

西北工業大學出版社

大学实用英语辅导 (综合教程1)

总主编 刘改琳

主编芦俊朱月芳

编者卢红霞袁芳

徐东妮 刘 蓓

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【内容简介】 本书是《大学实用英语》的教学辅导用书,其结构安排和教材中的知识板块——对应,每册 共八个单元,每个单元可分为 4 个部分: Section A、B、C 和 D, 分别设置了仔细阅读、阅读技巧、泛读、翻译以 及写作版块,这与教材也是——对应的。

本书生词释义采用双语形式,适合各种层次英语水平的学习者。在注释单词时,遵循重点词汇详细注释,加注派生词和词源说明,能够使学习者十分明确四级测试重点,走出一条轻松学英语的道路。

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前言

《大学实用英语辅导》是与高等教育"十一五"国家级规划教材《大学实用英语》相配套的学生辅导用书,其目的在于帮助使用本套教材的在校大学生和广大英语学习爱好者能够更好地把握和应用教材内容,将语言学习与文化认知结合起来,提高自身的英语学习及实践能力。

《大学实用英语》(陈促利,李德荣主编,上海交通大学出版社出版)这套教材在尊照学生的 大学英语学习起点和目标的前提下,在教材的编写中尽量做到了教材体系符合语言认知科学, 同时又兼顾"以学生为中心的主题教学"理念。其选材常常与学生校园和社会生活息息相关, 内容涉猎文学、政治、科技、经贸、金融、教育、文化、艺术、宗教、娱乐等多个领域,课文均选自近 几年来英语国家的出版物或网络媒体。这些文章语言较为规范,选材多样,内涵丰富,同时又 兼具风趣幽默,引人入胜的特点,其可读性较以往的教材有跨越性的提高。然而,由于我国在 校大学生的英语学习现况是重视英语语言学习本身而轻视语言背后的文化现象,与这样新鲜 活泼的语言的碰撞往往会引发学习者自身的认知混乱,需要相关文化上的引入。此外,尽管教 材中已按照《大学英语课程教学要求》将词汇等进行了分级标注,但由于篇幅和所选课文本身 的限制,单词释义往往只选取课文中出现的意思,而并不一定是该单词的常用意义,显得有些 凌乱无章,不利于学生对词汇的整体把握与应用。

针对上述情况,我们在编写《大学实用英语辅导》时着重突出了以下几点:

- 一、大量导入文化背景知识,使不同英语水平的学生都能够轻松掌握和语言紧密联系的某些文化现象,如人文历史、风土人情等。语言和文化是互相渗透紧密相连的。如果想要学好一种语言,就必定要对使用这种语言的国家的文化有一定程度的了解。只有这样,才能做到活学活用,永不过时。
- 二、词汇注释详略得当,并精选与之相关的四级真题,真正做到重点词汇整体全面认识,用法例句完善;一般词汇点到为止。现学现练,帮助学生加深记忆,在掌握词汇用法的同时,也掌握了四级词汇考试的重点及出题思路。此外,某些重点词汇还配有相应的词源、词根注释和派生词的释义,帮助学生联想记忆,轻轻松松扩大词汇量。
- 三、拓展阅读写作训练,以课本为依托,指导学生提高英语阅读、写作能力。我们在原有的阅读、写作板块的内容中增添了与考试有关的相关阅读技巧和写作模块的学习,并配有对应的训练,最终将课本中的说、读、写、译融合为一体,使之真正转化为学习者自身的能力。

另外,值得一提的是,本书的编者们都来自于大学英语教学的第一线,有着丰富的一线教学经验,我们坚信这样的智慧结晶定能帮助您省却诸多的学习时间和精力,迅速找到适合自己的大学英语学习之路。编者的具体分工如下:第一、二单元由徐东妮编写,第三、四单元由袁芳编写,第五、六单元由刘蓓编写,第七、八单元由卢红霞编写。

由于编者水平与时间有限,书中难免还有不足或错讹之处,敬请广大教师与学习者指正,您的意见将成为我们继续向前的宝贵财富。在此我们对您的支持和帮助表示衷心的感谢。

编 者 2010年7月

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Section A My First Day in College

Background Information

1. Orientation Day

When new students first come to a college, they usually have a week or so of various activities preparing them for the school terms to come, and it is called Orientation Day. In the sessions a series of talks and tours are offered to help freshmen understand the purpose, rules and regulations of the college, learn how to use the facilities, plan their study, handle personal relationship and even budget for their expenses at college. All new students are expected to attend on Orientation Day. Besides what are mentioned above, on Orientation Day new students will also meet their teachers and college staff, visit their new school, get their personalized schedule, student profile and booklist and obtain their copy of the college agenda. Orientation Day is organized by the students' union and clubs.

2. Harvard University

Harvard University, which celebrated its 350th anniversary in 1986, is the oldest institution of higher learning in the United States. Founded 16 years after the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, the University has grown from 9 students with a single master to an enrollment of more than 18,000 degree candidates, including undergraduates, and students in 10 graduate and professional schools. An additional 13,000 students are enrolled in one or more courses at the Harvard Extension School. Over 14,000 people work at Harvard, including more than 2,000 faculty. There are more than 7,000 faculty appointments in affiliated teaching hospitals.

Six presidents of the United States — John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Theodore and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Rutherford B. Hayes, and John Fitzgerald Kennedy — were graduates of Harvard. Their faculties have produced 34 Nobel Laureates.

Words and Expressions

1. cross v.

1) ~ (over) (from sth./to sth.) go across; pass or extend from one side to the other side of (sth.) 横穿

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cross a road, a river, a bridge, a desert, the sea, the mountains 过马路、过河、过桥、穿过沙漠、越过大海、翻过高山

2) put or place (sth.) across or over sth. else of the same type 使(某物)交叉 cross one's legs 盘腿

cross one's arms on one's chest 交叉两臂于胸前

3) cross sth. off (sth.); cross sth. out/through remove sth. by drawing a line through it 划掉某物

We can cross his name off (the list), as he's not coming. 他既然不来了,我们可以把他的名字(从名单中)划掉。

2. milestone n. 里程碑;重大事件

Each birthday is a milestone we touch along life's way. May your birthday be happy in more ways than one. 每个生日都是我们人生之旅的一个里程碑,愿你的生日百事顺意。

3. overwhelm vt.

1) 战胜;征服;压倒

If I cannot overwhelm with my quality, I will overwhelm with my quantity. 如果我不能以质量取胜,那就一定要以数量取胜。

2) 覆盖;淹没;湮灭

The village was overwhelmed by ash from the volcano. 村子被火山灰覆盖。

3) 使受不了;使不知所措[(+by/with)]

I was overwhelmed by his generosity, 他的慷慨令我感激难言。

4. homesick adj. 想家,思乡

He left his job largely because he was homesick. 他辞职不干的原因是他想家了。

The students began to feel homesick after they had been here for a month. 到了这里一个月以后,学生们开始想家了。

5, exception n.

(an instance of) leaving out or excluding; person or thing that is not included 除外; 例外; 不包括在内的人或物

Most of the buildings in this town are rather unattractive, but this church is an exception. 这座城镇中大多数建筑物都不太吸引人,但这座教堂是个例外。

I enjoyed all his novels with the exception of his last. 他的小说我都爱看,只是最后一部除外。

6. significant

- 1) having a meaning, esp. one that is immediately obvious 有意义的(尤指直接而明显的) Their change of plan is strange but I don't think it's significant. 他们十分奇怪地改变了计划,我觉得没有什么意义。
- 2) full of meaning 意味深长的
- a significant remark, look, smile 意味深长的话语、一瞥、微笑
- 3) important; considerable 重要的;重大的;可观的
- a significant rise in profits 利润的巨大增长

7. orient vt.

1) 定……的方位

He oriented himself by finding a familiar landscape. 他发现一处熟悉的景色,从而确定了自己所处的方位。

2) 使适应;使熟悉情况

The freshman took a while to orient himself. 那位大学新生花了一段时间才熟悉了环境。

3) 以······为方向(或目的)[(+to/towards)]

The union is oriented towards employee welfare. 工会以员工福利为其奋斗目标。

8. orientation n.

1) 定位,定向;方针(或态度)的确定[U]

A Marxist orientation 马克思主义倾向

2) 方向;方位;倾向性[C]

The school has an orientation towards practical skills. 该校侧重培养实用技能。

3) 适应;熟悉;(对新生的)情况介绍[U][C]

I needed some orientation at this stage. 我在这个阶段需要熟悉情况。

9. adapt

1) ~ sth. (for sth.) (from sth.) alter or modify (a text) for television, the stage, etc (为电视、舞台等)改编或改写(稿本)

This novel has been adapted for radio (translated and changed so that it can be presented on the radio) from the Russian original. 这部小说已由俄文原著改编成广播节目(经翻译及改写后于广播中播放)。

2) ~ (oneself) (to sth.) become adjusted to new conditions, etc 适应(新环境等)

Our eyes slowly adapted to the dark. 我们的眼睛慢慢地适应了黑暗的环境。

She adapted (herself) quickly to the new climate. 她很快地适应了这种新的气候。

10. acquaint v.

~ sb./oneself with sth. make sb./oneself familiar with or aware of sth. 使某人(自己) 熟悉或了解某事物

Please acquaint me with the facts of the case. 请把这事的情况告诉我。

The lawyer acquainted himself with the details of his client's business affairs. 那位律师了解委托人生意上的详情。

11. responsibility n.

1) [U] ~ (for sb./sth.) being responsible or accountable 责任;负责

take, assume, accept, bear full responsibility for the consequences 对后果承担全部责任 The manufacturers disclaim all responsibility for damage caused by misuse. 因使用不当而造成的损坏,生产厂家不负任何责任。

2) [C] ~ (to sb.) commitment or duty for which a person is responsible 职责;任务; 义务

It's my responsibility to lock the doors. 我负责锁门。

12. academic adj.

1) [作定语] of (teaching or learning in) schools, colleges, etc 学校的;学院的 the academic year 学年

academic freedom 学术自由

2) of theoretical interest only 仅注重理论的;学术的

a matter of academic concern 学术方面的事

The question is purely academic. (not relevant to practical affairs but still interesting) 这是一个纯学术性的问题(与实际事务无关,但仍使人感兴趣)。

13. anxiety n.

1) [U] troubled feeling in the mind caused by fear and uncertainty about the future 忧虑;担心;焦虑

We waited for news with a growing sense of anxiety. 我们等待着消息,越来越焦急。

2) [C] instance of such a feeling 忧虑;担心;焦虑

The doctor's report removed all their anxieties. 医生的报告消除了他们的一切忧虑。

14. loneliness n. 孤独,寂寞

This famous explorer finally died in loneliness. 这位著名的探险家最后在孤寂中死去。 Loneliness almost drives her mad. 孤独几乎使她发疯了。

15. graduate v.

- 1) ~ (in sth.) (at/from sth.) (a) complete a course for a degree (学完学位课程)毕业 She graduated from Cambridge with a degree in law. 她毕业于剑桥大学, 获法学学士学位。
- 2) ~ (from sth.) to sth. make progress; move on (from sth. easy or basic) to sth. more difficult or important 进步; 进展; 进而做较难或较重要的事

Our son has just graduated from a tricycle to a proper bicycle. 我们的儿子刚刚从骑三轮自行车过渡到骑普通自行车了。

16. educational adj. 教育的,有教育意义的

The government intends to free more resources for educational purposes. 政府想把更多的资源用于教育方面。

The purpose of the programme is primarily educational. 演出该节目的主要目的是为了进行教育。

17. accustom v.

- 1) ~ oneself/sb./sth. to sth. make oneself, etc used to sth. 使自己等习惯于某事物 He quickly accustomed himself to this new way of life. 他很快就习惯了这种新的生活方式。
- 2) accustomed adj.
- a) [作定语] usual; habitual 通常的; 惯常的

He took his accustomed seat by the fire. 他坐在火炉旁他常坐的座位上。

b) 「作表语」 ~ to sth. used to sth. 习惯于某事物

He quickly became accustomed to the local food. 他很快就习惯了当地的食物。

— 4 —

18. struggle v.

1) ~ (with sb.) fight (with sb.) (与某人)争斗,搏斗,打斗

The shopkeeper struggled with the thief. 店主与那窃贼搏斗起来。

2) ~ (against/with sb./sth.) move one's body vigorously 挣扎

She struggled to get away from her attacker. 她挣扎着想摆脱那个侵犯她的人。

3) ~ (against/with sb./sth.) (for sth.) try to overcome difficulties, etc; make great efforts 斗争;拼搏;奋斗;努力

struggle with a problem, one's conscience 同困难作斗争、与自己的良心搏斗

We must struggle against this prejudice for a more tolerant attitude to our beliefs. 我们必须努力克服这种偏见,从而在信仰上采取更为宽容的态度。

4) **struggle along/on** manage to survive in spite of great difficulties 勉强生存下去 We're struggling along on a tiny income. 我们依靠极少的收入过活。

19. heal v.

1) ~ (over/up) (cause sth. to) become healthy again (使某物)康复 The wound healed slowly. 伤口愈合得很慢。

2) cause (sth.) to end; make easier to bear 使(某事物)完结; 使好受一些 heal a quarrel 平息一场争吵

Time heals all sorrows. 时间可化解一切忧伤。

20. adviser n. 顾问,指导教授,劝告者=advisor(美)

A government adviser was dethroned by a younger expert. 政府顾问被一位较年轻的专家挤走了。

- 21. counsel v. (-ll-; US also -l-)
 - 1) give (the stated advice) 提出(劝告)

I would counsel caution in such a case. 我奉劝在此情况下务必小心。

2) advise 劝告;建议

He counselled them to give up the plan. 他建议他们放弃这项计划。

22. counselor n. 顾问,参事,法律顾问=counsellor

The counselor bilked his clients out of \$ 2 million. 那位顾问从他的顾客那里骗取了 200 万美元。

23. professional adj.

1) [作定语] of or belonging to a profession 职业(上)的;从事某职业的;属于某专业的 You will need to seek professional advice about your claim for compensation. 你在索赔的问题上需要内行人士作指导。

The doctor was accused of professional misconduct. 那医生被控有违行医道德。

2) having or showing the skill or qualities of a professional person 具有专门知识的;表现专门技能的;内行的

Many of the performers were of professional standard. 许多表演者都具有专业水平。

3) doing as a full-time job sth. which others do as a hobby or as apart-time job 职业性的;专业的;非业余的

a professional boxer, footballer, golfer, tennis player, etc 职业的拳击手、足球运动员、 高尔夫球运动员、网球运动员等

24. enroll vt.

1) 把……记入名册,登记(名字等)

The secretary enrolled our names. 秘书登记了我们的名字。

2) 使入会;使入学,招(生);使入伍,征(兵)

The school will enroll new students in August. 这所学校将于八月份招收新生。

Her son was enrolled for military service a couple of years ago. 她儿子于两三年前应征入伍。

25. career n.

[C] profession or occupation with opportunities for advancement or promotion 职业;事业;生涯

If I could choose my career again, I would choose a career in medicine. 如果可以再选择职业的话,我将选医学。

[作定语] a career diplomat 职业外交家

26. link v.

~ A with B/~ A and B (together); ~ sth. (up) make or suggest a connection between people or things 将人或物连接或联系起来

Television stations around the world are linked by satellite. 全世界的电视台通过卫星联系一起。

The newspapers have linked his name with hers(implied that they are having an affair.) 报纸报道把他和她的名字联系在一起(暗指他们有染)。

a new road to link (up) the two motorways 连接两条高速公路的新路。

27. relate v.

1) ~ sth. (to sb.) give an account of (facts, experiences, etc); tell (a story, etc) 叙述(事实、经历等);讲(故事等)

She related (to them) how it happened. 她(给他们)讲那事发生的经过。

2) ~ sth. to/with sth. connect (two things) in thought or meaning; associate sth. with sth. (在思想上或意义上)将(两事物)联系起来;将某事物与另一事物相联系

The report relates high wages to/with labour shortages. 该报告把工资高与劳动力短缺联系在一起了。

3) ~ to sb./sth. be connected with sb./sth. else; refer to sb./sth. 与他人(他事物)有关; 涉及某人(某事物)

Wealth is seldom related to happiness. 财富鲜与幸福相关。

28. relevant adj.

~ (to sth./sb.) connected with what is being discussed, what is happening, what is being done, etc 有关的; 切题的

supply the facts (directly) relevant to the case 提供与该案(直接)有关的事实

Colour and sex are hardly relevant when appointing somebody to a job. 肤色和性别对于

任命某人担任某职来说是没有什么关系的。

29. combination n.

1) [U] joining or mixing together of two or more things or people; state of being joined or mixed together (两个或两个以上事物或人)结合,混合,联合,组合,合并

It is the combination of wit and political analysis that makes his articles so readable. 他的生花妙笔与政治分析相得益彰,使他的文章脍炙人口。

2) [C] number of things or people joined or mixed together; mixture; blend 结合到一起的事物或人,混合物,联合体

Pink is a combination of red and white. 粉红色是红色与白色的混合色。

The architecture in the town centre is a successful combination of old and new. 市中心的建筑风格是古今结合, 浑然一体。

30. element n.

1) [C] ~ (in/of sth.) necessary or characteristic part of sth. 要素; 特色

Justice is an important element of good government. 公正是仁政的要素。

What a sensational story! It has all the elements of a soap opera. 多么耸人听闻的事! 具备连续剧的一切要素。

2) [C 通常作单数] ~ **of sth.** small amount of sth.; suggestion or trace of sth. 某事物的少量; 某事物的启示或痕迹:

There's an element of truth in his story. 他说的有些道理。

There's always an element of danger in mountain climbing. 登山总是有些危险的。

31. mental *adj*. 精神的;心理的;智力的

a mental process, illness, deficiency 心理过程、精神病、智力缺陷

This experience caused him much mental suffering. 这一经历给他的精神造成极大痛苦。

32. stress n.

1) [U, C] (pressure or worry resulting from) mental or physical distress, difficult circumstances, etc 精神上或肉体上的痛苦、困难的情况等(所造成的压力或忧虑)

be under/suffer from stress 在压力下/受到压力

the stresses and strains of modern life 现代生活的压力和紧张

2) [U] ~ (on sth.) special emphasis or significance 强调;重要性

He feels that there is not enough stress on drama at the school. 他觉得这所学校对戏剧不够重视。

She lays great stress on punctuality. 她非常强调要遵守时间。

3) [C, U] (a) (result of) extra force used in speaking a particular word or syllable 重读; 重音

In "strategic" the stress is/falls on the second syllable. strategic 这个词的重音在第二个音节上。

Stress and rhythm are important in speaking English. 说英语时,重音和节奏是很重要的。



1.	It is obvious that th	is new rule is applica	ble to everyone without	【CET 2005. 1】
	A. exception	B. exclusion	C. modification	D. substitution
2.	Over a third of the	population was estir	nated to have no	to the health service.
	[CET 1998, 2]			
	A. assessment	B. assignment	C. exception	D. access
3.	Writing is a slow p	rocess, requiring	thought, time,	and effort. 【CET 1996.1】
	A. significant	B. considerable	C. enormous	D. numerous
4.	I suggested he shou	ıld himself	to his new conditions.	【CET 2001.1】
	A. adapt	B. adopt	C. regulate	D. suit
5.	It is too early to say	whether IBM's com	petitors will be able to	their products to
		at an affordable cost.		
	A. adapt	B. stick	C. yield	D. adopt
6.	The old couple deci	ded to a bo	y and a girl though the	ey had three of their own.
	CET 1997.6			
	A. adapt	B. bring	C. receive	D. adopt
7.	The author of the re	eport is well	with the problems in t	he hospital because he has
	been working there	for many years. 【C	ET 2003.1]	
	A. informed	B. acquainted	C. enlightened	D. acknowledged
8.	To our, (Geoffrey's illness pro	oved not to be as seriou	s as we had feared. 【CET
	2002.6]		*	
	A. anxiety	B. relief	C. view	D. judgment
9.	I shall have compar	nion in the house afte	er all these ye	ars. 【CET 1989.1】
	A. single	B. sole	C. alone	D. lonely
10	. We have planned	an exciting publicity	with our adve	ertisers. 【CET 2003.1】
	A. struggle	B. campaign	C. battle	D. conflict
11	. Though she began	her by sin	nging in a local pop gro	oup, she is now a famous
	Hollywood movie	star. 【CET 2005.1】		
	A. employment	B. career	C. occupation	D. profession
12				een the poor and the rich.
	[CET 2005.6]			
	A. link	B. break	C. ally	D. bridge
13	. The most basic	reason why dialects	should be preserved i	s that language helps to
	a cultur	e. 【CET 2005, 6】	¥	
	A. retain	B. relate	C. remark	D. review
14				
1.1	. Although many ex	sperts agree that mor	e children are overweigl	nt, there is debate over the

	A. relate	B. tackle	C.	file	D.	attach									
15. It's good to know that quite a few popular English expressions actually							from								
	the Bible.														
	A. acquire					result									
16.	Tom, did it ever	to you	that you	would be	punished for	cheating o	n exams?								
	A. happen	B. occur	C.	reflect	D.	strike									
17.	In the U.S. 88 pe	rcent of smoker	s had sta	rted befor	e they were 18	, despite t	he fact that								
	it is to s	sell cigarettes to	anyone	under that	age.										
	A. liable	B. liberal	C.	irrational	D.	illegal									
18.	According to the l	key witnesses,	a peculiar	ly big nos	e is the crimin	al's most	memorable								
	facial				*										
	A. feature	B. hint	C.	spot	D.	signature									
19.	Brazil's constituti														
	A. withdraws	B. forbids													
20.	Some people argu-	e that the death	1	_ does no	t necessarily	reduce the	number of								
	murders.					٠									
	A. plot	B. practice	C.	penalty	D.	pattern									
	Key to the Quiz														
	1. A 2. D	3 B 4 A	5 A	6 D	7 R & R	0 D	10. B								
	11. B 12. D														
			20, 0	10. 5	17. 20 10. 71	. 10 . D	20. C								
	Detailed Anal	vsis of Dif	ficult 5	Senten	tee	•									
1.]	But just a few month	ns ago you hung	out with	friends in v	our high schoo	l plavgroup	d. (Para. 1)								
	nang out(informal)														
	闲逛,闲呆着	_		•	•		Poopio								
	go to the mall bed	cause my friends	s hang ou	t there. 我	夫商业街是因	为我的朋力	方们经常在								
	那儿闲逛。					24 44 H 3 761 2	✓ 11.1 ≥ 11.1 ≥ 1.1								
2. 5	Suddenly it's up to	you to attend o	lasses, h	andle you	money, wash	your cloth	nes, sit for								
							- acceptant social								
exams, manage your time, go partying and hang out with friends. (Para. 2) be up to sb.: a) used to say that someone can decide about something 由来决定 You can pay weekly or monthly— it's up to you. 你可以按周付也可以按月付——由你来															
								决定。							TH MINIC
										someone is rest	oonsible f	or a partic	cular action 由	•••••来 条 章	F i
b) used to say that someone is responsible for a particular action 由来负责 It's up to the travel companies to warn customers of any possible danger. 旅游公司有责任															
	警告顾客可能的危 陷					G AK WI 2	- 14 14 M. IT.								
	However, as excite		nts are to	anond wh	at adults usua	11st on 11 "+b.	- Lauration								

of their lives", many have their fears and worries. (Para. 3)

as... as is used when comparing two things or two persons, here it means "although some students are excited to be in college, many have fears and worries."

4. ... attending college is the major turning point in young adults' lives. (Para. 5)

Adapting to the new university life is clearly not easy. (Para. 6)

"Attending college" and "adapting to the new university life" are gerund phrases, used as the subjects of the sentences. Gerund phrase can be used as subject, object or predictive in a sentence.

Seeing is believing. 眼见为实。

Talking mends no holes. 空谈无济于事。

Many people favor building more nuclear plants. 许多人赞成修建更多的核电站。

I have no objection to spending the evening with then in the club. 我不反对和他们在俱乐部度过今晚。

5. Stress is also common because of the pressure to learn how to adapt to a mew educational system. (Para. 10)

how to adapt to: "wh-word+infinitive" serves as a clause in the sentence. So the sentence equals to "Stress is also common because of the pressure to learn how you can adapt to a new educational system."

adapt (both vt. and vi.): to gradually change your behavior and attitudes in order to be successful in a new situation.

The ability to adapt is a definite asset in this job. 适应能力在这个工作中有明显的优势。 adapt to:

The children are finding it hard to adapt to the new school. 孩子们觉得很难适应这个新学校。

to adopt (similar in spelling, different in meaning)

It is hard to make him adopt your idea. 很难让他采纳你的意见。

As they had no children of their own, they adopted an orphan. 他们没有亲生儿女,就收养了一个孤儿。

6. ... try to get accustomed to teacher, make new friends and live a new environment. (Para. 10)

be/get/become/grow accustomed to something: be/get/become/grow/ familiar with something and accept it as normal 习惯于

You will be accustomed to the weather here soon. 你很快就会习惯这里的气候。

7. One of the main issues of the student is to choose their major. (Para, 13)

The key to choosing a major is to see how relevant it is to the workplace. (Para. 14) In the two sentences, the infinitive phrases act as predictive.

The most important thing for her is to have plenty of exercise. 对她来说,最重要的事情是进行充分的锻炼。

My chief purpose is to point out the difficulties of the matter. 我的主要目的是指出这个