

Lesson One

Your College Years

Key Words

1. observe <v.>

1) Scientists are trained to **observe** things very carefully.

- to watch sb. or sth. very carefully

2) Some scientist have **observed** that global warming is not necessarily related to human activities.

- (*fml*) to say by way of comment; remark

1. observation <n.>

- 1) Lu Xun once said that the “haves” usually favor stability, and the “have-nots” usually favor change. It was an interesting **observation**.

- <c.> remark or comment

1. observant <adj.>

- 1) quick at noticing things
 - 她很敏锐。没有什么能逃过她的眼睛。
 - She is observant. Nothing can escape her notice.

2. handle <v.>

1) Thank you for your help. But I can **handle** it myself.

- to deal with, manage or control

2) This box contains delicate china. Please **handle** with care.

- to touch sth. or hold sth. in hands

2. handle <n.>

1) Part of a tool, cup, bucket, door, drawer etc. by which it may be held, carried or controlled.

- This knife has a carved handle.

2) fact that may be taken advantage of

- 别让你的行为成为别人说三道四的话柄。

- Don't let your conduct give any handle for gossip.

3. apply <v.>

1) to make a formal and usually written request for a job, position, permission etc.

- She is applying for a scholarship.

2) to use a method, law, principle etc in a particular situation

- You should apply this theory to practice.

3) to be relevant to sth./sb.; have an effect

- Not all natural laws apply to human society.

3. application & applicant <v.>

1) applicant: the person who applies for a job etc.

★ applicant for sth.

2) application: formal request

4. occur <v.>

1) (*fml*) to happen, to happen or exist in a particular place or situation

- 许多年来，这个地区发生了多次洪水。
- Over the years many floods have occurred in this area.

4. occur <v.>

2) Sentence pattern: { It occurs to sb. that
It occurs to sb. to do sth.

- 你是否想到仍然有数以千万的人在遭受贫困之苦。

- Has it occurred to you that there are still tens of millions of people suffering from poverty?

- It never occurs to him to lock his door in the day time.

4. occurrence <n.>

1) [C] event; incident; happening

- a common/frequent/rare occurrence

2) [U] (fml) fact, frequency etc of sth. happening

- be of common/frequent/rare occurrence

5. involve <v.>:

- to include as a necessary part or result; to affect

1) to involve sth./sb.

- The accident involved two cars and a bus.

2) to involve doing sth,

- The building of the dam involved relocating almost one million people.

3) to be involved in sth.

- 超过一百位高级政府官员被卷入了这场丑闻。

5. involve <v.>:

- to include as a necessary part or result; to affect

4) to involve sb. in sth.

- You have to involve every country in the fight against global warming.

5. involved <adj.>

1) Few people understand the **involved** plot at the time.

Translation Exercise

1. He is so devoted to his research that it never occurs to him that he will soon have to retire.

2. Many people have observed that, without effective checks, we all have a tendency to abuse our power.

3. Some countries refuse to get involved in this dispute and they resent any foreign interference.

4. The control of sand storms will involve a tremendous amount of work and money.

5. You have to take the local conditions into consideration when you apply these technologies.

6. All applicants will have to fill out these forms and mail in an application fee of 50 dollars.

7. Based on his careful observation of children's behavior, he came to the conclusion that learning is a natural pleasure.

8. In a country of many nationalities, ethnic harmony requires very careful handling.

9. The government is determined to punish all the corrupt officials involved.

10. Cheating at/on exams does not occur very often. But when it does, the school takes a very tough position.

Warming-up

◆ *When you look at “college” this word, what kind of things will you first think about?*

◆ *What’s your ideal college life?*

◆ *What’s the differences between “university” and “college”?*

Warming-up

➤ *How can we address college students who are in different grades in English?*



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- Grade One: freshman
- Grade Two: sophomore
- Grade Three: junior
- Grade Four: senior

Warming-up



➤ *Do you know something different of the college life between western countries and China?*



The Author

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Erik H. Erickson

Erik H. Erickson (1902—1994), was a German-born American psychoanalyst whose writings on social psychology, individual identity, and the interactions of psychology with history, politics, and culture influenced professional approaches to psychosocial problems and attracted much popular interest. He was most famous for his work on refining and expanding **Freud**'s theory of developmental stages.

Erickson's Theory

Stage One



Infant Stage: (0-1)

Trust vs. Mistrust

Needs maximum comfort with minimal
uncertainty;

To trust himself/herself, others, and the
environment

Key Word: **hope**

Stage Two



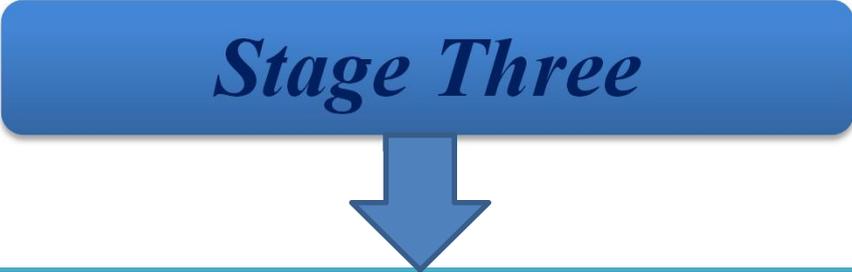
Toddler Stage: (1-3)

Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt

Works to master physical environment while
maintaining self-esteem.

Key Word: **will**

Stage Three



Preschool Stage: (3-6)

Initiative vs. Guilt

Begins to initiate, not imitate, activities; develops conscience and sexual identity.

Stage Four



School-age Stage: (6-12)

Tries to develop a sense of self-worth by refining skills. Key word: **competence**

Stage Five



Adolescent Stage: (12 – 18)

Identity vs. Role Confusion

Integrate many roles into a self-image under role model and peer pressure.

Stage Six



Young Adult Stage: (18– 35)

Intimacy vs. Isolation

Learns to make personal commitment to another.

Stage Seven



Middle-age Adult Stage: (35– 65)

Generativity vs. Stagnation

Seeks satisfaction through productivity in career, family, and civic interests.

Stage Eight



Older Adult Stage: (over 65)

Integrity vs Despair

Reviews life accomplishments, deals with loss and prepares for death.

Lead-in Question

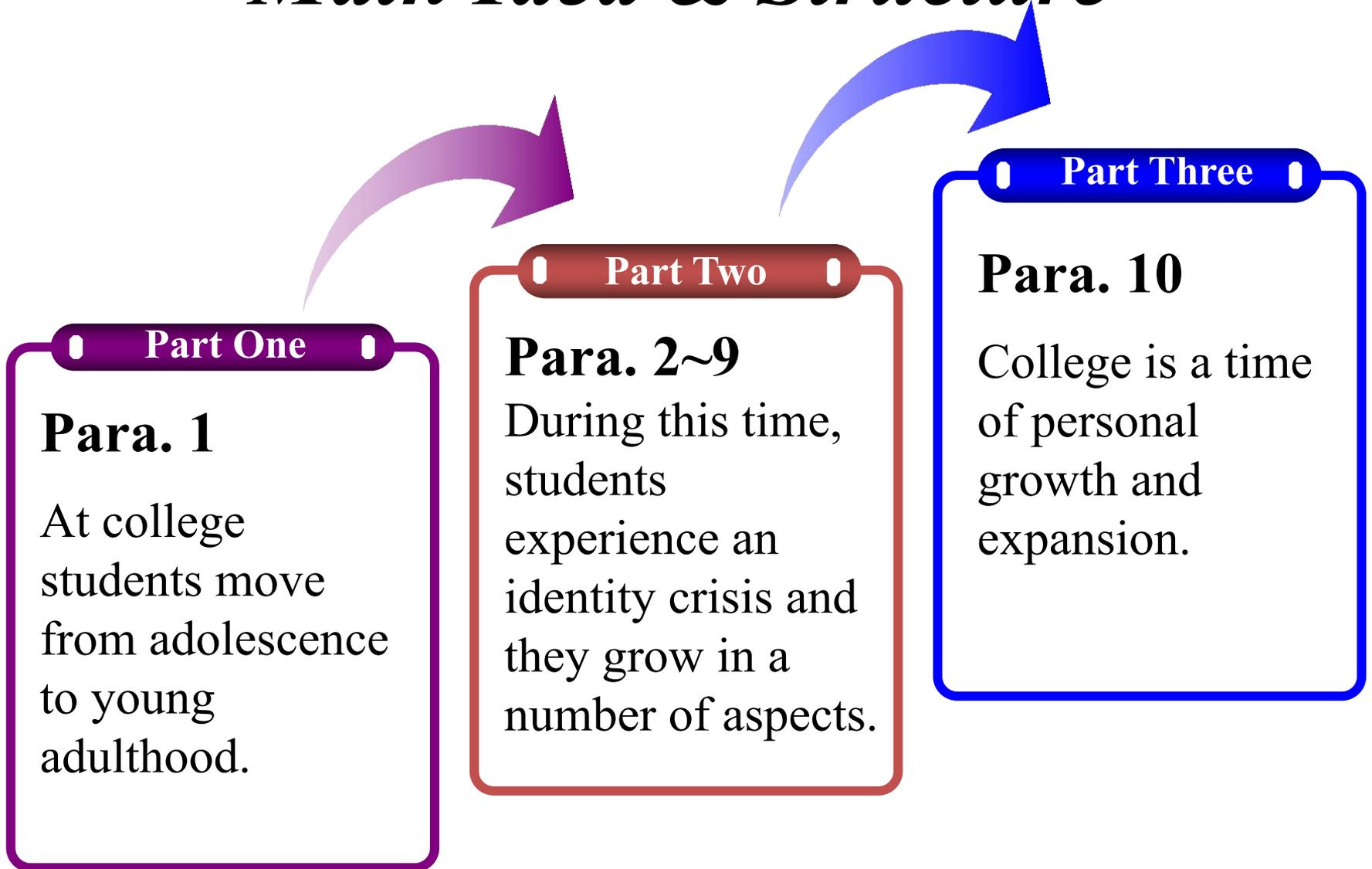
◆ *Have you experience anything different from your middle school life when you become a college student?*

Main Idea & Structure

Main Idea:

College is a time of personal growth and expansion. It is an experience that contributes to young adults' growth and threatening. Key changes will probably happen to them during their college years.

Main Idea & Structure



Text Analysis

* *Has it ever occurred to you that.....*

➤ the use of “it”

➤ It never occurred to me that wealth could ruin a person's life.

➤ 他突然想到他有好几个月没有碰肉了。

Text Analysis

* *During this time, students are going through an identity crisis.....*

➤ the use of “go through”

➤ I don't think this plan will go through the Security Council.

➤ We have gone through all these arguments.

➤ It's too late to back out. We just have to go through with it.

Text Analysis

* *It is important to know how people perceive themselves as well as.....*

- 他认为自己是个连养家糊口都办不到的失败者。
- Musicians can perceive very small difference in sounds.
- 我逐渐理解到文化和语言是不能真正的被分开而单独存在的。

Text Analysis

* Hoffman defines this process as “freedom from.....”

- the use of “freedom from”
- the difference between “freedom from” and “freedom of”:
 - 在一个月內，整座大樓終於擺脫了蚊子和蒼蠅（的困擾）。
 - 美國人民認為自己享有高度的言論自由。

Text Analysis

*these matters are questioned and in some cases rebelled against.

➤ the use of “rebel against”

➤ 迟早，小孩会反抗他父亲的专横管制。

➤ Young people tend to rebel against traditional practices.

Text Analysis

*people of other races were not only equal to her but.....

★ be equal to

◇ Give me Jane, if her conduct was only equal to her looks!

◇ 因为肤色不同就认为一个种族劣于另外一个种族是可笑的。

Text Analysis

*seeing the people from other countries
in a different light.

★ see sb./sth. in a light

◇ 他所做的让我们以一个新的方式来看待他。

◇ 看了那本书之后，我开始以一种不同的方式来看待世界末日。

Text Analysis

* For certain, it is an experience that contributes to young adults' growth and maturity.

★ for certain

△ I can't say for certain how much this car will cost. It must be in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand dollars.

△ 我很确定他是一个钻石王老五。

★ contribute to

△ 这些手段大大的促进了这个国家的经济复苏。

* These measures contributed greatly to the economic recovery of that country.

△ 抽烟会导致肺癌吗？

* Does smoking contribute to lung cancer?