

普通高等教育 英语 “十二五” 规划教材

NEW VIEW

College Oral English

新视界

大学英语口语 (1)

● 李 鹏 徐坤银 主编

New View
College Oral English
(Starting)



华中科技大学出版社

<http://www.hustp.com>

014059079

H319.9

2237

V1

普通高等教育英语“十二五”规划教材

新视界大学英语口语(1)

New View College Oral English

(Starting)

主 编 李 鹏 徐坤银



H319.9
2237
V1

华中科技大学出版社
中国·武汉



北航

C1746462

014023079

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新视界大学英语口语(1)/李鹏,徐坤银主编. —武汉:华中科技大学出版社,2014.7
ISBN 978-7-5680-0287-5

I. ①新… II. ①李… ②徐… III. ①英语-口语-高等学校-教材 IV. ①H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 171024 号

新视界大学英语口语(1)

李 鹏 徐坤银 主编

策划编辑:刘 平

责任编辑:刘 平

封面设计:刘 卉

责任校对:张 琳

责任监印:周治超

出版发行:华中科技大学出版社(中国·武汉)

武昌喻家山 邮编:430074 电话:(027)81321915

录 排:华中科技大学惠友文印中心

印 刷:湖北新华印务有限公司

开 本:710mm×1000mm 1/16

印 张:9.75

字 数:198 千字

版 次:2014 年 9 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

定 价:20.00 元



华中出版

本书若有印装质量问题,请向出版社营销中心调换
全国免费服务热线:400-6679-118 竭诚为您服务
版权所有 侵权必究

前 言

为适应大学英语教学的新形势,深化教学改革,提高教学质量,满足社会对人才培养的需要,教育部在 2007 年颁发了《大学英语课程教学要求》,作为高等学校非英语专业本科英语教学的主要依据。《大学英语课程教学要求》在论及教学模式改革时指出“新教学模式应能使选择适合自己需要的材料和方法进行学习,获得学习策略的指导,逐步提高其自主学习的能力”。针对这一大学英语教学改革要求,各高校积极探索培养学生自主学习能力的有效途径。语言自主学习中心的创建为学生训练听说能力提供了硬件上的保障。《新视界大学英语口语》作为大学英语自主学习中心的系列辅助教材,其编写旨在配合大学英语教学改革,努力丰富完善自主学习中心在听说能力培养上的软件建设,为学生在自主环境下培养听说能力给予切实指导。

在呼声越来越高的个性化大学英语教学要求下,《新视界大学英语口语》的编写贯彻了“教师为主导,学生为主体”的教学思想,体现出导学式大学英语口语教学模式。其鲜明特色如下。

一、注重以学生为主体,话题多彩,活动多样

话题结合学生生活实际,激发学生强烈的课堂参与欲。本教材话题丰富广泛,反映了大学生多姿多彩的课内外生活,引入诸多大学生感兴趣的讨论主题。结合大学生活不同发展阶段,本教程全四册分为拥抱校园(Embracing Campus Life)、畅游校园(Enjoying Campus Life)、超越校园(Beyond Campus Life)、走出校园(Farewell to Campus Life)四个分册,贯穿了初识大学校园、爱上大学生活、成长年轻心智、告别大学走向社会等全程大学生活。

口语输出任务设计多元立体化,拓展学生课堂发挥空间。全四册汇集十余种多元化口语活动形式。活动设置有梯度,难度逐步推进。结合不同年级特点,在一、二分册设计情景剧、角色扮演、影片配音、模拟访谈、对话讨论、英语游戏、看图说话等活动;在三、四分册倾向于演讲训练、戏剧表演、歌曲配景、诗歌品鉴、辩论实战、创编故事、专题报告等形式。多元立体化的活动体现了学生在语言和思维发展上的逐步契合,并提供学生展现自己语言交际的能力。

二、强调以教师为主导,拓展人文,训练思维

加大语言文化信息输入量,明确语言发展的目的。本教程输入环节全面涵盖了语言知识、语言技能和文化拓展三个方面。全四册每单元遵循统一模式,在 Word Bank & Useful Expressions 中提供讨论该单元话题所需的词汇及多种口语表达方式;在 Demonstration 中展示实例对话,演练口语交流技巧;在 Background 和 Cul-

tural Notes 中介绍与话题相关的文化知识,在 Watch & Discuss 环节推荐资料库中与话题相关的英文影片供学生欣赏观摩,为学生创设听说学习的文化环境。统一分明的单元模式设计使学生通过发展语言,培养人文思想,最终完成跨文化口语交际活动。

口语任务的设计渗透思维训练。通过指导学生完成要求较高的故事创编、演讲、辩论、专题报告等口语任务,引导学生从学会组织语言到学会组织思维,从而最终培养学生分析问题、解决问题的能力以及语言沟通能力。

本教材由多年从事大学英语口语教学的资深教师编写:李鹏(第1册UNIT 1—UNIT 5)、徐坤银(第1册UNIT 6—UNIT 10)、陈国良(第2册UNIT 1—UNIT 5)、刘玲玉(第2册UNIT 6—UNIT 10)、罗敏(第3册UNIT 1—UNIT 5)、田颖(第3册UNIT 6—UNIT 10)、何敏(第4册UNIT 1—UNIT 5)、习强毅(第4册UNIT 6—UNIT 10)。

本教材的顺利出版要特别感谢武汉轻工大学外国语学院领导和全体同仁,特别是第一、二教研室全体老师的大力支持;感谢华中科技大学出版社对口语教学改革和教材编写工作自始至终的关心和大力支持。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中不免有各种不足之处,恳请广大读者及同行不吝赐教。

编者

2014年5月28日

Unit 1 Hello!

目 录

I. Background

Unit 1 Hello!	(1)
Unit 2 Wander on Campus	(16)
Unit 3 Time for Class	(32)
Unit 4 It's Fun Time!	(46)
Unit 5 Enjoy Our Meals	(60)
Unit 6 Share Our Dorm Life	(72)
Unit 7 Merry Christmas!	(86)
Unit 8 Home, Sweet Home!	(103)
Unit 9 Test Is Coming!	(117)
Unit 10 Have a Nice Vacation!	(132)
Keys	(143)
References	(147)

greetings are used. The most common form of greetings is "Hello!" An even less formal greeting is "Hi!" If you are meeting a person for the first time, it is also appropriate to say "Nice to meet you." After that, it is appropriate to say "How are you?" "How are you doing?" or "How are things going with you?" A typical response is "Very well, thank you!" or "Fine, thanks." If your friend greets you with "What's up?" or "What's happening?", you might reply "Not much," "Nothing special," or "Same old stuff." Or, you could quickly summarize what you've been doing.

Partings and Responses

In English-speaking countries, some specific expressions are used before ending a conversation.

The first type expresses the expectation of seeing the other person again, such as "See you," or "See you later." But bear in mind that these expressions are merely a form for saying goodbye and may not indicate specific plans to see each other again. (However, if you have a specific plan to see the other again,

Unit 1 Hello!

I. Background

Greeting (also called accosting) is a way for human beings (as well as other members of the animal kingdom) to intentionally communicate awareness of each other's presence, to show attention to and to suggest a type of relationship or social status between individuals or groups of people coming in contact with each other. As with many forms of communication, greeting habits are highly culture- and situation-specific and may change within a culture depending on social status and relationship; the phenomenon as such exists in all known human cultures, though. Greetings can be expressed both audibly and physically, and often involve a combination of the two. This unit is mainly on the former. Greetings are often, but not always, used just prior to a conversation.

Greetings and Responses

When people are introduced for the first time, it is common for them to say "How do you do?" An acceptable reply is "How do you do?" In formal situations, often "Good morning!" "Good afternoon!" or "Good evening!" is used. ("Good night" is said only when parting or when someone is going to bed) With people of your own age, such as other students or neighbors, more informal greetings are used. The most common form of greetings is "Hello!" An even less formal greeting is "Hi!" If you are meeting a person for the first time, it is also appropriate to say "Nice to meet you." After that, it is appropriate to say "How are you?" "How are you doing?" or "How are things going with you?" A typical response is "Very well, thank you!" or "Fine, thanks." If your friend greets you with "What's up?" or "What's happening?", you might reply "Not much." "Nothing special." or "Same old stuff." Or, you could quickly summarize what you've been doing.

Partings and Responses

In English-speaking countries, some specific expressions are used before ending a conversation.

The first type expresses the expectation of seeing the other person again, such as "See you." or "See you later." But bear in mind that these expressions are merely a form for saying goodbye and may not indicate specific plans to see each other again. (However, if you have a specific plan to see the other again,

you can say, for example, "See you Monday.") A usual reply would be something like, "OK, see you later." or just "Bye."

The second type of farewell gives a reason for ending the conversation, for instance, "I have to get going." or a more specific one, "I have to get home before 10 p. m."

The third type of expression indicates pleasure at seeing, talking to or spending time together with the other person, for example, "It was nice talking to you." "I enjoyed seeing you." or "I've had such a good time."

The fourth type expresses your best wishes, such as "Have a nice day!" "Have a nice trip!" or "All the best!"

II. Warm-Up

Activity 1

Can you guess the order of the conversation? Number the sentences from 1 to 5.

(1)	(2)
☐ Natalie: Hi, Ted. My name's Natalie.	☐ Mark: Nice to meet you, Kate.
☐ Alex: It's nice to meet you, too.	☐ Mark: No, we don't. My name's Mark.
☐ Ted: Hello! My name is Ted.	☐ Mark: Hi, Lisa. How are you?
☐ Ted: Natalie, this is my friend Alex.	☐ Kate: Hi, I'm Katherine, but everyone calls me Kate.
☐ Natalie: Nice to meet you, Alex.	☐ Lisa: Not bad. Do you two know each other?

Activity 2

Now look at the following short conversations. Please first try to complete the conversations on your own, then check them with your partners.

Conversation 1

A: Hi, Tom. How are things going?

B: Not too bad.

A: How's your family?

B: _____.

Conversation 2

A: Hello, John!

B: Hello. Haven't seen you for ages.

A: Yes, I'm pretty busy lately. How about your studies?

B: _____.

Conversation 3

A: I'm afraid I've got to go now.

B: It's still early.

A: I must be off now.

B: _____.

Conversation 4

A: It's getting late. I must go now.

B: _____?

A: I'd love to, and it's very nice talking with you. But I have a meeting.

B: It's a pity you have to leave so soon.

Conversation 5

A: May I introduce me by myself? My name is Cathy. I'm from USA.

B: Oh, hello, Cathy. Glad to know you. I'm Zhang from Beijing.

A: I'm so glad to meet you.

B: _____, too. Please let me know whenever you need help.

A: I will. Thank you, Zhang.

B: It's my pleasure.

Conversation 6

A: Hello, Mrs. Rice. May I introduce my friend Wu to you?

B: How do you do, Wu?

C: How do you do, Mrs. Rice? I'm so glad to meet you.

B: Glad to meet you too. I've heard quite a lot about you.

A: Now that we know each other, _____?

III. Section A Greetings & Partings

1. Demonstration

Please read aloud the following short conversations with your partner. One of you will take the part of A, and the other will take the part of B.

Conversation 1

Lee: Good morning, Kevin.

Kevin: Morning, Lee. How are you?

Lee: Very well. Thank you.

Conversation 2

Kevin: So nice to meet you again, Louise.

Louise: Pretty good. How's your business going, Kevin?

Kevin: Not too bad.

Conversation 3

Betty: Good morning, Ms Lucy. This is Betty, can you still remember me?

Lucy: Betty? Is it really? Surely I remember you. You are my good friend, and I haven't seen you for ages, but how are you?

Betty: Fine, I'm just fine, Ms Lucy...

Conversation 4

John: Mrs. Green, I do appreciate the time we spent together.

Green: Me, too. Thank you for your company.

John: Let's keep in touch, shall we?

Green: Sure. I'm going to miss you. Bye!

John: Do take care of yourself. Bye-bye!

Conversation 5

A: I'm afraid I must go now.

B: Good-bye, and have a good journey.

A: Good-bye and thank you for all you've done for me here.

B: My pleasure.

A: Bye.

2. Word Bank & Useful Expressions

Greetings

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1) How do you do? | 2) How are you? |
| 3) How are you doing? | 4) How are you getting on with your work? |
| 5) How are you getting along with...? | 6) How is everything? |
| 7) How's everything going? | 8) How's your family? |
| 9) How was your day? | 10) How is your vacation / holiday / Christmas Day / weekend? |
| 11) Long time no see. | 13) What's up? |
| 12) You haven't changed much. | 15) What's going on? |
| 14) Hello? Hi? | 17) How is it going? Anything new? |
| 16) How is life? | |
| 18) Pleased to meet you again! | |

Responding to a greeting

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Same as usual. | 2) I'm just fine. |
| 3) So far so good. | 4) Not so good. |
| 5) How do you do! | 6) Fine! Thank you, and you? |
| 7) Everything is fine! | 8) I'm just great! |
| 9) Very (Quite) well, thank you! | 10) Couldn't be better, thank you! |

11) Not bad!

12) Can't complain!

13) Just so so.

Partings

1) I'm afraid I must go now.

2) It's getting late. I must go now.

3) I'd better be going now.

4) It's about time I have to leave.

5) I must be off now.

Responding to a parting

1) I'm sorry you have to leave.

2) Can't you stay a little longer?

3) I won't keep you then.

4) I look forward to seeing you again soon. Bye!

5) I hope to see you again. Have a good trip.

3. In-Class Activities

Task 1

Complete the dialogue with the words or expressions in the box, and then role-play it with your roommate.

Situation 1 Joe and Jack greet each other in front of the school library, and Joe recommends a professor for Jack's chemistry course.

Hi / Hello

How about you

How are you doing

Good

I'm just fine

Can you recommend

Joe: Hi, Jack.

Jack: _____, Joe. _____?

Joe: _____, thanks. _____?

Jack: _____. Well, you see, I'm planning to take chemistry this semester. _____ a professor?

Joe: Dr. Smith, of course. They say he's a prominent professor in chemistry.

Situation 2 David introduces Tony to Professor Smith.

I'd like you to meet

It's a pleasure to meet you

Excuse us

Nice to meet / see you

Same here

Very nice meeting you

David: Hi, Mr. Smith.

Smith: Hi, David.

David: Tony, _____ Professor Smith. Mr. Smith, this is my friend, Tony.

Tony: _____, Mr. Smith.

Smith: _____, Tony.

Tony: David told me how much he enjoys your class.

Smith: Did you, David? Well, David helps to make it a good class.

Tony: Oh, that's interesting. _____, we're going to catch a movie, and it's about that time. _____, Professor Smith.

Smith: _____. Have fun.

Task 2

Work with your partner to role-play. One of you will take the part of A, and the other will take the part of B. Make up short conversations based on the following situations, using some of the expressions for greetings or partings.

- 1) Although they are good friends, A and B haven't met each other for over ten years. Now A has just returned from another country, and B happens to meet A in the street.
- 2) A used to be B's boy / girl-friend, and B happens to meet A on a bus.
- 3) A is B's English teacher, and B happens to meet A in the hallway.
- 4) A is a new foreign student, and B is a Chinese student. A happens to meet B on the college grounds.
- 5) A has invited B to dinner. After dinner, B thinks it's time to leave. B says good-bye to A.
- 6) A has been ill and B goes to see her. Half an hour later, B wants to leave.
- 7) A is a native speaking English teacher and B comes to A's place for advice. Now B plans to leave.
- 8) A goes to B's birthday party. In the middle of the party, A plans to leave.

IV. Section B Introduction

1. Demonstration

Please read aloud the following short conversations with your partner. One of you will take the part of A, and the other will take the part of B.

Conversation 1

A: Please allow me to introduce myself. My name is Chen Lei, c-h-e-n, l-e-i, and this is my wife, Li Fang.

B: Pleased to meet you. My name is Jim Peters. Did you just move in next door?

A: Yes, we did. We are from China. Have you been here long?

B: Me? I guess so. I've been here for over five years.

Conversation 2

A: Hello, my name is Robert Hill. You can call me Rob. I work in the IT

Department.

B: Hello, Rob. Glad to meet you. I'm Caroline Li. You can call me Carrie. I called your department just now, because there's something wrong with my computer. Can you help me?

A: Of course. Let me have a look.

Conversation 3

A: Hi, Ben. How are you?

B: Well, Alice. I'm fine, thanks. And you?

A: Not too bad.

B: Who's this then?

A: I'm sorry. Where are my manners? This is Jemima. She's a friend from work.

B: Pleased to meet you, Jemima. I'm Ben. Alice and I were at university together.

C: Nice to meet you. I think I remember you from the photographs.

B: I hope they were good ones.

Conversation 4

A: Is the woman over there Mrs. White?

B: Oh, yes. She is our new English teacher.

A: Could you please introduce us to each other?

B: Of course. Hello, Mrs. White. This is my friend, Liu.

A: How do you do, Mrs. White? I'm so glad to meet you.

C: How do you do, Liu. Glad to know you, too.

Conversation 5

Jason: Hi, Jane. I'd like you to meet my friend, Mike. Mike, this is Jane.

Mike: Glad to meet you.

Jane: Glad to meet you, too.

Mike: Jason often tells me how much he enjoys your playing the piano.

Jane: Thank you. I enjoy watching him playing tennis too.

Mike: Excuse me. I have an appointment, so I'm afraid I must go now. Very nice meeting you.

Jane: Same here. Bye!

2. Word Bank & Useful Expressions

Introducing oneself

1) Hello! May I introduce myself?

2) Good morning, everyone! I'd like to introduce myself to you.

- 3) First of all, allow me to / let me introduce myself to you.
- 4) Hi, my name is... I'm from the United States.
- 5) I'm an overseas student here.
- 6) I'm the sales manager of the company.

Introducing others

- 1) Mr. ... I want you to meet... / I'd like you to meet...
- 2) Jack, this is...
- 3) Linda, come and meet...
- 4) Meet my friend...
- 5) I would like to introduce... to you.
- 6) Let me introduce... to you.
- 7) I don't think you've met / I'd like to introduce you to each other. This is...
- 8) Ladies and gentlemen, I take great pleasure in introducing...

Responding to an introduction

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1) How do you do? | 2) Pleased / Glad / Nice / Good to meet you. |
| 3) I've heard quite a lot about you. | 4) I've been looking forward to meeting you. |
| 5) It's a pleasure to meet you. | 6) I'm Helen Waters. Please call me Helen. |

3. In-Class Activities

Task 1

Work with your partners to role-play. One of you will take the part of A, and the other will take the part of B. Make up short conversations based on the following situations, using some of the expressions for introduction.

- 1) She / He is a great / an old / the best / school / university friend.
- 2) She / He is a business colleague / a friend from work / a classmate / a roommate / a flatmate / an acquaintance.
- 3) Mr. Smith introduces himself to the guest, Professor Li, at a reception given by the company.
- 4) Mrs. Brown introduces her son Tom, an overseas student in China, to her colleague Ms. Wang.

Task 2

Make up short dialogues according to the situations provided.

Sample:

Situation Jessica and Michael meet while waiting for a freshman medical check-up at the university hospital.

W: May I sit here?

M: Yes, please. So you're also a freshman in the Department of Law?

W: Certainly. Today only law students are here. I'm Jessica, from Class 1. Nice to meet you.

M: Michael, from Class 2. Nice to meet you, too.

W: How have you found your university life during these days?

M: Everything is new and exciting. University life is more colorful than I expected. What do you think?

W: The same as you. Well, it's my turn already. Nice meeting you. Bye.

M: Bye.

Situation 1 Michael and Robert meet for the first time on campus. They shake hands, greet each other and introduce themselves.

Situation 2 Miss Carter and Lin are good friends. They are parting after a pleasant talk at Lin's home.

Situation 3 Chang used to be Mr. Allen's student. They met each other by chance. Chang greeted Mr. Allen and also asked him to say hello to Mrs. Allen.

Situation 4 Peter is an overseas student. He just had a nice evening at his Chinese friend Chen's home. Now Chen is seeing Peter off to catch a bus.

V. Games

1. Tongue Twister

One two three four five

Once I caught a fish alive

Six seven eight nine ten

Then I let it go again

Why did you let it go

Because it bit my finger so

Which finger did it bite

Little finger on my right



2. Word Snake

Directions: Form the students into groups. Students of each group come to the blackboard to write words on the blackboard one by one. The latter word should begin with the last letter of the former word. See which team can write the most words within the given time.

VI. Cultural Notes

Different Culture

Cultural differences between Western people and Chinese can be found in many aspects of daily communication and greeting is just the case. In England, people often employ the following expressions to greet each other, "Good morning/evening/afternoon." "Fine day, isn't it?" "How is everything going?" However, between the Chinese people who are familiar with each other, when they meet, they often greet like that: "上哪去?" "吃过了吗?" Translated into English: "Where are you going?" "Have you eaten yet?" Such greetings are very confusing to the Western people, they are often at a loss, sometimes such greetings also lead to misunderstanding. Western people who do not understand the Chinese culture and customs do not regard such greetings as an important part of communication. For example, "Have you eaten yet?" Western people may not regard it as a simple greeting but mistakenly think that you may invite them for dinner or something else. Also "Where are you going?" is very likely to make them unhappy. So sometimes they will response, "It's none of your business." That sounds very awkward. In English speaking countries, between the intimate relationships they just say "Hello!" "Hi! Nice to meet you." and so on. In addition, Chinese people always want to show solicitude for each other or exchange of conventional greetings when they are meeting. They usually begin like that: "How old are you?" "Are you married?" "How much money do you earn a month?" However, in the English culture, age, address, work, income, marriage, family, faith and other topics of personal privacy areas are considered as taboos. Because of the culture of individualism, they tend to avoid connecting on the personal aspects of other's life. Doing this they tend to respect the privacy of others. Such remarks would be looked upon as intruding into personal matters. It's really rude questions for them. In general, they will find uncomfortable and sometimes feel angry, sometimes they have no idea how to answer. The most frequent greeting topic between Western people is about weather, such as "It's fine today, isn't it?" or "It's raining hard, isn't it?" You can also talk something about their dresses, "Oh, your dress is so nice!" "You look beautiful today." In China, because of the culture of collectivism, people almost tend to show their loving care for each other. They often begin like this, "很久不见,你变胖了。" "你瘦了许多,要保重身体啊。" In English, It means "Long time no see, you look fat." "You look very thin, you'd better pay attention to your health." These are

very normal greetings in China, they don't feel angry about that. But the Western people will feel unhappy if they hear such greetings even if you are very familiar with each other. As for them, that's impolite.

Besides greetings, partings are also quite common in most meetings with others and are often seen as a matter of good customs. What kind of expressions, then, do you use when you say good-bye to each other? Parting may be divided into two steps. Before the final parting, there is a usual leave-taking. Western and Chinese cultures have diverse ways to deal with leave-takings. Firstly, in English society, during the closing phase of an encounter, from "I" perspective, reasons for terminating the encounter are presented in mitigatory comments. Typical comments are associated with expressions of apology, such as "I am afraid I must be off, I have to relieve the baby-sitter", etc. Western people believe that to be willing to visit and converse with someone is to have respect for him; to terminate the visiting is not of one's own free will, but because of some other arrangements, therefore they always try to make their leaving sound reluctant by finding some reasons and apologize for it to make the leaving acceptable for both parties. English speakers often signal several times before leaving. "Well, it's been nice to see you again. I do enjoy our talk and the lovely dinner, but I must be going soon." "Thank you very much for asking me over. I hope we'll be able to get together again before long..." Consolidation in a wider range of common acquaintances also occurs, in expressions such as "Say hello to Jack for me" or "Remember me to John". In Chinese society, during the closing phase of an encounter, usually, from a "you" perspective, reasons for ending the encounter are set forth in mitigatory expressions. Such expressions include "你挺忙的,我就不多打扰了。" "你一定累了,早点休息吧,我要告辞了。" etc. With these words, they may stand up from their seats. Chinese leave-taking is very short and quick. Western people think it so abrupt that they have not prepared for it. While moving to the door, Chinese employ expressions of apology like "对不起,打扰了。" "对不起,占用你不少时间。". It should be noted that these expressions employed by Chinese guests to show concern for their hosts can only be appropriate for business visits in the English environment.

VII. Phonetics

音素练习[i:]

词首

each [i:tʃ] 每一

eagle ['i:gl] 鹰