

第七届全国高校出版社优秀畅销书一等奖

大学英语 口语教程

陈建生 主审 熊丽君 主编

上

第2版

Oral English

 中南大学出版社
www.csupress.com.cn

第七届全国高校出版社优秀畅销书一等奖
湖南省教育厅科研项目成果之一

大学英语 口语教程

上

第2版

主 审	陈建生		
主 编	熊丽君		
副主编	肖健玲	李春华	
编 者	李春芳	雷 英	李修群
	周红专	何 健	李春华
	杨丁秀	潘 莹	冯 春
	肖健玲	唐佳青	杨龙秀
	金燕萍	罗春霞	周雪婷

中南大学出版社
www.csupress.com.cn

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语口语教程. 上册/熊丽君主编. —2版. —长沙:

中南大学出版社, 2008. 7

ISBN 978-7-81105-512-2

I. 大... II. 熊... III. 英语—口语—高等学校—教材

IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 105652 号

大学英语口语教程(上册)

(第2版)

主编 熊丽君

☐责任编辑 彭亚非

☐责任印制 文桂武

☐出版发行 中南大学出版社

社址:长沙市麓山南路

邮编:410083

发行科电话:0731-8876770

传真:0731-8710482

☐印 装 长沙市华中印刷厂

☐开 本 730×960 1/16 ☐印张 11.75 ☐字数 211 千字

☐版 次 2008 年 7 月第 2 版 ☐2008 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

☐书 号 ISBN 978-7-81105-512-2

☐定 价 23.00 元

图书出现印装问题,请与经销商调换

Preface

前言

随着改革开放的不断深化和发展, 中国与世界在经济、文化和教育等领域的交流与合作日趋频繁, 到中国投资、经商、讲学、旅游和参加学术活动的海外人士接踵而至。在交往过程中, 英语是沟通的有效工具。国家教育部2007年7月颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行) 提出了“培养学生英语综合应用能力, 特别是听说能力”的大学英语教学目标。这充分体现了英语的改革趋势和发展方向。应改革之所需, 想学生之所想, 我们及时组织了一批经验丰富的教学一线教师, 编撰了这套《大学英语口语教程》。

本套书上册共有12个单元, 每个单元围绕一个主题, 如 Greetings and Introduction, Appointment, Language Learning, Studies, Library, Hobbies, Entertainment, Love, Sports, Shopping, Food, Traveling 等, 主要由 Cultural Information, Dialogues, Practice 和 Homework 组成。在 Cultural Information 中, 既介绍了相关的文化背景知识, 也提供了英语经典片段, 便于朗读和背诵, 具有实用性。在 Dialogues 中, 注意区分正式文体和非正式文体, 适合不同场合。Practice 中既有个人陈述 (Individual work), 也有双人对话 (Pair work) 和多人对话 (Group work), 既有句型操练, 又有交际用语, 情景各异, 做到见树又见林。同时书中给出了生词, 标出了音标, 并给出了中英文解释, 使用便捷, 文中的难词难句也给出了中文解释。在书末配有附录, 包括国际音标表, 每个音标配有小诗, 使之朗朗上口, 为正确发音和正确拼写单词打下基础。总之本书体例新颖, 明了清晰, 覆盖面广, 语料丰富, 实用性强, 便于有指导地在练习中学习的特点。

本书的主要使用对象为大专院校非英语专业学生, 英语专业一、二年级学生和非英语专业研究生, 也可供从事口译、外事、旅游、对外联络等涉外工作人员、外语教师, 以及出国留学人员和有一定基础的英语爱好者自学,

亦适宜于作为英语课外活动、参加英语演讲的脚本使用。

我们的目的是给大学生和英语爱好者提供学习和操练的课堂，一旦遇到真正需要使用英语口语的场合，就有信心、有底气了。有了一定的文化背景知识，记牢了一定量的句型和词组，具有够用的语言储备，再加上大量的反复练习，活学活用，就可以举一反三、临场发挥、脱口而出。

本书参阅了国内外出版的大量资料，参考书目附在书后，谨向参考文献的作者表示感谢。在本书的编写过程中，陈建生教授在百忙之中，对书稿作了认真细致的审阅，在此表示感谢。同时感谢长沙理工大学教务处领导、外国语学院领导、同行们的大力支持，感谢中南大学出版社的支持。

认准我们这套《大学英语口语教程》，书到成功！阅读之际，请对此书的不当之处批评指正。

编者

Contents

目录

Unit 1	Greetings and Introduction	1
1.	Cultural Information	3
2.	Dialogues	5
3.	Practice	6
4.	Homework	13
Unit 2	Appointment	15
1.	Cultural Information	17
2.	Dialogues	18
3.	Practice	20
4.	Homework	25
Unit 3	Language Learning	27
1.	Cultural Information	29
2.	Dialogues	30
3.	Practice	32
4.	Homework	36
Unit 4	Studies	37
1.	Cultural Information	39
2.	Dialogues	40

	3. Practice	42
	4. Homework	51
Unit 5	Library	53
	1. Cultural Information	55
	2. Dialogues	56
	3. Practice	58
	4. Homework	61
Unit 6	Hobbies	63
	1. Cultural Information	65
	2. Dialogues	66
	3. Practice	68
	4. Homework	73
Unit 7	Entertainment	75
	1. Cultural Information	77
	2. Dialogues	79
	3. Practice	82
	4. Homework	86
Unit 8	Love	87
	1. Cultural Information	89
	2. Dialogues	90
	3. Practice	92
	4. Homework	96
Unit 9	Sports	99
	1. Cultural Information	101
	2. Dialogues	102

3. Practice	104
4. Homework	110
Unit 10 Shopping	113
1. Cultural Information	115
2. Dialogues	117
3. Practice	120
4. Homework	124
Unit 11 Food	125
1. Cultural Information	127
2. Dialogues	128
3. Practice	132
4. Homework	136
Unit 12 Traveling	139
1. Cultural Information	141
2. Dialogues	143
3. Practice	147
4. Homework	156
Appendix I English International Phonetic Symbols	157
Appendix II Poems and Sentences for Practicing English Phonetic Symbols	159
Reference	175

Unit 1

Greetings and Introduction



1. Cultural Information

(1) Greetings

In English, as in Chinese, when people meet and make an acquaintance^①, they usually greet each other. The purpose of the greeting is to establish or maintain^② social contact, not to transfer information, so formulaic^③ expressions are often used. Greetings can be done in different ways. This is because different places or countries have different customs.

In English, people often greet each other with "Hello". Other forms of greetings are "Good morning", "Good afternoon", "Good evening" according to different times of the day. Many Americans are not accustomed to being asked about their private activities like "Where are you going?" or "Have you eaten?" They would feel very uncomfortable when hearing these questions. To show your concern, you may ask about their health, for example, "How are you doing?" "How is everything?" Commenting on the weather is certainly another very popular form of greetings. English people have a very strong sense of privacy, and weather is an impersonal topic which suits them well.

When people greet each other, they also address^④ each other. In English, there are many different forms of address, which are used for different people, at different times, and in different situations. The most common form to address someone is to put Mr., Miss, or Ms.^⑤ in front of the last name. In a shop or restaurant, a customer may be addressed as "Sir" or "Ma'am".^⑥ In formal situations, people use words like "Doctor"^⑦ or "Professor" to address someone who has these titles. But we cannot use the word "Teacher" to address a teacher as we do in Chinese. We can't say "Hello, Teacher Wang!" or "Good morning, teacher!" Instead, we can say "Hello, Mr. Wang" or "Good morning, Mr. Wang!" (283 words)

(2) Introduction

When you want two people to know each other, you should introduce them. For example, if you are with your friends and you meet with someone you

know, it is always polite to introduce them to one another. Usually the English are a little formal and they may not go beyond “Good morning” without being introduced. The Americans are somewhat more casual. They may start a conversation without being introduced.

In the West, it is common to introduce women before men, old people before young people and people with higher positions before people with lower positions. You should introduce a man to a woman, a younger person to an older person of the same sex; an unmarried woman to a married woman, and children to adults. When introducing a friend to your boss or teacher, you may start your conversation as follows: “Mr. Li, may I introduce Zhang, my friend?” or “Zhang, it is with great pleasure that I introduce you to Mr. Li.” Sometimes it is necessary for you to introduce yourself. For instance, at a meeting or interview you need to let the interviewer or the manager know you, you might say, “May I introduce myself? My name is ...” or “How do you do? I’m ...”

In American culture, eye contact is particularly important. This is especially true if you are meeting an American for the first time. It is usual to look directly into the eye.

Most Americans are sensitive[®] about conversational distance. In normal conversations, a distance closer than an arm's length will make them uncomfortable and they will back up. Therefore, you should not get too close. (276 words)

Words and Expressions

- ① acquaintance [ə'kweintəns] *n.* a person whom one knows 熟人
- ② maintain [meɪn'teɪn] *v.* to keep up or carry on; continue 维持或保持; 继续
- ③ formulaic [fɔ:mju:'leɪk] *adj.* (根据)公式的; 用俗套的话堆砌成的; 刻板的
- ④ address [ə'dres] *v.* to speak to 与……说话, 称呼某人
- ⑤ Ms. [mɪz] *n.* [缩](=Miss/Mrs./) 女士, 小姐(用在婚姻状况不明的女子姓名前)
- ⑥ ma'am [mæm, mə:m 弱读 məm] *n.* used as a form of polite address for a woman <口>夫人, 太太, 女士, 小姐(对妇女的礼貌称呼)
- ⑦ Doctor ['dɒktə] *n.* used as a title and form of address for a person holding the degree of doctor 博士
- ⑧ sensitive ['sensɪtɪv] *adj.* susceptible to the attitudes, feelings, or circumstances

of others 敏感的, 易受他人的态度、感情或情况影响的

2. Dialogues

Dialogue A

(Windy and Mary are new college students. This is their first meet on the campus.)

A: Hello! My name is Windy. Are you a new student?

B: Yes, I am. My name is Mary. Are you new, too?

A: Yes, I am. What are you studying here?

B: Accounting. What about you?

A: Engineering. But I may change to economics later.

B: Do they let you change your course^①?

A: I hope so! By the way, where're you from?

B: Xi'an. What about you?

A: I'm from Shandong.

(A—Windy; B—Mary)



Dialogue B

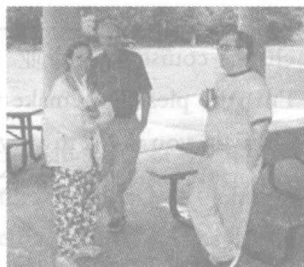
(Lin and Susan are second year students studying economics in Changsha University of Science and Technology. In the English corner they first know a new friend Tom, an oversea student from Australia.)

A: Hello! My name is Lin Tao, a second year

student studying economics here. Are you coming from the United States?

B: No, I come from Australia. I'm studying Chinese. I'm very pleased to make your acquaintance^②.

A: Glad to meet you, too. Is this the first time for you to be in China?



- B: No, I have travelled to Guilin and Kunming before. And I like China very much. So I come to China to study Chinese.
- A: Oh! Why could you speak Chinese so well? I like traveling also. Maybe, we would go somewhere together.
- B: That's great. Lin, who's the tall girl with long and black hair? I think I have seen her before.
- A: That's Susan. Susan, let me introduce you to Tom, my new friend coming from Australia.
- C: How do you do? Tom.
- B: How do you do? I'm very glad to have this opportunity to meet you^③.
- C: Oh! Are you the tall boy playing tennis, often in the stadium?
- B: Oh, yes! You like playing tennis too. Why are you looking so familiar? Can't we sit down somewhere and talk?
- C: Sure. There are some seats over there in the corner.
- A: That's a good idea. Well, we are going to hold a tennis match in our department. Is it right, Susan?
- C: That's right. We invite Tom to come and play? Is that Ok with you, Tom?
- B: That would be fine. When is it?
- A: Next Saturday.
- (A—Lin; B—Tom; C—Susan)

Notes

- ① change course 转换专业
- ② I'm very pleased to make your acquaintance. (Br. E) 你好, 很荣幸认识您。
- ③ How do you do? I'm very glad to have this opportunity to meet you. (formal)
(用于第一次见面或正式场合) 你好, 很高兴有机会认识你。

3. Practice

(1) Individual Work

In the first English class, English teacher Miss Li would like to know her

students well. Also you need to know your classmates so that you could help each other in the coming lessons. Please give a self-introduction. You may tell about your age, hobbies, families, personality and life experience according to the information below.

Hobby	<p>basketball, football, ping-pong, tennis ball, swimming, dancing, writing, reading, mountain climbing, skating . . .</p> <p>be keen on, like, be fond of, develop a good habit of, be good at, introduce me to a new world, bring myself to, open up for me a new horizon, become part of my life . . .</p>
Family	<p>nephew, niece, aunt, uncle, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister, teacher, lawyer/attorney, government employee, businessman/merchant . . .</p> <p>help each other in times of need, look after, make a living, earn their living, keep in frequent touch with relatives . . .</p>
Personality	<p>ambitious, self-confident, reliant, diligent, active, quiet, moderate, optimistic, pessimistic, enthusiastic, benevolent . . .</p> <p>isolate oneself from society, be good at, get accustomed to, meet with difficulties in, get close to, gain experience of society, take up part-time job . . .</p>
Life experience	<p>childhood, teenager, student, adult, etc.</p>

(2) Pair work

① Work in pairs. You start a conversation by choosing one of the following openings in Column A. Your partner would give a proper response in Column B. You may go further into a topic both of you are interested in. You may refer to the following functional expressions.

Column A	Column B
1. It's been a long time. How's everything?	a. Yes, in Paris, to be exact.

Column A	Column B
2. Fancy meeting you here!	b. Just fine.
3. Feeling any better today.	c. Small world, isn't it?
4. The very person I was after.	d. What's up?
5. What! You again?	e. Very well, then, and you?
6. Hi! I'm Peter Davis.	f. I'm Linda Smith. Nice to meet you.
7. Say, don't I know you from somewhere?	g. Well, I'm not so sure.
8. Excuse me, have you got a light by any chance?	h. Really annoying!
9. Sorry to interrupt you, but do you happen to know where our hostess is?	i. It's a real surprise.
10. Isn't it beautiful?	j. Sure. Here you are.
11. What dreadful weather!	k. What a lovely day!
12. May I introduce you to Mr. Li?	l. Nice to meet you, Mr. Li.
13. Allow me to introduce myself: Peter Davis.	m. I'm extremely well, thank you.
14. Excuse me, haven't we met somewhere before?	n. How do you do, Mr. Davis?
15. How are you?	o. Yes, over there with Mr. Davis.

Key: 1—b 2—i 3—m 4—d 5—c 6—f 7—g 8—j
9—o 10—k 11—h 12—l 13—n 14—a 15—e

② Take Dialogue A and Dialogue B as examples and make new dialogues according to the following situations. Try to pay attention to the proper words and expressions you use in different situations. You may refer to the functional

expressions given below.

1. You meet an old friend you haven't seen for a long time in the street.
2. You introduce your classmates to your foreign friends in the English corner.
3. You go to see one of your friends who is ill in hospital.
4. You meet your Chinese history teacher Mr. Qiao on the campus. You are supposed to be coming from Australia.

Functional Expressions

Items	Openings	Responses
Greetings		
Greetings	Good morning. / Good afternoon. / Good evening. Long time no see. What a pleasant surprise! How nice to see you again.	Good morning! / Good afternoon! / Good evening! Yes, it's been a long time / a while. Yeah! / Right! It's a real surprise!
Asking about someone's health	Feeling any better today? How are you doing?	I'm extremely well, thank you. Can't complain. Not too bad.
Wanting to catch up with the other person's news	How's everything going for you these days? How are things with you? How are you getting on?	Extremely well, thank you. / Very well indeed, thank you. (Br. E.) / Very well, thank you. Everything is extremely well/ quite well/ very well, thank you. Fine, and you? / Okay, and you? / Pretty good, and you? / Not bad, and you? / So-so, and you?