



石家莊鐵道大學
SHIJIAZHUANG TIEDAO UNIVERSITY

网络精品课程

大学英语

Famous Universities

主讲：张云岗



At Oxford, each college is a corporate body distinct from the university and is governed by its own head and fellows. Most fellows are college instructors called tutors, and the rest are university professors and lecturers. Each college manages its own buildings and property, elects its own fellows, and selects and admits its own undergraduate students. The university provides some libraries, laboratories, and other facilities, but the colleges take primary responsibility for the teaching and well-being of their students.



Each student at Oxford is assigned to a tutor, who supervises the student's program of study, primarily through tutorials. Tutorials are weekly meetings of one or two students with their tutor.

Students may see other tutors for specialized instruction. They may also attend lectures given by university teachers. Students choose which lectures to attend on the basis of their own special interests and on the advice of their tutors.





The university, not the individual colleges, grants degrees. The first degree in the arts or sciences is the Bachelor of Arts with honors. Oxford also grants higher degrees, diplomas, and certificates in a wide variety of subjects.

The Rhodes scholarship program enables students from the United States, Canada, and many other nations to study at Oxford for a minimum of two years. The British government grants Marshall scholarships to citizens of the United States for study at Oxford and other universities that are located in Britain.



The competition for scholarships and grants is, however, extremely strong and there are usually strict requirements. Students should check carefully that they are eligible to apply for a particular scholarship before making an application, as most of the schemes are restricted to certain nationalities and / or programs.



establish v.

— set up

Examples

- **Father established this business forty years ago.**
- **Public schools for girls were established in some places.**





locate v.

— establish in a certain place

Examples

- **Where is the new factory to be located?**
 - **The baker located his bakery in the new shopping center.**
- 

represent ʁ

— stand for or be a sign or symbol of

Examples

- The foreign minister represented the country at the conference.
- Each dot on my map represents a town.



consist of

— (no passive) be made up of

Examples

- **The United Kingdom consists of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.**
- **That area's future weather pattern might consist of long, dry periods.**
- **to consist of particular parts, groups etc**
- **The house comprises two bedrooms, a kitchen, and a livingroom.**
Women comprise a high proportion of part-time workers.
- **China's ethnic minorities constitute less than 7 percent of its total population.**

plus *prep.*

— with addition of

adj. — (of numbers) higher than zero

- **Three plus two equals five**

Examples

- **Three is a plus quantity.**
- **Daytime temperatures vary between minus 5° and plus 12° .**



distinct *adj.*

— different; separate 明显的；独特的；清楚的；有区别的

Examples

- The twins had distinct personalities.
- Those two ideas are quite distinct from each other.
- **distinctive** *adj.* 有特色的，与众不同的
- distinctive smell 特有气味



govern v.

— control or guide (actions and feelings)

Examples

- Don't let a bad temper govern your decision.
- The rise and fall of the sea is governed by the movements of the moon.



property *n.*

— 1) land, buildings or both together

— 2) the thing or things that somebody owns

- **The statue was considered town property.**
- **With more and more people purchasing houses, property prices have been on the rise.**

Examples

- **The police found some stolen property in the thief's house.**
- **That's my personal property.**

elect *v.*

— choose (somebody) by voting

Examples

- They elected him to represent them.
- We must urge that delegates be elected from the various factories in a district.



select v.

— choose (as being the most suitable, etc.)

Examples

- He selected an appropriate birthday card for his mother.
- When you select a team you pick out the people most suitable for it.



facility *n.*

1. facilities [plural]

rooms, equipment, or services that are provided for a particular purpose.

All rooms have private facilities (=private bathroom and toilet) .

The hotel has its own pool and leisure facilities.

- **One of the facilities our students have is a large library.**
- **This kitchen has a garbage disposal and other modern facilities.**

**2. a natural ability to do something easily and well
=talent**

She has an amazing facility for languages.

primary *adj.*

— chief, main

Examples

- A primary cause of Tom's failure is his laziness.
- His diaries are a primary source for the history of the period.





Each student at Oxford is assigned to a tutor, who supervises the student's program of study, primarily through tutorials.

Key

Each Oxford student has a supervisor who advises and instructs the student on a one-to-one basis.



assign v.

— give as a share or duty

Examples

- They assigned me a small room.
- Two pupils were assigned to sweep the floor.





on the basis of

— according to or grounded on the circumstance that provides a reason for some action or opinion

Examples

- Students are able, on the basis of experience, to choose which subjects to specialize in.
- Decisions were often made on the basis of incorrect information.



grant v.

— give (especially what is wanted or requested)

Examples

- They refused to **grant** them long-term credits.
- He requested that the premier **grant** him an interview.

If you take it for granted that something is the case, you believe that it is true or you accept it as normal without thinking about it. 理所当然地认为

例： He seemed to take it for granted that he should speak as a representative. 他似乎理所当然地认为他应当作为代表发言。

enable *v.*

— make able

Examples

- **This train enables me to get there in time.**
- **This would enable them to double their output of machine guns.**



minimum *n.*

— the least, or the smallest possible quantity, number, or degree

Examples

- **This price is his minimum; he refuses to lower it further.**
- **Allow a minimum of five minutes for introducing the dialogue.**
- **The law provides for a maximum of two years in prison. 法律规定监禁最长两年。**



Students should check carefully that they are eligible to apply for a particular scholarship before making an application, as most of the schemes are restricted to certain nationalities and / or programs.

Key

Students should make sure that they are qualified for applying for a particular scholarship because most of the plans will only accept applicants from some specified nations and / or majors.



eligible *adj.*

— fit, suitable to be chosen; having the right qualifications

Examples

- Only native-born citizens are eligible for the U.S. presidency.
- Anyone who can speak French is eligible to join the club.



apply for / to

— request something, especially officially and in writing

Examples

- He has applied for a post in England.
- I applied to four universities and was accepted by all of them.



scheme *n.*

— plan (for work or activity)

Examples

- He suggested several schemes to increase the sales.
- Most of his schemes were never carried out for lack of money.





restrict *v.*

— limit; keep within limits

Examples

- **The sale of alcohol is restricted in Britain.**
- **He was restricted by the doctor to five cigarettes a day.**

