



高等院校英语专业21世纪课程教材

陈惠◎主编

*A Coursebook for
Oral English*

英语口语教程

上册

基本技能训练



湖南师范大学出版社
HUNAN NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS



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湖南师范大学出版社
HUNAN NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语口语教程 (上册) · 基本技能训练 / 陈惠主编. —长沙: 湖南师范大学出版社, 2010. 2

(高等院校英语专业 21 世纪课程教材)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5648 - 0101 - 4

I. 英… II. 陈… III. 英语—口语—高等学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 186329 号

英语口语教程 (上册) · 基本技能训练

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◇出版发行: 湖南师范大学出版社

地址/长沙市岳麓山 邮编/410081

电话/0731. 88853867 88872751 传真/0731. 88872636

网址/http: //press. hunnu. edu. cn

◇经销: 新华书店

◇印刷: 国防科技大学印刷厂

◇开本: 730 × 960 1/16

◇印张: 13. 75

◇字数: 298 千字

◇版次: 2010 年 5 月第 1 版 2010 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

◇书号: ISBN 978 - 7 - 5648 - 0101 - 4

◇定价: 28. 00 元

◇凡购本书, 如有缺页、倒页、脱页, 由本社发行部调换

◇本社购书热线: (0731) 88873070 88872256

◇投稿热线: (0731) 88872256 13975805626 E-mail: lykeithe@163. com

前言

《英语口语教程》分为上、下两册，旨在对学生进行循序渐进、全面系统的口语能力的训练。上、下册各有其侧重点，并相互衔接。上册“基本技能训练”侧重交际功能训练，从培养学生主动开口讲英语的热情和习惯开始，逐渐过渡到培养学生形成用英语思维的习惯，并学会用英语连贯表达。下册“演讲与辩论”主要是进行英语演讲和英语辩论的训练，使学生能比较系统、连贯地发表自己的见解，并展开争论，既锻炼学生的口语能力，也锻炼学生的思辨能力。

上册“基本技能训练”每单元包括“Warm-up”，“Listening, reading and acting”，“Further practice”和“Assignments”四部分。第一部分除了起到检查学生口语作业和调动课堂气氛的作用外，主要是从模仿入手，培养学生纯正的语音语调。本部分以音素、句子、段落、电影对白的模仿为主。第二部分继承了传统英语口语教学的精华——交际功能的训练，且课文主题与时代、学生生活、思想紧密相关，具有较强的时代感和实用性。第三部分将英语知识的学习和英语口语技能的操练交织在一起，操练的形式多种多样，有pair work, group work, picture-talking, story retelling, discussion, story-making等，内容由浅入深，循序渐进；形式生动活泼，操作性极强。第四部分为学生提供了课后阅读和背诵材料，以增加学生在英、美文化和知识方面的积淀，从而提高学生英语口语表达的准确性和对文化差异的敏感性。

下册“演讲与辩论”包括演讲和辩论两大部分。演讲部分每单元体例与上册基本相同，由“Preliminary Tasks”，“Special Occasion Speeches”，“Guide to Public Speaking”和“Reading and Assignments”四部分组成。第一部分着重名人名篇片段的模仿，第二部分学习和训练特定场合的演讲，第三部分是即兴演讲的知识及技巧的学习和训练，第四部分是名人名篇的拓展阅读和深度讨论。辩论部分每单元基本上由“Warm-up”、“Guide to Debate”、“Debate Topic and Arguments”、“Further Reading”和“Assignments”组成，旨在让学生熟悉一般英语辩论的过程和规则，培养学生的问题意识，提高学生知识的综合能力、批判性倾听能力、快速反应能力以及辨析能力。

本教材在理念上、内容上和形式上都有所创新。

理念上，我们在编写过程中吸纳与采用“输出驱动假设”理论，强调输入与输出相结合，突破传统的英语口语教材进行单一口语教学的模式，将口语教学作为一个系统工程来进行立体的综合化建构。除了“说”以外，还把听、读、写确立为口

语教学系统中紧密关联的主要元素,在听、说、读、写的训练之中,实现各种语言能力的互动,使它们互相促进、相辅相成,进而使口语训练收到事半功倍的效果。

内容上,与传统教材不同的是,本书设计了“Warm-up”(热身)部分,这一部分除了起到检查学生口语作业和调动课堂气氛的作用外,主要是从模仿入手,培养学生纯正的语音语调。本书还增加了课后阅读和背诵部分,以增加学生在英、美文化和知识方面的积淀,从而提高学生英语口语表达的准确性和对文化差异的敏感性。演讲部分将名人演讲和学生模仿训练相结合,将特殊情景下的演讲和普遍性演讲知识和技能学习相结合,逐步培养学生的综合知识能力、快速反应能力、积极思辨能力和流利的表达能力,使学生从模仿式的口语产出发展成积极的、创造性、思辨性的口语产出。

形式上,我们将英语知识的学习和英语口语技能的操练交织在一起。口语实践活动量大且形式多样,有模仿表演、看图说话、故事复述、故事创作、角色演绎、主题演讲、专题辩论等;而且,不同阶段的同一种类活动在难易程度上和形式上都有所变化,遵循的是循序渐进、知识重现的教学原理和口语习得的规律。

本教材上册“基本技能训练”可供大学一年级学生使用,下册“演讲与辩论”可供大学二年级学生使用。上册每单元教学所用课时是2~3个课时左右,下册为2~4个课时左右。教师可根据学生的水平对课文及练习有选择性地使用,所教内容的顺序也可自行调整。总之,课前教师应该要求学生进行预习,要求他们在本书的推荐书籍或网站中查找和阅读与下次课主题相关的资料;课上要将视、听、说的活动有机地结合;课后教师还应给学生布置与所学课文有关的视、听、说、读、背等任务。教师应该采取多种形式和手段对这些任务进行检查。

在本书的编写过程中,湖南师范大学外国语学院领导给予了我们很多关心和指导,美籍教师Erin Smith、澳大利亚教师John Preston审阅了书稿。本教材是湖南省高等教育21世纪课程教材,此次修订时,我们参照湖南师范大学外国语学院白解红教授主持的“英语听说读写基础课国家级教学团队”的教学理念及思路,听取任课教师及有关专家的意见和建议,对该教材进行了大量的修改和调整,美籍友人Eleanor Ho对书稿进行了精心审定。湖南师范大学出版社的领导对本书的编写、出版和修订倾注了大量的心血。在此,向他们表示最诚挚的感谢!

我们期待在不断实践和完善中成就一部优秀教材。因而,欢迎专家和读者对书中的不足之处批评指正。

编者

2010年3月



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Unit 1

Welcoming Freshmen

Section I ► Warm-up



1. Listen and read aloud.

/i:/ please clean street keep

/i/ fit his think will

/e/ ten fresh bread better

/æ/ bad fat mat ancestor

/e:/ her bird early perch

/ə/ sister enter again anew

- 1) /i:/ Each of the three will agree to see the teacher.
- 2) /i/ What a pity! She can't go to this big city with him.
- 3) /e/ The President says excess never brings recession.
- 4) /æ/ Albert's companion always carries his backpack.
- 5) /e:/ Does the girl want to work on the worst word in the world?
- 6) /ə/ Summer seems better after winter is over.



2. Watch and imitate.

The following is a clip from *Sydney White*. Watch, imitate, and role-play it.

Dinky: Well, hello there!

Sydney: Oh, hi! I didn't even know anyone was in here.

Dinky: Oh, that's OK. People sometimes don't see me. I'm Dinky.

Sydney: Oh, no, you're not.

Dinky: No, silly, that's my name.

Sydney: Oh, Dinky? That's your real name?

Dinky: Of course not. My real name's Demetria Rosemead.

Sydney: "Dinky" it is. Hi, I'm Sydney White.

Dinky: Sydney White? The other Kappa legacy? Daughter of Paul White and Deborah Lee, Kappa pledge class 1980?

Sydney: Yeah. I'm sorry, I feel bad I didn't order your background check.

Dinky: I'm the other Kappa legacy! Oh, my gosh! This is just so exciting! I should've known they would've roomed us together for rush. Don't get too comfortable. We're gonna move to the Kappa house! Ah! We're gonna be sisters!

Sydney: Yeah. We're jumping now.

Dinky: I've been waiting to become a Kappa since I can remember. All the women in my family were Kappas, too. Look, my momma gave me her when I was five. She even has a little pledge pin.

Sydney: She sure does. Does she come with a mini Kappa dream house?

Dinky: Oh... Oh, I wish. Now, what were you thinking about wearing to the first rush party? Let me... Let me just show you what I was thinking.

Sydney: OK.

Dinky: Now, those... Those are my top five.

Sydney: Wow. I don't even have a top one. I might have a skirt in here somewhere.

Dinky: Oh, no. Did you have a luggage mishap?

Sydney: No.

Dinky: Well, what about in that bag?

Sydney: Oh. Oh, this bag. Oh, wait until you see this! My comic-book collection.

Dinky: Oh. My!

Sydney: Pretty cool, huh?

Dinky: Yeah, uh, you know what? Why don't you just wear something of mine to the first rush party?

Sydney: Oh, OK. Yeah. That might be best. You know, this is gonna be fun. I've never really had a lot of girlfriends before.

Dinky: Not just girlfriends. Sisters.

Section II ► Listening, reading and acting



1. Listen to and read the following two model dialogues carefully and act them out.

Model 1

Mike: Hello.

Jane: Hi.

Mike: I'm Mike Evans. What's your name?

Jane: I'm Jane Brown.

Mike: Are you a freshman?

Jane: Yeah. And you?

Mike: No, I'm a sophomore. I started here last September.

Jan: What's your major?

Mike: Computer Engineering. What's yours?

Jane: Education. I hear a lot of people change their majors after the first year.

Mike: Yeah, that's right, but I really like my major. It's a challenge, and graduates can usually get good jobs. Why did you choose education?

Jane: I always wanted to be a teacher. Besides, I like to think up creative ways to help people understand things, so I think I'll enjoy it.

Mike: Are you from the South?

Jane: Yeah, I'm from Georgia.

Mike: Really? So am I! I'm from Atlanta.

Jane: That's not far from my home.

Mike: Hey, would you like to go to a movie tonight? There's a good one at the theater near campus.

Jane: Sure, that would be fun.

Mike: I'll have to check on the time it will start. Could I have your phone number so I can let you know?

Jane: Sure. It's 732-5525. What's yours?

Mike: 734-2761. Great. Oh, I have to get to an appointment with my professor. I'll see you later! Bye.

Jane: OK. Bye.

Model 2

John: Hi. Is someone sitting here?

Jane: No. You're welcome to join us.

John: Thanks. Oh, aren't you Jane Brown?

Jane: Yeah. Oh, my goodness! Is that really you, John? What are you doing here? How are you?

John: Great! It must be about 5 years since we've seen each other. I can't believe it! You look really great.

Jane: Thanks. This is so great. I never imagined I would see you here. Are you a student here?

John: Yes, actually I've been here for 2 years, studying law. Do you want something to drink? I'll bring you a coke.

Nancy: Jane, who is that handsome guy?

Jane: Oh, he's my old neighbor. He moved north 5 years ago.

Nancy: How nice!

Jane: What do you mean?

Nancy: Oh, only that it seems nice that you can meet an old friend after so long and be friends again.

Jane: Are you jealous of me? Don't worry! Let me introduce you to John.

John: Here Jane. This one is for you.

Jane: Thanks, John. By the way, I'd like you to meet my friend, Nancy. We're roommates.

John: I'm John Smith. It's nice to meet you, Nancy.

Nancy: Thanks. It's nice to meet you, too.

John: How are you two surviving this semester?

Jane: Pretty well. I like the food here, the city is not too big, and the school is pretty good. We've made some friends, too.

Nancy: Well, I have an appointment with my advisor in about 10 minutes, so I'd better get going. John, it was nice to meet you. See you the next time.

John: Bye, Nancy.



2. Situational practice.

1) Huang Mei, a freshman, gets off the bus with several pieces of luggage. Yang Ping, a sophomore, is at the bus station welcoming freshmen. Yang ping goes up to Huang Mei, greets her, helps her with the luggage and introduces the campus buildings they see. Huang Mei asks Yang Ping many questions about campus life.

2) In a campus bookstore Liu Yan, a freshman in the English department is looking for some books. There she meets Linda, an overseas student majoring in Chinese History. They introduce themselves to each other. Liu helps Linda to find what she needs. Since Liu has to meet her friend shortly, they have to part. They exchange their phone numbers.

3. Useful words and expressions.

camping 宿营

caring 关爱的

cheerful 开朗的

conceited 自以为是的

conscientious 学习认真的

considerate 体贴的

cool 凉爽；冷静；时髦的，酷的

dedicated 有献身精神的

easy-going 随和的

gullible 容易受骗的

bachelor's degree 学士学位

get on well with 与……相处得好

keep in touch with 与……保持联系

lose contact with 与……失去联系

master's degree 硕士学位

independent 自立的

moody 情绪化的

obedient 听话的

PhD 博士；博士学位

practical 实在的

selfish 自私的

sincere 真诚的

sociable 好交际的

understanding 理解人的

upright 正直的

postgraduate student/postgraduate

硕士研究生

qualified teacher 合格教师

research university 研究性大学

undergraduate student 本科生

Section III ► Further practice



1. Pair work: Personal profiles.

Work in pairs and ask questions about your partner's background in order to collect a whole lot of information, which will eventually compose a detailed personal profile. It may include information about his/her birth, education, family, travel experiences, first time experiences, best friends, self-characterization, desires, habits, personal preferences and so on.

2. Group work: Discussion.

Everyone has to experience such stages in his life—the birth, the childhood, the adolescence, the youth, the middle age and the old. He has to experience some important changes at different stages of life. Going to college is one of the most important events in your life. It is hard for you to leave home and live independently at the beginning. You have to do everything by yourself, such as washing and shopping, etc.

Work in groups and talk about the changes at the present stage of your life.

3. Story retelling.



Listen to the story and then retell it.

The First Time, The Second Time, The Third Time

A couple was celebrating their golden wedding anniversary.

Their domestic tranquility had long been the talk of the town. A local newspaper reporter was inquiring as to the secret of their long and happy marriage.

"Well, it dates back to our honeymoon," explained the lady. "We

visited the Grand Canyon and took a trip down to the bottom of the canyon by pack mule. We hadn't gone too far when my husband's mule stumbled."

My husband quietly said, "That's once." We proceeded a little farther when the mule stumbled again. Once more my husband quietly said, "That's twice." We hadn't gone a half-mile when the mule stumbled a third time.

My husband promptly removed a revolver from his pocket and shot him.

I started to protest over his treatment of the mule when he looked at me and quietly said, "That's once."

4. Picture talking.

Describe what you see in the following pictures and say what you think of them.



Section IV ► Assignments



1. Read the following passages.

• A •

In introducing two people, the general rule is: introduce other people to the person you wish to honor. The old are honored in the West as in China. Women have been honored in the West since the days of knighthood. And since long before that, a married woman has been held to have a position in society above an unmarried one, of course, these things are hardly thought of any more now, but the old customs continue in the forms of politeness. 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; an unimportant person to an important person of the same sex; children to adults.

The most polite form of introduction is in the form of an enquiry: "Miss Streeter, may I introduce Miss Wang?" This is a very popular form to use when introducing a friend to a teacher or to an older person. Among friends and people of about the same age and position, a simpler form may be used: "Miss Wang, Mr. Brown." This is a convenient form at large gatherings where a number of introductions are necessary. An informal, friendly introduction is: "Mr. Liu, do you know Miss Wang?" This carries the assumption that Miss Wang, the lady, is the more important of the two to know.

The common thing when one is introduced to someone is to shake hands, smile, and say, "How do you do?" This is not a question in meaning and needs no reply. If you are especially pleased at meeting someone, it is all right to say, "How do you do? I am so glad to meet you, Mr. Black."

If you want to meet someone, it is better to ask a friend who knows him to introduce you. But sometimes at a meeting or gathering it is all

right to introduce yourself to a fellow-student, or to one of the same sex and position. Hold out your hand, and say, “My name is Carl Wang.” He should answer, “I’m John Smith. How do you do?”

• B •

In the United States, the relationship between two individuals who regard each other as friends tends to be more casual than that in many other cultures. Americans use the word “friend” in a very general way. They may call both casual acquaintances and close companions “friends”. They have school friends, work friends, sports friends and neighborhood friends. These friendships are based on common interests. When the shared activity ends, the friendship may fade.

In some cultures friendship means a strong life-long bond between two people. In these cultures friendships develop slowly, since they are built to last. American society is one of rapid change. Studies show that one out of five American families moves every year. American friendships develop quickly, and they may change just as quickly.

People from the United States may at first seem friendly. Americans often chat easily with strangers. They exchange information about their families, hobbies and work. They may smile warmly and say, “Have a nice day.” or “Let’s get together sometime.” But American friendliness is not always an offer of true friendship.

Here are a few tips on making friends with Americans:

Visit places Americans enjoy: parties, churches, Western restaurants, parks, sports clubs.

Be willing to take the first step.

Use small talk to open the conversation. Remember: Be careful to avoid personal questions about age, salary, marital status and appearance.

Show an interest in their culture, their country or their job.

Invite them to join you for dinner or just for coffee or tea. Try to set a specific time. Americans sometimes make general invitations like “Let’s get together sometime.” Often this is just a way to be friendly. It is not always a real invitation.

Don't expect too much at first. Maybe they're just being friendly. But maybe they do want to be your good friends. It will take time to tell.

2. Speak on or discuss these topics.

1) Why do people need friends? Do you think you can live without friends? Why?

2) How do you make friends with others and what kind of people could be your friends?

3. Recite the following passage.

Building a Friendship Is Like Planting a Garden

Life is a barren field without the companionship of friends. A friend is someone who cherishes the special moments and memories of life with another person. A friend is a trustworthy companion. Friendship is a relationship which takes time to build. There are many steps and stages to achieving a true friendship. However, one can think building a friendship is like planting a garden.

For many people, planting a garden represents devotion and leisure. It takes patience to grow a garden, frustrations and hardships are also involved in the process. Firstly, the seed is planted. The seed builds the foundation of a strong and stable plant. It has to be taken care of and watered daily. Then the shoots start sprouting, the plant is finally flourishing. One can see day by day the garden maturing. Then one day the garden starts to wilt. One has to tend to it and have the patience and determination to bring it back to life. It frustrates one to see the insects and predators preying on the beautiful garden that once existed. But hard work and devotion regains the garden's beauty and gives it life again.

Building a friendship has similar characteristics. One meets a person and plants the seed of friendship. The friendship builds and continues to

