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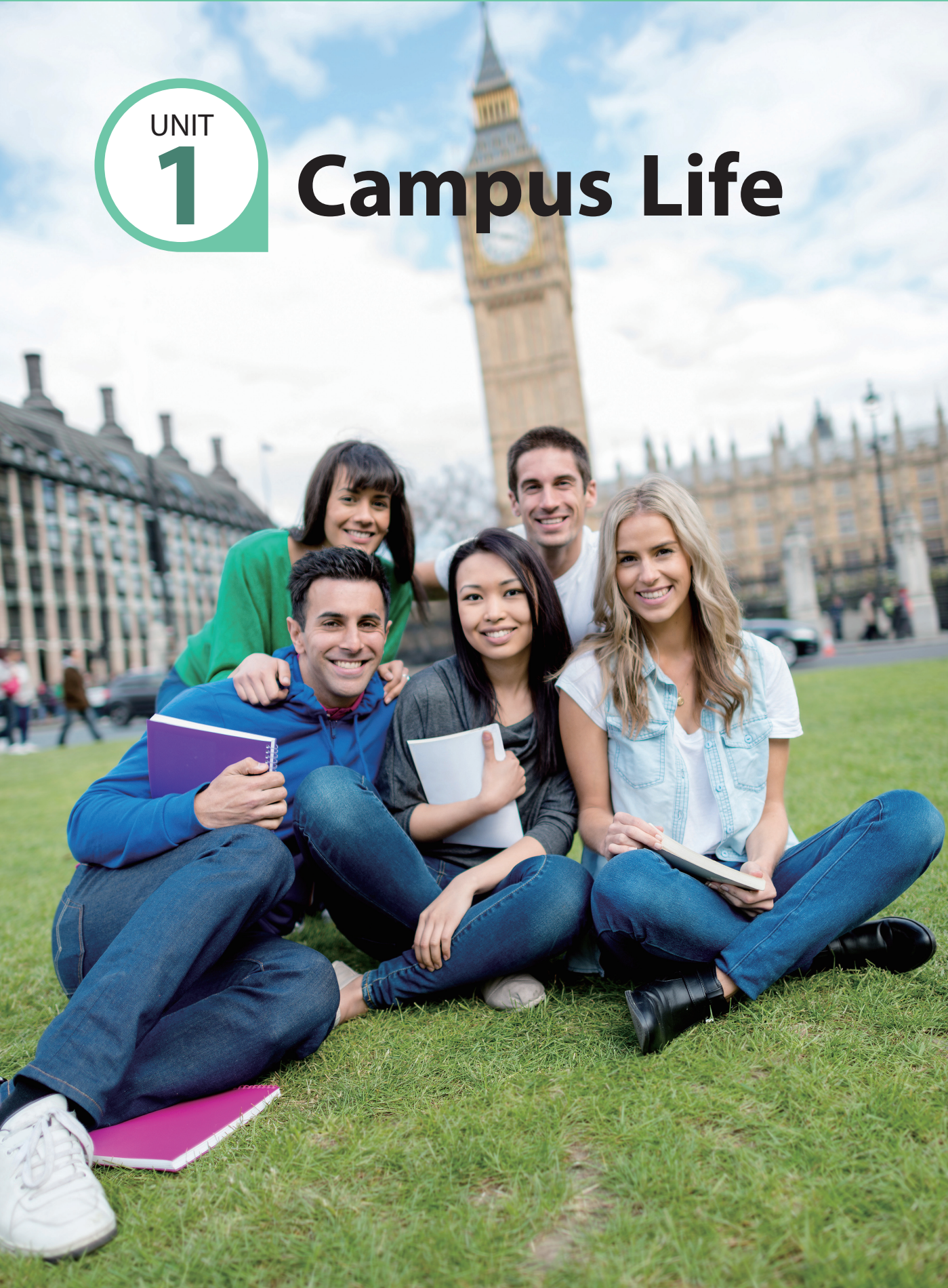
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UNIT

1

# Campus Life

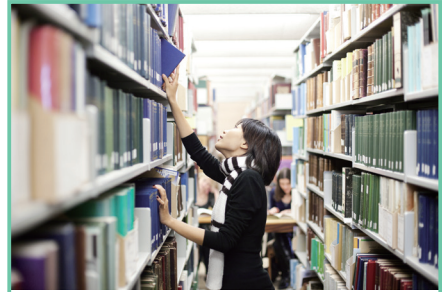


## Part 1 Warm Up

- 1 Briefly describe the following pictures. You can use the words and phrases provided in the box below.



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3



Picture 4

Picture 1	classroom	explain	casual
Picture 2	library	bookshelf	look for
Picture 3	quiet	stay up late	concentrate
Picture 4	grassland	instrument	entertaining

- 2 Answer the following questions.

**Question 1** Which university are you studying at? And what is your major?

**Question 2** Which aspect of your university do you like most?

**Question 3** What kind of campus life did you expect before entering university?

## Part 2

# Read Aloud & Answer Questions

- 1 Go over the following passage and read it aloud. You will have 45 seconds to go over the passage and one minute to read it aloud. Pay attention to the pronunciation of each word while reading.

In September 1935, when China was battling Japanese invasion, Nankai University's President Zhang Boling asked students three questions at the opening of the semester: Are you Chinese? Do you love China? Do you want China to be good? The three questions have often been posed to new students since then. After Japan launched an all-out war against China in 1937, Nankai University and the other two leading higher learning institutions, Tsinghua University and Peking University, retreated to Changsha and then to Kunming, where they formed National Southwest Associated University. Despite severe shortages of food, equipment, books and other essentials, they managed to run a modern university and produce many, if not most, of China's most outstanding scholars and scientists.

### WORD BANK

invasion /ɪn'veɪʒən/ *n.* 侵略, 侵犯

launch /lɔːntʃ/ *vt.* 发起, 发动

retreat /rɪ'tri:t/ *vi.* 撤退

essential /ɪ'senʃəl/ *n.* 必需品

outstanding /aʊt'stændɪŋ/ *adj.* 杰出的,  
优秀的



**2 Answer the following questions. For each question, you will have 20 seconds to respond.**

**Question 1** What are the three questions raised by Nankai University's President Zhang Boling?

**Question 2** What are your answers to these three questions?

## Tips for Improving English Pronunciation

### Word Stress

Word stress (单词重音) is the emphasis we place on a specific syllable in the pronunciation of a particular word, and it is marked with a small vertical line "ˈ" preceding the stressed syllable. Words with secondary stress "ɪ", usually those of three or more syllables, are pronounced as if they were two different words, and one of them has the primary stress, for example "information" /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən/. In English, people do not say each syllable with the same force or strength. Every English word has a definite place for the stress and we are not allowed to change it. Stressing wrongly the syllable can make the word very difficult to understand. Although word stress is a rather complicated issue, there are still some fairly simple basic "rules". The following are some general tendencies for word stress in English.



Types of Words	Tendencies	Examples		Exceptions
Most words of two syllables	stress on the first syllable	'coffee, 'expert, 'argue, 'after		ho'tel, a'bout, po'lice, a'go
Most words of three or more syllables	stress on the third-from-last syllable	'benefit, 'evidence, 'indicate		a'nother, enter'tain
		de'velopment, par'ticular, sig'nificant		mathe'matics, organi'zation
Some words which can be used as both nouns and verbs	the noun with stress on the first syllable; the verb with stress on the second syllable	'record <i>n.</i> 'increase <i>n.</i> 'object <i>n.</i> 'present <i>n.</i>	re'cord <i>v.</i> in'crease <i>v.</i> ob'ject <i>v.</i> pre'sent <i>v.</i>	'battle <i>n.&amp;v.</i> 'witness <i>n.&amp;v.</i> re'spect <i>n.&amp;v.</i> sur'prise <i>n.&amp;v.</i>

Read aloud the following words and mark where the syllable is stressed.

<b>Group 1</b>	country	engine	number	central	something
<b>Group 2</b>	disease	machine	result	alone	aware
<b>Group 3</b>	benefit	family	company	gentleman	animal
<b>Group 4</b>	behavior	December	example	afternoon	anymore
<b>Group 5</b>	security	political	economy	activity	technology
<b>Group 6</b>	actually	necessary	entertainment	information	civilization
<b>Group 7</b>	progress <i>n.</i>	import <i>v.</i>	contest <i>n.</i>	desert <i>v.</i>	conduct <i>n.</i>
<b>Group 8</b>	attack <i>n.&amp;v.</i>	center <i>n.&amp;v.</i>	rescue <i>n.&amp;v.</i>	attempt <i>n.&amp;v.</i>	interest <i>n.&amp;v.</i>



- 1 Read the following presentation carefully, and pay attention to how the speaker manages to get to the point quickly.

For our autumn outing, I think we need to take three aspects into consideration, that is, when and where to go as well as what to prepare. As for when to go, this Saturday is a good choice. The weather forecast says it is going to be a sunny day, suitable for an outing. As for where to go, the Dashu Mountain may be an ideal destination. Tree leaves are turning yellow and red. We will enjoy the charming scenery there. As for what to prepare, I guess it is enough to just take some water, fruits, snacks and so on. Besides, some of us suggested having a barbecue. But I have concerns about it. It may pollute the environment, or cause some health problems if the food is not fully cooked. Thank you!



### Tips for Making an Effective Presentation

#### Get to the Point Quickly

- 1) Focus on the Topic: Both in oral and written communication, to attract the attention of the audience, people often use special techniques, such as beginning with an anecdote, quotation, question, or bold statement. Interesting and fascinating as these techniques are, it might be difficult for English learners to use them properly in a time-limited situation. Thus, focusing on the topic at the outset may be a better policy than beating around the bush. In the above



presentation, the first sentence immediately focuses on the topic “our autumn outing”, instead of dwelling on other less relevant or irrelevant subjects.

- 2) Present Your Main Points: Try to start with an overview of your main points. That will be helpful for your listeners to quickly grasp what you are going to say. And it will allow your listeners to have more time to prepare and think about your points so as to give their feedback of agreement or disagreement in the end. Also in the above presentation, the first sentence gives an overview of what the speaker wants to express—the “three aspects” of planning the outing, which include “when and where to go as well as what to prepare”.

**2 Make a presentation for the following situation. You may adopt the above-mentioned tips. You will have 45 seconds to prepare and one minute to talk.**

The English Corner Association plans to organize a reading activity on campus and hopes to attract many students to take part in the activity so as to help them improve their English. As a member of the association, you are to bring forward your opinions on the planning of the activity at a meeting of the association.

**Your presentation may include:**

—when to organize the activity

—where to organize it

—what to prepare beforehand

**You may write down some useful words and expressions first.**

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## Part 4 Pair Work

1 Listen to the following dialogue carefully and fill in the blanks according to what you hear.

**W:** \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_! Is this the recruiting place of the Traditional Chinese Opera Club?

**M:** Yes, I am a member of the club, responsible for the application registration.

**W:** \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_! I really hope to join it.

**M:** Pleased to meet you, too! You know, there are some basic requirements for becoming a member. Could you please tell me a little about yourself? And what opera are you good at?

**W:** OK. \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Lily, and I am a freshman majoring in Biological Sciences. I \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Anqing of Anhui Province. It is known as the hometown of Huangmei Opera in our country. \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ watch, listen to and sing the opera.

**M:** Well, interest is very important. But the potential members are supposed to have reached a certain level of performance. You know, there'll be a couple of performances this semester, and we plan to train some newcomers to take part in them.



**W:** I've been learning Huangmei Opera for more than ten years, and once won the third prize in the National Youth Opera Competition. My neighbors often call me little *piaoyou* or "amateur performer".

**M:** Quite an experience. How did you learn it?

**W:** 6 in a family of Huangmei Opera performers. My mother and grandfather gave me a lot of guidance and instruction. My mother is a professional performer of the opera, and my grandfather is an inheritor of the intangible cultural heritage of the opera. They have been teaching me ever since I was in primary school.

**M:** Great!

**W:** When in high school, I was in charge of the Huangmei Opera Club of our school. And we performed many times on some important occasions like the school's anniversary ceremony.

**M:** Brilliant! I bet you have the capability to become a member of our club. Here's the application form. Please fill it in now. The club will organize an interview later.

**W:** Thank you so much.

**M:** You're welcome. Good luck!

**2 Check the answers you have written down with your partner and then practice this dialogue in turn.**

## Tips for Improving Communication Ability

### Make Greetings and Self-introductions

Making greetings and self-introductions is very important in social communication, whether it is formal or informal. Appropriate greetings and self-introductions can help you easily open up and have a great conversation with other people, even at your first meeting. When greeting others, try to use proper words according to the situation you are in. And when giving a self-introduction, you can talk about your name, hobbies, personality and so on, but remember to be careful not to reveal your age and other private information, since Western people don't usually give out personal information in general communication except on such special occasions as job interviews. The following are some examples for your reference.

Greetings and Self-introductions	Examples
Greetings	<p><b>Common greetings:</b>            Good / Nice to see you.            Hey / Hey man / Hi.            How are you doing / How's it going?            How's everything / How are things / How's life?            How's your day / How's your day going?            What's new / What's going on / What's up?</p>
	<p><b>Formal greetings:</b>            Good morning / afternoon / evening.            How are you / How do you do?            How have you been doing / How have you been?            It's an honor to meet you.            It's nice to meet you / Pleased to meet you.</p>
Self-introductions	<p><b>Name:</b>            My name is ... / I'm ...            My full / first / last name is ...            You can call me ... / They call me ... / Please call me ...            My nickname is ...</p>
	<p><b>Personality:</b>            I am a(n) ... person.            My best quality is ...</p>

(to be continued)



(continued)

Greetings and Self-introductions	Examples
Self-introductions	<b>Hobbies:</b> I have a passion for ... I like / love / enjoy ... I'm good at / interested in ... My favorite sport is ... My hobbies are ...
	<b>Study:</b> I am a student at ... I study at ... / I'm studying at ... I study ... / I'm studying ... My major is ... / I'm majoring in ...
	<b>Family:</b> I am the only child. I don't have any siblings. I have one brother and one sister. I live with my ... There are three / four of us in my family.
	<b>Hometown:</b> I come from ... / I am from ... I grew up in ... I was born and brought up in ... I live in ... for ... I spent most of my life in ...

**3 Make a dialogue with your partner for the following situation. You may adopt the above-mentioned tips. You will have one minute to prepare and three minutes to talk.**

Suppose you want to join the English Broadcasting Station of your university and become an English anchor. Your partner is in charge of the recruiting work. Talk with him or her about your hope of joining it and becoming an English anchor.

**You may write down some useful words and expressions first.**

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## Part 5 Further Practice

Read the following speech and work with your partner to prepare a short conversation. Your talk will be no less than three minutes.

Your conversation may include:

—the dogma Steve Jobs explained in this address

—the source of his wish

—the meaning of his wish

### 2005 Stanford Commencement Address

(Excerpt)

*Steve Jobs*

Your time is limited, so don't waste it living someone else's life. Don't be trapped by dogma—which is living with the results of other people's thinking. Don't let the noise of others' opinions drown out your own inner voice. And most importantly, have the courage to follow your heart and intuition. They somehow already know what you truly want to become. Everything else is secondary.

When I was young, there was an amazing publication called the *Whole Earth Catalog*, which was one of the bibles of my generation. It was created by a fellow named Stewart Brand not far from here in Menlo Park, and he brought it to life with his poetic touch. This was in the late 1960s, before personal computers and desktop publishing, so it was all made with typewriters, scissors, and Polaroid cameras. It was sort of like Google in paperback form, 30 years before Google came along: It was idealistic, and overflowing with neat tools and great notions.

Stewart and his team put out several issues of the *Whole Earth Catalog*, and then when it had run its course, they put out a final issue. It was the mid-1970s, and I was your age. On the back cover of their final issue was a photograph of an early morning country road, the kind you might find yourself hitchhiking on if you were so adventurous. Beneath it were the words: "Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish." It was their farewell message as they signed off. Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish. And I have always wished that for myself. And now, as you graduate to begin anew, I wish that for you.

Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish.

Thank you all very much.