior high school.
7. How much do I owe you _____?
Let me see, 165 yuan.
8. I know there'll be lot of difficulties ahead, but I'm confident that I can _____.
9. Are you _____ with your papers? Those who have finished them hand them in right now.
10. As you notice, many actors and actresses now do not _____ their real names.

II . Discussion Questions

1. Why do most Americans like people to call them by first names even when they meet for the first time?
2. What do you know about the Golden Gate Bridge?
3. What are the duties and responsibilities of a friendship partner?
4. Tell us something about San Francisco.
5. How many modes of transportation leave the airport to go to San Francisco or other parts of the Bay Area?
6. What will happen to a California driver if he drives faster than 65 miles per hour?

III . Let's Practice Talking

1. Make a list of ten or twelve questions you would ask an international student who is studying at Zhejiang University. Imagine that it is your first time to meet the student.
2. Pick a partner and practice asking and answering the questions on your respective lists. Remember to use only English.
3. Form a small group of three or four students. Invent your own conversation about meeting each other for the first time. While you may use vocabulary and expressions from the text, you are not to repeat the dialogue.
4. The teacher should pick one or two groups to perform the conversation in front of the entire class. This should not be assigned as homework but should be done extemporaneously.

CHAPTER II

Beginning a New School Life

Part 1 Going to Campus

Roger: Morning, Henry. How did you sleep?

Henry: I slept very well. The bed is very comfortable.

Roger: Thanks. I'm glad that you were able to rest; we'll have a busy day today. It will be your first day on campus.

Henry: I'm looking forward to it. It's very exciting to be able to see the campus for the first time.

Roger: Here's Nancy. She's going to drive us to the university.

Nancy: Hi, Roger. Hi, Henry. Are you guys ready to go?

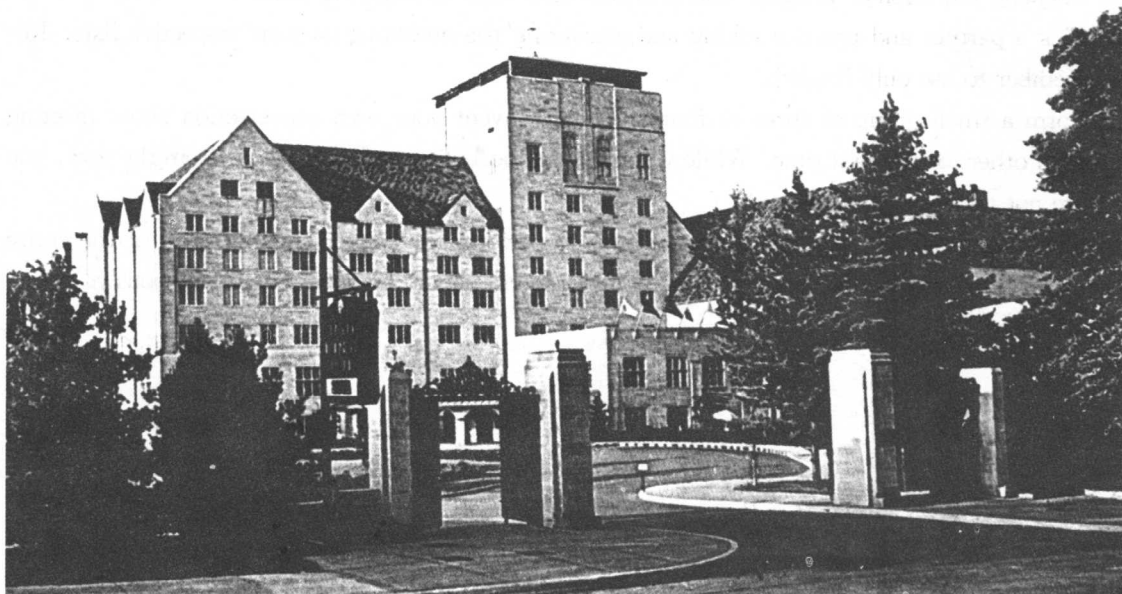
Roger: I think we are.

Henry: I feel a little nervous even though I'm very happy.

Nancy: Why?

Henry: I'm afraid my English won't be good enough. There are still some expressions that I cannot understand or translate.

Roger: I wouldn't worry about it. If you need help, the university will place you in an English class for international students. Right now, let's just go.



Nancy: Henry, this is the parking lot for students. I'm going to park my car here since I have a permit to park¹.

Henry: Of course, I don't know how to drive. Will I be able to buy a bicycle?

Roger: This weekend we'll take you to the flea market where there are used bicycles for sale². Remember, though, you can't ride a bike through campus.

Henry: Is there a parking lot for bicycles?

Nancy: There are bike racks where you can leave your bicycle³.

Part 2 On Campus

Roger: Now we are on the commons. It is a gathering place for the students in the middle of the campus.

Henry: It doesn't look anything like my campus at home. At my old university, they wanted to make the campus seem like a garden. Here, I see that there are food sellers and other businesses.

Roger: There is some landscaping further in, but this is the area for students to congregate before and after class. These are small business owners who want to sell to the students.

Nancy: That big building on the left is the student union building. There are cafeterias, restaurants, shops, bookstores, a bank, etc., inside.

Henry: It seems to be very busy.

Roger: Yes, today is one of the registration days so there are many students around campus.

Nancy: Look, Henry. There's the bell tower. It's a landmark on campus.

Roger: You can hear the bells ringing at certain times during the day.

Henry: What are some of these other buildings?

Roger: Many of them are buildings for the academic subjects; some are business offices of the university.

Nancy: Most of them are named for people. There's Warner Hall which is the Chemistry Department building. Here's Bolt Hall, the Economics Building where you'll have some of your classes and meet with your advisor.

Roger: There's the library. It's the largest library in the University of California system with over 100 million different titles⁴.

Henry: That is a very large number of books.

Roger: Here we are at the registration building. Let's go in and find the registrar for international students.

Registrar: Good morning, Mr. Li. Welcome to the University of California at Berkeley.

Henry: Good morning. I'm very happy to be here.

Registrar: The first thing you need to do is fill out these forms⁵. I need to see your I-20 so that I will be able to help you apply for your permanent student visa⁶.

Henry: Thank you. These look quite complicated, but I think I can complete them.

(a few minutes later)

Registrar: Good job. Now you're all set⁷.

Henry: I wonder if you could give me some information. Can you tell me when and where I will receive my fellowship money⁸? I will need to pay my fees and my housing cost.

Registrar: Certainly. Now that you've finished here, go to Sproul Hall which is the Financial Administration Building. They will arrange to give you the fellowship for your tuition. They will also make arrangements to pay your monthly stipend.

Henry: When do I receive my class schedule?

Registrar: I know that you are listed as taking 10 hours which will include your research project⁹. Your advisor will meet you and allow you to choose your own classes with his suggestions.

Henry: Only ten hours, that doesn't sound like very many.

Registrar: Well remember, after your English exam, you'll probably be assigned an English course for foreign students.

Henry: That's good; I need help with my English.

Registrar: Also, your advisor may assign you some further research work. Do you know that most students spend a great deal of their time outside class studying on their own¹⁰?

Henry: Yes, that is what I understand. Thank you very much for all your help.

Registrar: I'm very glad to be of assistance. Don't hesitate to contact me if you need other help around the university¹¹. Good-by.

Henry: Good-by.

Reading

The higher education system in America includes approximately 3000 universities and colleges. Both universities and colleges grant undergraduate degrees called a Bachelor of Arts degree or Bachelor of Sciences degree; some colleges have Master's degree programs. Universities have a complete graduate program, Master's degrees, Doctorate degrees as well as post graduate study. Degrees in the fields of medicine and law are granted by medical schools and law schools respectively. To enter both medical school and law school, a student must already have an undergraduate degree.

Most states have a state university system. These colleges and universities provide education to residents from that state at a lower tuition rate than most private colleges. However, students from other states or countries pay a higher tuition. The private colleges charge a higher tuition because they are not supported by the state. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, etc., are private universities, while the University of Texas, the University of California, the University of Michigan, etc. are state universities. There is also a junior college system in many communities. A junior college is a two year college which grants an Associate of Arts degree. Very often, students will continue into a four year college or university after graduating from a junior college. The tuition is minimal, and anyone from the community may enroll. It is helpful for students who have not done well enough in high school so that they may eventually enter a college or university.

Most American students must pay tuition. By Chinese standards, the tuitions are very high. There are some merit scholarships available as well as some scholarships based on both financial