



New Dynamic English
新活力英语丛书



侯国金 舒诚英/编著

大学英语 英语口语 韬略与练兵

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EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS



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前言

一、为什么要学英语口语？

由于改革开放,经济发展,APEC会议的召开,中国成功入世,2008年主办奥运会,2010年上海世博会等等,我国越来越多的人在学英语。

学英语费时费力而取效慢早已路人皆知,李岚清先生早就指出,希望教育界采取措施。写作和口语统称“输出”或“创造”,因为我们在练听和读(输入和模仿)后要做的事就是在写或说上显真工夫。

那么,我们为什么说英语呢?

为了学好英语。英语是语言,我们学习它,就要学习它的音、形、义,更重要的是,要掌握它的听、说、读、写、译的能力。写和说两项是学习的关键和难点,因为它们是知识和信息的输出,是建立在听和读基础之上的输出。可以这样说,学外语的目的是掌握说与写的技能。而掌握这两个技能的目的是口、笔头交际。

既然说英语是英语学习的一半,那么,当然就要学口语。既然说英语是语言学习的主要目的和技能之一,我们除了它(还有写),还能学什么呢?

我们学英语就是要多说,打破过去几十年外语教学的“哑巴英语”的僵局。一个学了十几年英语而不会说英语的人是英语学习的残疾,是不可以想象的。从外国来我国学汉语的人越来越多了,随便采访一个,就会发现他的学习目的和方式主要甚至全部是说,除了说还是说。他们听说了我们学外语的方式通常都很惊异。

由于英语教学中有素质与能力、应试和使用能力脱钩的现象,我们提倡学使用英语,学实用英语,以解决学“哑巴英语”、学不能用,能用却不实用等问题。

二、英语口语测试

四、六级口试是1999年5月试行的。2004年5月(以及不久的将来

来)大学英语四、六级考试口语考试将继续在全国有条件的城市开展。
参考对象: CET-4 考试成绩达 80 分以上(含 80 分)或 CET-6 考试成绩达 75 分以上(含 75 分)的在校生。

考试采用面对面的形式,每场考试由 2 名考官对 3 名考生进行。每场考试共 20 分钟,由三部分组成:第一部分是“热身”题,采用考生自我介绍和回答主考问题的形式,使考生进入良好的状态;第二部分是考试的重点部分,采用考生发言和小组讨论的形式,考生准备 1 分钟后,根据所给图片或其他形式的提示作一个 1.5 分钟的发言,然后考生就指定的话题讨论(约 4.5 分钟);第三部分由主考进一步提问,以使考生有进一步表现自己口头交际能力的机会。考试成绩分为 A、B、C 和 D 四个等级,C 等以上者将获得由教育部高教司颁发的注有大学英语四、六级考试口语考试成绩等级的合格证书。大学英语口语考试每年举行两次,一般在 5 月和 11 月举行,报名时间为 4 月和 10 月。

- D 等:尚不具有说英语的能力;
- C 等:初步的英语口语能力,思路不清晰,不连贯,错误多。
- B 等:基本能用英语说话,思路清晰,文字连贯,只有少量错误。
- A 等:能用英语交际,表达思想畅通明白,连贯,基本无错。

D 等是不合格。从 C 到 B,从 B 到 D,虽然有小小的飞跃,但是,都着重考察考生的“舌功”。也就是说,只要基本功扎实,这几种级别的差异就很模糊了——你今天若为 B 级,明天可能发挥出 A 级水平。

首先要求你不离题,不能答非所问。一般有准备的时间。准备时要拟一个小提纲,不要写太多,要以说的方式来准备。其次要求话语无严重语病,即合乎语法规范。至少不能出现太多太大的语法毛病。语法错误多和大,一是让人不知所云,二是即使听者能猜懂你的意思,他们对你的文法印象是“很烂”。第三,句子之间要衔接,语段连贯。这么短的口语语篇根本容不下不关联的话或废话。我们在教学中曾提出“说对”、“说好”、“说妙”的三级标准,前者指无错误,相当于 C 级;“说好”指很连贯(以无错为基础),相当于 B 级;“说妙”指有文采(以无错和连贯为基础),相当于 A 级。

其他口试的要求基本如此:如上海市中、高级口译资格证考试的口试(部分的口语部分);北京市初、中、高级口译的口试部分;英语专业口语考试、国际雅思口语考试等等。所以人们说,英语口语是一通百

通。你能顺利容易地通过任何一种口试,其他的任何口试你也能通过。

三、如何使用本书练习和提高口语

看看目录就知道,本书首先是“我的口语哲学”,然后是“口才自练韬略”,再是“素质多方储备,一切为我成材”。这是用英语和汉语写给大家看的学习英语口语的道理、要领、秘籍(英语和汉语的内容是不完全一样的哟!)。在这里,我们把多年的教学经验,用双语奉献给大家。你读了每一则之后,要想想看,我们哪些说得有理,哪些不太有理。你可以跟你的朋友说说,也可以写进日记里。

对于急于练习的读者来说,本书的关键是末尾一章,也是最长的一章:“我的口才投入——务实的口语计划”。具体是:(一)绕舌基本功训练;(二)词组意群连接成句;(三)句法魔术培训;(四)直接应答和间接应答。

第一部分帮助你练舌功。练好了“舌功”,你的问题就解决了一半。第二部分是练“说对”的基本功。第三和第四部分都是“说好”和“说妙”的训练。

用本书,重在练说,若只是看,它的作用只发挥了一半。不论是前面的汉语,还是后面的英语和英语练习材料,都要“有声地”看和练。

在撰写过程中,得到我们的导师何兆熊教授(上海外国语大学语用学博导)的关心和指导,得到徐盛桓教授(河南大学语言学博导)的极力激励,在此表示衷心的感谢。上海新东方学校和上海外国语大学外语培训中心给了笔者很多的教学机会,使笔者的口语、写作、口译、笔译教学的思想和方法得到了实验。参加本书编写的还有向二兰、谭颖沁、廖巧云、姚俊、徐迟英等。感谢我的学生舒诚英、徐迟英以及同学廖巧云为本书做了初读、校对等工作,在此一并致谢。

书中的任何不妥和错误,全由作者个人负责。请读者和行家批评雅正。

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一、我的口语哲学

My oral philosophy

1. 开口 ABC, 我会说英语

我们提出“开口说英语”的要求,对于西方人来说,是无比荒谬的事情,因为学语言/外语难道可以不开口说?那又如何学呢?我的美国朋友 Hal Hummel 在湖北大学教书时,他的太太到北京学汉语。她来武汉时,我问她: Can you speak Chinese? 她说: Of course. I come to China just to learn to speak Chinese. 我问: Can you read Chinese? 她说: I can read *pinyin*. 我又问: Can you write Chinese? 她回答: Also in *pinyin*. 可见,外国人来中国学汉语多半是学(听和)说的,只有少数人在口语达到一定程度后才会学一点汉字阅读和书写。

我国学生学英语不注重说,主要原因是国家考试不重视。中考、高考、大学英语四、六级考试长期以来不考口语(现在才开始尝试四、六级口试)。

开口说英语是 21 世纪的要求,是学生必备的素质,也是有眼光有志向的学生的呼声。

自练/对练问话

(1) Do you speak any foreign language?

Yeah. English.

(2) How long have you learned it?

About ten years.

(3) Do you like it?

Sure. Very much.

(4) Do you often use it in your everyday life?

I'm afraid not. Mostly in my mother tongue.

(5) Do you sometimes hate to speak English?

Yes, sort of. No one wants to speak English to me. And I'm often short of words when I speak this language.

(6) Do you sometimes think that to read and do exercises is more worthwhile?

You said it. Sometimes I think so. And my teachers also believe in reading and exercises.

(7) Do you know anyone that seldom speaks English when he is learning it?

Many. Actually most learners do not speak English while they are learning it.

(8) What would an Englishman say when he is told that most Chinese students do not speak English when they learn it?

He would be shocked. "How can you learn to speak without speaking it?" he would ask.

(9) Do you know any foreigner that came to China to learn Chinese?

Yeah. Bill from the United States, and Sally from Ireland.

(10) How did he learn it?

They learn by listening and speaking. They use it in their life.

(11) Did he read and write Chinese?

Yes, but mainly in *pinyin*.

(12) Can you explain why most foreigners go to Beijing to learn Chinese, rather than elsewhere, if they do want to learn the language?

Foreigners that are interested in learning to speak Chinese go to

Beijing, rather than elsewhere, because Mandarin is spoken there. In other places, however, it is a regional dialect that is used.

(13) Can we learn English by reading?

I think so. By reading we learn words, structure and information. But we can learn English by other means. By speaking, for example.

(14) I hear that some Chinese students in America who passed TOEFL and had a great reading ability, need an interpreter. What do you think?

It's true that some Chinese students in America or elsewhere, who passed TOEFL and have a great reading ability, need an interpreter. They used to focus on reading and exercises. They didn't practice speaking very much.

(15) What do you think of the spoken tests for CET?

They are necessary. And we ought to have had oral tests earlier.

(16) What is your idea about testing middle school students' oral English?

That will be great. We have more reasons to teach younger learners to learn to speak English.

(17) It is said that the 21st century needs bilingual people. Do you agree?

Absolutely. Bilingualism is the new trend. An average person, more or less educated, should be able to use two languages.

(18) What does China's joining WTO mean to you in terms of English learning?

China will need more and better speakers of English. I should spend more time on English than other courses. Of course I will speak more.

(19) Now do you wish to speak English more than before?

I will lose no chance to practise my tongue.

- (20) As a doctor, my wife often tells her patients to open their mouth. As a teacher I say the same thing. Do they mean the same thing?

No. The doctor wants to look in the throat of a patient, while the teacher encourages his pupils to speak English more.

- (21) Practice makes perfect. What does this English proverb mean?

It means it is constant practice that leads to progress and perfection.

- (22) What do you think if I say to my students, "Put your tongue on books" or "Put your tongue before anything else"?

That's a funny expression. Of course not the students' tongue really. It's their speaking training that wants emphasizing. Indeed they should speak more.

2. 说英语顾不得面子

首先,在学生时代学习一种崭新的语言是艰巨而光荣的事情,学着外国人的样子说,或者像英国人,或者像美国人,洋味十足,这是很有趣和“有面子”的事情,不存在“丢脸面”的问题。

英语既然是外语,就要多说,说得甚至多于母语。不是母语不好,而是母语不需要频繁操练,而英语需要。一年内如果不说母语,母语也不会忘记。一年内不说英语,那就忘光了。我有一个从华中师范大学英语系毕业的朋友,先是会说英语,到江汉大学任教,后到北京读英语新闻采编,还是会说英语。回武汉后干起了经济报,后来做证券报,一年也说不了一两句英语。现在的情形是不敢说英语。每逢电话或当面对话,我还是按老规矩跟他说英语,他说:“Sorry,我把 English 都还给老师了。我们还是说汉语吧。”

怕丢面子的人是担心说英语会出错,但是出错是正常的,不出错是异常的。在初级阶段,犯的错误越多,进步越快。敢于犯错误,敢于请教他人,敢于改正错误,这一点也不丢脸,相反,这是值得骄傲的表现。

学生当然要学,学就会出错,不存在丢脸的问题。反之,平常不“丢脸”,毕业后(学了至少10年英语)还是不会说英语,这才是终生遗憾和奇耻大辱啊!

自练/对练问话

- (1) Do you speak English?

Yes, I do.

- (2) How often do you speak English?

How often? Every day. But not very much.

- (3) Are you very shy?

Yes. I am shy. And I used to be more shy in the middle school.

- (4) Are you afraid to make mistakes?

Yes. Is there anyone that is not?

- (5) What mistakes do you usually make when you talk in English?

Grammar and pronunciation mistakes. I may make other sorts of mistakes, but I can't decide what.

- (6) Do you speak English in your dormitory?

Never. They will think I am mad. Chinese will do.

- (7) Do you speak in English to your classmates in the classroom?

Yes, only in English class, when our teacher wants us to talk to each other in English.

- (8) What do you think when some people laugh at your "poor" English?

I will stop speaking. But I hate him. Perhaps I will speak to myself.

- (9) Do you mind people's indifference to your English speaking as they may expect you to use Chinese for communication?

Indifference to my English speaking? How can I talk to indifferent listeners?

- (10) Do you want to give up English communication?

Maybe. I will secretly brush up my oral English till I can say anything.

- (11) What do you think of it when people say "I love to lose face"?

He may wish to make progress, or he makes very few mistakes. But I don't think there is anyone that wants to lose his face.

- (12) The more mistakes (you make), the more progress (you make). Do you agree? Develop this paradox.

The more mistakes (you make), the more progress (you make). It's human to err, as Alexander Pope says. And as a student, we will naturally make a lot of mistakes. We can learn a lot from mistakes, can't we?

- (13) Did you ever speak to a native English speaker?

Yes, an Englishman, a Canadian, an American, an Australian, a New Zealander.

- (14) If so, did he/they laugh at your mistakes?

Foreigners never laugh at our mistakes. They are more patient and tolerant to our faults.

- (15) Did he/they understand you? Or did you understand him/them?

Foreigners understand me in most cases. And I have no trouble in following them, if they don't speak too fast.

- (16) What advice did he/they give you about your English learning?

They say I should not mind what others say about my English. All I should do is practise this way and that.

- (17) How many years will you have learned English by the time you graduate from a/the college?

Ten. Three in the junior middle, three more years in the senior middle, followed by four in the college. Ten altogether.

- (18) How well do you think you will be able to speak English?

I will be a fluent speaker, if I hang on to this course and practice.

(19) What is your immediate plan for promotion of speaking?

I will be reading a book of pragmatics and a book of English dialogues.

(20) What level of speaking do you aim at so that you will be proud of yourself?

To speak like Mrs. Thatcher.

3. 把话说对

把话说得让人听得清楚和明白就算说对。如果人家听了你的一句话后说,“I beg your pardon?”说明你的话要么有语音毛病,要么措辞不准,要么有语法错误。

怎样把话说对呢?

十个老师中有九个要说:“Learn grammar.”可是我们的学生没有少学语法,老师也没少讲语法。为什么还是语病成堆呢?不是语法不好,而是学法不巧。

老师在讲一个语法项目前,往往是郑重其事地宣布:“In this class we learn the attributive clauses/the passive voice.”这个宣告一下子把学生的英语学习兴趣打消了,相反,孕育了他们对语法乃至英语学习的畏惧心理。

语法讲解后是题海战术。英语学习的乐趣埋葬在反复操练的枯燥和低效中。

会解题不一定会说英语。答案写得对(不是写作文!)不等于说得对。结果是,升级了,考级了,还是不会说。纵然说得对也说不说对。你能把 Shakespeare 念/说对吗?许多人把“莎士比亚”说歪了。你会不会用英语说“我想他不会参加你明天的生日晚会了,因为他有重要会议”?如果你先说 I think,后面就不好说了。

听说过“华式英语”吗?就是中国式英语,中国人懂而外国人不懂,或者外国人懂而从来不说。我们的语气词、模糊语、长词、长句等

要么不对,要么不标准。例如,什么时候说 well? 什么时候说 um?

看这个对话的应答,由于用了 well/um,所以,答话人的肯定或欣赏态度要大打折扣。

A: What do you think of my English?

B: Well/Um, I think it's OK.

go, girl 和 goal 你分得清楚吗? 念这几句话,要注意斜体词的读音:

My *goal* is to have all the *girls* go with me.

Will you *go* with those pigtailed *girls* or with John and Jack?

What's your long-term *goal* in the learning of Business English?

Though I am just a little *girl*, my favourite sport is *go* and Chinese chess.

My term *goal* is IELTS. Unlike those *girls* in your class, I don't want to *go* to England for further study.

自练/对练问话

(1) Do you have trouble in speaking correctly?

Almost. But occasionally I am not sure about the structure of sentences.

(2) What does correctness mean?

It means no grammar mistakes. It also means no misunderstanding.

(3) Do you often say "I beg your pardon"?

At times I say so when I can't catch the meaning.

(4) Do you have pronunciation problems?

I don't think so. I used to have pronunciation trouble last year, though.

(5) Do you always use the right words?

Not always. My vocabulary is limited so I don't use the right words all the time.

(6) Any grammar mistakes?

Yeah. Especially when it comes to long sentences.

(7) Does your teacher teach grammar?

Certainly. He seems to be interested only in grammar points and rules.

(8) Do you like the way he teaches grammar?

No. I dislike him when he comes into the details of grammar whatever he teaches.

(9) What follows his teaching of a certain grammar issue?

Exercises and exercises. Explanation if there are difficulties.

(10) You all like exercises?

No. No one likes exercises.

(11) What do you think of your grammar now?

I believe my grammar is OK.

(12) What do you think of learning grammar in real communication?

That's superb. In real communication we can learn grammar as well as other things.

(13) What do you think of learning grammar by reading original plays and stories?

That's a good idea. If we read English, original plays and stories are fine. We learn grammar and many other things by reading.

(14) What do you think of learning English by listening to BBC or/and VOA?

BBC and VOA are useful in many ways. I benefit a lot from the news and news stories.

(15) Do you like grammar?

No, not very much.

(16) Did you read any grammar book?