ORAL ENGLISH:

Communication, Integration & Improvement (I)

英语口语

交流・融合・提高(1)

主编/拓欣

Oral English:

Communication, Integration & Improvement (I)

英语口语:交流・融合・提高

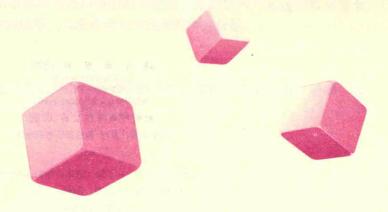
(I)

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内容简介

本系列教材根据教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》编写而成,主要适用于应用型本科院校非英语专业大一、大二学生。两册共有24个单元,主要内容有:校园生活、兴趣爱好、时尚购物、旅行交友、爱情、音乐、健康、运动、电影、风俗、节假日等,选材贴近学生的实际学习和生活情况。每单元由五个部分组成,内容丰富有趣,逐步引导学生运用英语完成具体的语言训练任务,激发学生练习口语的兴趣,提高英语文化交流能力。为了便于对所学知识进行复习,每单元设计了单元检测活页,有利于教师及时掌握学生学习动态,具有很强的操作性和可监控性。本系列教材对于广大非英语专业学生和英语爱好者来说,是一套难得的口语训练教材。

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前言

大学英语的教学目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后的工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头交流,以满足我国经济发展和国际交流的需要。

当前,独立学院大学英语教学历经十多年的改革发展,已取得了一定的成绩,但学生英语综合应用能力较弱依然是普遍存在的事实。独立学院大学英语改革依然任重而道远。

为了切实提高学生的英语口语表达能力,我们不断加大实践教学力度,通过英语角活动为学生们提供英语口语交流的平台。但是在实施过程中我们发现,大多数学生持有好奇与畏惧的心理。一方面,他们跃跃欲试,想真正在实践中检验自己所掌握的语言知识,提高口语表达能力;另一方面,他们又因害怕犯错而羞于启齿,同时,很多学生又因"不知从何说起"而难以开口。这些原因直接导致了独立学院的英语角人气不旺,参与度不高,学生口语表达水平整体一般。

针对以上状况,我们萌生了编写英语口语教材的设想,以便为学生提供具有一定指导性的语料。经过调研与实践,我们组织专家和一线教师编写了这套 Oral English: Communication, Integration & Improvement (《英语口语:交流·融合·提高》)(以下简称OECII)教材。现简要介绍如下:

一、编写原则

OECII 教材根据《大学英语课程教学要求》编写而成,基于独立学院英语角活动开展的实际情况,借鉴了近年来应用型本科英语口语的教学经验,采用国内外先进的教学理念和方法,强调语言实际运用能力的培养,力求达到大学英语教学的目标。

二、适用群体

OECII 教材主要适用于独立学院非英语专业的本科学生,重在夯实学生语言基础、激发学生英语学习兴趣、着重培养学生的英语应用能力。

三、教材特色

OECII 教材主要具备以下特色:

1. 独辟蹊径

本套教材的设计出发点在于有效地指导独立学院的英语角活动,切实发挥英语角的作用,提高英语口语训练的效能。在"百花齐放,百家争鸣"的英语口语教材中,鲜有同类,具有独创性。

2. 丰富有趣

本套教材以服务英语角为宗旨,结合学生的日常生活,所涉及的话题丰富多样,既有

浓郁的学生生活气息,又有旖旎的国外风情,符合学生的交际特点与求新的学习心理,打消了学生不敢张口的畏惧心理,因而能够吸引学生,激发他们交流的愿望,达到在模拟实际情境中提高口语水平的目的。

3. 监控性强

本套教材依据口语训练的理念与原则,充分考虑学生现有的口语水平,采取循序渐进的方式,具有较强的指导性、操作性和可监控性。本教材还设计有相应的单元内容考核活页, 教师借此可了解学生的学习动态,保证训练效果的落实。

四、本册介绍

本册为 OECII 教材中的第 1 册。教程编写的宗旨是"延伸课堂口语教学,以语言的实际运用为指导,创设真实的会话情景,切实提高学生的口语能力",并且制定了单元内容考核和相应的考评制度,能够保证学生对英语角学习活动的重视与参与。书中所设计的问题较为灵活,摒弃了标准答案的樊篱与约束,为学生们提供了较大的思维空间,有利于培养学生的思辨能力和创新能力。

本册共有 12 个单元, 每单元的编排设计如下:

- I. Warming-up: 本环节为热身部分,通过列出 3~5 个与单元标题相关的格言名句,并给出相关的词汇、短语和句式,以问题(3~5 个)的形式帮助学生们表达与格言名句相关的看法,做好会话准备。
 - II. Activities: 本环节为英语角活动的主体部分, 共由以下三个活动组成。
- 1. Activity One: 在活动一中给出 2 个围绕单元标题的情景对话,列出有用的词汇、短语和句式。
- 2. Activity Two: 在活动二中进行对话操练,分为两部分: Part A 以填空的形式巩固活动一中出现的相关词汇、短语和句式; Part B 以小组对话的形式让学生们学会用相关的词汇、短语和句式构建新的对话,达到巩固所学知识的目的。
- 3. Activity Three: 在活动三中给出延伸的词汇、短语和句式让学生们进行自由对话, 达到灵活运用知识的目的。
- III. Cultural Reading: 本环节为文化阅读部分,给出一篇相关文章(新、奇、短、易), 生词给出注释,并在下面列出 3~5 个相关问题和讨论,目的在于开阔学生们的文化视野, 培养其思辨能力。

IV. Fun Time: 这一环节形式多样,有歌曲、幽默、故事、奇闻轶事、诗歌、谜语、绕口令等,通过多种形式缓解学生的学习疲劳,继续吸引他们的学习兴趣。

V. Review & Evaluation: 这一环节为复习巩固部分,以表格的形式设计成活页,目的是帮助学生巩固英语角所学到的知识。考查内容有词汇部分、短语部分、句式部分、编对话、阐释观点等,以便于任课教师了解学生的英语角学习动态和效果,有效地监控和指导学生的英语角学习。

本套教材是当前大学英语教学改革发展的必然产物。在教材的编写过程中,我们汇集师生意见,凝聚专家建议,尽心尽力,精心编排,但是囿于时间、精力和学识,疏漏与错误在所难免,恳请专家学者不吝指教,我们将不断完善。此外,本套教材为了保证具备时

代气息,选材多来源于网络,主要的资料来源有:http://www.kekenet.com、http://hjenglish.com和http://edu.360.cn,除此之外,还有其他一些网站,恕不一一枚举。大部分选材因客观原因无法——核实原创作者及出处,本教材全体编者在此特向原创作者以及相关发布平台致谢!

主 编 2015年8月

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Campus Life

PART ONE Warming-up

Read the following quotes out loud and get ready to air your views.

- What we want is to see the child in pursuit of knowledge, and not knowledge in pursuit of the child.
 - —George Bernard Shaw
- The roots of education are bitter, but the fruit is sweet.
- -Aristotle
- © Education is what remains after one has forgotten what one has learned in school.
 - —Albert Einstein
- The mediocre teacher tells. The good teacher explains. The superior teacher demonstrates. The great teacher inspires.
 - -William Arthur Ward

I. Word tips.

- 1. pursuit [pəˈsjuːt] (Br. E) [pərˈsuːt] (Am. E) n. 追赶; 工作
- 2. in pursuit of

追求; 追击; 追赶

- 3. root [ru:t] (Br. E) [rut] (Am. E) n. 根:根源:词根:祖先
- 4. bitter ['bɪtə(r)]

adj. 苦的;痛苦的;心酸的

- 5. remain [rɪˈmeɪn]
 - n. 剩余;留下;保持
- 6. mediocre [,mi:di'əʊkə(r)] adj. 平庸的; 平凡的

- 7. superior [su:'pɪəriə(r)] (Br. E)
 [su:'pɪriər] (Am. E)
 - adj. 高级的; 优越的
- 8. demonstrate ['demənstreɪt]
 - n. 展示; 证明; 示范
- 9. inspire [In'spaiə(r)]
 - ν. 鼓舞;激发;赋予灵感



II. S	how your views with	the possible words listed here, which may give you a little help.
Q1:	What do you think o	f the first proverb?
	I think it tells us	
	Possible words you n	nay use:
	active	积极的; 主动的
	inactive	消极的;被动的
	attitude	态度
Q2:	How do you underst	and the words "roots" and "fruit" in the second proverb?
	In my opinion, "root	s" refers to (指的是), and "fruit" refers to
	Possible words you r	nay use: 过程 (Secretary lines (A)
	_	
	success	
	* /	回报
	effort	努力
	No pains, no gains.	不劳无获。
Q3:	Do you agree with the	ne third proverb? Why or why not?
	I agree, because	/ I disagree, because
		<u>llė</u>
	Possible words you r	nay use:
	purpose	目的
	method	手段
	achieve	收获; 成就
Q4:	Have you ever met a	great teacher? What kind of a person is he/she?
	Yes, I	, and he/she
	No, I haven't, but I h	nope
	Possible words you i	may use:
	learned	有学问的
	patient	耐心的
	creative	创造性的;有创新意识的
	be aware of	意识到。
		DANNE WYLLO A I.I.

PART TWO Activities

Activity One Reading & Learning

Conversation One

Jack: Daniel, would you like to have a look at my new dorm?

Daniel: Yeah, I'd like to.

Jack: There are only 4 beds and 4 writing desks, so it is very spacious.

Daniel: Do you get along well with your roommates?

Jack: Of course. Everybody in my dorm is friendly and easy-going.

Daniel: Which floor are you on?

Jack: We are on the top floor, so you can enjoy a nice view from the balcony.

Daniel: Oh, you can climb the stairs as a workout. It is helpful to your health.

Jack: Yes, that's a good idea.

Daniel: Which bed do you want?

Jack: Well, naturally everybody wants the **bottom bunk**. But they are all my good roommates. It's so hard to decide. Oh, I want to flip a coin for it to try my luck.

Daniel: Alright. Do you have a coin?

Jack: Yes. Here's a quarter. I flip it, and you call it in the air. If you are wrong, I will get the bottom bunk. Ready? Go!

Daniel: Heads.

Jack: Sorry, it's tails.

Daniel: Oh, well. So you get the bottom bunk. Oh, it is noon. I feel hungry, so I will get something to eat. You unpack first. See you later.

Jack: Alright. See you later.

I. Useful words.

1. spacious ['speɪʃəs] (Br. E) ['speʃəs] (Am. E) adj. 宽敞的; 广阔的

2. view [vju:] (Br. E) [vju] (Am. E)

n. 风景; 观点; 看法

3. balcony ['bælkənɪ]

n. 阳台; 包厢; 露台

4. workout ['ws:kaut] (Br. E) ['ws:rkaut] (Am. E)

n. 锻炼; 练习; 实验

5. quarter ['kwo:tə(r)]

n. 四分之一; 25 美分; 一刻钟

6. call [kɔ:l] (Br. E) [kɔl] (Am. E)

v. 喊叫; 召唤; 下命令; 打电话; 猜测

7. tails [terlz]

n. 硬币的背面; 燕尾服; 尾随者

8. unpack [,\n'p\exk]

ν. 打开行李; 拆开

II. Useful phrases.

writing desk

2. get along well with sb.

3. bottom bunk

4. flip a coin for

写字台: 书桌

与某人相处得好

下铺

扔硬币来决定

III. Useful patterns.

1. Would you like to do ...?

2. Which floor are you on?

3. I will get something to eat.

你想做……吗?

你住哪一层楼?

我去弄点吃的。

Conversation Two

Jack: Hi, Rose, what do you feel like doing this evening? How about going to the newly-built cinema with me?

Rose: Ah, that's a good idea. But I heard the film in our school would show a film **for free**. Maybe we can go there and enjoy ourselves.

Jack: That's a piece of good news! I've also heard there will be a party held by the Students'
Union tomorrow evening. Would you like to go with me?

Rose: I'd like to, but I'm afraid I can't.

Jack: Why? Do you have to prepare for your final term examination? Oh, come on, girl, relaxation is also necessary.

Rose: That's not the reason. I have to go to the English Corner tomorrow evening. You know, I've been going there every week.

Jack: Oh, god, I've forgotten it. Is there a foreign teacher for every class?

Rose: It depends. If they are not busy, they will come to join us, and talk with us.

Jack: So you just talk all the time?

Rose: Of course not. The foreign teachers also teach us English songs, and play games with us.

Jack: That sounds interesting. I'll go with you tomorrow evening.

Rose: You won't be disappointed.

I. Useful words.

1. relaxation [,ri:læk'seɪʃ(ə)n] (Br. E)
[,ri:læk'seʃn] (Am. E)

n. 消遣; 放松; 松弛

2. disappointed [dɪsəˈpɒɪntɪd] (Br. E)
[ˈdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd] (Am. E)

adj. 失望的

II. Useful phrases.

1. for free

2. the Students' Union

3. all the time

免费

学生会

一直

III. Useful patterns.

1. What do you feel like doing?

你想做……?

Assembly and the expressions and board boards.	defit of the supplication of the minute with the
2. How about doing?	做怎么样?
3. I'd like to, but I'm afraid I can't.	我想做但是恐怕不行。
4. Do you have to prepare for?	你是不是要为做准备?
5. Come on.	得了; 快点; 加油。
6. It depends.	看情况而定。
7 That sounds interesting	听起来很有趣。

Activity Two Practice & Using

conversations

•	
Jack:	Daniel, would you like to have a look at my dorm? It only has 4 single-beds and another
	4(书桌), but it is(宽敞的) and really bright.
Daniel:	Do you(和······相处得好) your roommates?
Jack:	Of course. They are very friendly.
Daniel:	(你住哪一层)? 雪哥哥 可由電影 对有效可能
Jack:	We are on the 5th floor, and there's a very nice (风景) from the
	(阳台). I want the(下铺) really, but I still want to
	(扔硬币来决定) it.
Daniel:	Oh,(听起来真有趣). (After a short moment) So
	you get the bottom bunk finally as you like. You are so lucky! And
	(你今晚想干什么)? Any good idea?
	(我们去看电影怎么样)?
Jack:	Ah, that's a good idea(我想去,但是恐
	怕不行).
Daniel:	Why? (你是不是要准备) your final term examination? Oh,

Part A: Fill in the gaps with the useful expressions learned in the previous two situational

Jack: That's not the reason. I have to visit my grandmother living in the downtown. She misses me ______(一直).

____(得了), guy, __

Daniel: OK. We'll go to cinema later. See you later!

(放松) is also very important.

Jack: See you!

Part B: Pair work. You can make up conversations with the help of the expressions you have learned.

A: _	
B:	
A:	
B:	Activity Two Practice & Using
A:	ata vide modernoj sell di figuració kondenserati i tolizzo sell difer espez add nel 1911. A 1166 Listoperaturas
	i and short the side of the CD process of the process of the control of the contr
	The beautiful to the second of

Activity Three Free Talk

In this activity you'll have a free talk with your partner using the given extended words.

1. tuition	学费	2. required course	必修课
3. compulsory course	选修课	4. teaching building	教学楼
5. semester	学期	6. curriculum	课程
7. credit	学分	8. student loan	助学贷款
9. dormitory building	宿舍楼	10. social practice	社会实践
11. internship	实习	12. military training	军训
13. holder of a scholarship	奖学金获得者	14. guest professor	客座教授
15. residence advisor	楼长	16. president	会长
17. vice-president	副会长	18. association	协会
19. school cafeteria	学校食堂	20. comprehensive university	综合大学
21. undergraduate	本科生	22. freshman	大一学生
23. sophomore	大二学生	24. junior	大三学生
25. senior	大四学生	26. diploma	学历
27. degree	学位	28. undergraduate diploma	本科学历
29. Bachelor's degree	学士学位	30. postgraduate diploma	研究生学历
31. Master's degree	硕士学位	32. Ph. D degree	博士学位
33. university of liberal arts	文科大学		
34. college/university of science a	and engineering	理工科大学	

PART THREE Cultural Reading

Read the following writing and then think about the questions.

Student Life in Boston

Boston (波士顿) is called a "college town" because there are 68 colleges and universities in the city, of which the most famous ones are Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (麻 省理工大学 M.I.T.). Because there are thousands of college students in Boston, and there are lots of things for young people to do.

The lovely Charles River (查尔斯河) is in Boston. Students can bike, roller-blade (滑旱冰), or run on the beautiful winding path (美丽曲折的小径) next to the river. Many college and university rowing teams also practice on the Charles and all the city's students watch the world's biggest boat race, Head of the Charles Regatta (查尔斯河划船比赛) every year in October.

Students also play Frisbee (飞盘游戏) in the city's largest park, the Boston Commons (波士顿公园). The Commons has a large pond (池塘). In the winter, lots of young people go ice-skating.

Students also eat at the city's famous seafood restaurants (海鲜饭店) or go shopping. Boston also has wonderful art museums (艺术博物馆) and the Boston public library.

At night, students can dance at the popular clubs and bars of Lansdowne Street (兰丝唐大街).

Most importantly, Boston is a walking city (步行城市), so people can go everywhere on foot or on the "T" (the subway 地铁). Just be careful during a snowstorm!

Questions

- 1. Why is Boston called a "college town"?
- 2. What can the college students do in Boston?
- 3. Do you like living in a walking city? Why or why not?

PART FOUR Fun Time

Enjoy yourself and relax!

Two Birds

Paul: Here are two birds, one is a swallow (燕子), the other is a sparrow (麻雀).

Now who can tell us which is which?

Rose: The swallow is beside the sparrow and the sparrow is beside the swallow.

PART FIVE Review & Evaluation

Come on, everybody! Have a self-check!

Name	Male/ Female	Student Number	Class	Department	Course Teacher	Grading (Four- point scale): A-D	
	10 -	P Franci	er Trigori		I selle. o		
Write do	Write down at least ten words learned from the English Corner.						
1	2.		3	4			
5	6.	<u> </u>	7	8			
9	10		_ 11	12	H WELL Y		
Write do	wn at least to	en p <mark>hra</mark> ses lea	arned fro	n the English Co	rner.	96, what are	
1	2.		3	4	in the Land		
5	6.	a projektiv	7	8		er soligipesky.	
9	10	·	11	12			
Write down five sentence patterns learned from the English Corner.							
1				That talking 90 %			
2.				51,0	dight."	- a summer to a series of the	
				introd nr		November of the Party	
				And the Street of the	a deliberation of	The second second	
					OCKE AND		
Out-put Time: You can make up a conversation with the help of what you have learned or							
write down your point of view about Campus Life.							

-Walter Savage Landor

-Chaucer

Hobbies

PART ONE Warming-up

Read the following quotes out loud and get ready to air your views.

We talk on principle, but we act on interest.

Happy is the man who is living by his hobby.

We soon believe what we desire.

	George Bernard Shaw
	© Interest is the best teacher.
	—Einstein
	A man may lead a horse to the water, but he cannot make it drink.
1	—Heywood
1.	Word tips.
G	
	1. principle ['prɪnsɪp(ə)l] (Br. E) ['prɪnsəpl] (Am. E)
	n. 原理; 原则; 主义; 本质
	2. desire [dɪ'zaɪə] (Br. E) [dɪ'zaɪr] (Am. E)
	n./v. 渴望;请求;想要
	3. live by
	S. IIVE by
	以为生; 靠生活
	- Bundaha p balacah - Ang Anna
II	Show your views with the possible words listed here which may give your alittle help
	Show your views with the possible words listed here, which may give you a little help.
Q	1: What do you think of the first proverb?
	I think it tells us
	Possible words you may use:
	attitude

	have an attitude toward	对持有态度
	decisive	决定性的
	A is more important than B.	A比B更重要。
22:	How do you understand the word "desi	re" in the second proverb? What is your opinion about it?
	In my opinion, "desire" refers to	and I think
	Possible words you may use:	
	dream	梦想; 理想
	lead to	导致;通向 《 》 》 》 《 》
	positive	积极的
	negative	消极的
Q 3:	Do you have any hobbies or interests?	What are they and what do you think about them?
	Yes, I have. My hobbies are as follows:	And I think they
	— in the state of	
	Possible words you may use:	
	do a lot of good to	对很有好处
	favorite	最喜爱的。
	the best choice	最佳选择
	be crazy about	对·······痴迷
	in one's spare time	在某人空闲时
Q4 :	How do you understand the last prove	erb? A mad near and a bank a break pain haid A
	Personally speaking,	dir new parket hope
	Possible words you may use:	
	approve of	赞成
	disapprove of	不赞成
	force sb. to do sth.	强迫某人干某事
	be willing to do sth.	愿意干某事
	effect	效果 (if miles marght (if ref) sense to leave in
	PART T	WO Activities

Activity One Reading & Learning

Conversation One a successity man details pared betail about addition of addition award many areas? It

Rose: Wow, this is amazing. I'm glad we've come here. So cool.

Jack: I always love skiing. You know, it's a cool game for the cool people. Stay with me and you will be cool, too.