

Thinking

思辨·学术

Academic Skills

大学英语 口语进阶

*Inspired
to Speak*

主 编 / 夏玉和

编 者 / 马晓明 邱 枫 夏玉和

外语教学与研究出版社
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前言

《大学英语口语进阶》是面向大学本科生推出的一套英语口语教材。英语口语能力作为输出性技能，是英语综合能力的重要体现，也是中国大学生相对薄弱之处。随着全球化的日益深入，跨文化交际愈发频繁，口语交际能力受到越来越多的重视。同时，国家亟需大批具有国际视野和思辨创新能力的国际化人才。这些都对大学英语口语教学提出了更新、更高的要求。为此，《大学英语口语进阶》将提高大学生在各种语境下的英语口语交际能力，提升大学生文化素养和国际视野，培养大学生创新精神、思辨能力和学术交流能力作为基本目标。

编写依据

- 一、以教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》为指导，全面体现其对口语表达能力的一般要求、较高要求和更高要求，在设计和编写过程中本着循序渐进的原则，为大学英语口语教学提供多层次的解决方案。
- 二、充分渗透“**全人培养**”的教育理念，全面提升学生的综合文化素养。在夯实语言技能和拓展视野的基础上，本教材还注重培养学生的学习能力、沟通能力、合作能力、思辨能力以及创新精神。
- 三、始终贯穿“**从做中学**”的教学思想，结合学生的学习兴趣和语言习得过程，模拟真实的语言交流场景，让学生在成功完成不同层次的口语任务的同时，获得语言知识，提高语言综合运用能力，真正实现“知行合一”。

教材特色

一、情景真实，语言地道，提高口语交际能力

精选各类情景真实、语言地道的输入语料，融入大量的语用知识，结合各行各业的地道“行话”，巧妙打造实战演练，全面提升学生的口语交际能力。

二、展示多元文化，提升文化素养，培养国际视野

选材承载多元文化信息，同时体现中外文化的双向交流，使学生通过感受、理解和比较多元文化提升跨文化交际能力、国际视野以及文化素养。

三、多角度思维，多层次讨论，培养思辨创新能力

输入材料思想新锐、观点鲜明，为学生展现多元视角；各层次的口语任务激发学生从多角度进行深入思考和讨论，从而培养学生的思辨能力和创新能力。

四、展现学术场景，培养学术能力

通过类型多样的图表、讲座等专业主题材料的输入，训练学生记录、归纳、总结、讨论、展示等学术交流技能，提升学生的基本学术能力。

《大学英语口语进阶》的主编为夏玉和，负责全书的策划、设计、审稿。编者邱枫、马晓明分别负责了上下册的样课和其中七个单元的编写，夏玉和负责了每册书中一个单元的编写。

此外，在策划和编写过程中，编者还研究了一些国内外出版的口语教材，从中得到了重要的启发，受益匪浅，在此向这些编者和作者们表示感谢。由于编者的学识所限，本套教材中难免会出现谬误之处，恳请使用本教材的教师同仁和学生原谅并批评指正。

主编：夏玉和

编者：邱枫 马晓明

二零一三年二月二十八日于北京

《大学英语口语进阶》编写说明

《大学英语口语进阶》含两个分册，在提高学生日常口语交际能力的基础上，两个分册又各有侧重。《大学英语口语进阶：交际·文化》侧重提升学生的跨文化交际能力和国际视野。《大学英语口语进阶：思辨·学术》侧重培养学生的思辨创新能力和学术交流能力。每个分册包含八个单元，每个单元的教学内容可在两周的教学时间内完成。在每个单元中，口语任务沿两条主线展开：第一条主线是与学生生活密切相关的主题；第二条主线是口头交际技能，每个单元都有技能操练重点。这两条主线贯穿于各单元的六个板块中：1) 跃跃欲试 (Embarking on the journey)、2) 日常交际 (Daily communication)、3) 放眼世界 (Culture bridge) (上册) / 学术交流 (Academic communication) (下册)、4) 畅所欲言 (Points of view)、5) 理想彼岸 (Destination) 和 6) 一试身手 (Unit project)。下册的板块结构与上册基本相同，但是在技能的侧重点上有所不同，交际技能从上册的一般性的观点陈述提升到了学术或专业主题交流的层次。

《大学英语口语进阶：思辨·学术》(下册)八个单元的主题为：心理健康、环境保护、语言文化、商海游历、技术进步、性别差异、大众传媒、道德与法。每个单元包含以下六个板块：

跃跃欲试 (Embarking on the journey)

该板块为热身练习，通过微型调查、小测验、讨论等多种形式的小型任务引入单元主题，激活学生对该主题已有的认知，引发学生进一步讨论的兴趣。

日常交际 (Daily communication)

该板块侧重提高学生在日常生活情境中的口语交际能力。输入材料以听力对话为主。为方便学生学习语言表达，脚本直接呈现在学生用书中。口语任务模拟生活实景，引导学生在日常语境中恰当地运用所学的语言表达。

畅所欲言 (Points of view)

该板块侧重训练学生表达个人意见、情感、观点等语言技能，同时培养学生的思辨能力和创新能力。该板块中的语料经过精心选取，以形式丰富的阅读材料为主（如名人名言、新闻报道、街头访问、概念定义等），并体现某一事件的多元思维视角，为进一步展开深入讨论提供语言和观点的准备。

学术交流 (Academic communication)

该板块旨在提高学生的学术交流能力和学习能力，帮助他们有效应对国际学术交流。输入材料包含社会多个领域的统计数据报告及相关讲座。口语任务旨在让学生学会描述图表，并根据图表数据来阐述观点；同时让学生学会记笔记，对内容进行概述和讨论。

理想彼岸 (Destination)

该板块侧重帮助学生回顾本单元的口语技能目标、跨文化交际目标以及思维培养目标等，检验学习效果，提高学生的学习意识和自我管理能力。

一试身手 (Unit project)

该板块侧重训练学生的语言综合运用能力，培养学生的团队合作能力和自主学习能力。其中的综合性单元任务步骤清晰、操作性强，学生可以在课下进行小组讨论、准备，并实施操作，然后在课堂上呈现任务成果。

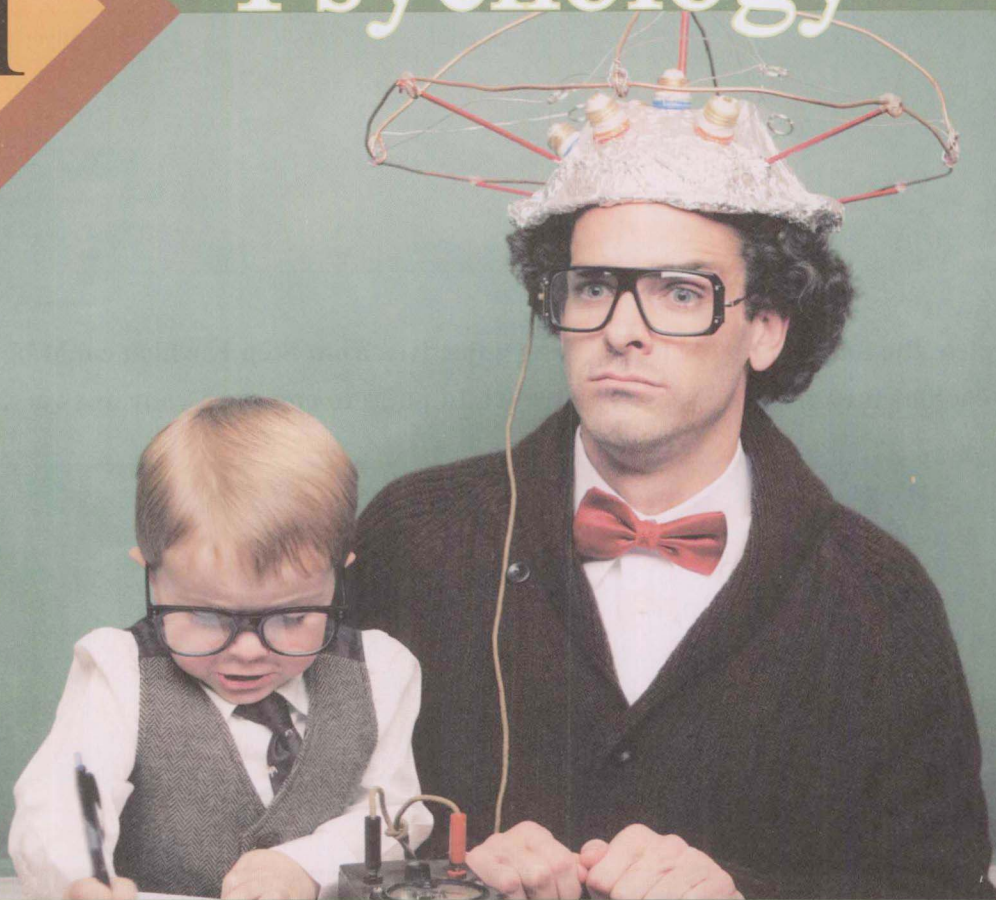
如上所述，每个单元的六个板块之间体现了循序渐进原则，呈现出口语任务的层次性和多样性。日常交际、畅所欲言、学术交流这三个主要的板块均设有两个口语任务 (Activity 1 和 Activity 2)，每个任务均有层次地、有深度地挖掘输入材料中的信息点、文化点以及看问题的角度，通过明确清晰的步骤，帮助和引导学生完成指定的口语任务，充分体现输入与输出的紧密结合。

Map of the book

	Unit 1 Psychology	<i>P1</i>
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Unit **1**

Psychology



Embarking on the journey

- 1 **Classify the following adjectives for describing traits, according to your own view, into three categories: positive, neutral, and negative.**

loyal	aggressive	confident	dependable	organized	imaginative
ambitious	sensitive	impulsive	considerate	rational	unpredictable
creative	observant	sentimental	stubborn	vain	competitive
idealistic	materialistic	reserved	humorous		

Positive	Neutral	Negative

Unit 1 Psychology


Positive	Neutral	Negative

2 Complete the following table by selecting adjectives from Step 1, which could be associated with each of the following jobs. Then work in pairs to compare your answers.

Jobs	Adjectives
Police officer	
Teacher	
Comedian	
Artist	
Salesman	

Stop 1 Daily communication

Activity 1

1  Listen to the following conversation about zodiac signs (星座). Underline the expressions asking for clarification.

Jim: Hi, Sara. Did you listen to Dr. Howard's lecture on zodiac signs yesterday?

Sara: On what? What do zodiac signs mean?

Jim: You don't know zodiac signs? Wow, Sara, you really should have listened to his lecture. The zodiac is related to the horoscope (星象), you know, in astrology.

Sara: Oh, you are talking about star signs, I know. Don't tell me you believe in star signs.

Jim: Actually, I found what he said quite interesting. You know, there are 12 star signs, and a person's character may be decided by their star sign.

Sara: I'm not sure about what you mean. Are you saying that people all over the world can be divided into just 12 types?

Jim: Actually, Dr. Howard said that you can't make the same forecast for one twelfth of the world's population. But if sensibly interpreted, ...

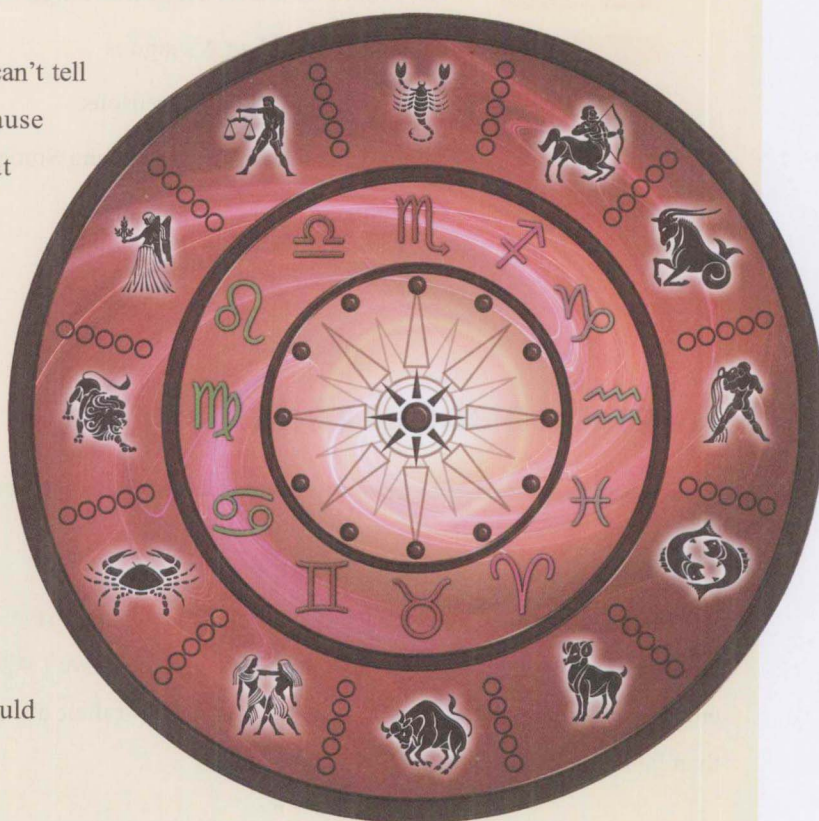
Sara: Let me just make sure, your point is that those predictions do make sense to some degree, isn't it? What about twins? They're born at the same time, but obviously they often have different personalities.

Jim: Well, there can be appreciable (明显的) differences caused by ascending signs (上升星座), and twins may have different ascending signs. We are after all individuals, with uniqueness.

Sara: So you are telling me that astrology can't tell the whole story of our future because it doesn't take into account what we inherit from our parents, nor how the environment affects our personality?

Jim: What I am saying is that obviously astrologers cannot predict every event. What kind of life would it be if they could? Of course there is freedom of choice, but it is the general trend that astrologers can and do predict.

Sara: I think I can accept that. Maybe I should find out more about my sign.



Useful expressions

Asking for clarification

- ◆ I'm sorry, I didn't catch what you said about ...
- ◆ I'm not quite clear on ...
- ◆ What does ... mean?
- ◆ I don't see what you mean.
- ◆ I'm not sure about what you mean.
- ◆ Could you come back to ...?
- ◆ What did you mean when you said ...?
- ◆ Could you be more specific about ...?
- ◆ Could you explain it in detail?
- ◆ So what you're saying is that ...?
- ◆ Are you saying that ...?

2 Work in pairs to role-play the following situation. You may refer to the following information about zodiac signs.

Situation

Student A

Ask Student B what Student B's zodiac sign is.

Student B

Reply by giving your birth date.

Student A

Tell Student B what Student B's sign is.

Student B

Ask Student A to explain more about the characteristics of your sign.

Student A

Give more details of Student B's sign.

Student B

Guess what Student A's sign is.

Student A

Ask Student B about the reasons.

Student B

Explain the reasons by describing Student A's personality.

Student A

Give Student B the correct answer.

Information about zodiac signs

Aries (白羊座) (21st March – 20th April)

Aries are typically headstrong (任性的; 固执的) and impulsive – rushing in where angels fear to tread. They are essentially self-expressive and assertive (果断的; 自信的), with qualities of enterprise. Aries want everything done yesterday and their attitude is usually “me first” rather than being naturally individualistic.



Taurus (金牛座) (21st April – 21st May)

Taureans are ruled by Venus, the planet of love. They are practical, reliable, and steadfast (坚定的), and they have a need for security. They have a sound sense of art, beauty, and harmony. They also have a love of good food, comfort, and luxuries. They can have very fixed ways, opinions, and very strong feelings about issues that concern them.



Gemini (双子座) (22nd May – 21st June)

Those born under the sign of Gemini are essentially communicative, self-expressive, and mentally alert. They have qualities of adaptability and spontaneity (自然). They can have a “dual” personality and are prone to neurotic (神经质的) outbursts. They like to talk and are creative in their written communications.

**Cancer (巨蟹座) (22nd June – 23rd July)**

Cancers are cute. They pretend to be tough but it's all an act. They have a great memory and lots of them are good at history. They love anything old. They are fairly secretive and they like to hide things. They also collect things, which seem to be garbage to others but gold to them. Most importantly, they are craving for family life.

Leo (狮子座) (24th July – 23rd August)

Those born under the sign of Leo are assertive and energetic. They like to be the center of the stage and they have a strong personality. They show a sense of authority and can sometimes come across as overbearing (傲慢的). They like to do big things and have little time for attention to details. They maintain a dignified (高贵的) stance (姿态) and find it easy to project their enthusiasm onto those around them.

**Virgo (处女座) (24th August – 23rd September)**

People born under the sign of Virgo are one of the most misunderstood groups. They are regarded as fussy (爱挑剔的), critical, and bad tempered, but that's only because they want everything to be perfect. They tend to be cleanliness-oriented and are hard to relax. They are always on the move because they like to learn as much as they can before they take off again. They excel at work, and they probably get all the boring jobs.

Libra (天秤座) (24th September – 23rd October)

Librans are often the “charmings” in life. The scales symbol of their sign signifies a desire for balance and harmony in most situations. They are generally fairly easy-going people. They like to hear two sides of the story.





Scorpio (天蝎座) (24th October – 22nd November)

Scorpios are recognizable by their prominent facial features, often a straight nose, a determined chin, and penetrating eyes. They have an intense personality and project strong animal magnetism (魅力). However, their weakness is their biting (尖锐的) tongue, as they are easy to spit out venom (恶意) when they wish to hurt someone.

Sagittarius (人马座) (23rd November – 21st December)

People born under the sign of Sagittarius are naturally expressive, energetic, and assertive individuals who find it easy to fit in and adapt to various circumstances. They are adventure-seekers who enjoy the freedom of travel and open-air pursuits. They are intellectual thinkers who enjoy stimulating conversation. They find it easy to evaluate different opinions and use their good judgment soundly.



Capricorn (摩羯座) (22nd December – 20th January)



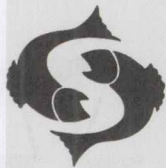
Capricorns are essentially self-repressive, passive, and restrained, with qualities of enterprise. Traditionally they are cautious and methodical, and they work patiently and perseveringly (锲而不舍地) to achieve their desired results. Their life may not always be easy but they are strong-willed.

Aquarius (水瓶座) (21st January – 19th February)

People born under the sign of Aquarius are communicative about subjects that interest them but can appear aloof (冷淡的) and reserved with people whom they do not relate to. They have lofty ideals, humanitarian feelings, and are original and progressive thinkers.



Pisces (双鱼座) (20th February – 20th March)

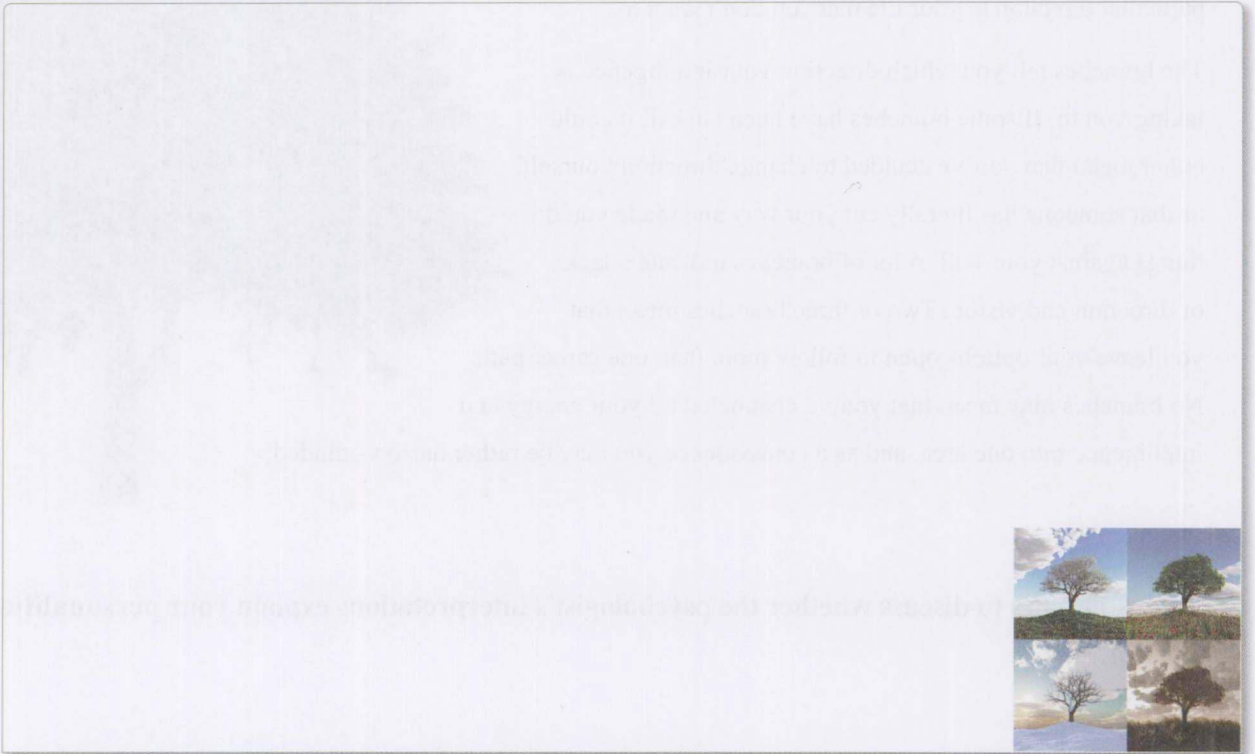



Pisceans can surprise people with their amazing ability to predict things. They are usually gifted in anything creative, from designing to music. They are probably the first ones to start a rumor and could find it a bit tough to keep a secret. They are everyone's friends so can sometimes be easily led because fish have no backbones. In other words, they can't say "no". They like quiet places and beautiful surroundings.

(本书第一单元部分涉及星座的内容反映了真实的交际情境和话题, 有助于增进学生对西方文化的了解, 并不代表作者及出版社观点。)

Activity 2

- 1 Draw a tree with roots, a trunk, and branches. The way you draw may reveal your personality.



- 2  Listen to the following passage about a psychologist describing how to interpret the various parts of the tree. **Underline the interpretations that apply to your tree.**

The tree represents intelligence. Basically, there are three things to look for: the roots, the trunk, and the branches.

The roots tell you how well-grounded your intelligence is. If you have drawn thick strong roots, then you've got a solid base for intelligence and you're likely to be resolute in your decisions, and you've got your feet on the ground so to speak. Thin, straggly (蔓生的) roots indicate a less well-founded intelligence. If you have got no roots at all, it doesn't mean you've got no intelligence though it may mean that you don't look much beneath the surface, and that you're not very analytical.

The trunk represents the amount of intelligence, but you should remember to check if the trunk is in

proportion to the other parts of the tree. For example, a thick trunk with little leaves or fruits on top means a potentially high level of intelligence which isn't being exploited. A thin trunk with a lot of leaves or fruits on top shows you are using your intelligence to the full. A trunk that bends to one side probably means that you have been pressured into following a particular direction in your life that you don't want to.

The branches tell you which direction your intelligence is taking you to. If some branches have been cut off, it could either mean that you've decided to change direction yourself, or that someone has literally cut your way and made you do things against your will. A lot of branches indicate a lack of direction and vision. Two or three branches mean that you leave your options open to follow more than one career path. No branches may mean that you've channeled all your energy and intelligence into one area, and as a consequence you may be rather narrow-minded.



3 Work in pairs to discuss whether the psychologist's interpretations explain your personalities or not.

Stop 2 Points of view

Activity 1

1 Read the following three opinions about happiness. Match them with the following supporting statements.

	Supporting statement 1	Supporting statement 2
Robin		
Carmen		
Ivy		



Money can lead to happiness. Whoever says money can't buy happiness isn't spending it right.

– Robin

To me, happiness is being content with who you are and what you have.

– Carmen



One secret of happiness? That's people. Friends and family are a mighty elixir (灵丹妙药).

– Ivy

Supporting statements

- A. A social circle is of great significance to a sense of happiness. A healthy marriage is a happiness-booster.
- B. Why else do we bother to struggle to earn or save money and invest it profitably?
- C. I have learned to seek my happiness by limiting my desires, rather than attempting to satisfy them.
- D. The greatest happiness in life comes from the conviction that we are loved.
- E. When people are asked if they are happy with their lives, people in countries with good health care and access to education are much more likely to report being happy.
- F. If you compare two persons with the same income, the person living in the richer area often reports being less happy.

2 Work in pairs to compare your answers. Then discuss and add two more supporting statements to each opinion.