

Yingyu Jiaotan Xinganjue



英语交谈新感觉

IT'S GOOD TO TALK IN ENGLISH

李红 主编

重庆大学出版社



英語交際自感覺

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英语交谈新感觉

It's good to talk in English

主 编 李 红
编 者 黄赞琳 毛凌莹
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内 容 简 介

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)中对大学英语四级和六级口语技能的要求而编写的。本书以话题为主线,以语言功能为训练核心,以提高口语交际技能为目的。本书可供大学英语口语爱好者自学使用;也可供大学英语教师组织课堂口语教学活动使用;同时还可供中高级水平英语爱好者自学使用。

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前 言

本书遵循“以学生为中心”的教育思想,设计多种口语练习形式,使学习者能够根据自己的语言表达能力逐步地提高口语技能,适应不同学习者的学习特点。话题具有鲜明的时代特征,反映中国和西方青年学生的生活特点。所设计的口语活动突出趣味性、真实性和可学性,接近大学生的现实生活;口语技能训练与其他技能自然交融,突出听与说、读与说之间的互动性。本书配有部分参考答案和全部录音稿,并配有录音带。

全书共分 20 个单元,每个单元由七个部分组成:

1. Warm-up

该部分目的在于建立轻松、愉快的学习气氛,使学习者在进入单元的学习前处于良好的心理状态。活动形式以笑话、词汇大脑风暴、简短问答等为主。学习者可以在看/听/想后进行短小的口头表达。

2. Language functions

该部分学习各单元所确定的语言功能。分以下三个栏目:

1) Listen to model dialogues

2) New words and expressions

3) Useful expressions and patterns

3. Learn to talk

本部分围绕语言功能进行指导性的口语练习,主要交流形式为对子活动。活动形式是:完成对话、口头问答和简短采访。

4. Fluency activities

本部分在所确定的话题内进行交际性的口语练习。主要交流形式有个人活动、对子活动和小组活动。活动形式是:故事续说、分组讨论、图片解说、角色游戏和解决问题等。

5. Cultural focus

本部分以介绍交际文化背景知识为主,着重提高学习者的跨文化交际敏感性。活动形式是:阅读和回答问题。

6. Talking time

本部分以指导性口头作文为形式,以学生生活中的人、事件为内容,着重提高学习者的口语自我叙述能力,自叙话题与本单元的主题有较好的衔接。

7. Enjoy your time

本部分主要选用短小精悍的英文诗歌、散文、演讲和歌曲,为学习者提供轻松欣赏英语的机会。

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19	Ways of Learning	Making comparison and contrast	How to survive exams	Library and me
20	Internet and Me	Making requests	Are you speaking politely?	My views on Internet

Unit

1

First Impressions



Part I: Warm-up

1. "First impressions" are what you think when you meet someone for the first time. Have you ever used any strategies (策略) to be more friendly to the people you are meeting with? Talk about what you can say in the first meeting.
2. There are some strategies to help you make good first impressions. Listen to the following talks and you are given some of the talks in the blanks in the left-hand column. Match them with the strategies in the right-hand column.

Conversations	Strategies
1. It's nice to meet you, Linda. Would you like to join me, Linda?	A. Try to find something that is the same for you and the person you're talking to.
2. Yes, I really like jazz.	B. Think about what you want to say.
3. Have you ever taken a class with this teacher before?	C. Try to add extra information. Don't just say "Yes" or "No".
4. Before I meet someone, I sometimes think what I want to say.	D. Try to remember people's names by using them.

Part II: Asking and giving personal information

1. Model Dialogue

- A: Hello, Emma. Thank you for agreeing to do this interview, especially as I believe you're studying for your exams at the moment.
- B: Yes, I am. But I'm happy to do the interview.
- A: Now, the questions. First of all, where do you come from?
- B: Oxford, in England.
- A: And where do you live?
- B: At home with my mother. You see, my parents are divorced.
- A: Oh! I'm sorry about that. Erm...have you got any brothers or sisters?
- B: Yes, I have. I've got a brother.
- A: Is he older than you?
- B: No, he's younger. He's twelve.
- A: And what's he doing at the moment?
- B: Well, he's either playing football or watching TV. That's what he always does after school.
- A: And where does your father live?
- B: He lives in Scotland, near Edinburgh.
- A: How often do you see him?
- B: Well, we see him quite often. We spend every school holiday with him.
- A: Now a final question, Emma. What do you do in your free time?
- B: I listen to music, especially pop music.
- A: That's great, Emma. I've got all the information I need. Thank you very much.

2. New words and expressions

divorced	/di'vɔ:st/ a.	no longer married to the former wife or husband 离婚的
Edinburgh	/'edinbərə/ n.	爱丁堡(英国苏格兰首府)
interview	/'intəvjʊ:/ n.	a meeting where a person is asked questions 面谈, 面试

3. Useful expressions and patterns

Here are some expressions you can use to ask and give personal information:

If you need someone's personal information, you can say:

Where do you come from?
Where do you live?
Do you have any brothers or sisters?
Could you tell me what/when/why...?
I wonder if you could tell me...?

What do you do in your free time?
How do you normally spend your holiday?
Where do you go on holiday?

If you would like to know what a person does in his/her free time, you can say:

If you would like to know a person's present activity, you can ask:

What are you doing at the moment?

I'm sorry about that.
Oh, I see.
Thanks for letting me know.
That's interesting.

When someone gives you some information you can reply by saying:

Part III: Learn to talk

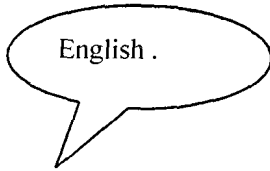
1. Person A is asking Person B some questions. Please write out the questions according to the answers, then practise the conversation with your partner.

- A: 1) _____?
- B: Yes, I enjoy parties a lot. I probably go to one party a month, perhaps, sometimes more, yes.
- A: 2) _____?
- B: Yes, I regularly go to exhibitions, and I quite often go to the cinema, sometimes the theatre, or opera, and I enjoy music as well.
- A: 3) _____?
- B: Yes, I spend a lot of time at home with my family. I live with my parents, so I spend a lot of time helping them with the housework, chatting and shopping with them.
- A: 4) _____?
- B: Not really. I like the idea of work at home, but I never, I never get round to doing work in the evenings, no.

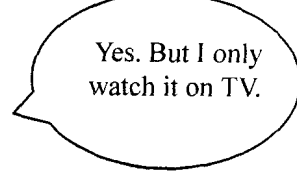
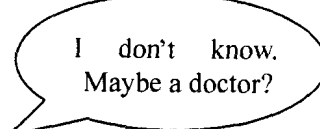
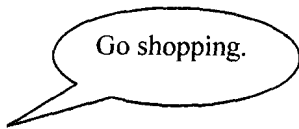
A: 5) _____?

B: Oh, probably about six hours during the day and very rarely in the evenings.

2. What questions do you think the bubbles answer? Write down the questions in the space below.



1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____



4) _____ 4) _____ 6) _____

Part IV: Fluency activities

1. You are going to hear three people answer questions on a radio program. As you listen to the tape, complete the following chart. Then compare your notes with a partner and discuss which of the speakers you think you would get along with best.

Questions	Peter George	Sarah Miller	Rebecca Yang
1) What is the speaker's job?			
2) What does he or she do for fun?	He likes reading the classics, such as Shakespeare.		She watches music movies.
3) What exciting thing has happened recently?		She won a medal.	
4) Who does the speaker admire most?	He admires his wife.		She admires Laurence Olivier.
5) What is the speaker's greatest ambition?		She would like to go to Indonesia and see the arts, dances and music of the country.	

2. Now it's your turn to participate. You are going to take part in a survey by Shan Chen Radio

Station. Work in pairs. One of you reads the instruction for Role A, the other reads the instruction for Role B. While you are asking questions, you may add some of your own.

Role A

You are a reporter for Shan Chen Radio Station, and you have been assigned to stop people on the street and ask them questions for a survey. Introduce yourself and ask your partner these questions:

- 1) What's your name? Where are you from?
- 2) What's the best thing that has happened to you recently?
- 3) What's your favorite way to relax?
- 4) What would you like to be doing five years from now?
- 5) If you could change places with anyone in the world, who would you become? Why?

Role B

You are walking down the street when a radio reporter stops you and asks if you would answer some questions. Agree to do this.

3. Picture interpretation

Work in groups of four and ask each other questions about the person in the picture. You may ask each other about her family, personalities, jobs, hobbies and so on. Every one should create a story about this person and share the stories created.



4. *Work in groups of four. Each one should think of one famous or popular person. Then in turn ask some questions but no more than ten. The person who first speaks out the person's name is the winner.*

Part V: Cultural focus

Read the following passage and try to answer the questions after reading.

Conversation topics

What are polite topics of conversation? What topics are impolite? In some countries, it is impolite to talk about money, politics, or religion. That probably doesn't surprise you. In England, Spain, and other parts of Europe, it is unusual in social situations to talk about work. In the Middle East, people who do business together don't usually talk about their families. In most places, sports, travel, and free-time activities are good things to talk about with someone you don't know very well.

Look at the questions below. Which are suitable and which are unsuitable questions to ask the first time you meet a British? Tick the right column.

Questions	Suitable	Unsuitable
1) Do you like living in China?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2) What do you think of the city?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3) How much do you earn a year?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4) Do you believe in God?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5) Are you a member of a political party?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6) Are you married?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7) How old are you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8) What is the weather like in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9) What is the population of the Britain?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10) Do you have any children?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11) This is a great party, isn't it?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

What things do strangers talk about in your country? What topics are impolite?

Part VI: Talking time

Listen to Tom talking about himself and then talk about yourself.

Part VII: Enjoy your time

In this part, you are going to listen to "Song for all Seasons". The lyrics of the song are written below. Now listen to the song and enjoy yourself.

Song for all Seasons

You and me, always together,
Me and you, together forever,

You and me, always together, me and you.

When winter days are long and grey,

We dance in the snow.

Like flowers in the spring,

We watch our love grow.

You and me, always together,

Me and you, together forever,

You and me, always together, me and you.

Summer days are long and warm,

With roses red and golden sun.

When the summer season leaves,

We walk together under autumn trees.

You and me, always together,

Me and you, together forever,

You and me, always together, me and you.

Unit

2

Be on Time



Part I: Warm-up

1. *Every one has experienced being late at one time or another. Below are some of the occasions when people may be late. Put a T, if it is true for you.*

- going to class
- arriving for a job interview
- going to see a film
- catching a train or plane
- attending a meeting
- going a date
- attending a party

2. *Can you recall one of your experiences of being late?*

Part II: Making an appointment

1.  *Modal dialogues*

Dialogue 1

Liu: Could I see you about the progress of the project? Some time next week, Monday, if possible.

Yang: O.K. Let me have a look at my diary. I'm afraid I will be very busy on Monday. I'll give a talk on local food culture in the morning and attend a meeting at 2:00 in the afternoon. Perhaps you can see me after the meeting at 5:00.

Liu: I'm sorry, but I have an appointment with my supervisor at 4:00 in the afternoon. How about Tuesday then?

Yang: Umm, let me see. Could you come and see me at 3:00 in the afternoon?

Liu: That's fine then. Shall I see you at your office?

Yang: Yes, sure.

Liu: Thanks. See you then.

Yang: See you.

Dialogue 2

Susan: Hello. Dr. Espstein's office. May I help you?

Peter: Hello. My name is Peter Green. I'd like to make an appointment for a check-up sometime next week.

Susan: Certainly, Dr. Espstein is free on Tuesday.

Peter: Well, I'm busy on Tuesday. Can you make it on Wednesday?

Susan: I'm sorry, Dr Espstein is busy all day Wednesday. What about Monday? He's free at nine in the morning.

Peter: OK. That would be fine. Goodbye.

Susan: Goodbye, Mr. Green.

2. New words and expressions

check-up	/tʃek ʌp/	n.	a general medical examination 体格检查
supervisor	/'sjʊ:pəvaɪzə/	n.	someone who is responsible for making sure that his student is working properly 指导教师, 导师

3. Useful expressions and patterns

Here are some expressions you can use to make an appointment:

Could I see you on...?

I'd like to make an appointment for...

What/How about Monday?

I'm sorry, I am busy on Monday. Could you make it on Tuesday?

Let me check my diary/schedule.

Part III: Learn to talk

1. Read the following dialogue and create a similar conversation with your partner.

A: Judy, Secretary
Helps to fix the appointment.

B: Steve, Engineer

1) Wants to visit the new machine line at 4:00 on Monday.

2) Wants to discuss work progress with Mr. Brown at 11:00 on Friday morning.

A: Jack! How are you?

B: Fine, thanks, Nina, and you?

A: Fine. What can I do for you?

B: Well, could I visit your laboratory this week? I'd like to see the new motor you have recently ordered.

A: Sure, when do you have in mind?

B: How about Wednesday at 2:00 in the afternoon?

A: Wednesday at 2:00? Fine.

2. *Work with your partner and find out the following information by asking the appropriate questions.*

Questions	Answers
What does time mean to you?	
If your friend is late for your appointment, what will you do?	
Is there anything you know that can not manage to be on time?	
Name some occasions when you must be on time.	

Part IV: Fluency activities

1. *Read the following passage and see if you can answer the questions. Then share your answers in groups.*

Where do you stand in the passage of time?

Do you spend so much time saving time that you then don't know what to do with it? Are you constantly planning for tomorrow or are you always looking back into the past? Answer these questions to find out.

1) Do you spend a lot of time saying "if only" or "I wish"?

- 2) Do you believe that change is not only inevitable but highly desirable?
- 3) If they sold tickets to the past would you go there?
- 4) Have you ever had your hand read by a fortune-teller?
- 5) Would you like to wake up one morning with the memory of the past?
- 6) Do you keep a diary and regularly look at old photos?
- 7) Does the thought that the world might end tomorrow excite you at all?
- 8) If you won a million dollars would you
 - a) spend it all?
 - b) buy a cottage in the country?
 - c) invest it in stocks and shares?

2. Work in pairs and tell each other what you think about the following saying :

- Men are slaves to nothing but the clock.

You can start like this:

A: I read a sentence about time once. It said, "Men are slaves to nothing but the clock". I find it somewhat true.

B: Yes.

3. Picture interpretation

Work in groups of four and try to interpret the picture by answering the questions. You may not agree with one another, but this doesn't matter for there is no single answer to any of the following questions. See if you can arrive at the best interpretation of the picture and tell it to the other groups.

- a) Where are the people?
- b) What do they look like? Happy or unhappy?
- c) What are they talking about?
- d) What is the relationship between them?

