

Unit 1

Campus Life



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I Unit Overview

In this unit, the students will learn the manners and background knowledge, words and expressions related to “campus life”; learn how to start conversations in different situations of “greeting” and how to talk about “campus life”; how to understand and identify detailed information about “campus life” from the listening materials and how to write a “Letter” in the correct form.

II Key Points and Difficult Points

Key Points:

1. Remember the words and expressions related to “campus life”;
2. Remember how to start conversations related to “greetings” in different situations and how to talk about “campus life”;
3. Understand the conversations and passages related to “campus life”;
4. Understand the cross-cultural differences of college life between China and Western countries;
5. Remember words and expressions in Passage One;
6. Remember and apply the basic forms and sentence patterns of a “Letter”.

Difficult Points:

1. Understand and identify detailed information in different situations related to “greetings” and “campus life”;
2. Apply the proper expressions and structure of English in a “Letter”.

Suggestions

1. For listening: The students should listen to more conversations and passages related to “greetings” and “campus life” and try to understand and identify detailed information;

2. For speaking: The students should simulate the situational conversations and talk about their own college life in English;
3. For reading: The students should learn how to get over homesickness and make their own college life more colorful and meaningful and learn the new vocabularies by heart;
4. For writing: The students should try to write a “Letter” in English.

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Pre-class Tasks

Task 1: Vocabulary Link

A. Read the following sentences, paying attention to the words in bold.

1. My name is Linda Smith, a teacher from the English **Department**.
2. This is my first year of college. I'm a **freshman**.
3. The **campus** of our institute is very beautiful.
4. In the middle of our campus stands a **statue** of a great scientist.
5. Most college students live in **dormitories**.
6. There are some **cupboards** in my room, where I can put my books, daily necessities and clothes.



B. Describe the pictures using the words above.

Task 2: Listening



A. Listen to Dialogue 1 and then choose the best answer.

Who is the freshman?

A. Jake.

B. Debbie.



B. Listen to Dialogue 1 again and then complete the following answers.

1. What's Debbie studying?

She is doing _____.

2. What does Jake want to be in the future?

He wants to be a _____ after graduation.



C. Listen to Dialogue 2 and then answer the following questions.

1. What did Li Hong say when he introduced his friend Chang to Mrs. Smith?

_____.

2. Why did Li Hong introduce Chang to Mrs. Smith?

_____.

Task 3: Useful Expressions

Collect the expressions used in the following two situations as many as possible.

Greetings and Responses to Greetings	Self-Introduction
— _____	— _____
— _____	— _____
— _____	— _____
— _____	— _____
— _____	— _____
— _____	— _____
— _____	— _____
— _____	— _____

Task 4: Speaking

Make up a dialogue with your partner with the situation of meeting your roommate or classmate in the dormitory or on campus, using the useful expressions given in Task 3.



In-class & After-class Tasks

Part A: Listening and Speaking

Task 1: Situational Conversations

Read aloud the following dialogues with your partner by putting in the missing sentences according to the Chinese version. Then listen to the dialogues and spot the differences between what you hear and what you fill.

A. Meeting Somebody for the First Time

*Evie and Ruby meet each other for the first time in their **dormitory** (宿舍).*

Evie: Good afternoon, I'm Evie.

Ruby: I'm Ruby, _____ (很高兴见到你).

Evie: _____ (我也是).

Ruby: _____ (你从哪来)?

Evie: I'm from Shenyang. _____ (你呢)?

Ruby: I am from Dalian.

Evie: So, are you a local student?

Ruby: Yes, and if you like, I will show you around the city when you are free.

Evie: _____
(你真好, 很高兴能成为你的室友). By the way, could you tell me where I can get some basic **necessities**¹?

Ruby: Yes, of course. There is a Wal-Mart nearby. You can get almost anything you need there.

Evie: I see. Thank you. You have been really helpful.

Ruby: _____ (不用客气).

Evie: Well, I've got to buy something before it gets dark.
_____ (一会儿见).

Ruby: See you.

1. 必需品

B. Meeting and Introducing a Friend

Ruby meets her old schoolmate Jacob on campus and is introducing her new roommate Evie to Jacob.



Ruby: Good afternoon, Jacob.

Jacob: Good afternoon, Ruby.

Ruby: Jacob, _____ (我来给你介绍一下 Evie)。This is my roommate Evie. Evie, this is Jacob, **president**¹ of the Students' Union.

Jacob: _____ (很高兴见到你), Evie.

Evie: Same here, Jacob. I hear you're **majoring**² in English?

Jacob: Yeah, I'm a **sophomore**³ in English.

Evie: That's great! Maybe I'll need your help sometime in the future.

Jacob: No problem. Ruby and I are local students. If you like, we can show you around the city when you are free.

Evie: Thank you.

Jacob: By the way, _____ (你们觉得大学生活怎么样)?

Ruby: It's wonderful. The only thing we can't get over is that we are feeling a little **homesick**⁴.

Jacob: Don't worry. Everyone here is friendly and the **campus**⁵ is very beautiful. _____ (你们很快就会适应大学生活的).

Evie: We hope so, thank you.

1. 主席

2. 主修

3. 大学二年级学生

4. 想家的

5. 校园

4. What do you usually say to your new friend at the end of the conversation?

We tell our friend that we are happy to _____ him or her.



C. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

When you meet a friend on the street, it is appropriate to stop and exchange a few words of greetings. Usually people will say “Hello” or “Hi”, and sometimes they ①_____ the greeting words into questions like “How are you?”, “What’s up?”, “How is everything going?” and ②_____ questions. Do not try to give a detailed answer because people do not ③_____ a story of your life. They are actually just showing their ④_____ to you.

When you meet each other for the first time, however, an appropriate greeting on most occasions is to say “Nice to meet you” or “It is nice to meet you”. Naturally you speak the sentence with a ⑤_____ on your face.

On certain very formal occasions, like when you are introduced to a very important person, you usually ⑥_____ hands with the person if he/she extends his/her hand, and you would say “How do you do?” in the meantime. Remember, the answer to that is also “How do you do?”, with your tone ⑦_____ down a little bit.

Vocabulary Bank

1. appropriate	[ə'prəʊpriət]	adj.	适当的
2. exchange	[iks'tʃeɪndʒ]	v.	交换
3. detailed	['di:teɪld]	adj.	详细的
4. formal	['fɔ:məl]	adj.	正式的
5. extend	[iks'tend]	v.	伸展

Part B: Reading

Passage One

A. Thinking and Speaking

Four students should work as a group, making a conversation on *The Problems and Difficulties You Have Met in College*. The following are for reference.

1. The problems or difficulties you have met in college
2. Your feelings when you have problems or difficulties
3. How to deal with the problems and difficulties

B. Understanding the Text

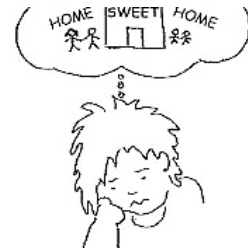
1. Read the passage and then find out the ways used to get over homesickness.

Name	Ways to get over homesickness
Allen Brown	
Linda White	
Cathy Smith	

2. Give your suggestions on how to get over homesickness.

College Freshman: How to Get Over Homesickness

1 Going away to college for the first time can be a new, fun and **unique** experience. However, it can also be **scary** to be away from home for a long period of time. Not only do you have to **adjust** to the new world of college life, but you also have to deal with the new **emotions** such as homesickness.



Homesickness is common among freshman college students. It can **overwhelm** you

and perhaps make you feel like you made the wrong decision in attending a school far away from home. As a matter of fact, there are many things you can do to help you get past the homesick period and adjust to your new life.



Linda White

2 **Overcoming** homesickness can be a **challenge**. I've never been far apart from my family until I entered the college. Not being able to see them as much as I want to makes me lonely at the beginning of my college life. But I know I have to **cope** up with the loneliness the best way I can. So I try to accept different things and join a club, a study group, and find a part-time job, which get me **involved** with other people. It helps me a lot to know that I will see the same faces and **interact** on a regular **schedule**. And it's part of **maturing** to learn to be **flexible** in different situations.



Allen Brown

3 For me, a simple way to avoid thinking about home is to focus on my schoolwork and to study for classes. Whenever I begin to think about home and feel homesick, I will read my course material, study for exams, and even make study cards for future studying. Studying for college courses not only lets me focus on what I'm gaining instead of thinking about everything I'm missing, but also helps me earn good grades.



Cathy Smith

4 At the beginning of the university, the unfamiliar **surroundings** and new people make me homesick and I long to get back to my home. Later, I find a **buddy**. We talk about homesickness, walk around and learn the campus and city together. The more familiar I become with my new surroundings, the more my feelings of homesickness **fade**. My suggestion is that homesickness is natural and you are not the first student to experience it. So it's important to **acknowledge** your feelings rather than keep them inside. You'll find more ways to adjust to your college life by sharing what you're going through with others.

Vocabulary

1.	freshman	['freʃmən]	<i>n.</i>	(大学) 新生; 新手
2.	homesick	['həʊmsɪk]	<i>adj.</i>	思家的, 思乡病的
3.	unique	[ju:'ni:k]	<i>adj.</i>	唯一的; 独特的
4.	scary	['skɛəri]	<i>adj.</i>	引起惊慌的
5.	adjust	[ə'dʒʌst]	<i>v.</i>	调整; 调节; 校准; 使适合
6.	emotion	[i'məʊʃən]	<i>n.</i>	情绪, 情感; 感情
7.	overwhelm	[.əʊvə'welɪn]	<i>v.</i>	使不知所措
8.	overcome	[.əʊvə'kʌm]	<i>v.</i>	战胜, 克服; 胜过; 征服
9.	challenge	['tʃælɪndʒ]	<i>n.</i>	挑战; 怀疑; 质问
			<i>v.</i>	向……挑战; 质疑; 考验
10.	cope	[kəʊp]	<i>v.</i>	(善于) 应付, (善于) 处理
11.	involve	[ɪn'vɒlv]	<i>v.</i>	使某人 / 事物参与某活动或陷入某情况
12.	interact	[.ɪntər'ækt]	<i>v.</i>	相互作用, 相互影响
13.	schedule	['skedʒju:l]	<i>n.</i>	时刻表, 日程, 清单
14.	mature	[mə'tjuə]	<i>v.</i>	(使) 成熟
			<i>adj.</i>	(成) 熟的; 成年人的
15.	flexible	['fleksəbəl]	<i>adj.</i>	易弯曲的, 柔韧的; 灵活的
16.	surroundings	[sə'raʊndɪŋz]	<i>n.</i>	周围的事物, 环境
17.	buddy	['bʌdi]	<i>n.</i>	(美口) 密友, 伙伴
18.	fade	[feɪd]	<i>v.</i>	逐渐消失; 变得模糊不清; 褪色; 凋落
19.	acknowledge	[ək'nɒlɪdʒ]	<i>v.</i>	承认; 告知收到; 报偿

Phrases and Expressions

deal with	应付; 处理; 对待
focus on	(精神, 注意力) 集中于, 聚集
feel like	有……的感觉; 想要……
cope up with	对付……; 妥善处理
long to	渴望做

C. Fill in the blanks with the bracketed words in their correct forms.

1. They all avoided _____ (mention) that name.
2. We have changed the course to make it more _____ (challenge).
3. _____ (experience) new things and meeting different people can be exciting and stressful at the same time.
4. More than 30 software firms were _____ (involve) in the project.
5. The more challenging the journey is, the _____ (happy) young people will feel.
6. Some college students have trouble in adjusting to _____ (live) in a new environment.

D. Translate the following sentences into English or Chinese.

1. 请集中精力考虑以下问题。(focus on)
_____.
2. 别以为你能处理所有这些问题。(cope up with)
_____.
3. 他说英语不仅正确而且很流利。(not only...but also...)
_____.
4. 我今晚想庆祝一下生日。(feel like)
_____.
5. 她用了很长时间去适应大学生活。(adjust to)
_____.
6. Learning a foreign language is to communicate, to understand and to be understood. So you should practice again and again rather than memorize it simply. Remember: The more you practice, the more progress you can make.

_____.

Passage Two

College Year — What For?

1 Let me tell you one of the earliest disasters in my **career**¹ as a teacher. It was January of 1987 and I was fresh at a graduate school, starting my first **semester**² at a university. A tall boy came into my class, sat down, **folded**³ his arms and looked at me as if to say: “All right, teach me something.”

2 Two weeks later, we started *Hamlet*. Three weeks later, he came into my office with his hands on his **hips**⁴. “Look!” he said, “I came here to be an engineer. Why do I have to read this **stuff**⁵?” he pointed to the book, which was lying on the desk. New as I was to the **faculty**⁶, I could have told the boy that he had **enrolled**⁷ not in a technical training school but in a university, and that in a university, students enrolled for both training and education. I tried to put it this way:

3 “For the rest of your life,” I said, “your days are going to **average**⁸ hour to about twenty-four hours.” For eight of these hours, more or less, you’ll be asleep and I suppose you’ll need the education not training to get you through that third of your life. Then for about eight hours of each working day you will, I hope, be usefully employed. Suppose you have gone through engineering school, or law school or whatever, during those eight hours, you will be using your **professional**⁹ skills. But having finished the day’s work, what do you do with the other third of your life? Let’s see you’re going home to your family. What sort of family are you raising? Will the children ever be **exposed**¹⁰ to a **profound**¹¹ idea at home? Will you be **presiding**¹² over a family that **maintains**¹³ some contact with the great **democratic**¹⁴ **intellect**¹⁵? Would there be a book in the house? Would there be a painting? Will the kids ever get to hear Bach?

4 That is about what I said. But this boy was not interested in. “Look,” he said, “you professors raise your kids your way. I’ll take

1. 职业，生涯

2. 学期

3. 折叠

4. 臀部，屁股

5. 材料；东西

6. 系，院

7. 登记

8. 平均为

9. 职业的，
专业的

10. 暴露；显露

11. 深度的；
玄奥的12. 主持（会议、
仪式等）

13. 保持；维持

14. 民主的

15. 智力，才智

care of my own. Me, I'm out to make money.”

5 “I hope you'll make a lot of money then.” I told him, “Because you're going to be badly in need of something to do when you're not signing checks.”

6 Twenty years later, I am still teaching and I am pleased to tell you that the business of the college is not only to train you but to put you in touch with what the best human minds have thought. If you have no time for Shakespeare, for a basic look at **philosophy**¹⁶, for **finance**¹⁷, for the lesson of man's development—we call history, then you have no business being in college. The first course in any science is **essentially**¹⁸ a history course. You have to begin learning what the past learned for you. This is true of the **techniques**¹⁹ of mankind. It is also true of mankind's **spiritual**²⁰ resources. University has no real **existence**²¹ and no real **purpose**²² except that it succeeds in putting you in touch both as **specialists**²³ and as humans. With those human minds, your human mind needs to include.

16. 哲学

17. 财政; 金融

18. 本质上

19. 技能

20. 精神上的

21. 存在

22. 作用; 用途

23. 专家; 行家

Exercises

A. Read the passage and then try to find whether the following sentences are True or False.

1. The writer began to work as a teacher at a university in 1987. ()
2. The boy thought it was helpful to learn *Hamlet* as an engineer. ()
3. Students only need to learn professional skills both in a technical training school and a university. ()
4. According to the writer, people will spend one third of their life using their professional skills. ()
5. The boy agreed with the writer on how to bring up his kids. ()
6. The writer believed that the boy could make a lot of money as an engineer. ()
7. According to the writer, besides their majors, it is necessary for college students to learn something else. ()

8. Succeeding in putting people in touch both as specialists and as humans is the purpose of universities. ()

B. Match the following English terms in Column A with their Chinese equivalents in Column B.

Column A

1. scholarship _____
2. diploma _____
3. semester _____
4. senior _____
5. academic _____
6. freshman _____
7. junior _____
8. sophomore _____
9. degree _____
10. campus _____

Column B

- A. 新生, 大学一年级学生
- B. (大学) 校园
- C. 奖学金
- D. 学位
- E. 大二学生
- F. 毕业证
- G. 学期
- H. 大三学生
- I. 学院的, 学术的
- J. 大四学生

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Part C: Applied Writing

书信 (Letter) 是人们在日常生活和工作中进行交流的工具。英语书信在书写格式及表达方式上与汉语有很大区别。本单元将以私人信件为例, 向大家介绍英文书信的一般格式。

Sample:

101 Hankou Road
Shanghai, China
12th June, 2019

Mr. John Smith
8765 Sunset Street
New York
U.S.A

Dear John,

I was excited to hear that you would come to China next month. Now let me tell you something different you may encounter here.

To begin with, the weather here is totally different from that in your place because it hardly ever rains, but whenever it does, it rains heavily. So you'd better bring a raincoat and overcoat with you.

You have to try to get used to Chinese food, and learn how to use chopsticks.

Finally please bring me a big American map if possible.

I am looking forward to meeting you.

P.S. I have just received your letter of Sep.10.

Yours,

Li Hua

从以上样例中，我们可以看出英文书信由 8 个部分构成：

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

A. Basic Patterns

开头语

- 1) Thank you very much for your letter of May 20th ...;
- 2) Your letter of May 20th has been received with thanks;
- 3) I have received your kind letter of May 20th;
- 4) I have the pleasure to tell you that...;
- 5) With great delight I learn from your letter of this Sunday that....

结尾语

- 1) Looking forward to your early reply;
- 2) We are waiting for your good news;
- 3) I hope to receive your early reply;
- 4) Hoping to hear from you soon;
- 5) Awaiting your good news.

祝福语

- 1) Hoping you are enjoying good health;
- 2) Wishing you every success(a pleasant journey, a happy New Year);
- 3) With best wishes for your success and happiness;
- 4) With best regards to you and your family;
- 5) With best regards and wishing you all success.

B. Practice: Complete the following task based on the information given below.

18th Sep. 2019

Dear Mum and Dad,

How are you? I am _____
_____ (自己感到很开心, 也很兴奋) in the University which I have
been longing for. The campus is beautiful with excellent equipment and a
large library in it. _____
_____ (老师很出色, 对学生很和蔼, 很有耐心) and I can learn a lot
from them. _____ (我非常喜欢他们) and
_____ (决心更加刻苦地学习). I have grown up and
can deal with all kinds of situations, so don't worry about me.

_____ (祝您们身体健康).

Your love,

Li Ming

Part D: Culture Tips

College, University or Institute?

Americans use the term “college students” to mean students either in colleges or universities. Not only that, Americans almost never say “going off to university” or “when I was in university.” That sounds British. Instead, they say “going off to college” and “when I was in college.”

What’s the difference between “college” and “university”?

Colleges and universities have many things in common. Both offer undergraduate degrees in the arts and sciences, for example. And both can help prepare young people to earn a living.

But many colleges do not offer graduate studies. Universities are generally bigger and offer more programs and do more researches.

Another place of higher education, especially in technical areas, is the institute, like the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Yet, even an institute of technology can offer a wide choice of programs and activities. M.I.T. says that seventy-five percent of freshmen go there with a strong interest and involvement in the arts.



Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Modern universities developed from those of Europe in the Middle Ages. The word “university” came from the Latin “universitas”, describing a group of people organized for a common purpose.

“College” came from “collegium”, a Latin word with a similar meaning. In England, colleges were formed to provide students with places to live. Usually each group was studying the same things. So college came to mean an area of study.

The first American universities divided their studies into a number of areas and called each one a college. A college can also be a part of a university. For example, Harvard College is the undergraduate part of Harvard University.

Programs in higher learning can also be called schools, like a school of engineering or a medical school within a college or university.

You know, learning all these terms is an education in itself.

Appendix

Reading		Vocabulary Study
scary	scare	v. 恐吓; 使惊恐 n. 惊恐, 惊吓; 大恐慌
	This is the scariest story I ever heard. Don't let the noise scare you; it's only the wind.	
adjust	adjustment	n. 调整; 适应; 调解
	adjust sth. to sth.	调整, 使适合于
	adjust oneself to sth.	使自己适应于
	It took me some time to adjust to college life. He made a quick adjustment to the new environment.	
avoid	avoidable	adj. 能避免的; 可回避的
	avoid doing sth.	避免做某事
	He avoided answering my questions. Most accidents are easily avoidable .	
challenge	challenging	adj. 挑战性的
	challenge sb. to sth.	向某人挑战, 和某人比试
	beyond challenge	无与伦比; 无可非议
	He challenged me to a debate. She performed the most challenging task without a mistake.	
involve	involvement	n. 参与; 加入
	involve in (doing) sth.	使参与 (陷入, 牵扯到)
	He was involved in a heated argument. He was found to have a deep involvement in drug dealing.	
fade	fade away	消失; 衰弱
	All memory of her childhood has faded from her mind. The color of the cloth will fade away little by little.	

Reading	Sentence Structure
<p>1. Going away to college for the first time can be a new, fun and unique experience. (Para. 1)</p> <p>第一次离家上大学是一个新鲜、有趣又独特的经历。</p> <p>“Going away to college for the first time” 是一个名词性短语，在句中作主语。</p>	
<p>2. Studying for college courses not only lets me focus on what I'm gaining instead of thinking about everything I'm missing, but also helps me earn good grades. (Para. 3)</p> <p>学习不仅让我把注意力集中在因离家得到什么而不只想着我失去什么上，同时也帮我取得了好成绩。</p> <p>“Instead of” 是一个介词短语。它后面一般接名词、代词、动名词等作它的宾语。</p>	
<p>3. The more familiar I become with my new surroundings, the more my feelings of homesickness fade. (Para. 4)</p> <p>我越熟悉周围的新环境，我的思乡感受就会越淡。</p> <p>“the more..., the more...” 表示“越……越……”，是一个复合句，其中前面的句子是状语从句，后面的句子是主句。“the” 用在形容词或副词的比较级前，“more” 构成形容词或副词的比较级。</p>	
<p>4. It's important to acknowledge your feelings rather than keep them inside. (Para. 4)</p> <p>重要的是承认你的感受而不是将它藏在心里。</p> <p>“rather than” 为连词词组，连接两个并列成分，表示在两者中间进行选择，意为“是 A 而不是 B”、“要 A 不要 B”、“宁愿 A 而不愿 B”等，后面可以接名词、代词、形容词、副词、动词和动词不定式等。</p>	

Word Building

-ment, -ion, -ance/ence 和 -ty/ity 为表示带有抽象意义的名词词尾。

后缀	动词或形容词		抽象名词
-ment	adjust	v.	adjustment
	involve	v.	involvement
-ion	transit	v.	transition
	interact	v.	interaction
-ance/ence	independent	adj.	independence
	confident	adj.	confidence
-ty/ity	mature	adj.	maturity
	secure	adj.	security

其他表示抽象名词的常见词尾

后缀	动词、名词或形容词		抽象名词
-age	short	adj.	shortage
	marry	v.	marriage
-al	arrive	v.	arrival
	refuse	v.	refusal
-hood	child	n.	childhood
	neighbor	n.	neighborhood
-ness	happy	adj.	happiness
	kind	adj.	kindness
-ship	friend	n.	friendship
	relation	n.	relationship
-th	dead	adj.	death
	warm	adj.	warmth

练习：写出下列单词的抽象名词形式。

manage _____

attract _____

friendly _____

grow _____

responsible _____

foolish _____

agree _____

use _____

survive _____

prefer _____

partner _____

accept _____

appear _____

hesitate _____

Self-assessment

1. Fill in the following table with the words you've learnt in this unit.

Chinese		English	English	Chinese
宿舍, 大寝室	<i>n.</i>	_____	statue	_____
(大学) 校园	<i>n.</i>	_____	cupboard	_____
(大学) 新生, 新手	<i>n.</i>	_____	appropriate	_____
部门, 系	<i>n.</i>	_____	exchange	_____
主修课	<i>n.</i>	_____	extend	_____
大学二年级学生	<i>n.</i>	_____	interact	_____
思家的, 思乡病的	<i>adj.</i>	_____	flexible	_____
提高, 增加, 加强	<i>v.</i>	_____	surroundings	_____
详细的	<i>adj.</i>	_____	buddy	_____
正式的	<i>adj.</i>	_____	acknowledge	_____
唯一的, 独特的	<i>adj.</i>	_____	career	_____
引起惊慌的	<i>adj.</i>	_____	semester	_____
调整; 调节	<i>v.</i>	_____	fold	_____
情感; 感情	<i>n.</i>	_____	stuff	_____
淹没; 制服	<i>v.</i>	_____	faculty	_____
避免; 消除	<i>v.</i>	_____	enroll	_____
使……参与某活动或	<i>v.</i>	_____	average	_____
陷入某情况	<i>v.</i>	_____	professional	_____
战胜, 克服	<i>v.</i>	_____	expose	_____
挑战; 怀疑	<i>v./n.</i>	_____	maintain	_____
(善于) 应付	<i>v.</i>	_____	intellect	_____
时刻表, 日程	<i>n.</i>	_____	philosophy	_____
(成) 熟的, 成年人的	<i>adj.</i>	_____	finance	_____
逐渐消失, 褪色	<i>n.</i>	_____	existence	_____
			purpose	_____

2. Tick the scores of the following items according to your own learning results. The full scores are 5.

No.	Items	Scores				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	I can remember and apply the expressions related to "Campus Life" in conversations;					
2	I have understood and can identify the detailed information in different situations related to "Greetings" and "Campus Life";					
3	I can understand the conversations and passages related to "Campus Life";					
4	I can understand the cross-cultural differences of "Campus Life" between China and Western countries;					
5	I have remembered and can apply the basic form and sentence patterns of a "Letter".					

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