# Unit 1

# Personal Financing



## The Objective of Unit 1

#### **Content Objectives**

- (1) To understand the essence of financing and personal financing.
- (2) To understand the regular ways of doing personal financing.
- (3) To understand the cultural difference of doing personal financing.

#### **Language Objectives**

- (1) To master the key vocabulary involved.
- (2) To master the key sentence structures involved.
- (3) To master the key discourse features identified.

#### **Skill Objectives**

- (1) To acquire relevant listening skills.
- (2) To acquire relevant interpreting skills.
- (3) To acquire relevant translating skills.

#### **CT Objectives**

- (1) To cultivate CT via reflection over content knowledge.
- (2) To cultivate CT via reflection over language knowledge.
- (3) To cultivate CT via reflection over skill knowledge.

## Lesson 🕕

## Value of Studying Personal Financing



### **Pre-listening Part**



#### **Brainstorming Task**

Discuss with your deskmate about the following questions and report to the class his or her answers.

(1) How much money have you spent since you came to the university?

(2) What have you done with the rest of your money?



### **Vocabulary Task**

Noun	
literacy	English:
псегасу	Chinese: 素养 / 知识
independence	English:
тасрепаснее	Chinese: 独立
finance	English:
illiance	Chinese: 金融
business	English:
- Business	Chinese: 商务
Verb	
budget	English:
buuget	Chinese: 预算
save	English:
Save	Chinese: 储蓄
invest	English:
vest	Chinese: 投资
use	English:
	Chinese: 使用
supervise	English:
	Chinese: 监控
Adjective	
free	English:
ii cc	Chinese: 免费的
available	English:
available	Chinese: 可获得的
financial	English:
	Chinese: 金融的,理财的
personal	English:
Personal	Chinese: 个人的



## During-listening Part

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<u> </u>	i ristening comprehension	
List	ten for the first time to answer t	he following questions.
[1]	According to the report, many people a	are personal financing.
	A. good at	B. ignorant of
	C. familiar with	D. tired of
[2]	Who are target students of financial lite	eracy education?
	A. Young people.	B. Adults.
	C. Both A&B.	D. Old people.
[3]	How many states require students to ta	ke personal financing course?
	<b>A.</b> 13.	<b>B.</b> 99.
	<b>C.</b> 25.	<b>D.</b> 22.
[4]	Which of the following statements abo	ut personal financing is true?
	A. Textbooks are offered to pupils free	of charge.
	B. Teachers have to pay for teaching m	aterials.
	C. Parents seldom give their kids finance	cial advices.
	<b>D.</b> Parents can learn how to teach kids	on the Internet.
[5]	By what means do many young people	get their first taste of financial independence?
	A. Summer jobs.	B. Scholarship.
	C. Bank savings.	D. Investment.
2.2	Listening for the Main Ide	ea
111		me and try to write down its main idea as you
,	understand.	the and try to write down its main idea as you
	understand.	

(2)	Listen to the passage for the third time led by the teacher and polish your draf summary.
2.3	Paraphrasing and Interpreting
	Task 1
Par	aphrased as:
Inte	erpreted as:
	Task 2
Par	aphrased as:
Inte	erpreted as:
2.4	Dictation and Translation
	Task 1
Dic	tated as:
Tra	nslated as:
	Task 2
	tated as:
Tra	nslated as:
<b>(3</b> )	Post-listening Tasks
3.1	Self-reflection
(1)	What does financial independence mean to you?

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(2)	Why is financing education not quite popular in China or Chinese universities?
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3.2	Self-checking
(1)	What content knowledge have I learnt?
(0)	
(2)	What language knowledge have I learnt?
(3)	What skills and strategies have I learnt?

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W	Vhat critical thinking pr	rocesses have I u	ised?	
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## Lesson (2)

### Personal Finance for Students I



### **Pre-listening Part**



#### 1.1 Brainstorming Task

Discuss with your deskmate about the following questions and report to the class his or her answers.

- (1) What is your budget for personal spending for one semester?
- (2) How do you know the budget is reasonable for you?

## 1.2

#### **Vocabulary Task**

Noun/Phrase	
supplies	English:
supplies	Chinese: 日用品

money-saving coupons	English: Chinese: 优惠券
checking accounts	English: Chinese: 活期账户
debit card	English: Chinese: 借记卡
Verb	
manage	English: Chinese: 管理
charge	English: Chinese: 收费
overspend	English: Chinese: 超支
benefit	English: Chinese: 受益
Adjective	
reasonable	English: Chinese: 合理的
costly	English: Chinese: 贵的,代价高的



## During-listening Part



### **2.1** Listening Comprehension

Listen for the first time to answer the following questions.

(1)	According to International Students	Services at American University, the budget
	should be for a nine-month scho	ool year.
	A. less than 1300 dollars	B. at least 1300 dollars
	C. more than 1300 dollars	<b>D.</b> 2400 dollars
(2)	Which of the following is not included	in the budget?
	A. Tuition.	B. Transportation.
	C. Entertainment.	D. Telephones.
(3)	Movie prices are cheaper	
	A. at daytime	B. at night
	C on campus	n on the Internet

(4)	Many banks offer students	
	A. free checking account	B. free credit card
	C. higher saving interests	D. lower overspending charge
(5)	Most of the purchases in U.S. is made	de via
	A. bank card	B. check
	C. cash	D. coupons
2.2	Listening for the Main I	dea
(1)	Listen to the passage for the second	time and try to write down its main idea as you
	understand.	
	_	
(2)	Listen to the passage for the third	time led by the teacher and polish your draft
	summary.	
2 1	Paraphrasing and Inter	nretina
رج)		protting
	Task 1	
	raphrased as:	
Int	erpreted as:	
	Task 2	
Pa	raphrased as:	
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LISTENING TO FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC NEWS FOR TRANSLATION PURPOSE

	Task 3
	raphrased as:
Int	erpreted as:
<b>2</b> .4	Dictation and Translation
	□ Task 1
Did	ctated as:
	anslated as:
110	Task 2
Did	ctated as:
	anslated as:
116	Task 3
Did	ctated as:
	anslated as:
110	mistacca as.
<b>%</b>	S Part Patrick Table
<b>((3</b>	Post-listening Tasks
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3.1	Self-reflection
(1)	Why don't many colleges and universities in China offer guidelines for reasonable
,	budgets for personal spending?
	compete for personal spending.
(2)	Why do many Americans prefer a credit card to paper money when making
(2)	purchases?
	parenases:

Self-checking	
What content knowledge have I learnt?	
What language knowledge have I learnt?	
What skills and strategies have I learnt?	
What critical thinking processes have I used?	
	What content knowledge have I learnt?  What language knowledge have I learnt?  What skills and strategies have I learnt?

## Lesson (3)

### Personal Finance for Students II



### **Pre-listening Part**



#### **Brainstorming Task**

Discuss with your deskmate about the following questions and report to the class his or her answers.

- (1) Do you have a credit card? Why or why not?
- (2) Would you like to have a credit card? Why or why not?

## 1.2

#### **Vocabulary Task**

Noun/Phrase	
balance	English:
balance	Chinese: (钱款的)剩余部分
economic	English:
downturn	Chinese: 经济下滑
ioint rosponsibility	English:
joint responsibility	Chinese: 连带责任
Verb/Phrase	
	English:
counsel	Chinese: 咨询 , 建议
live beyond their	English:
means	Chinese: 入不敷出
ronav	English:
repay	Chinese: 偿还
take effect	English:
take effect	Chinese: 生效

withdraw	English: Chinese: 取款
Adjective	
public	English: Chinese: 公众的,公开的
international	English: Chinese: 国际的
local	English: Chinese: 当地的
direct	English: Chinese: 直接的

### **2.1** Listening Comprehension

Listen for the first time to answer the following questions.

	isternor the mot time to unswer the following questions.		
(1)	How many undergraduate students had four or more credit cards last year?		
	<b>A.</b> 50%.	<b>B.</b> 25%.	
	<b>C.</b> 84%.	<b>D.</b> 18.4%.	
(2)	When do the students depend on credit	card most?	
	<b>A.</b> When economy is going down.		
	<b>B.</b> When economy is going up.		
	<b>C.</b> When economy is going stable.		
	<b>D.</b> When economy is fluctuating.		
(3)	According to the new law, to get a cred	lit card, people under 21 need to	
	A. accept joint responsibility.	<b>B.</b> show their debt history.	
	C. have parents' approval.	D. demonstrate repay capacity.	
(4)	Credit card companies are not allowed	to for sale promotion.	
	A. offer free gifts	B. persuade students	
	C. enter campus	<b>D.</b> work with colleges	
(5)	College advisers suggest international	students	
	A. get a credit card in U.S.	B. get a debit card in U.S.	
	C. bring credit card from home	<b>D.</b> bring debit card from home	



## Listening for the Main Idea

understand.	/ou
(2) Listen to the passage for the third time led by the teacher and polish your drawn summary.	aft
2.3 Paraphrasing and Interpreting	
Task 1	
Dictated as:	
Interpreted as:	
Task 2	
Paraphrased as:	
Interpreted as:	
Task 3	
Paraphrased as:	
Interpreted as:	



### **Dictation and Translation**

Task 1	
Dictated as	
Translated as	
Task 2	
Dictated as	
Translated as	
Task 3	
Dictated as	
Translated as	



## **3** Post-listening Tasks



# 3.1 Self-reflection (1) Chinese students are less

[1]	Chinese students are less willing to have a credit card than their American counterparts
	and the proportion of student credit card owners in America seems to be higher than
	that in China. Why?
[2]	Is it appropriate for a student to have a credit card?

3.2 S	elf-checking
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(1)	What content knowledge have I learnt?
(2)	What language knowledge have I learnt?
(3)	What skills and strategies have I learnt?
(4)	What critical thinking processes have I used?

## Lesson 4

## Personal Financial Planning I



### **Pre-listening Part**



#### Brainstorming Task

Discuss with your deskmate about the following questions and report to the class his or her answers.

- (1) What does retirement mean to you?
- (2) How do people around you prepare for their retirement life?

## 1.2

#### **Vocabulary Task**

Phrase	
retirement	English:
savings plan	Chinese: 养老金储蓄计划
stocks and other	English:
financial instruments	Chinese: 股票和其他金融工具
unto of watering	English:
rate of return	Chinese: 回报率
funncial rad cana	English:
financial red zone	Chinese: 金融红色地带
retirement pulse	English:
survey	Chinese: 退休意向调查
haba haanaana	English:
baby boomers	Chinese: 婴儿潮出生的人
Verb/Phrase	
call for	English:
call for	Chinese: 要求

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age English:
Chinese: 变老,上年纪
English:
Chinese: 过渡
English:
Chinese: 过渡
English:
Chinese: 靠近

#### **Adjective**

English:
Chinese: 一生的
English:
Chinese: 安全的
English:
Chinese: 安全的
English:

Chinese: 准备好的

current English: Chinese: 当下的,现在的

## **(2**)

#### **During-listening Part**

## 2.1 L

#### **Listening Comprehension**

Listen for the first time to answer the following questions.

(1) What does retirement call for today?

A. Money-earning.B. Financial Planning.C. Enjoyment.D. Different things.

(2) According to Pete D'Arruda, when should people save?

A. When employment starts.

B. When employment comes to its end.

**C.** Whenever it is possible. **D.** When they become rich.

(3) What should the investors approaching retirement seek?

A. Secure investment.

B. Aggressive investment.

C. High return investment. D. Stock investment.

(4) What does financial red zone refer to?

A. Five years before retirement. B. Five years after employment.

**C.** Five years before employment. **D.** Five years after retirement.

(5) How much savings should be in safe place for seniors at 65?

**A.** 65%. **B.** 56%.

C. 44%. D. 64%.

## **2.2** Listening for the Main Idea

(1)	Listen to the passage for the second time and try to write down its main idea as you understand.
(2)	Listen to the passage for the third time led by the teacher and polish your draft summary.
2.3	Paraphrasing and Interpreting
	Task 1
	raphrased as: erpreted as:
1110	Task 2
	raphrased as: erpreted as:
	ici preteu usi
2.4	Dictation and Translation
	Task 1
	enslated as:

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Tra	Task 2 ctated as: cnslated as: Task 3 ctated as:
	inslated as:
<b>(3</b> )	Post-listening Tasks
3.1	Self-reflection
(1)	There are three stages of life financially and which one do you prefer?
(2)	How are you going to support your retirement life?
3.2	Self-checking
(1)	What content knowledge have I learnt?