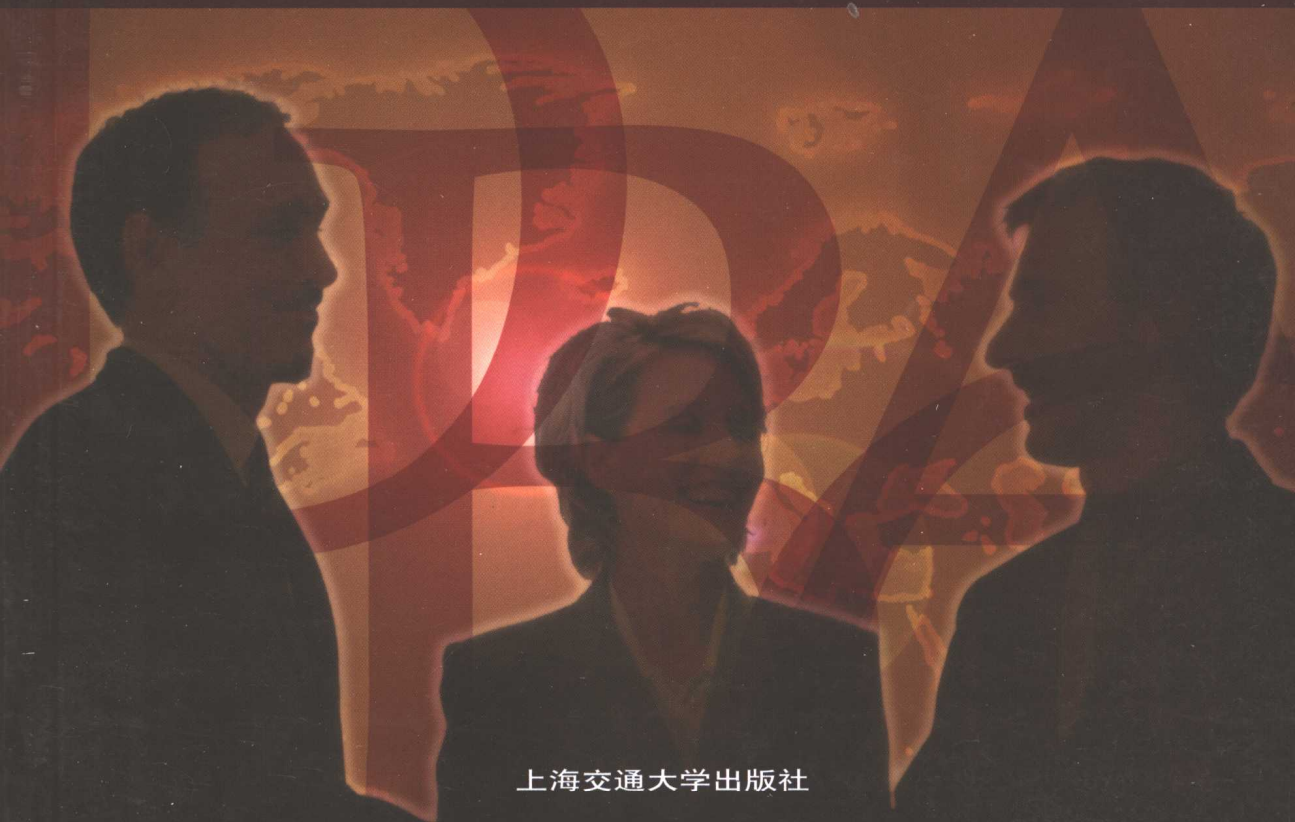


21 世纪英语专业系列教程

总主编 王松年 主编 谢忠明 周 固 副主编 张 炜 臧 庆

# 英语口语基础教程



上海交通大学出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

《英语口语基础教程》一书题材丰富,不仅包括传统的口语话题,而且还涉及具有浓郁时代气息的主题;语言地道,既编排了较规范的语言文本,也提供了较口语化的对话,其中包括大量的英美口语习惯用语;练习形式多样且图文并茂,既有循序渐进的语音训练,也有提供谈话背景的规范文本和可供模仿和背诵的语言素材,还有拓展性口语练习。全书共 40 个单元,可供基础阶段英语专业口语课使用,也可用作大学英语研究生和本科生教材。

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## 编者说明

改革开放以来,我国高校英语教学取得了长足的进步。近年来,随着我国经济的飞速发展,对外交往日益频繁,国家和社会对英语教学,尤其是对大学生的英语交际能力提出了更高的要求。为适应这一要求,我们编写了《英语口语基础教程》。

在本书的编写中,我们除了考虑英语口语的教学要求和课时安排这两个因素外,还尽可能兼顾了中国学生学习口语时的特殊困难和需要。在参考国内外十余种同类教材的基础上编写的《英语口语基础教程》一书(共40个单元),本书具有以下特点:

1. 题材丰富,不仅包括传统的口语话题,而且还涉及具有浓郁时代气息的主题,如因特网犯罪、称职公民的素质、现代生活压力、文化差异等。

2. 语言地道,既编排了较规范的语言文本,也提供了较口语化的对话,其中包括大量的英美口语习惯用语。

3. 练习形式多样且图文并茂,既有循序渐进的语音训练,也有提供谈话背景的规范文本和可供模仿和背诵的语言素材,还有拓展性口语练习。

我们希望本书将有助于学生养成良好的英语口语的习惯,有助于培养他们利用语言表达思想、进行口头交际的能力。

编 者

2004年3月

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# Unit 1

## Phonetic Drill

/i:/

### Word Drill

we	cease	people	easy	feel	leave
sea	meet	heel	receive	scene	sweet

### Sentence Drill

She seemed to feel that Steve would come.

We meet Bea at three each week.

Please leave the key with me.

The sheep ate the green leaves.

/i:/

### Word Drill

if	him	city	ink	milk
lid	ship	money	thing	pretty

### Sentence Drill

The big fish can swim the rapids.

The stick hit him on the lip.

The women will live in this building.

Which drink will Sally fix for you?

### Contrast Drill

/i:/	peak	reach	seat	cheap
/i:/	pick	rich	sit	chip

### Sentence Drill

He crossed the bridge to the Indian village.

The women will knit while the girls peel the peaches.

We have been keeping the keys in the kitchen.

He will receive his degree in the spring.

## Text

### A How to Succeed in a Job Interview

Nowadays, in an ever tighter job market, great importance has been attached to an interview by both the employer and the applicant. The interview, so to speak, has become indispensable for getting a satisfactory job. On one hand, the interviewer can take advantage of the occasion to learn about the candidates, such as their work experience, education and their personalities, so as to pick out the right candidates for the company. On the other hand, the interviewee can make use of the opportunity to get to know the job he is going to take up, the credibility of the firm to which he has applied, and the working conditions as well.

Essential as it is, the job interview is far from fearful. Well begun is half done. Excellent performance in it will enable the would-be employee to secure the job. But how can one succeed in it?

First of all, the interviewee has to pay attention to his or her appearance. Though we can never judge a person by his appearance, the first impression is always where we start. Secondly, good manners are equally important. The interviewee has to be neither too proud nor too timid. Just be courteous. Thirdly, the interviewee must demonstrate his aptitude and skills for the job and knowledge about the job-related areas; he must express himself clearly and confidently. Last but not the least, the interviewee ought to be honest about his or her personal as well as academic background, for honesty is the best policy.

To sum up, the job interview is indeed important. There is no need to be nervous, however, if the interviewee has made full preparations for it and given a fairly confident and honest performance, his or her success can be ensured.

#### Discussion questions.

1. What are the advantages of an interview for both employers and applicants?
2. What preparations should be made for an interview?
3. Have you ever experienced any interview? Say something about it.

### B

When George Jones finished college, he became a clerk in a big company, hoping to advance to higher positions as time went on. He did his work reasonably well, but he wasn't very smart, so when the older employees retired from higher positions, it was never Jones who was promoted.



After he had been with the company for fifteen years without ever being promoted, a smart young man, straight from college, came to work in the same department, and after a year, he was promoted above Jones.



Jones was angry that he hadn't been promoted instead of this young man, so he went to his manager and said, "I've had sixteen years' experience on this job, yet a new man has been promoted over my head after having been here only one year."

"I'm sorry, Jones," answered the manager patiently, "but you haven't had sixteen years' experience; you've had one year's experience sixteen times."

**A. Answer these questions.**

1. What job did George Jones get after leaving college?
2. What was his ambition?
3. Why didn't he get promoted?
4. Who joined the same department fifteen years after him?
5. What happened after a year?
6. Why did Jones go to see the manager?
7. What did Jones say to him?
8. What did the manager say in reply?

**B. Write the sentences, choosing the correct word under each blank space.**

1. The man                      above Jones's head was very                     .  
A. promoted... promoting      B. interested... interesting
2. The other people                      in Jones's department found him                      to talk to.  
A. worked... working      B. interested... interesting
3. Students                      college in the summer were usually                      by the company in the autumn.  
A. finished... finishing      B. choosing... chosen
4. Clerks                      to be                      were usually young rather than old.  
A. choosing... chosen      B. promoted... promoting
5. The manager                      to Jones did not think Jones was very                     .  
A. talked... talking      B. experienced... experiencing

**C. Draw lines from the words on the left to the correct words on the right. Then write out the five complete sentences.**

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Jones              | a. did not think Jones had a lot of experience. |
| 2. Jones's experience | b. retired from the company.                    |

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 3. Older employees   | c. was angry because he was not promoted. |
| 4. The manager       | d. was promoted after a year.             |
| 5. The new young man | e. was the same each year.                |

## Dialogue

### Getting a Job

- David: Ana, I'm off to my job interview at Dynamic Corporation.
- Ana: You look great, David! You don't feel nervous, do you?
- David: No, not really. I plan to put my best foot forward and have a successful interview.
- Ana: You certainly took pains filling out your job application!
- David: Yes, I did. I was very precise and **came to the point** in describing my abilities and desires. No **beating around the bush** for me!
- Ana: I think they'll realize that you're **cut out** to be a leader.
- David: I told them in the application that I want to be in charge of a specific area. I do know my work **inside out**, and have all essential English terminology by heart.
- Ana: I think they'll be impressed that you've **picked up** such good English in such a short time.
- David: It'll help them to realize that I'm a fast learner!
- Ana: They'll find that out when they hire you and see how quickly you **catch on** and how efficiently you carry out job requirements.
- David: Oh, they'll know I'm a **go-getter**!
- Ana: And that you plan to **get ahead** in life!

#### A. Definitions

to take pains (doing): to be conscientious and careful; to do conscientiously and carefully

to fill out: to complete with information; to write information

to come to the point: to be direct in speech or writing; to say exactly what one intends to say

to beat around/about the bush: to be indirect in speech or writing; not to say exactly what one intends to say

cut out: able; talented; competent

inside out: thoroughly; completely; perfectly

to catch on: to learn; to understand

go-getter: a person with a strong desire to succeed; a hard-worker  
to get ahead: to succeed; to advance

**B. Fill in the blank with the phrases you've just learned.**

1. He is \_\_\_\_\_ to be a reader.
2. David (was direct in his speech) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ writing his job application.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ quickly in new job situations.
5. David plans \_\_\_\_\_ in life.
6. David knows his work \_\_\_\_\_.
7. He did not (speak indirectly) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. He carefully \_\_\_\_\_ his job application.
9. He is a real \_\_\_\_\_. He works hard and intends to succeed.

## Exercises

### A. Group Work

Directions: Work in groups of 3 or 4

1. to describe the picture in your group;
2. to discuss the implications of this picture.

### B. Conversation

Directions: Make up a conversation based on the picture and present it to the class.



# Unit 2

## Phonetic Drill

/ei/

### Word Drill

aim	date	rain	pale	say
able	cake	place	play	apron

### Sentence Drill

The rain made Amy late for the game.  
Stay and play with the baby.  
The sailor sailed eighty miles from the bay.  
The agent waited for the workmate to say his name.

/e/

### Word Drill

any	bed	egg	guess	neck
help	get	enter	them	elephant

### Sentence Drill

Let the man help get the nest.  
The elevator fell from the eleventh floor.  
Everyone begged for rest at the end.  
Denny yelled for help.

### Contrast Drill

/ei/	mate	fail	wait	late
/e/	met	fell	wet	let

### Sentence Drill

Let's wait for our classmate.  
He failed in the exam and he didn't know how to tell his father about it.  
I'm almost late for the class. I have no time to eat the bread.  
It's dangerous for a jet plane to take off in the heavy fog.

## Text

### A

The number of visitors to the United States increases each year. In 1950, about 100,000 foreign tourists, students and businesspersons came to the United States. But in 1990, over 3,000,000 foreign visitors came to America.

Every one of those foreign visitors filled out a short personal information form. This form gave the Department of Immigration information about each visitor.

You are new workers for the U. S. Department of Immigration. Your job is to interview tourists using the personal information form. Your boss wants you to practice making questions from the information in the boxes on the form.

#### Decide and write.

Read the form. In the spaces after the form, make questions to ask the people you will interview.

United States of America Department of Immigration Foreign Visitor Division

Form 3BF2z

Foreign Visitor Information Form

Personal Information:

#### Example:

1. Name: What's your name?
2. Country: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Height: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Weight: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Hair color: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Age: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Reason for coming to the U. S. : \_\_\_\_\_
9. Places you will visit: \_\_\_\_\_
10. Length of stay: \_\_\_\_\_
11. Mother's and father's names: \_\_\_\_\_
12. A. Marital Status: \_\_\_\_\_  
B. Spouse's name (if married): \_\_\_\_\_

13. Job: \_\_\_\_\_
14. Kind of Visa: \_\_\_\_\_
15. Address in your country: \_\_\_\_\_

### Discuss.

Verbally compare your questions with those of your classmates in your discussion group. Is there more than one way to ask a question? When your group finishes, ask the questions to at least three of your classmates. Write down their answers. Then tell the class about one of the people you interviewed.

## B

A man got into a train and found himself sitting opposite a woman who seemed to be about thirty-five years old. Soon they began talking to each other, and he said to her, "Do you have a family?"

"Yes, I have one son," the woman answered.

"Oh, really?" said the man. "Does he smoke?"

"No, he's never touched a cigarette," the woman replied.

"That's good," the man continued. "I don't smoke either. Tobacco is very bad for one's health. And does your son drink wine?"

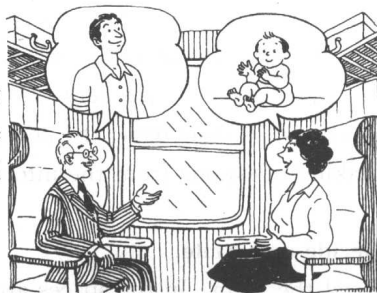
"Oh, no," the woman answered at once, "he's never drunk a drop of it."

"Then I congratulate you, ma'am," the man said. "And does he ever come home late at night?"

"No, never," his neighbor answered. "He goes to bed immediately after dinner every night."

"Well," the man said, "he's a wise young man. How old is he?"

"He's six months old today," the woman replied proudly.



### A. Answer these questions.

1. Did the woman on the train have a family?
2. What three things did the man ask her about her son?
3. What did she answer to all three questions?
4. What did the man think about her answers?
5. What was his last question?
6. And what was her answer?
7. How old do you think the man had expected the woman's son to be?

### B. Which words in the story mean the opposite of the following?

- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. a long time | 2. next to           |
| 3. foolish     | 4. in an ashamed way |

**C. Complete the second sentence in each pair (both sentences have the same meaning).**

Example:

- a. The man found a woman sitting opposite him on the train, but he wasn't expecting to.
- b. The man wasn't expecting to find a woman sitting opposite him, but he did.
1. a. The woman was questioned about her son, but she hadn't been expecting this.  
b. The woman hadn't been expecting to \_\_\_\_\_, but she was.
2. a. The man had an interesting trip, although he had not expected one.  
b. The man had not expected \_\_\_\_\_, but he did.
3. a. The woman's son was only six months old, but the man wasn't expecting him to be so young.  
b. The man wasn't expecting the woman's son \_\_\_\_\_, but he was.
4. a. The woman was able to speak proudly of her son, but she had not expected to on a train.  
b. The woman had not expected to \_\_\_\_\_, but she did.

## Dialogue

### Starting a Conversation (I)

- John: Excuse me, is anybody sitting here?
- Anne: Uh no... no, here, let me move my purse from the chair.
- John: Oh, thank you. Say, haven't I seen you with Jack Davidson?
- Anne: I work with Jack Davidson. How do you know Jack?
- John: Oh, Jack and I went to school together. What sort of work do you do?
- Anne: Well, I work on commercial accounts at the trust company with Jack. Um... what do you do?
- John: I'm a telephone installer — I just happen to be working on this street the last couple of days. I should introduce myself — my name's John Spencer.
- Anne: Pleased to meet you! I'm Anne Kennedy.
- John: Happy to know you. Do you live around here?
- Anne: Yeah, I live in the neighborhood — it's real convenient to work.

### Starting a Conversation (II)

- John: Are you doing anything tonight?
- Anne: Uh, sorry, I'm afraid I'm busy tonight.
- John: Well how about tomorrow? Maybe we could go to a movie.

Anne: Hey, that sounds like a great idea! Um... do you like comedies?

John: Yeah, I like comedies... uh, let's see, what could we see? How about *My Big Fat Greek Wedding*? I think that's playing over... on Main Street there.

Anne: Terrific!

John: Well, I think we should meet about eight o'clock then, because I think the movie starts about eight-thirty. Where would be a good place to meet?

Anne: There's a supermarket near the cinema. We could meet there at about eight.

John: Ok. That sounds good. See you tomorrow, then.

Anne: See you.

### A. Definitions

to work on: to give one's attention to; to keep oneself busy with

trust: 信托

installer: 安装工

a couple of: a few, a small number of

### B. Fill in the blank with the phrases you've just learned.

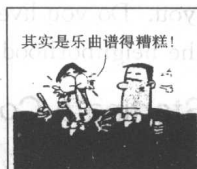
- I'll be back in \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.
- I'm \_\_\_\_\_ these statistical figures and I have no time watching that TV series.

## Exercises

### A. Group Work

Directions: Work in groups of 3 or 4

- to describe the four pictures in your group;
- to discuss what you can learn from these pictures.



### B. Speech in Class

Directions: State your opinions about this phenomenon to the whole class.



# Unit 3

## Phonetic Drill

/æ/

### Word Drill

add	cat	bad	apple	map
at	bag	black	animal	absent

### Sentence Drill

Sam has the map.  
 The black cat ran out of the door.  
 Sally and Jack ate that apple.  
 Alice dashed to the back of the shack to hide the bag.

### Contrast Drill

/æ/	pat	bag	sat	than
/e/	pet	beg	set	then

### Sentence Drill

Every answer was correct.  
 The effort led to bad feelings.  
 Several of the students were absent.  
 The girl said that help was put into action.

## Text

### A Who Dates Whom?

#### Vocabulary

for a change; for a different experience

previous: before now

blind date; date in which the dating partners have never seen each other before

#### Read and Consider

You work for Timbo's Dating Service. Every day people come to your service in search of love. More specifically, some want to find a possible husband or wife.

Today you have 15 people (eight women, seven men). Your job is to put the