

Contents

Unit 1 Surviving Freshman Year 新生起航 1

Famous Sayings 1

Lead-in 2

Reading Focus 3

Text A Surviving College 4

Text B Just Another Tuesday 13

Reading for Pleasure 19

Further Development 20

Unit 2 Adventure of Love 爱之历险 26

Famous Sayings 26

Lead-in 28

Reading Focus 29

Text A Our Honeymoon Disaster 29

Text B Why Did I Not Wish to Marry Him? 42

Reading for Pleasure 48

Further Development 48

Unit 3 Music 音乐殿堂 55

Famous Sayings 55

Lead-in 57

Reading Focus 59

Text A John Denver 59

Text B The Beginnings of Jazz 73

Reading for Pleasure 81

Further Development 81

Unit 4 Movie 影视世界 87

Famous Sayings 87

Lead-in 89

Reading Focus 90

Text A Charlie Chaplin 90

Text B The Star System 103

Reading for Pleasure 111

Further Development 111

Unit 5	An Actor's Life 演艺生涯 118 Famous Sayings 118 Lead-in 118 Reading Focus 121 Text A An Actor's Life 121 Text B The Ties that Bind — A Welcome Surprise! 130 Reading for Pleasure 136 Further Development 137
Unit 6	Advertising 广告设计 142 Famous Sayings 142 Lead-in 144 Reading Focus 145 Text A Defining Advertising 145 Text B Benjamin Franklin and Advertising 155 Reading for Pleasure 160 Further Development 160
Unit 7	Sports 体育天地 167 Famous Sayings 167 Lead-in 168 Reading Focus 169 Text A The Sporting Scene 169 Text B Two Kinds of Football 180 Reading for Pleasure 189 Further Development 189
Unit 8	The Art of Life 艺术人生 195 Famous Sayings 195 Lead-in 196 Reading Focus 197 Text A Never Worked and Never Will 197 Text B The Violin with Three Strings 205 Reading for Pleasure 211 Further Development 211 Glossary 218 References 227

Unit 1 Surviving Freshman Year

新生起航

Famous Sayings

Ideal is the beacon. Without ideal, there is no secure direction; without direction, there is no life.

[Russian] Leo Tolstoy

理想是指路明灯。没有理想,就没有坚定的方向;没有方向,就没有生活。

[俄国] 列夫·托尔斯泰

Never leave that until tomorrow, which you can do today.

[American] Benjamin Franklin

今天能做的事绝不要拖到明天。

[美国] 本杰明·富兰克林

Teaching Objectives

1. In this unit, we are going to read two texts. Text A is about how to survive college. Students may wonder what life will be in college before they step onto the campus. Generally speaking, college is an extraordinary and diverse community. There are chances to do all kinds of things — academic and social, but competition is also harsh. Text A will offer useful and necessary tips on all aspects of college life. Text B is a vivid description of a music major's busy life on Tuesday.
2. By learning this unit, students will be able to grasp the main idea and the text organization, and to master the key language points, new words and phrases, grammatical structures, translation and summary-writing skills. In Further Development, students will have a pronunciation review of vowels. They can also improve their oral communication skills and reading competence through performing the relevant tasks.
3. Writing Practice in this unit aims to practice Application Letter. Students may employ this type of writing to send application letters for admission to a university based on the given situation.

Background

1. Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior

Freshman is commonly in use as a US English idiomatic term to describe a beginner or novice, or a student in the first year of study (generally referring to high school or university study). A sophomore is a

second-year student. A junior is a student in the third year and a senior is a student in the last (usually fourth) year of college, university, or high school. A student who takes more than the normal number of years to graduate is sometimes referred to as a “super senior”. The term underclassman is used to refer collectively to freshmen and sophomores, and upperclassman to refer collectively to juniors and seniors.

2. Be the Most Popular College Freshman

College is a learning experience and freshmen should know that they can't avoid all the mistakes they will make in their freshman year at college but they can reduce the amount. College is all about discovering yourself and learning on your own away from your parents. College freshmen are sometimes uneasy and timid when entering their freshman year of college. Many fail to realize it is very important to do key things that can make college career the very best experience.

There is no guaranteed way to instantly become popular, but there are some guidelines to follow to help get off on the right foot.

Be confident — This is very important. No one will know who you are, or how great of a person you are if you spend all your time in your room playing video games or watching TV. The first few weeks of college are very critical, as you only have one chance to make a first impression.

Meet everyone you can — Say hi to people walking to the cafeteria, introduce yourself, smile, and be nice. The first few hours after you have moved into your dorm (and your parents finally leave) walk around and introduce yourself to other people, especially on your floor. You will be spending the rest of the year with the people on your floor so you should get to know them as soon as possible. On the first day of each class, introduce yourself to people around you. Chances are that you are going to have to work with them in groups or need notes if you miss a class.

Become involved — Join a student organization, ask around first, and see what organizations are cool, what people are involved in. Joining a good active organization will allow you to meet the more important “active” students on campus.

Be interested in other people — Don't just ramble on about what you have done, or what you plan to do. Listen to others and ask questions, their lives could be interesting, and you may share something in common.

College is what you make of it, and starting out making the right decisions is the best way to lay the foundation of a great college career.

Lead-in

A. Learn the words and expressions related to campus life.

注册	enrollment	学分	credit
报到	register	讲义	handout
学费	tuition	出勤	attendance
专业	major	评估	assessment
助学贷款	students' loan	学生会	student union
奖学金	scholarship	大学一年级学生	freshman

开学典礼	opening ceremony	大学二年级学生	sophomore
新生见面会	orientation meeting	大学三年级学生	junior
教职员工	faculty	大学四年级学生	senior
指导教师	tutor	学士	Bachelor
学年	academic year	硕士	Master
学期	semester	博士	Ph. D.
教学大纲	syllabus	毕业典礼	commencement ceremony

B. Listening Practice

Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

Going to college and living in a dorm is **1**) a living and learning experience. It's probably the only time in your life that you will ever be living with a community of people with **2**) the same interests, goals, and, not to mention, fears. You should always understand that sharing a floor could sometimes **3**) pose a problem with only one washer and dryer and only a few showers. The key thing to learn is that **4**) patience is a virtue for college dorm life. Often, students find noise an issue while living in a residence hall. You must remember that kindness goes a long way. If your neighbor has their stereo too loud **5**) during quiet hours while you're studying for an exam, just kindly ask them to turn it down. **6**) Chances are, you would do the same for them. Adjusting to college life in a residence hall is the first step in understanding how to live and **7**) face challenges on a daily basis. You will probably meet people who you don't like; however, you will probably meet some of your **8**) best friends for years to come.

Reading Focus

Text A



Global Reading

Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. How do you understand the slogan “The more I know, the more I realize how little I know and how much I have yet to learn”?

It means when I gain more knowledge, I know more about the world. I realize how little I knew before and there is more knowledge for me to acquire. Learning is endless and unlimited.

2. What are usually more important in college than examinations?

Researching and writing papers.

3. Why is it better for you to attend classes?

Attending class every day in the same seat makes a lasting impression, which is especially beneficial at grading time if you are between A and B. Besides, you might learn something you didn't learn from reading the textbook.

4. What should you pay attention to when choosing extracurricular activities?

Don't be tempted to get involved in so much that you don't have time to study. The best activities are those that can benefit you both socially and professionally.

5. What is the best way to have lots of friends?

The best way to have lots of friends is to let them tell you about themselves.

6. What do you expect from your college life?

Open. (e.g., professional training, academic knowledge, promotion in interpersonal relationship, etc.)

Surviving College

大学的生存之道

Lynn Borich

琳·鲍里奇

1 Recently I was asked, what are some things all freshmen college students should know as they begin the challenging world of the university? I thought for a long time about that question and decided the following are the top seven things I think every freshman college student should know in order as they begin their years as university scholars.

[Language Point] ... decided the following are the top seven things I think every freshman college student should know in order as they begin their years as university scholars.

In this sentence, the first “as” is used as a conjunction to introduce time clause. It is chiefly used with verbs indicating action or development.

e. g. As he grew older he lost interest in everything except gardening.

As the sun rose, the fog dispersed.

The second “as” is used as a preposition.

e. g. I respect him as a writer.

The students decided to treat these problems as a challenge.

[译文] 最近,有人问我,所有的大一新生在富有挑战的大学生活伊始,应该了解哪些事情?针对这个问题我思索良久,我认为每个大学新生在开始大学生活时要依次了解以下7个重要事项。

2 1. Adopt an attitude of curiosity, inquiry and humility. No one knows everything — not even your professors. A wise slogan is: “The more I know, the more I realize how little I know and how much I have yet to learn.”¹ Ask questions in class. Go visit your teachers so they know you are a true scholar; but be careful not to visit them too often so you don’t become a nuisance.

[译文] 1. 保持好奇、探究和谦逊的态度。没有人知晓一切,即使是你的教授。一则至理名言是:知道得越多,就越意识到自己懂得太少,还有更多东西需要学习。在课堂上,多提问题。经常拜访一下老师,这样他们就会知道你是一个真正的求学者,但一定要注意不要太过频繁,否则你就不受欢迎了。

3 2. Read the book! Textbooks are expensive, so read them. Read the book BEFORE the professor lectures on the topic. This makes it easier to study for exams. Many college exams are comprehensive, so don’t try to cram the night before, it doesn’t work!² Also, remember, even an old textbook may be useful later as you begin your career or continue your education. Make your textbooks part of your personal academic library. It’s tempting to sell books back to repay some of your expenses to yourself, but the knowledge you can gain from a book is often more valuable.

[Language Point] It’s tempting to sell books back to repay some of your expenses to yourself. . .

In this sentence, the infinitive “to sell books back to repay some of your expenses to yourself” is the true subject of the sentence, while “it” is used as the preparatory subject. Usually infinitive construction of this type consists of “it + be + *adj.* + infinitive”. But sometimes a noun can be used instead of an adjective.

e. g. It was dangerous to go out alone after dark.

It is an offence to drop litter in the street.

[译文] 2. 要读书!教科书很昂贵,所以要好好读一下。在教授讲这个专题前先预习一下,考试时就会很轻松。许多大学考试都是综合性的,所以不要临阵磨枪,不管用!并且,记住,即使是一本很老的教科书也会对你日后的职业或继续学习有所帮助。让你的课本也成为你个人图书馆的一部分。卖掉课本来支付一些日常开支很诱人,但是,你从课本上获取的知识比卖书所得的更有价值!

4 3. Become a *bibliophile* — a book collector. Begin a personal academic library. Compile and collect books across all disciplines — philosophy, history, culture, science and the arts... not just your major's textbooks. And buy a good English language writing style book and a college level English language dictionary. Researching and writing papers are usually more important in college than are examinations. Learn to write well and correctly.

[Language Point] Researching and writing papers are usually more important in college than are examinations.

In this sentence, “researching and writing papers” are gerunds which function as the subject.

e. g. Using time effectively is a valuable skill that everyone must master.

Choosing your major is a decision that requires very careful thought.

[译文] 3. 做一个藏书家——爱藏书的人。开始创建个人图书库,搜集各个学科的书如哲学、历史、文化、科学和艺术,而不仅仅是你本专业的课本。买本好的英文写作书和一本适合大学使用的英语词典。在大学里,做研究和写论文要比考试更重要,学着写得既有文采又有水准。

5 4. Attend class! Though many professors don't tell you that attendance is important... it is. Seeing your face everyday in the same seat makes a lasting impression, which is especially beneficial at grading time if you are between A and B. Besides, you might learn something you didn't learn from reading the textbook.

[Language Point] Though many professors don't tell you that attendance is important... it is.

In this sentence, “though” is used to introduce an adverbial clause of concession.

e. g. Though you don't like him, you can still be polite.

Though the task was difficult, they managed to accomplish it on time.

[Language Point] Besides, you might learn something you didn't learn from reading the textbook.

In this sentence, “might + present infinitive” can express possibility for the present or future.

e. g. He might tell his wife the truth.

Ann might know Tom's address.

[译文] 4. 按时上课! 虽然很多教授都不会强调出勤,但出勤的确很重要。每天坐在同一个座位上听课能给老师留下持久的印象,这在打分的时候非常有利,如果你的成绩徘徊在 A 和 B 之间,则尤其如此。另外,你可以学到课本上学不到的东西。

6 5. Choose extracurricular activities carefully. Don't be tempted to get involved in so much that you don't have time to study. The best activities are

those that can benefit you both socially and professionally. No one can do everything, so use wisdom in your selection.

[译文] 5. 慎重选择课外活动。不要经不住诱惑而参加过多的活动,以至于没有时间学习。最好的活动应该让你从社会实践和专业知识两方面都获益。没有人能兼顾所有的事,所以明智地做出你的选择。

7 6. Find time every day to sit quietly in a lovely spot to think. Keep a journal of your thoughts. The great questions of life must be answered by each of us. Greek philosopher Socrates said, “The unexamined life is not worth living.”³ Take time to ponder: “Who am I?” “Why am I here?” “Where am I going?” The answers you uncover are profound and life changing.

[译文] 6. 每天都要找个时间,安静地坐在一个优美的地方思考。把思绪记录下来。生活中一些重要的问题一定要由我们自己来回答。希腊哲学家苏格拉底曾经说过:浑浑噩噩的生活不值得过。花时间来思考“我是谁?”“我为什么在这里?”“我将要去哪里?”你得到的答案有着深远的影响,并会改变你的人生。

8 7. Have some fun! Don't always be a bookworm or study machine. A well-rounded student knows when it's time to take a break and do something with a friend. Exercise and take up a new sport — *tai chi*, tennis, ping-pong, jogging, basketball, or football. Don't play too many video games. Your body must exercise to energize your brain and maintain good health.

[Language Point] A well-rounded student knows when it's time to take a break and do something with a friend.

The word “when” is used to introduce a nominal clause that functions as an object of the sentence. Verbs can also be followed by nominal clauses beginning with such wh-words as what, when, where, who, why, or with how.

e. g. He asked where he was to go.

They'll believe whatever you tell them.

I forget who told me this.

I can't think why he left his wife.

[译文] 7. 学会娱乐! 不要成为书呆子或学习机器。一个全面发展的学生知道什么时候休息,什么时候和朋友小聚。学会运动并掌握一项全新的运动项目,如太极拳、羽毛球、乒乓球、慢跑、篮球或足球。不要让自己沉溺于网络游戏,你必须运动起来,保持活跃的思维和健康的体魄。

9 College is a challenge for every freshman. Even the ones who seem to be so cool and in control are uncertain and try to hide their anxiety. Be friendly to

your new classmates. Introduce yourself to everyone and ask them about themselves. Remember, "To have a friend you have to be one!"

[译文] 大学对每个新生都是挑战。即使那些看似冷静自持的同学也没有十足的把握,也会试图掩饰内心的焦虑。友善地对待新同学,主动地自我介绍,并请他们介绍自己。记住:你想要交到朋友,就要先成为别人的朋友。

10 The best way to have lots of friends is to let them tell you about themselves. Soon you'll have more friends than you ever imagined! College days can be the best of your life, but you must help make it happen!

[Language Point] The best way to have lots of friends is to let them tell you about themselves.

In this sentence, the first infinitive phrase "to have lots of friends" is used to modify the noun. The second infinitive phrase "to let them tell you about themselves" is used as the predicative.

[译文] 广交朋友的最好方法是让他们介绍自己,不久,你就会拥有比你想象中更多的朋友。大学生活将是你人生中最美好的时光,但需要你的努力来实现。

(617 words)

New Words and Expressions

survive /sə'vaɪv/ v.

1. to continue to live normally in spite of many problems; to continue to live after an accident, war, or illness 艰难度过; 幸免于难

She was the only one to survive the crash.

2. to live longer than sb. else 比……活得长

The old lady survived all her children.

challenging /'tʃælɪndʒɪŋ/ a.

difficult in an interesting or enjoyable way 挑战性的

My job is demanding, and challenging as well.

Skiing is a challenging sport.

curiosity /ˌkjʊərɪ'ɒsɪti/ n.

the desire to know about sth. 好奇(心)

I had to explain the reasons to satisfy his curiosity.

My curiosity, in a sense, was stronger than my fear.

inquiry /ɪn'kwɪəri/ n.

the act or process of asking questions in order to get information 探究

I made a detailed inquiry about the facts.

This subject is outside the scope of our inquiry.

humility /'hju:ˈmɪləti/ n.	the quality of not being too proud about oneself 谦卑, 谦逊 <i>The girl has the great virtues of humility and kindness.</i> <i>Forgiveness is a virtue of humility.</i>
slogan /'sləʊɡən/ n.	a short phrase that is easy to remember and is used in advertisements, or by politicians, organizations, etc. 口号, 标语 <i>Demonstrators chanted anti-nuclear slogans.</i> <i>Every day we live up to our slogan: Art in movement!</i>
nuisance /'nju:əsns/ n.	a bothersome, annoying person 讨厌的人 <i>The speaker is apparently unaware that dog is a public nuisance.</i> <i>Don't make yourself a nuisance to others.</i>
comprehensive /ˌkɒmprɪ'hensɪv/ a.	including all the necessary facts, details, or problems that need to be dealt with 综合的 <i>The teacher asked us to have a comprehensive review of the course.</i> <i>He had evolved a broad and comprehensive plan.</i>
cram the night	临阵磨枪
academic /ˌækə'demɪk/ a.	relating to education, especially at college or university level 学术的 <i>At commencement, academic degrees are officially given.</i> <i>During my four academic years, I made good grades on all courses.</i>
tempting /'temptɪŋ/ a.	highly attractive and able to arouse hope or desire 诱惑人的 <i>Your argument sounds very convincing and tempting.</i> <i>We received a tempting offer for the house but decided to keep it.</i>
compile /kəm'paɪl/ v.	to produce (a list or book) by assembling information collected from other sources 汇编; 编纂; 收集 <i>It takes years of hard work to compile a good dictionary.</i> <i>The results were used to compile an atlas of linguistic diversity.</i>
discipline /'dɪsɪplɪn/ n.	an area of knowledge or teaching that is studied at a university 学科 <i>University is an academic organization with a core of discipline.</i> <i>Dynamics is a discipline that cannot be mastered without extensive practice.</i>
beneficial /ˌbenɪ'fɪʃəl/ a.	having a good effect 有益处的 <i>Personal contact is beneficial to the promotion of understanding.</i> <i>Sunshine and moisture are beneficial to living things.</i>
curricular /kə'rɪkjələ/ a.	relating to the curriculum of a school 课程的 <i>curricular goal</i>

	<i>Doubts about the effectiveness of secondary education also show themselves in ideas of curricular reform.</i>
involve /m'vɒlv/ v.	to include or affect sb. or sth. 使卷入; 涉及 <i>Don't involve yourself in unnecessary expense.</i> <i>Giving advice at the right time has to involve a great deal of intelligence.</i>
spot /spɒt/ n.	a particular place or area, especially a pleasant place 地点 <i>We heard a shout and ran to the spot.</i> <i>Most of the people come seven days a week, often to the same spot.</i>
philosopher /fɪ'lɒsəfə/ n.	a specialist in philosophy 哲学家
profound /prəʊ'faʊnd/ a.	having a strong influence or effect 意义深远的 <i>They listened to the speaker with profound interest.</i> <i>The teacher had both extensive knowledge and profound scholarship.</i>
bookworm /'bʊkwɜ:m/ n.	sb. who likes reading very much 书呆子
rounded /'raʊndɪd/ a.	all-sided, full-scale 全面的 <i>The training takes two years. It's a fairly rounded training.</i> <i>A lot of studios I've worked for have been searching for well-rounded programmers.</i>
energize /'enədʒaɪz/ v.	to make sb. feel more determined and energetic 赋予能量; 使活跃 <i>If you can't energize others, you are not a leader.</i> <i>This is a great way to energize yourself and give yourself more power!</i>

Background Information

1. Lynn Borich: 琳·鲍里奇, 美国密苏里州立大学 (Missouri State University) 教师, 主讲 Public Speaking, Effective Listening 等课程。
2. Socrates: 苏格拉底 (469—399 BC), 古希腊著名哲学家、思想家、教育家。他和他的学生柏拉图, 以及柏拉图的学生亚里士多德并称为“古希腊三贤”, 被后人普遍认为是西方哲学的奠基人。

Notes

1. **The more I know, the more I realize how little I know and how much I have yet to learn.** 此句大意为: 知道得越多, 就越意识到自己懂得东西太少, 还有很多东西需要学习。句型结构“the + 形容词 / 副词比较级 + 主语 + 谓语(,) the + 形容词 / 副词比较级 + 主语 + 谓语”意为: 越……, 越……。

e.g. The more he gets, the more he wants.

若表示“越……, 越不……”时, 常用“the more..., the less...”句型。

2. Many college exams are comprehensive, so don't try to cram the night before, it doesn't work! 此句大意为: 许多大学考试都是综合性的, 所以不要临阵磨枪, 不管用! 短语 cram the night 意思是: 临阵磨枪, 抱佛脚。

e.g. Some prefer to take advantage of a short-term memory and cram the night before a test.

3. The unexamined life is not worth living. 苏格拉底的名言: 浑浑噩噩的生活不值得过。

Detailed Reading

Task 1 Text Organization

Part	Paragraphs	Main Idea
I	1 - 8	The top seven things that freshmen should know to survive their college.
II	9 - 10	The author's advice on making friends.

Task 2 Building Up Your Vocabulary

- A. Choose an appropriate word from the word bank below to fill in the blank of each sentence. Make changes where necessary.

survive	slogan	comprehensive	energize
profound	involve	beneficial	ponder

- The arrival of the so-called "Information Age" would have a profound influence on our lives.
- Advertising slogans are often play on words.
- In his speech, President Obama sought to further energize the labor movement.
- The speaker claims that competition teaches inferior enterprises how to survive and develop.
- Cycling is highly beneficial to health and the environment.
- The rapid pace of innovation would seem to leave us little time to ponder such questions.
- We have a rather comprehensive subway system here.
- Giving advice at the right time involves a great deal of wisdom.

- B. Choose an appropriate phrase from the box below to fill in the blank of each sentence. Make changes where necessary.

in order	take up	get involved in
in control	take time	be worth sth. / doing

- I don't want to get involved in some lengthy argument about who is to blame.
- It takes time for a house to acquire that lived-in appearance.
- He was as busy as a bee trying to put everything in order.
- Students should be in control of their own learning, rather than just depending on the teacher.

5. If you are going to take up the violin, we'll have to get you a music stand.
6. That painting must be worth a king's ransom.

Task 3 Structure

Rewrite the following sentences after the model, using "those that" or "those who". Change the form where necessary.

Model: The best activities can benefit you both socially and professionally.

The best activities are those that can benefit you both socially and professionally.

1. Historical events can teach modern people to have better self-reflection.
Historical events are those that can teach modern people to have better self-reflection.
2. Get rid of the things; they will be unwholesome to children.
Get rid of those that will be unwholesome to children.
3. Successful people can work both diligently and intelligently.
Successful people are those who can work both diligently and intelligently.
4. Some people are quick to promise but generally slow to perform.
Those who are quick to promise are generally slow to perform.

Task 4 Translation

A. Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese given in the brackets.

1. Be sure to get involved in self-improvement programs (参加能自我提升的项目) that will bring you in contact with interesting people.
2. Our challenge in managing these relationships (我们在处理这些关系中遇到的挑战) is simply how to make our good will understood.
3. The more he flatters me (他越奉承我), the less I like him.
4. Another tempting option for policy-makers (对决策者来说,另一个诱人的选择) is to tinker with bank regulation.
5. Before you implement your plans, you must have a profound knowledge of markets there (深入了解那里的市场).
6. He's a man of great knowledge, but he always maintains an attitude of modesty (总是保持谦虚的态度).

B. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. It's tempting to sell books back to repay some of your expenses to yourself, but the knowledge you can gain from a book is often more valuable.
卖掉课本来支付一些日常开支很诱人,但是 you 从课本上获取的知识比卖书所得的更有价值!
2. Don't be tempted to get involved in so much that you don't have time to study. The best activities are those that can benefit you both socially and professionally.
不要经不住诱惑而参加过多的活动以至于没有时间学习。最好的活动应该让你从社会实践和专业知
识两方面都获益。
3. Seeing your face every day in the same seat makes a lasting impression, which is especially beneficial at grading time if you are between A and B.

每天坐在同一个座位上听课能给老师留下持久的印象,这在打分的时候非常有利,如果你的成绩徘徊在 A 和 B 之间,则尤其如此。

4. College is a challenge for every freshman. Even the ones who seem to be so cool and in control are uncertain and try to hide their anxiety.

大学对每个新生都是挑战。即使那些看似冷静自持的同学也没有十足的把握,也会极力掩饰他们的焦虑。

Task 5 Summary Cloze

Complete the summary with words or phrases chosen from the given word box. Change the form where necessary.

There are top seven things that every 1) freshman should know. Firstly, adopt an attitude of 2) curiosity, inquiry and humility. Then, read the book! Make your textbooks part of your personal 3) academic library. Thirdly, become a *bibliophile* — a book 4) collector. Compile and collect books across all 5) disciplines. Fourthly, attend class and give your professor a lasting 6) impression. Fifthly, choose 7) extracurricular activities carefully. Sixthly, keep a 8) journal of your thoughts. Seventhly, have some fun! Don't always be a bookworm or study machine. All in all, college is a 9) challenge for every freshman. Remember to be 10) friendly to your new classmates.

collector
freshman
discipline
challenge
impression

friendly
extracurricular
curiosity
journal
academic

Text B



Global Reading

Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. According to the text, which day is the busiest day in a week? Why?

It's Tuesday. Because the whole day is packed with activities.

2. Can you guess the major of the author? Why do you say so?

The major is music. Because the author mentions a great variety of activities related to music.

3. Can you list the musical instruments mentioned in the text?

Clarinet, viola, piano, violin.

4. According to the last paragraph, what does the author think of the busy Tuesday?

Although Tuesdays are always busy, they seem to be the freshmen's favorite days. Students can enjoy their college time and grow mature.

5. In what order does the author develop the text?

The author develops the text in the sequence of time.

Just Another Tuesday

又见星期二

James Haber

詹姆斯·哈博

1 You slowly open your eyes and sit up in bed. The room is slightly cold, causing you to wrap the warm, cozy blanket around your body. Last night's dreams already seem too far away to remember.¹ What time is it? There is an alarm clock on the bookshelf but you almost decide to sleep for a few more minutes without checking. It's 8:45. What day is it? It's Tuesday. Your first class starts at 9:00 and suddenly you're wide-awake.

[Language Point] The room is slightly cold, causing you to wrap the warm, cozy blanket around your body.

In this sentence, the present participial phrase "causing you to wrap the warm, cozy blanket around your body" functions as an adverbial clause of result.

e. g. The snow lasted a week, resulting in a serious traffic confusion in the whole area.

They opened fire, killing one of our patrolmen.

[译文] 你慢慢睁开眼睛, 坐在床上。房间里有点冷, 你蜷缩在温暖舒适的毛毯里。昨晚的梦太遥远了, 似乎都记不清了。现在几点了? 书架上有个闹钟, 不过你决定不去看表再多睡几分钟。8 点 45 分了。今天是星期几? 星期二! 9 点就要上第一节课了。你顿时清醒了。

2 Tuesdays are your busiest days this semester. From 9:00 to 10:30 you have

Music Theory and right after Music History from 10:45 to 12:00. The evenings are also packed with rehearsals. After throwing on some clothes and brushing your teeth, you grab your clarinet case and walk out the door. The clock on your cell phone reads 8:53 and luckily, the music building is only a 5-minute walk² from your dorm. The granola bar in your pocket is quickly stuffed in your mouth: a quick breakfast. Maybe it's time to start waking up earlier?

[译文] 每周二是这学期最忙的日子。早上9点到10点半,要上音乐理论课,紧接着就是10点45分到12点的音乐史。晚上也挤满了各种排练。匆匆穿衣刷牙之后,你拎起自己的单簧管箱子走出了宿舍。手机上显示的时间为8点53分,幸运的是从宿舍到音乐楼只需要步行5分钟。把兜里的格兰诺拉麦片匆匆塞进嘴里算是一顿快速早餐。或许是早起的时候了?

3 For the next three hours you will be discussing part writing,³ tonal progressions, Haydn, Beethoven, and Brahms. Hopefully you won't fall asleep. When class is over you meet up with your roommate to grab lunch. Although you just met him this year, he's become your best friend. You eat quickly because there is chamber music rehearsal at 2:00. This semester your group is working on *Mozart's Kegelstatt Trio KV 498 for clarinet, viola, and piano*. You love the piece but the violist always shows up late and it's starting to make the pianist angry. Maybe it's time to find a new violist?

[Language Point] Although you just met him this year, he's become your best friend.

Here “although” is used to introduce the adverbial clause of concession. Words or phrases such as “although, even if, no matter, even though, while, whereas” can also be used to introduce adverbial clause of concession.

e. g. Though you don't like him, you can still be polite.

Though he is inexperienced, he has done a very good job.

[译文] 在接下来的3个小时里,你将要参与讨论音乐创作以及音程序列,从海顿、贝多芬再到勃拉姆斯,但愿不会睡着。下课后你和室友一起草草吃完午餐,虽然今年才认识,不过你们已经是最好的朋友了。你吃得飞快是因为两点钟有一场室内乐的排练。这个学期你们小组正在演奏莫扎特《单簧管、中提琴和钢琴三重奏 KV 498》这首曲目。你喜欢这首音乐作品,但是中提琴手总是迟到,这使钢琴手很生气。或许是时候找一个新的中提琴手了?

4 You arrive an hour early to set up the room and warm up. A C sharp minor scale⁴ was difficult to play in high school, but now your fingers confidently run through the exercise. The two other members of your group have also