

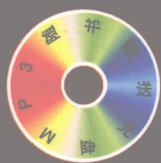


一本全面而又实用的英语口语书

# 新时代 情景英语口语

*Newly Situational  
Oral English*

主编 戴云 张海萍 副主编 朱晓苑 监艳红 杨洪 主审 谢春晖



热门话题  
听说结合 选材新颖



机械工业出版社  
CHINA MACHINE PRESS





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本书遵循听说结合的原则,以语言输出学习为重点,运用多种形式开展综合训练,旨在提高学生的英语听说能力。本书共 20 个单元,供 18 个教学周使用。每个单元关注一个社会热点问题或热门话题,并配有与该单元主题和功能意念相吻合的角色表演、回答问题、复述短文和讨论等练习。明确的交际任务可以使学生在获得语言知识的同时将知识加以灵活运用,有助于提高学生的英语口语能力。

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# 前

## 言 Preface

随着经济全球化和信息时代的到来,中国与世界各国的交流与合作日趋频繁。为了顺应时代的要求和深化教学改革,我们组织了从事英语教学多年的教师,以《大学英语课程教学要求》为指导,按照全新的外语教学理念,编写了这本口语教程,以便更快、更好地培养具备较高的英语应用能力的学生,满足社会各界对高层次、高素质英语人才的需求。

本书遵循听说结合的原则,以语言输出学习为重点,运用多种形式开展综合训练,旨在提高学生的英语听说能力。本书共 20 个单元,供 18 个教学周使用。每个单元关注一个社会热点问题或热门话题,并配有与该单元主题和功能意念相吻合的角色表演、回答问题、复述短文和讨论等练习。明确的交际任务可以使学生在获得语言知识的同时将知识加以灵活运用,有助于提高学生的英语应用能力。

本书将课堂教学与学生的自主学习有效地结合在一起,每个单元包括如下几个部分:第一部分为对话部分,每一对话设计一定数量的两人或小组活动,旨在提高学生的交际互动能力;第二部分为短文部分,每一短文后设计一定数量的问答、复述、讨论等练习,旨在提高学生的听力和交际互动能力;第三部分是相关图片,学生可以借助本单元所学内容或语料库所提供的信息,对图片进行描述或评论;第四部分为功能意念部分,该部分体现了《大学英语课程教学要求》中列出的 118 个功能意念,每个功能意念后面有 3~5 个简短对话和一个 Role-play 练习,旨在提高学生的交际能力;第五部分为补充材料部分,旨在为学生提供更多的交际素材;最后一部分是语料库,为学生提供就某一话题进行交际活动所需的语言材料,旨在帮助学生提高口语表达能力。

本书具有以下突出特点:

一、借鉴国外语言学习大纲,体现先进的教学理念和教学理论。功能意念教学大纲是近年来国外出现的一种较新的大纲。本书全面体现了《大学英语课程教学要求》中列出的 118 个功能意念,可以在培养学生根据主题进行发言的

能力的同时,更大程度上提高口语交际能力。

二、编者队伍阵容强大。本书由北京化工大学、首都医科大学、中国公安大学、中央民族大学、北京信息工程学院、中华女子学院和四川大学部分教师编写。他们当中既有从事英语专业教学的教师,亦有从事本科生、硕士和博士研究生公共英语教学的教师,因此本书是多所高校英语教师集体智慧的结晶。

三、选材内容新颖、广泛。参加本书编写的各高校老师最了解学生之所需,因此所选择的话题和相关词汇都是学生最感兴趣的,同时本书的选材也是最为新颖的(例如本书收录了“水立方”等最新材料)。这样不仅从客观上保证了课堂上的互动性,也能激发学生自主学习英语、进行口语表达的欲望与兴趣。

四、本书提供了练习参考答案。目前同类教材大多没有提供参考答案,这给学生自主学习带来了一定的困难。本书填补了这一空白,针对大部分练习,编者精心设计了参考答案,这既给相关老师提供了备课之便利,同时也解决了学生自学之难题。

五、本书具有广泛的适用性。它适用于英语程度较好的英语本科生、研究生,也适用于各类研修班的学员。本书还是有一定英语基础的自学者提高英语口语能力的必备之选。我们相信:通过本书循序渐进的学习与训练,一定有助于学生的英语语言应用能力的提高,特别是口语表达能力的提高。

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## **Unit 1**

### **Personal Information**

#### **Lead-in**

#### **A Resume**

**RICHARD ANDERSON**

1234, West 67 Street,  
Carlisle, MA 01741,  
(123)-456 7890.

**OBJECTIVE:**

Seeking a position using my extensive knowledge and successful experience within the Healthcare Industry.

**CAREER PROFILE:**

- Extensive experience in the Healthcare sector ranging from clinical care to administrative responsibility.
- Self-motivated, efficient, resourceful and reliable under pressure.
- Excellent communication and interpersonal skills.
- Confident and poised in interactions with individuals at all levels.
- Detail oriented and resourceful in the completion of tasks with ability to multi-task effectively.
- Demonstrated ability to function effectively as a team player as well as working independently to achieve objectives.
- Possessing strong problem resolution skills.
- Dedicated individual achieving a reputation for consistently going beyond what is required.
- Fluent in German and Spanish.

**PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:**

- Wrentham Health Centre, Wrentham, MA 03/01-Present Back office Nurse  
Responsible for the admission of patients and the filling of patient prescriptions.  
Performed minor biopsies and administered patient injections.  
Collected, stored and retrieved patient data.  
Maintained and ordered medical supplies.  
Conducted patient interviews to elicit registration information.  
Implemented effective system for the sterilization of surgical instruments.
- Dalek Commercial Group, Cambridge, MA 08/99- 02/01 Administrative Assistant  
Scheduled appointments and maintained up to date client files.  
Managed incoming and outgoing correspondence and maintained contractor schedules.  
Liaised with external contractors completing tenant improvements to ensure adherence to external schedules.  
Performed administrative duties and provided support to the Property Manager.  
Oversaw the maintenance and purchase of office supplies and equipment.  
Maintained and updated client information on the company database.
- Quincy Medical Group, Quincy, MA 01/96- 8/99 Ward Clerk  
Scheduled patient appointments and support roster for physicians.  
Registered incoming patients and assisted with prescription fulfillment.  
Demonstrated ability to maintain composure and work efficiently, preserving patient confidentiality in this environment.  
Performed administrative duties.  
Troubleshoot and resolved problems. Effective at dealing with complaints.
- St. Andrews, Boston, MA 01/95- 01/96 LVN / Scrub Tech  
Undertook a floating role for the Nursing office performing duties in the following departments: Post-partum, Labour and Delivery, the Emergency Department, Intensive Care and Paediatrics.  
Served as a Scrub Technician over a five-year period in the Labour and Delivery section.  
Relate well to people from a variety of cultures and social backgrounds.  
Remain calm and professional during periods of critical need.





Readily develop rapport with patients, staff, families and physicians.

Assist with registration of new patients.

### EDUCATION:

College of Massachusetts Medical Affiliates

08/90-09/94

Graduated as an LVN

**PERSONAL DETAILS:** In my free time I have assisted at the Boston Unified School District as a Teacher's helper. I have also volunteered at the Massachusetts Police department in the Emergency response department. My hobbies include water-skiing, snow skiing, going to the gym and hiking.

(437 words)

**Q** Answer the following questions according to the résumé you've just read.

1. Why are the address and telephone put on the very top of the résumé?
2. What personal information should be included in a good résumé according to the above form?
3. What kind of information weighs higher than anything else in your opinion and in this résumé? Why?



## Part A Dialogue

(Mi Jingjie, an English girl studying at Beijing Language and Culture University is interviewed on her learning experiences in China. Here is their dialogue.)

**Interviewer:** I am very glad to be conducting this interview with you. Could you please first make a brief introduction?

**Mi Jingjie:** My name is Mi Jingjie, and I am from Britain. I've been in Beijing for two and a half years. Currently I'm studying Chinese at the Beijing Language and Culture University. I'm an undergraduate.

**Interviewer:** Undergraduate? Did you learn any Chinese in Britain?

**Mi Jingjie:** Learned a little bit at the University of Leeds. This is a long

story. I have been to China before, and I love China. I have friends here. Therefore, I left my university after a term. I went on the internet, found Beijing Language and Culture University, and **signed up**.

**Interviewer:** Why did you decide to come to China? What attracts you to China?

**Mi Jingjie:** I first came here to **volunteer** in Gansu province.

**Interviewer:** What did you do?

**Mi Jingjie:** I taught English to primary school and middle school students. In Britain, after you graduate from senior middle school you have one year to do what you want. You can choose to go to university directly, or go to work, or tour around. You can also choose to be a volunteer. I decided to become a volunteer.

**Interviewer:** What did you accomplish as a volunteer?

**Mi Jingjie:** Before I came to China I thought that money was the most important thing in the world. I wanted to go to a good university, learn business and then work for a sound salary. But after I came to China I realized that it is most important to be happy. Money can not exactly bring you happiness. Therefore, I decided to study Chinese instead of business.

**Notes**

conducting this interview with 采访……  
communicate v. 沟通, 交流  
sign up 签约, 报名  
undergraduate n. 本科生  
volunteer n. 志愿者

**Interviewer:** That is to say you found pleasure in learning Chinese, in China, right?

**Mi Jingjie:** Yes. I found China to be a suitable country for me. I'm very honest, and so are the Chinese people. I like to **communicate** with these kinds of people.

**Interviewer:** Besides Chinese people, what are some other things that attracted you? Culture? Chinese food?

**Mi Jingjie:** I'm very interested in Chinese culture and especially the food. But chiefly it's the Chinese people that attract me the most. I have another story to tell. My boyfriend is Chinese. I learned a lot through communicating with his family. He introduces Chinese culture to me.

...

(414 words)



**Q Answer the following questions according to the dialogue.**

1. How long has Mi Jingjie been in China?
2. Does she enjoy the life in China? How can you judge?
3. Mi Jingjie experienced a change in her thinking after coming to China. What's it?
4. What information can you get about Mi Jingjie from this interview?

**R Role Play**

1. Work in a group of two. Suppose one of you is the boss of a computer company, the other is one of the applicants for sales manager. The boss tries to weave enough questions in order to get as more information as possible about the applicant, while the applicant tries to provide the appropriate answer to show his ability.
2. Work in pairs. Suppose one of you is a pop star who is now at the top of his or her career. The other is a journalist of an entertainment channel. The journalist tries to poke into the pop star's privacy, while the pop star tries to avoid his secrets being exposed.



**Part B Passage**

**Cultural Difference and Communication**

Language is closely related to culture. A good command of a foreign language not only means mastering the language itself, but also involves the **cultivation** of cultural competence which is an important **ingredient** of communicative competence. There are cultural differences between China and the English-speaking countries to which English learners should pay attention. In Chinese, questions like "Have you had your breakfast?" or "Where are you going?" are often used to greet a person or to initiate a conversation. However, to native speakers of English, the question about the meal would suggest an invitation and therefore may cause misunderstanding. Similarly, except for hospitals, immigration offices and such places, it's unimaginable for someone to ask a string of questions like: "What's your name?" "How old are you?" "Where do you come from?" The question

“Where are you going?” in English is normally a request for information and only used by someone in authority or between very close friends. The natural reaction of English-speaking people to such greetings would mostly likely be “Why do you ask?” or “It’s none of your business.” And questions like “Are you writing to your parents?” would be thought to **intrude** on one’s privacy. Therefore, in conversations with native speakers of English, we have to guard against inappropriate topics. In the West, directly asking adults, especially women, their

age is generally regarded as impolite. “How much do you earn?” is also an embarrassing question. Income is considered as an extremely personal and private affair, and even within a family, one may not know the exact salary of another family member. Asking

### Notes

cross-cultural perspective 跨文化视角  
cultivation n. 培养, 种植  
ingredient n. 要素, 因素  
intrude v. 打扰, 干涉

native speakers of English directly how much they paid for something is also regarded as an invasion of their privacy. If you really want to get information about the above-mentioned matters, you should use indirect ways. For example, instead of “How much did it cost?” you can say “Was it very expensive?” this gives your partner a choice of reply. In addition, do not give them advice, such as “Put on more clothes” and “Drink plenty of water”. Such remarks seem to them to be rather too parental. In a word, we have to make our English not only grammatically correct but also socially acceptable. In other words, we should be developing a **cross-cultural perspective** in learning English.

There are also similarities in the two cultures, despite the difference. Appropriate topics can be jobs, hobbies, books, housing, holidays and outings, films, TV programs, and other forms of entertainment.

(405 words)

### Exercises and Practices

#### 1. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

- 1) Why is it important to know the English-speaking countries’ culture?
- 2) What kind of questions is used to initiate a conversation in Chinese? What do the English speakers think of these questions?
- 3) If you really want to know such matters as price of a certain article, how

could you ask?

- 4) When talking with English speakers, what kind of questions should be avoided?

**2. Retell the passage and try to use the following words and expressions learnt in the passage.**

cultural differences

initiate a conversation

misunderstanding

guard against inappropriate topics

indirect ways

intrude on one's privacy

not only grammatically correct but also socially acceptable

similarities

**3. Discussions**

- 1) What questions you want to/can ask if you are to talk with an English speaker?
- 2) Do you know any other cultural differences between China and English-speaking countries? List some.

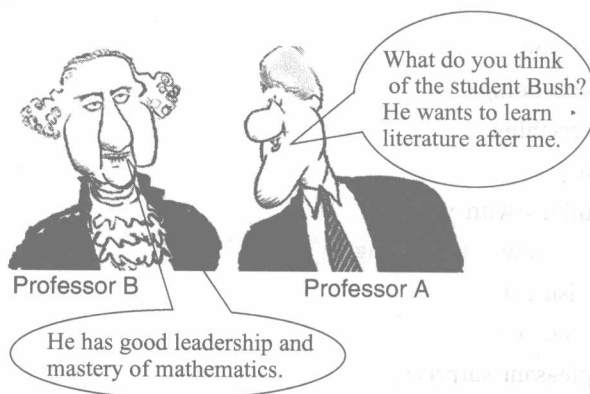
**4. Recitation**

Recite the underlined sentences.



**Part C Picture Talk**

Look at the picture below. Describe the picture first and then discuss its implied meaning.



## R Reference Words

Words related to communication	acceptable, appropriate, direct ways, indirect ways, implied meaning, roundabout, tacitly, technique of communication
Other using expressions	apply for, learning competence, positive comment

## Q Your description is supposed to be based on the following questions:

1. What are they talking about?
2. Why professor A asks such a question to professor B?
3. What's the direct meaning of the words spoken by professor B? What can you infer from his words?
4. Could the student mentioned benefit from professor B's words? Why?



## Part D Functions and Notions

### Courtesy I

Generally, greeting, leave-taking, introduction, extending gratitude and offering apologies are some usual situations, in which we witness people showing courtesy. Here are some expressions that might be helpful to facilitate our communication in these situations.

### Greeting

1. Hello/Hi?
2. Nice to see you.
3. How are you doing?
4. How is everything?
5. How is life?
6. How are things with you?
7. What's up / new / happening?
8. Fine day, isn't it?
9. Long time no see.
10. What a pleasant surprise!
11. Fine, thanks. And you?



12. On top of the world, thanks.
13. I'm extremely well, thank you.
14. Can't complain.
15. Not too bad, thanks.

**Conversation 1**

- A: Nice to see you.  
B: Good to see you, too.  
A: How's everything?  
B: Fine, just fine.  
A: I'm glad to hear that.

**Conversation 2**

- A: Fine day, isn't it?  
B: Yeah. How about going swimming with me?  
A: It's my pleasure. But let me get my swimming trunks first.  
B: Cool! See you here 10 minutes later. Is that okay for you?  
A: No problem.

**Conversation 3**

- A: What a pleasant surprise running into you! What's new?  
B: Nothing special. What are you up to these days?  
A: I've been running around like crazy. Thank goodness! It's coming to an end now.  
B: How about we get some coffee?  
A: Great! Let's talk over coffee.

**Conversation 4**

- A: Hey, Jim. How's it going?  
B: Oh, hi, Nancy. Can't complain. How're you doing? Long time no see.  
A: Yeah, it has been a long time. Unfortunately, I'm in kind of rush right now.  
B: So am I. Catch you some other time, huh?  
A: Yeah. Let's get together sometime. Take it easy.  
B: You too.

**Leave-taking**

1. Nice seeing you!

2. Please take care!
3. See you around. / See you soon.
4. Keep / Stay in touch!
5. Have a nice journey!
6. I've got to go now.
7. I must be off now.
8. Look forward to meeting you again!
9. Let's make it another time!
10. Thank you for visiting!
11. Nighty-night!

### Conversation 1

A: I've got to run now.

B: Why are you in such a hurry?

A: My girlfriend is waiting for me to pick her up to dinner.

B: If you say so. Hope to see you again!

A: You too. Nice meeting you! Bye for now!

B: Bye.

### Conversation 2

A: It's half past nine now. I think I'd better be leaving.

B: Can't you stay a little longer? I had really wanted to talk more with you.

A: I want to do that, too. But I have to get up early tomorrow.

B: Well, let's make it another time then.

A: I had a good time tonight. It's nice talking to you!

B: Thank you for visiting. Drop in again when you have time. Good night!

A: Nighty-night!

### Conversation 3

A: Thank you for coming to see me off.

B: Don't mention it. I am so sad that you are leaving. I am really going to miss you.

A: I'll miss you, too. Let's keep in touch. I'll email you every week, okay?

B: Let's make phone calls too, because I'd also like to hear your voice once or twice a month.

A: You bet.

B: The plane is about to take off now. Go getting on board and take care!





A: Good bye, my friend.

### ● Introduction

1. Allow me to introduce myself: Helen, an English teacher.
2. First let me introduce myself: My name is David Smith, Chairman of the club.
3. I don't believe we've met. I'm Steve.
4. May I introduce myself? My name is John.
5. By the way, do you know each other? John Brown, Mary Smith.
6. Have you met John Brown?
7. I want you to meet Mr. John Smith.
8. I'd like you to meet Mr. Brown.
9. It's with great pleasure that I introduce Mr. Brown to you.
10. I've heard so much about you.
11. I'm very glad to have the opportunity to meet you.
12. It's a pleasure to meet you.
13. It's a privilege to know you.

### Conversation 1

- A: Now, everybody, may I have your attention please? Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. First, allow me to introduce myself: I am Allen, your English teacher.
- B: And let me introduce myself: I am your director, John Smith.
- C: It's a privilege for us to have our teacher and director here with us. Now, I declare the welcome party begins.

### Conversation 2

- A: Hey. It looks like Ann is sitting there alone. Do you know her?
- B: No, I'm afraid I don't.
- A: In that case, let me introduce you to each other. I think you'll like each other.
- (They go to where Ann is sitting.)
- A: Excuse me, Ann. Edwin says that he hasn't met you. I'd like to introduce you.
- C: Oh, that's a good idea.
- A: Edwin, this is Ann. She is a friend of mine from college. This is Edwin, my classmate in high school.