

# 大学英语口语

# 教程

# College Oral English

主 编 孙力

副主编 赵晴 赵昱 陈媛媛 黄洪波



# COLLEGE ORAL ENGLISH

辽宁大学出版社

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# 前 言

《大学英语口语教程》是为了适应大学英语教学改革的不断深入，满足以培养学生英语综合能力，特别是听说能力为教学目标而编写的。随着世界经济、文化全球化的不断发展，高等教育要培养具有国际意识、国际交往和国际竞争能力的人才来满足全球化的需求。在国际交往中，听说交流已成为最快捷、最有效的交流方式。具有国际视野的高级人才的英语能力应该能够满足在职业面试、国内外各类考试的要求，满足与外国专家、外商等在工作交往中口头交流的要求，满足在国际学术会议上、在境外工作的各类环境中能够用英语得体、流利地表达思想的要求。因此，培养大学生具有较强的英语听说能力，使学生成为具有国际视野的高素质人才已成为大学英语教学的重要目标。有了一本好的教材就可以保证这一目标的实现，这正是此教材编写的目的。

本教材根据大学英语口语教学的需要，在吸收了国内外口语教材精华的基础上，考虑了大学生的学习和生活进程，精选了大学生在学习和生活中的热门话题，集知识性、实用性和趣味性为一体。本教材共精选了30个话题，涉及学生学习、生活和娱乐的诸方面，对提高学生的环保意识、社会意识、就业意识、服务意识、成功意识、亲情意识、友谊意识等很多方面均有益处。本教材话题广泛多样，贴近大学生的学习和生活，容易激发学生的兴趣和口头交流的欲望，适合于普通高校英语专业和本科公共外语的口语教学，也可供参加各类口语考试以及英语爱好者使用，是一部可以有效提高学生英语口语能力的高质量教材。

本教材编写体系科学，教材的各部分设计由浅入深，符合学生掌握新知识的学习规律。每个单元由八个部分组成，每一个部分的出现都有一个教学理念的支持。

Teaching Goals (教学目的): 介绍通过该单元的教学，学生应掌握的口语技能。

Section One: Key Words and Expressions: (重要词汇): 为学生提供谈论单元话题所需要的常用词汇、词组及惯用法，并配有词义解释。学生在对话中可以根据需要选择。

Section Two: Useful Sentences (常用句型): 为学生提供可以展开讨论的基本表达方式。编写了谈论单元话题所需要的常用句型。

Section Three: Pair Work (双人活动): 培养学生一对一的互动技巧。编写了围绕单元话题如何提出问题以及如何回答的内容。这是扩展对话的基础部分，可以帮助学生掌握提问及回答技巧，使对话不断深入。

Section Four: Example Speeches (示范演讲): 培养学生就某一话题展开演讲的能力。为学生进行讨论或发表演讲提供了丰富的素材。每个单元都提供3个示范演讲。示范演讲是围绕单元话题进行的较长的口头表达，每个示范演讲都以不同的角度来展开单元话题。

Section Five: Group Work (小组活动): 培养学生在一个团体内的互动技巧。小组活动部分提供了单元话题下的几个小话题。学生可以运用在该单元之内学过的词汇、句型和段落来参加讨论。这是对整个单元的总结和提高性的学习活动。

Section Six: Debate Activity (辩论活动): 培养学生机动灵活的互动语言表达能力。该部分编写了以单元话题为中心的辩论话题。学生可分为两组, 一组为正方, 一组为反方, 在班级或小组范围内展开辩论。

Section Seven: Language Tips (语言技巧): 培养学生在不同情景下的口语活动中能够掌握得体的语言表达方式。本部分提供了不同情景下的对话技巧。

本教材中各个单元的编写是本着循序渐进的原则, 符合大学生的学习和生活进程。通过本教材的训练, 相信大学生口语表达能力一定会有明显提高。教材在编写过程中, 参考了国内外有关资料, 同时, 聘请英籍教师 Shiela Nadar 和 Cheryl Devine 审阅了教材内容, 并提出了宝贵意见, 在此谨一并向有关作者及外籍教师表示感谢。

编者

2007年9月

# CONTENTS

Unit 1	My First Days in the University .....	1
Unit 2	My Family .....	6
Unit 3	My Hometown .....	11
Unit 4	Campus Life .....	16
Unit 5	Language Learning .....	21
Unit 6	Examinations .....	26
Unit 7	Leisure Time .....	31
Unit 8	The University Library .....	36
Unit 9	Sports Activities .....	40
Unit 10	The Internet .....	44
Unit 11	Fighting Loneliness .....	49
Unit 12	Friends and Friendship .....	53
Unit 13	Campus Love .....	57
Unit 14	Part-Time Job .....	62
Unit 15	Education .....	66
Unit 16	Festivals and Holidays .....	70
Unit 17	Plans for Future .....	74
Unit 18	Food and Eating Habits .....	78
Unit 19	Going Abroad .....	83
Unit 20	Music .....	87
Unit 21	Modern Technology .....	91
Unit 22	Environment Protection .....	95
Unit 23	Climate Change .....	99
Unit 24	Wealth and Health .....	103
Unit 25	My Favorite Media .....	107
Unit 26	Protection of Wildlife .....	111
Unit 27	Transportation .....	115
Unit 28	Career Preparation .....	119
Unit 29	Social Problems .....	123
Unit 30	Steps to Success .....	127



# Unit 1 My First Days in the University

*Teaching Goals: Freshman will learn to be able to get to know people; offer to introduce people; talk about their first impression of the university.*



## Section One: Key Words and Expressions

**Directions:** Try to memorize these vocabularies which are the key to a successful talk.

1. faculty; teaching staff 全体教师
2. teaching and administrative staff 工作人员
3. professor 教授
4. associate professor 副教授
5. lecturer 讲师
6. teaching-assistant 助教
7. freshman 一年级学生
8. sophomore 二年级学生
9. junior 三年级学生
10. senior 四年级学生
11. undergraduate 本科生
12. postgraduate 研究生
13. bachelor degree 学士学位
14. master degree 硕士学位
15. doctor degree 博士学位
16. school; faculty 大学的学院
17. School of Materials Science and Engineering 材料工程学院
18. School of Mechanical Engineering 机械工程学院
19. School of Computer Science and Engineering 计算机科学与工程学院
20. School of Electronic and Information Engineering 电信工程学院
21. School of Resources and Civil Engineering 资源和土木工程学院
22. School of Chemical Engineering 化工学院
23. School of Science 理学院
24. School of Business Administration 工商管理学院
25. School of Economy and Law 经济与法律学院
26. School of Architecture and Art Design 建筑艺术学院
27. Department of Foreign Languages 外语系
28. Department of Art 艺术系
29. Department of Physical Education 体育部
30. Department of Humanity and Social Science 人文社科部
31. major (v.; n.) 专业  
He majors in physics. 他主修物理。  
He is a history major. 他主修历史。
32. entrance examination 入学考试
33. tuition 学费
34. registration date 注册日
35. nervous 紧张

36. be excited 兴奋

38. homesick 想家

37. strange; unfamiliar 陌生



### Section Two: Useful Sentences

**Directions:** Practice the following sentences and get ready for your talk.

1. Miss Green, I'd like to introduce my classmate, Sam?
2. Wendy, I'd like you to meet my roommate Tom.
3. Mary, this is Alice from America. She is my classmate.
4. Nice/Pleased/Glad to meet you.
5. I'm from Dalian, Liaoning Province.
6. My hometown is far from here. I'm not quite used to the weather here.
7. I major in computer science.
8. I'm a mathematics major. / My major is chemical engineering.
9. I'm a student from School of Materials Science and Engineering
10. There are 36 students in my class.
11. Our university is located near a scenic spot.
12. Life in the university is different from that in the high school.



### Section Three: Pair Work

**Directions:** Work with your partner and learn to ask and answer the possible questions.

A: Hi. I'm Wang Ping. What's your name?

B: Hi, Wang Ping. I'm Li Ming.

A: Nice to meet you, Li Ming.

B: Nice to meet you, too.

A: Where are you from?

B: I come from Zhejiang Province. And you?

A: I'm from Shenyang, Liaoning Province?

B: Is it far from here?

A: No. It's only an hour and half by car.

B: But my home town is far away from here. It will take me thirty hours to get home.

A: What's your major?

B: I major in Computer science.

A: My major is material science and technology.

B: What do you think of the university?

A: I think it is very good. The teachers here are very kind, the environment is beautiful and



my classmates are very friendly.

B: What do you think of the life here? Are you used to it?

A: It's quite a different experience for me. I used to live with my parents. But now I have to do everything by myself. I'm not used to the food served in the student canteen. But the weather here is quite mild and I like it.

B: I'm sometimes a little homesick. When I feel homesick, I call my parents or send them emails.



### *Section Four: Example Speeches*

**Directions:** Follow the example speeches and try to make a speech on the topic of your own.

#### **Example 1: Self— introduction**

Good morning, Mr. Wang! Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to introduce myself to the class. My name is Li Ming. Tom is my English name. I come from Changchun, Jilin Province. Changchun is famous for film-making industry and auto-making industry. It's a beautiful city and I love my home town very much. I am a student of the School of Chemical Engineering and Technology. My major is Bioengineering. We usually take seven or eight courses for each term. They are English, mathematics, computer science, physics, chemistry, politics and physical education. Among these courses, I am especially fond of English, because I like English very much. English is very important to me. English is a world language. Since our country has joined the WTO, many jobs need college graduates with good English. If we learn English well, we can communicate well with people from other countries, we can learn advanced technology from developed countries very quickly. I can find an ideal job after graduation.

That's all. Thank you for your attention!

#### **Example 2: My First Arrival at the University**

The day to enroll in the University finally came. My university is in another city which is about two hours away by car. After breakfast we boarded the minivan and drove towards the University. Two hours later, we pulled up in front of my dorm, a beautiful brick building of four storeys. Nervous energy swelled in my stomach and I took a deep breath. With a suitcase, I got out of the car onto the sidewalk where many other freshmen were heaving cardboard boxes and trunks and out of their cars.

When I went into my bedroom, I met my roommates Jessica and Julia. We three shared the room together. Both of them were very friendly to me. Slightly embarrassed and exhausted from the whole trip, I took a shower to relax. When I got out, Jessica from California reminded me of the house meeting that would start in 5 minutes. Soaking wet for my first meeting, I quietly tiptoed into the spacious house room where about 70 freshmen

were leisurely chatting. Everyone turned to see me shivering, in the corner.

I didn't sleep well that night because it was the first time for me to stay away from my parents.

### **Example 3: My New Classmates**

My first day of college was April 2005. The only thing that made me nervous was wondering what the other people in my classes would be like. When I started my first class, I was so scared that the class might be going so hard and I was going to fall behind but it was nothing like that.

I think I got lucky in that all my classmates were polite and friendly toward each other. Henry was my neighbor, who came from California. During the class, they focused on learning. The instructor was so kind and knowledgeable. So the atmosphere here in the class was different from that in my high school. In my high school classes, some of the teenagers were just looking for a way of getting out of high school classes. They would talk while the instructor was trying to lecture, or they would be text messaging on their cell phones during the class. Not too many of them took the classes seriously. But everyone here in the class wanted to learn and get an education.

So I didn't feel that out of place. Sure there was no one there that I knew, but that is why you make new friends right? From the first classes, I began to enjoy my class and I like my classmates, too.



### **Section Five: Group Work**

**Directions:** Work with your group members to talk about the following topics:

1. Self introduction to your classmates.
2. Your first impression of the university.
3. Your first trip to the university.
4. Your feeling towards your new roommates (or your classmates).
5. The first class in the university.



### **Section Six: Debate Activity**

**Directions:** Divide the class into two groups and debate the following topic.

Living on campus is better than living at home.



### *Section Seven: Language Tips*

#### **Situation: Offering suggestions**

A: What's wrong?

B: I'm bored. What can I do?

A: Why don't you watch TV?

B: I can't. It's broken. Anyway, there is nothing good on tonight.

A: Oh dear. Well, how about coming to the cinema with me, then? We can go to the Odeon.

B: That's not a bad idea. Ok. If you pay for me.

A: Oh! Well, in that case, what about going to a disco?

B: Good idea! And I'll pay for you! Let's go!

A: Right then!



## Unit 2 My Family

*Teaching Goals: Students will learn to talk about their family and family members, family environment where they were brought up, and other family issues such as the generation gap.*



### Section One: Key Words and Expressions

**Directions:** Try to memorize these vocabularies which are the key to a successful talk.

1. extended family 大家庭
2. nuclear family 小家庭
3. be married to? 娶..., 嫁给
4. housewife 家庭主妇
5. immediate family 直系亲属
6. relatives 亲戚
7. aunt 姨; 姑; 伯母; 婶; 舅母
8. uncle 叔; 舅; 伯父; 姑父; 姨父
9. step-father 父
10. step-mother 继母
11. foster-father 养父
12. foster-mother 养母
13. cousin 堂兄
14. niece 侄女
15. nephew 侄子
16. elder 年长的
17. in-laws 姻亲的
18. wage earner 养家糊口之人
19. married 已婚的
20. wedding 婚礼
21. passed away 逝世
22. divorce 离婚
23. single 单亲的
24. raise 养育
25. grow up 长大
26. keep in touch 保持联系
27. easy-going 随和的
28. retire 退休
29. harmonious 和谐的
30. sociable 善于社交的
31. miss 怀念
32. get along 相处
33. one-child policy 一个孩政策
34. only child 唯一的孩子
35. resemble 像
36. home sick 想家
37. personality 性格
38. reunion 团聚



### *Section Two: Useful Sentences*

**Directions:** Practice the following sentences and get ready for your talk.

1. I love my family very much and I get along well with my family members.
2. I have an extended/ nuclear family.
3. My great parents live together with us.
4. My father is a worker / farmer / doctor/ engineer/ factory director/ company manager. . .
5. My mother works in a hospital / railway station / factory / supermarket. . .
6. My mother is a housewife.
7. My sister is a college student / senior school student / junior school student. . .
8. She is an outstanding student.
9. She is going to enter/graduate from college next year.
10. My mother has retired. My father is due to retire this year.
11. We live together.
12. We are a close family.
13. My elder sister works, but she is still single.
14. Our relatives live in. . . ,and I miss them very much.
15. I often feel homesick when I am away from my family.



### *Section Three: Pair Work*

**Directions:** Work with your partner and learn to ask and answer the possible questions.

A: Hello, Judy!

B: Hello. Are you Mark?

A: No, I'm not. I'm Arthur from the School of Chemistry Engineering.

B: Nice to see you.

A: Nice to see you, too.

B: Where are you from?

A: I come from America. I was born in England.

A: When did you move to America?

B: I moved to America in 1991 when my parents transferred their job.

A: Who are the members of your family?

B: My parents, an elder brother, a younger sister, and I.

A: What are your parents doing?

B: My father is a businessman and my mother is an accountant.

A: What do your brother and sister do?

B: My elder brother studies in a university and my younger sister is a senior school student.

A: Do you live together?

B: No. But we have family reunion on Christmas. I'm really looking forward to that day!



## Section Four: Example Speeches

**Directions:** Follow the example speeches and try to make a speech on the topic of your own.

### **Example 1: My Mother**

There have been times in my life when my mother's words have literally changed the course of my actions. During my childhood, my biological father was unable to hold a job for longer than six months, consequently we moved a lot. My mother, throughout all these years, was unfailing in her love and support of her children. She sacrificed for us, cried for us and loved us as every mother was put on earth to do. She lived an incredibly difficult life, and now in the twilight years of her life, she suffers from injuries gained long ago.

My mother is, and has long been, a spiritual giant. She has been my moral compass and I received inspiration when I was too angry or too upset to listen. She has supported me, prayed for me, loved me and been my greatest fan for as long as I can remember. I would wish for every one on this earth, to have a mother as dear as mine.

### **Example 2: My Father**

My beloved Dad is 47 years old. He is my best friend. He is the one who took care of me when I was young. He fed me while I was hungry, bought me toys when I was lonely and took me to KFC when I wanted to eat!

Back to the time while I was in middle school, we watched football together during midnight. Sometime, we went to eat dumplings or beef noodles in the early morning of 4 am! We also went to coffee bars and chatted in the midnight. We chatted about everything!

Now I am a college student and live away from my father. But he is still my best friend. Whenever I meet with difficulties, he is the first person I will turn to for help. He can always help me out.

### **Example 3: The Generation Gap**

In most families, there is often misunderstanding between parents and children. When we were little children, our parents decided everything for us; the clothes we wore, the food we ate, the color of our bedroom walls, where we went and how we got there, and what time we went to bed.

Eventually, we grow up and become teens. It's totally normal for teens to create our own opinions, thoughts, and values about life; it's what prepares them for adulthood. But our parents may have a difficult time adjusting. It's this adjustment that can cause a lot of conflicts between teens and parents. And more complicated issues—like the types of friends

you have or your attitudes about sex and partying—can cause even bigger arguments, because our parents will always be intent on protecting us and keeping us safe, no matter how old we are.

It can take several years for parents and teens to adjust to their new roles, though. In the meantime, concentrate on with our parents as best we can. But talking and expressing our opinions can help us gain more respect from our parents, and we may be able to reach compromises that make everyone happy. In my opinion, the generation gap can be bridged as long as both parents and children are willing to make an effort.



### *Section Five: Group Work*

**Directions:** Work with your group members to talk about the following topics.

1. One of your family members who has the most influence in your life.
2. One of your family members whom you love most.
3. How the family environments shape a person's character and future.
4. The pressure you might feel from your family.
5. The generation gap between you and your parents.



### *Section Six: Debate Activity*

**Directions:** Divide the class into two groups and debate the following topic.

**Generation gap can be bridged.**



### *Section Seven: Language Tips*

**Situation 1:** Offering to put things right

A: Oh, hell I'm awfully sorry, Maggy, but I've just broken a glass. I knocked it off the table.

B: Oh, well, not to worry. It's only a cheap one.

A: I'll buy another one this afternoon. I've got to go into town anyway.

B: No, that's all right. I've got plenty more glasses.

A: Please! Let me buy another one.

B: Well, all right, thank you.

**Situation 2: Offering suggestions**

A: What's wrong?

B: I'm bored. What can I do?

A: Why don't you watch TV?

B: I can't. It's broken. Anyway, there is nothing good on tonight.

A: Oh dear. Well, how about coming to the cinema with me, then? We can go to the Odeon.

B: That's not a bad idea. Ok. If you pay for me.

A: Oh! Well, in that case, what about going to a disco?

B: Good idea! And I'll pay for you! Let's go!

A: Right then!





## Unit 3 My Hometown

*Teaching Goals: Students will learn to talk about the basic details of their hometowns, the interesting things to see and know a variety of terms related to it.*



### Section One: Key Words and Expressions

**Directions:** Try to memorize these vocabularies which are the key to a successful talk.

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. be /come from 来自          | 16. landscape 风景       |
| 2. be located/situated in 位于 | 17. scenery 景色         |
| 3. be surrounded by 被环绕      | 18. fresh air 新鲜空气     |
| 4. province 省                | 19. picturesque 如画的    |
| 5. coastal 沿海的               | 20. friendly 友好的       |
| 6. mountainous 多山的           | 21. generous 慷慨的       |
| 7. flat 地势平坦的                | 22. primitive 原始的      |
| 8. hilly 丘陵的                 | 23. city center 市中心    |
| 9. advanced 先进的              | 24. hospitable 好客的     |
| 10. backward 落后的             | 25. industrious 勤劳的    |
| 11. conservative 保守的         | 26. rich history 悠久的历史 |
| 12. open-minded 开放的          | 27. vivid 生动的          |
| 13. industrial 工业的           | 28. bustling 生动的       |
| 14. agricultural 农业的         | 29. way of life 生活方式   |
| 15. traditional 传统的          | 30. pace of life 生活节奏  |



### Section Two: Useful Sentences

**Directions:** Practice the following sentences and get ready for your talk.

1. My hometown is a beautiful ancient city.
2. My hometown is located in the northeast of China.