

# College Applied English

## An Integrated Coursebook

大学应用英语系列教材

# 大学应用英语 综合教程 3

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高等教育出版社  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

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综合教程 3

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# 前 言

《大学应用英语》(College Applied English)是由北京城市学院和高等教育出版社共同规划、设计、编写的一套大学英语教材。

## 一、编写依据

《大学应用英语》全面贯彻教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》。编者在教材规划、编写和试用过程中紧密结合《大学英语课程教学要求》对词汇、听力、口语、阅读、写作、翻译等语言知识和语言技能提出的标准和要求,对新建本科院校学生英语学习特点和需求进行了深入研究。教材吸取、借鉴了数十年来国际国内二语习得、大学英语教学的丰硕成果,参照北京城市学院建校以来大学英语一线教学的丰富经验,充分体现了“实用为本、有效为主、适合为度”的教材编写原则。教材以《大学英语课程教学要求》中的“一般要求”为最终能力培养目标,并按照教育部相关文件的精神、结合学生语言应用方面的实际情况,将“听说能力”作为语言技能培养的重要目标。

## 二、教学对象与目标

《大学应用英语》以新建本科院校的非英语专业本科学生为主要教学对象。教材充分考虑该类生源在英语学习上的语言水平、学习特点和应用需求,将夯实语言基础知识、提高各项语言技能与增强综合语言应用能力设定为总体目标。教材将各种语言媒介方式与教学活动相结合,旨在提高学生对英语学习的兴趣、掌握有效的英语学习策略、并培养自主学习的良好习惯。

## 三、教材特色

《大学应用英语》全面覆盖了听、说、读、写、译等语言技能,同时尤其突出听说能力的培养。教材在语言学习各个环节的输入—输出过程中整合各种单项语言技能,体现了learning language as a whole的语言学习原则。教材重点培养口语输出能力,在以文本、音频、图片、视频等媒介进行语言输入后均设计有口头语言输出环节。

《大学应用英语》充分体现了情景教学和任务型教学的过程,注重学习策略和方法的系统培养。教材以“培养学生的自主学习能力,使学生在教师的引导下成为英语语言学习的主体”为出发点,针对各单元具体教学内容精心设计了各种促进学生自主学习、主动应用学习策略和方法的教学活动。教材还为每个教学活动提供了详细的教学操作步骤和教学活动所需材料。

《大学应用英语》突出体现了教材编写的趣味性、知识性和可思性原则。为满足新建本科院校学生在英语学习上对趣味性的要求,教材采用可视化方式将抽象语言用具体、生动、形象的方式进行二次呈现。教材每个单元还设有与主题挂钩的“开心一刻”板块,以进一步提高学生兴趣。教材选材充分考虑语言点和知识点的覆盖,不仅为学生呈现丰富的语言现象,也提供了语言学习之外的知识性内容。为帮助学生弥补、夯实语言基础,教材各单元还设计有基础语法、基础写作、基础翻译等独立板块。

《大学应用英语》设计题型紧密结合具体教材内容、灵活多样。教材每个单元中各个模块的练习和习题针

对不同语言材料的体裁和内容特点、根据某一具体的语言知识、语言技能或学习方法设计。教材中的习题形式灵活多样，借鉴了社会各权威语言测试的习题设计理念和形式。

#### 四、教材体系

《大学应用英语》教材主要由综合教程、教师用书、综合教程配套光盘、教师用书配套光盘四大部分组成。教材共分三册，每册八个单元，每个单元的教学内容均围绕同一主题。教材第一册八个单元的主题围绕大学新生的校园生活展开，分别是：进入大学、时间规划、学习、理财消费、饮食、兴趣爱好、时尚、旅行。教材第二册的八个单元围绕学生关注的社会话题展开，分别是：社会名人、志愿者、社会道德、网络与生活、家庭、文化、灾难应对、科技。教材第三册的八个单元围绕学生日常生活中应具备的专业和行业知识展开，分别是：教育、经济、法律、艺术、新闻传播、医药卫生、城市建设、社会管理。

《大学应用英语》综合教程的每个单元由以下四个模块组成：听说(Listening and Speaking)、阅读(Reading and Understanding)、写译(Writing and Translating)、轻松一刻(Enjoying and Entertaining)。教师用书为学生用书上述四个部分中的各项练习提供详细的讲解和说明，并在听说模块和阅读模块各设计了一项便于操作的教学活动，各教学活动所需的纸质材料也收入教师用书的附录中。综合教程配套光盘包括教材听说模块的音频、视频文件、阅读模块主课导入部分的音频、视频文件及单词音频、课文音频和词汇练习。教师用书配套光盘中纳入教师授课用PPT课件。

#### 五、编写团队

《大学应用英语》系列教材是“公共英语课程教学改革方案研究”课题的一项重要成果。教材编写者多为在北京城市学院等新建本科院校长年担任大学英语教学、具有丰富一线教学经验的优秀中籍和外籍教师。教材编写过程中还聘请了知名专家进行指导和指正，教材编写每个环节中的文字工作均经过美籍专家的审定，视频制作由北京城市学院传媒系承担，PPT制作由北京城市学院网络中心承担。

本教材已经过一个教学周期的试用和实践，受到了学生的普遍欢迎，学习英语的积极性大幅度提高。由于编者水平有限，难免存在不足之处，敬请广大同仁批评指正！

编者  
2013年7月

# 《大学应用英语综合教程3》教材编写及说明

## 一、单元主题

《大学应用英语综合教程3》由八个单元组成，分别涉及八个学科专业主题：

教育 (Education: A Transformation of the Soul)、城市规划 (Masdar City: The World Greenest City?)、艺术 (James Cameron's Ambition)、医疗卫生 (The Making of a Hero)、法律 (When Help Hurts)、传媒 (24 Hours Without Media)、经济 (What Isn't for Sale?) 和社会工作 (A Day in the Life of a Child Protection Social Worker)。各单元标题均为阅读模块主课文 (In-depth Reading) 标题。

## 二、单元话题

《大学应用英语综合教程3》各单元所涉及的主要话题如下：

Unit 1 (教育)：家庭教育、留学美国、网络课堂、芬兰的基础教育、教育与职业、个人陈述、虎妈、知名高校；

Unit 2 (城市规划)：城市规划师、城市发展、人性化城市、智能交通、城市给排水、无碳城市、社区调查、城市慢生活；

Unit 3 (艺术)：艺术与生活、街头涂鸦、中国传统戏曲、少林寺的 외국인、达芬奇的画、詹姆斯·卡梅隆与《阿凡达》、《当幸福来敲门》影评、窘境中的艺术家；

Unit 4 (医药卫生)：在美国当医生、整形美容、亚健康、校园心理健康、针灸在英国、器官捐献、CPR急救、就医安全；

Unit 5 (法律)：刑事案件与民事案件、维权、醉驾、美国校园枪击案、美国司法体系与陪审团制度、肇事逃逸、当帮助成为伤害、租房协议、会传染的罪恶；

Unit 6 (传媒)：屏幕前的生活、广告、美国之音、狗仔队与明星隐私、普利策奖、24小时无媒体、《新闻周刊》印刷版停止发行、被动娱乐还是主动娱乐；

Unit 7 (经济)：国家财富、银行职能、货币发展史、超市经营技巧、华尔街、钱不能买什么、外贸函电、幸福经济学；

Unit 8 (社会工作)：社工职业、社工访谈、简·阿达姆斯、社会工作面面观、一个儿童保护社会工作者的一天、简历、中国社工发展简报。

## 三、单元模块

《大学应用英语综合教程3》包括听说 (Listening and Speaking)、阅读 (Reading and Understanding)、写译 (Writing and Translating) 和开心一刻 (Enjoying and Entertaining) 四个模块。

听说模块由导入 (Lead-in)、短对话 (Short Conversations)、长对话 (Long Conversation)、篇章 (Passage)、扩展视频 (Real-world Speaking) 和课外听力 (Home Listening) 六个部分组成。

阅读模块由三篇文章及相关练习组成，其中第一篇为精读文章 (In-depth Reading)，是教师课堂授课重点内容，生词率5%—8%。第二篇为应用文阅读 (Real-World Reading)，生词率5%—8%。第三篇为限时阅读 (Timed Reading)，生词率3%—5%。

写译模块由语法 (Grammar Point)、翻译 (Translation of Practical Genres) 和写作 (Writing at Essay Level) 组成。各部分均由要点讲解和相应练习组成。

开心一刻模块由两个部分组成, 第一部分为单元主题的知识拓展 (Read and Learn); 第二部分为知识性和趣味性相结合的游戏、活动、测试等 (Practice and Enjoy), 内容与单元主题紧密结合。

#### 四、模块说明

听说模块中的导入训练 (Lead-in) 包括2个环节, 第一个环节中中学生需要进行口语输出, 以小组合作的形式讨论列出的3个问题, 并记录下答案的关键词、与其他小组分享。第二个环节中中学生进行短文听写填空, 包括5个单词或短语、1个句子。第一个环节中的3个问题与第二个环节中的短文紧密联系。听说模块中的5个短对话 (Short Conversations) 分别涉及与单元主题相关的不同话题, 对第一册、第二册所学的分项听力策略进行综合应用。听说模块中的长对话 (Long Conversation) 和篇章 (Passage) 整合了第一册、第二册所学的功能语句和重点句型, 并结合各单元主题进行了扩展。扩展视频 (Real-world Speaking) 包括3个步骤: 第一步中列出了导入、短对话、长对话、篇章等听力输入环节中出现的常用表达方式和句型, 要求学生两人一组使用这些表达方式和句型自编对话; 第二步中给出了视频笔记记录表, 要求学生根据已有信息猜测即将观看的视频内容, 接着播放视频, 要求学生在观看视频的过程中完成笔记记录表的填写。所选取的视频均来自于CCTV9、CNTV、BBC等媒体网站, 所涉及的话题均为与单元主题紧密结合的社会热点; 第三步中列出了与视频内容相关的多个问题, 要求学生针对这些问题进行分组讨论, 并选取感兴趣的话题拍摄视频。为了给学生创造更丰富的口语练习机会, 教材配套的教师用书上还为每单元提供了一项建议性课堂口语输出活动, 教师可根据所列出的详细教学步骤和辅助材料组织口语教学。课外听力 (Home Listening) 练习是一篇短文, 以拓宽学生对单元主题的兴趣和知识面。

阅读模块中的三篇文章各有鲜明的侧重点。第一篇是精读文章 (In-depth Reading), 语言意义和语言形式并重, 不仅要求学生通过泛读了解篇章大意, 还要求学生通过自主学习、辅以教师讲解的方式透彻理解篇章中的细节信息、掌握重点词汇、句式和语言点。这篇文章是整个单元的主课文, 教师用书上提供了建议性的阅读教学活动, 教师可根据教师用书上所列出的详细步骤使用所提供的教学材料组织课堂阅读活动, 帮助学生通过合作学习模式掌握文章重点及难点。第二篇文章和第三篇文章可供学生在教师指导下自学。第二篇文章为应用文阅读 (Real-world Reading), 要求学生理解文章、翻译其中的应用文常用句式或长难句, 并根据提纲合作完成模仿写作任务, 旨在使学生接触、认知、理解日常生活和专业学习中常见的英语应用文体, 并训练学生的应用文写作能力, 以满足在今后求职和工作中的需求。第三篇文章为计时阅读 (Timed Reading), 每篇文章均配有某一具体阅读技巧的讲解, 文后的练习与讲解部分紧密结合, 学生在阅读文章时可根据所讲解的阅读技巧进行分步练习。

写译模块中包括语法 (Grammar Point)、翻译 (Translation of Practical Genres)、写作 (Writing at Essay Level) 三个部分。在为各部分提供要点讲解后, 提供相应的语法、写作或翻译练习。该部分较为独立, 其目的是为学生系统地夯实基础语言知识和技能, 可供学生课后自学。

开心一刻模块由两个部分构成, 第一部分为相关主题的知识拓展 (Read and Learn), 第二部分为知识性和趣味性相结合的游戏、活动、测试等 (Practice and Enjoy)。这两部分的内容也与单元主题紧密结合, 供学生在学习之余, 阅读欣赏、模仿演练、参与分享。

## 五、重要语言点及语言技巧

《大学应用英语综合教程3》主要涉及以下语言点（以单元为序）：

阅读模块：

1. 构词法（前缀与后缀）：en-/em-, auto-, -free, out-, de-, -yze/-ize, -dom, -al, under-, ir-, tri-/di-, pre-, mid-, -en, -fy。
2. 构词法（复合词）：复合形容词（副词 + 过去分词，副词 + 名词-ed）、复合动词（名词 + 动词）、复合形容词（名词+名词）、合成词（brunch）、复合形容词（用连字符连接的短语），复合名词（方位词+名词）。
3. 用法与结构：同位语从句、more than/no more than/nothing more than/ more ... than/not more than/nothing less than 的用法、be/get used to something/doing something和 used to do的用法、not to mention的用法、过去分词短语做状语、with sb. doing sth./with sth. done的用法、动词的现在分词和过去分词的用法及区分、it 引导的主语从句、独立主格结构、otherwise的用法、should/could/would/might (not) have+ past participle of a verb的用法、without的用法、be to do的用法、even if/though的用法、if 从句、rather than 的用法、现在分词和动名词的区别、concern 的用法、if 真实条件句的用法、简单句转换成复合句。
4. 阅读技巧：5个“W”、信号词、言外之意、作者态度与观点、作者意图、判断、得出结论、推断、反思。

写译模块：

1. 语法：同位语从句、条件句、虚拟语气、倒装、长难句、全册语法总复习。
2. 翻译：邀请信的翻译、城市介绍的翻译、诗歌的翻译、说明书的翻译、合同的翻译、广告的翻译、信用证的翻译、招聘广告的翻译。
3. 写作：短文的基本结构、记叙文、描写文、图表文、说明文、议论文、如何写一篇好的短文。



# Contents

<b>Unit 1 Education: A Transformation of the Soul</b>		<b>Unit 3 James Cameron's Ambition</b>	
<b>Part One Listening and Speaking</b>	1	<b>Part One Listening and Speaking</b>	61
Lead-in <i>Home Schooling</i>	1	Lead-in <i>Understanding Art</i>	61
Short Conversations <i>Choose the Best Answer</i>	2	Short Conversations <i>Choose the Best Answer</i>	62
Long Conversation <i>Choosing a College in the U.S.</i>	2	Long Conversation <i>Graffiti</i>	63
Passage <i>Getting a Free Education in MOOC</i>	3	Passage <i>Traditional Chinese Opera</i>	64
Real World Speaking		Real World Speaking	
<i>Younger Chinese Look to Study Abroad</i>	4	<i>Foreigners Learn Martial Arts at Shaolin Temple</i>	65
Home Listening <i>Education in Finland</i>	6	Home Listening	
		<i>Leonardo da Vinci and His Paintings</i>	67
<b>Part Two Reading and Understanding</b>	7	<b>Part Two Reading and Understanding</b>	68
Activating <i>Interest or Money?</i>	7	Activating <i>Blockbusters</i>	68
In-depth Reading		In-depth Reading <i>James Cameron's Ambition</i>	69
<i>Education: A Transformation of the Soul</i>	8	Real World Reading <i>The Pursuit of Happiness</i>	79
Real World Reading <i>Personal Statement</i>	16	Timed Reading <i>The Artist's Dilemma</i>	83
Timed Reading <i>Why Chinese Mothers Are Superior</i>	19		
		<b>Part Three Writing and Translating</b>	86
<b>Part Three Writing and Translating</b>	22	Grammar Point <i>Conditionals</i>	86
Grammar Point <i>Appositive Clauses (I)</i>	22	Translation of Practical Genres <i>Translation of Poetry</i>	88
Translation of Practical Genres		Writing at Essay Level <i>Description</i>	90
<i>Translation of Letters of Invitation</i>	23		
Writing at Essay Level		<b>Part Four Enjoying and Entertaining</b>	91
<i>An Introduction to Essay Writing</i>	25	Read and Learn	91
<b>Part Four Enjoying and Entertaining</b>	27	Practice and Enjoy	93
Read and Learn	27		
Practice and Enjoy	28	<b>Unit 4 The Making of a Hero</b>	
		<b>Part One Listening and Speaking</b>	95
<b>Unit 2 Masdar City: The World's Greenest City?</b>		Lead-in <i>Becoming a Doctor in the U.S.</i>	95
<b>Part One Listening and Speaking</b>	30	Short Conversations <i>Choose the Best Answer</i>	96
Lead-in <i>People Designing the Cities</i>	30	Long Conversation <i>Plastic Surgery</i>	97
Short Conversations <i>Choose the Best Answer</i>	31	Passage <i>Sub Health</i>	98
Long Conversation <i>Cities Are Going People-friendly</i>	31	Real World Speaking	
Passage <i>The Development of Cities</i>	33	<i>Mental Health Problems on Campus</i>	99
Real World Speaking <i>Smart City, Smart Transport</i>	33	Home Listening <i>Acupuncture in the UK</i>	101
Home Listening <i>Bioswales Protect Against Flooding</i>	35		
		<b>Part Two Reading and Understanding</b>	102
<b>Part Two Reading and Understanding</b>	36	Activating <i>Organ Donation Facts and Myths</i>	102
Activating <i>Tour Around Masdar</i>	36	In-depth Reading <i>The Making of a Hero</i>	103
In-depth Reading <i>Masdar City: The World's Greenest City?</i>	36	Real World Reading <i>CPR</i>	112
Real World Reading <i>We Need to Hear from You</i>	45	Timed Reading	
Timed Reading <i>Urban Life in the Slow Lane</i>	51	<i>Are Hospitals Less Safe Than We Think?</i>	115
<b>Part Three Writing and Translating</b>	54	<b>Part Three Writing and Translating</b>	118
Grammar Point <i>Appositive Clauses (II)</i>	54	Grammar Point <i>Subjunctive Mood (I)</i>	118
Translation of Practical Genres		Translation of Practical Genres	
<i>Translation of City Introductions</i>	55	<i>Translation of Package Inserts</i>	120
Writing at Essay Level <i>Narration</i>	57	Writing at Essay Level <i>Illustration Description</i>	122
<b>Part Four Enjoying and Entertaining</b>	58	<b>Part Four Enjoying and Entertaining</b>	125
Read and Learn	58	Read and Learn	125
Practice and Enjoy	60	Practice and Enjoy	126

## Unit 5 When Help Hurts

<b>Part One Listening and Speaking</b>	127
Lead-in <i>Civil Cases and Criminal Cases</i>	127
Short Conversations <i>Choose the Best Answer</i>	128
Long Conversation <i>What Should I Do?</i>	129
Passage <i>Drunk Driving</i>	130
Real World Speaking	
<i>Many Dead in U.S. School Shooting</i>	131
Home Listening <i>U.S. Court System and Jury System</i>	133
<b>Part Two Reading and Understanding</b>	134
Activating <i>A Hit-and-Run Accident</i>	134
In-depth Reading <i>When Help Hurts</i>	134
Real World Reading <i>Lease Agreement</i>	144
Timed Reading <i>Is Crime Contagious?</i>	147
<b>Part Three Writing and Translating</b>	150
Grammar Point <i>Subjunctive Mood (II)</i>	150
Translation of Practical Genres <i>Translation of Contracts</i>	152
Writing at Essay Level <i>Exposition (I)</i>	154
<b>Part Four Enjoying and Entertaining</b>	156
Read and Learn	156
Practice and Enjoy	157
<b>Unit 6 24 Hours Without Media</b>	
<b>Part One Listening and Speaking</b>	158
Lead-in <i>Life in Front of Screens</i>	158
Short Conversations <i>Choose the Best Answer</i>	159
Long Conversation <i>Ads</i>	159
Passage <i>The Voice of America</i>	161
Real World Speaking <i>Paparazzi Turn Lenses on Stars' Kids: Fair Game or Cheap Shot?</i>	161
Home Listening <i>Pulitzer Prize</i>	163
<b>Part Two Reading and Understanding</b>	164
Activating <i>Social Media Addict</i>	164
In-depth Reading <i>24 Hours Without Media</i>	165
Real World Reading	
<i>Newsweek to End Publication of Print Edition</i>	175
Timed Reading	
<i>Are You Living an Active or Passive Life?</i>	179
<b>Part Three Writing and Translating</b>	182
Grammar Point <i>Inversion</i>	182
Translation of Practical Genres	
<i>Translation of Advertisements</i>	185
Writing at Essay Level <i>Exposition (II)</i>	187
<b>Part Four Enjoying and Entertaining</b>	189
Read and Learn	189
Practice and Enjoy	190

## Unit 7 What Isn't for Sale?

<b>Part One Listening and Speaking</b>	191
Lead-in <i>A Country's Wealth</i>	191
Short Conversations <i>Choose the Best Answer</i>	192
Long Conversation <i>At the Bank</i>	193
Passage <i>History of Money: from Barter to Bank Notes</i>	194
Real World Speaking <i>Supermarket Tricks</i>	195
Home Listening <i>Wall Street</i>	197
<b>Part Two Reading and Understanding</b>	197
Activating <i>Money</i>	197
In-depth Reading <i>What Isn't for Sale?</i>	198
Real World Reading <i>Commercial Correspondences</i>	208
Timed Reading <i>The Economics of Happiness</i>	215
<b>Part Three Writing and Translating</b>	219
Grammar Point	
<i>Understanding of Long and Difficult Sentences</i>	219
Translation of Practical Genres	
<i>Translation of Letters of Credit</i>	221
Writing at Essay Level <i>Argumentation</i>	223
<b>Part Four Enjoying and Entertaining</b>	225
Read and Learn	225
Practice and Enjoy	226

## Unit 8 A Day in the Life of a Child Protection Social Worker

<b>Part One Listening and Speaking</b>	228
Lead-in <i>Social Work as a Profession</i>	228
Short Conversations <i>Choose the Best Answer</i>	229
Long Conversation <i>Interview with a Social Worker</i>	229
Passage <i>Jane Addams: The Mother of Social Work</i>	230
Real World Speaking	
<i>This Could Be You: The Many Faces of Social Work</i>	232
Home Listening <i>A Love Letter to Social Work</i>	234
<b>Part Two Reading and Understanding</b>	234
Activating <i>The Gua Sha Treatment</i>	234
In-depth Reading	
<i>A Day in the Life of a Child Protection Social Worker</i>	235
Real World Reading <i>Curriculum Vitae of Philip Lakey</i>	247
Timed Reading <i>Social Work:</i>	
<i>Putting Care into Professional Practice</i>	252
<b>Part Three Writing and Translating</b>	257
Grammar Point <i>A General Review of Grammar</i>	257
Translation of Practical Genres	
<i>Translation of Job Advertisements</i>	259
Writing at Essay Level <i>Tips for Writing a Good Essay</i>	261
<b>Part Four Enjoying and Entertaining</b>	262
Read and Learn	262
Practice and Enjoy	263

<b>Glossary</b>	265
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# UNIT 1



## Education: A Transformation of the Soul

### Part One Listening and Speaking

#### Lead-in

Step 1: Work in small groups and discuss the following questions. Keep a record of your group's opinion in the space provided below. Then share it with other groups.

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of your current school?

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2. What do you think are the parents' responsibilities in educating their children?

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3. If you had a child, would you educate him/her at home instead of sending him/her to school? Why or why not?

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Step 2: Listen to the passage below and supply the missing information.

#### Home Schooling

A new school year has begun in America. But some children do not go to school. Instead, they learn at home, usually with their parents as teachers. \_\_\_\_\_ companies, libraries, school systems and the Internet \_\_\_\_\_

families with teaching material.

Homeschooling is increasingly \_\_\_\_\_. More and more people have joined the movement—rich and poor, and people from many races, \_\_\_\_\_, and political beliefs. Homeschooling groups estimate that two-million children, around two percent of all school-aged children, learn at home.

Some parents choose homeschooling because of their religious beliefs. Others say it provides more time for the family to be together. Many parents also believe homeschooling avoids problems of a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ schools. One problem is classes with too many students.

Critics, though, say \_\_\_\_\_. They also say that some homeschooled children do not get a very good education.

## Short Conversations

Exercise: You are going to hear five short conversations. After each conversation a question will be asked about what you've heard. Choose the correct answers to the questions you hear.

- A. It will be installed in all classrooms of the woman's school.

B. It is a board carried by smart workers.

C. It is computer-operated and is very convenient to use.

D. It can automatically download documents from the Internet.
- A. Universities in the U.S. offer good education since they are expensive.

B. Prices of graduate study in the U.S. are almost the same.

C. Money is the top priority if you want to study abroad.

D. The tuition of private universities in the U.S. is rather high.
- A. The first class should start late because kids have too many things to do at night.

B. The first class should start early because the early birds catch the worms.

C. The first class should start late because kids today go to bed late.

D. The first class should start early because kids have too many distractions.
- A. The woman is not as strong as the man that she couldn't carry ten books.

B. The man will do some research with the woman.

C. E-books are convenient to download and light to carry around.

D. E-books are better than paper books in every respect.
- A. China's education mainly falls into four categories.

B. There are different standards when categorizing education in China.

C. Vocational and adult programs are the most important in China.

D. Higher education is more important than others in any country.

## Long Conversation

### Choosing a College in the U.S.

#### Words and Expressions

rural /'rʊərəl/ *adj.* 农村的

literature /'lɪtərɪtʃə/ *n.* 文学

accredited /ə'kredɪtɪd/ *adj.* 权威的, 被认可的

liberal /'lɪbərəl/ *adj.* 文科的

resume /rɪ'zju:meɪ/ *n.* 简历, 履历

Lily 丽莉 (女子名)

Exercise 1: Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. A. Working on her assignments.  
B. Reading the articles published in America.  
C. Planning for the coming semester.  
D. Preparing for studying abroad.
2. A. Choosing a college which best fits one's needs.  
B. Deciding on the type of the college that one prefers.  
C. Considering the program offered by a school.  
D. Making sure the school has various extracurricular activities.
3. A. A school which has stronger programs in the sciences.  
B. A school which has stronger programs in liberal arts.  
C. A school which can help her get more job chances.  
D. A school which is accredited.
4. A. Because they might add to Lily's educational experience.  
B. Because they might make Lily's resume look good.  
C. Because they might bring Lily more job chances when she is still in school.  
D. Because they might provide Lily with more information.
5. A. Lily will study in an U.S. school after graduation.  
B. Lily is now a sophomore in the university.  
C. Lily doesn't need the Professor's help any more.  
D. Lily will do exactly what the Professor told her.

Exercise 2: Listen again and supply the missing words. Fill in each blank with no more than four words.

Tips Given By Professor White	
Choose a college that _____	
Read materials about _____	big or small, _____, public or private, _____.
Consider _____	Some schools have stronger programs in the sciences, while others are stronger in _____.
Find out _____ the university has.	Are there any sports teams, a radio station or a newspaper?
Consider _____ that a school offers for foreign students.	_____ and visit school Web sites to get more information.
Apply to _____ and make sure they are accredited.	

## Passage

### Getting a Free Education in MOOC

#### Words and Expressions

massive /'mæsɪv/ *adj.* 大量的  
engineering /endʒɪ'niəriŋ/ *n.* 工程学

mechanics /mɪ'kæniks/ *n.* 力学, 机械学  
requirement /rɪ'kwaɪəmənt/ *n.* 要求

video /'vɪdɪəʊ/ n. 录像, 视频

quiz /kwɪz/ n. 测验

document /'dɒkjʊmənt/ v. (用文件等) 证明

so far 迄今为止

MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) [美] 麻省理工学院

ungraded /ˌʌn'ɡreɪdɪd/ adj. 没有分等级的

◆ lecture /'lektʃə/ n. 讲课

accessible /ək'sesəbl/ adj. 可得到的, 易接近的

MOOC (Massive Open Online Course) 大批量开放式网络课程

Exercise 1: Listen to the passage. After listening, you'll hear five statements. Decide whether each of the statements is true or false. Put "T" for "True" and "F" for "False".

1. ( )    2. ( )    3. ( )    4. ( )    5. ( )

Exercise 2: Listen again and answer the following questions with key words.

1. What online courses has MIT opened for students around the world so far?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What do the students have to do each week if they take a six-week MIT MOOC?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What's the purpose of making MOOC students take quizzes?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What are the teachers' responsibilities in MOOCs?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What will a student get if he/she does well in MOOCs?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Real World Speaking

Step 1: Work in pairs and use as many as the following expressions and structures to make up a conversation.

Useful Expressions	Useful Structures
Homeschooling is <i>increasingly popular</i> .	... estimate that ...
I'd like to know <i>the cost of graduate study</i> in the United States.	Critics, though, say that ...
The prices <i>differ from school to school</i> .	Though I believe ..., kids today ...
Internet, TV, games, and cell phones make them <i>stay up late</i> .	I noticed that ...
Click and download, <i>light and simple</i> .	You should ... if ...
Does China's education mainly <i>fall into four categories</i> ?	I have to ... but ...
Basically, you have to choose a college that <i>best fits your needs</i> .	We can say that but ...
Some schools <i>have stronger programs in the sciences</i> , while <i>others are stronger in liberal arts</i> .	I'm planning to ...
All these activities might <i>add to</i> your educational experience.	But I have no idea about ...
They can <i>repeatedly</i> watch the videos and take the quizzes <i>whenever they want</i> .	I'm interested in ..., so I'd better ...
	Something else to consider is ...

(Continued)

Useful Expressions	Useful Structures
<p>The teachers <i>hold virtual office hours</i> to answer questions that students have sent them.</p> <p>MOOCs has <i>made high-quality education free, accessible for all</i>, everywhere and any time at a much lower cost.</p>	<p>A big idea these days is ...</p> <p>The students ... each week for six weeks.</p> <p>The teachers/students do ... to ...</p>

Step 2: Watch the video clip and work with your partner to complete the Note-taking Chart below.

### Younger Chinese Look to Study Abroad



**Anchor:**

\* With the development of China's economy, \_\_\_\_\_ choose to study abroad.

**Narrator:**

\* Every year, about \_\_\_\_\_ students and parents come to the Expo.

\* \_\_\_\_\_, Japan, France, and Hong Kong are popular countries and regions for studying abroad.



**Che Weimin:**

\* The number of Chinese students who study overseas is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Narrator:**

\* According to Che, the number of \_\_\_\_\_ studying overseas keeps increasing, accounting for \_\_\_\_\_ of the total last year.



**Gary Clough:**

\* In the past, there were more \_\_\_\_\_ but now more middle school and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Narrator:**

\* The two reasons why Chinese students learn overseas are \_\_\_\_\_.



**Girl Student:**

\* She wants to study in UK because \_\_\_\_\_.



**The Girl Student's Mother:**

\* She thinks studying abroad now is \_\_\_\_\_.



**Reporter:**

\* 10 years ago, mainly \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to study abroad but now it's middle school students.

\* 10 years ago, many students went to study abroad with \_\_\_\_\_ but now \_\_\_\_\_ pay for their education.

\* Chinese parents send their children abroad in hope of merging them into \_\_\_\_\_ and give them a competitive edge.

**Narrator:**

\* Does studying abroad surely guarantee \_\_\_\_\_?



**Andy:**

\* It's \_\_\_\_\_ for him and his friends to find a job.

## Younger Chinese Look to Study Abroad

**Narrator:**

\* Experts suggest that students should \_\_\_\_\_.

**Tian Wang:**

\* His three suggestions are \_\_\_\_\_, thinking about the major, and benefits of the major to their career.

**Reporter:**

\* Overseas experiences can be \_\_\_\_\_ if they play carefully.

\* Studying abroad may lead to difficulty in finding a job after graduation as well as \_\_\_\_\_.

\* The key point: \_\_\_\_\_.

Step 3: Work in small groups and discuss the following questions. Following what you watched, you may shoot a video based on one of these questions and share it with the class.

1. What age do you think is appropriate for a Chinese student to study abroad? Why?
2. In addition to what was mentioned in the video clip, what might be the other reasons for middle school Chinese students to study abroad?
3. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of studying overseas?
4. Do you have any plan to study abroad? Why or why not?
5. Suppose that you were going to study at an overseas university next month, what do you think would be your biggest problems?
6. Do you agree with the idea that studying abroad will guarantee a brighter future? Why or why not?

## Home Listening

### Education in Finland

Exercise: Listen to the passage and correct the following statements.

1. The Finns have participated in the global teaching quality survey three times and have usually placed among the top five in music, reading, and science.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. A standard elementary school day in Finland is 10 hours, longer than that in the U.K.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The rules in Finnish elementary schools are hats indoors and no chasing in class.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Many Finns want to be a teacher. In 2008, 1,852 undergraduates applied for training to become teachers but only 23 were accepted.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. In Finland, a teacher is required to have a doctoral degree and his/her monthly salary ranges from \$1,400 to \$6,000.

\_\_\_\_\_







6. Korea is trying to adopt the Finnish educational model but when the kids fall behind, their teachers send for a private tutor.

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. In Finland, whether or not a kid can outperform his/her neighbor is very important because they want everyone to be excellent.

\_\_\_\_\_.

## Part Two Reading and Understanding

### Activating

Step 1: Listen to the recording and take down notes for what you hear in the space provided below.

Jeremy:

Charles:

Step 2: Work in small groups and choose an opinion you support. Find another group holding the opposite opinion for a debate. You may use the spaces provided below to prepare for your debate.

Pros	Cons
When selecting a major, the first consideration is the benefits it can bring you.	When selecting a major, the first consideration is how much you are interested in it.
<p>You are _____. Specify your reasons to support your opinion. Put them here:</p>	