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21 世纪高校英语专业基础课系列教材

英语口语教程

南开大学外国语学院英语系教材编写组 编

YOU CAN
Correct
Appropriate
Native

南开大学出版社

21 世纪高校英语专业基础课系列教材

英语口语教程

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前 言

我们谨将南开大学英语系集体智慧的结晶——《21 世纪高校英语专业基础课系列教材》奉献给广大的学生，奉献给崭新的 21 世纪。

这套教材是 2000 年教育部批准实施的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》颁布后，国内出版的第一套英语专业基础课系列教材，共计 8 种，分两次出齐，包括：

1. 《英语口语教程》
2. 《英语阅读教程》（一、二）
3. 《英语听力教程》（一、二）（含学生用书与教师用书）
4. 《英语翻译教程》
5. 《英语口译教程》
6. 《英语写作教程》
7. 《基础英语教程》（一～四）（含学生用书与教师用书）
8. 《高级英语教程》（一、二）（含学生用书与教师用书）

新世纪的教材应该有新世纪的特点。我们在教材编写中努力做到：全面贯彻新《大纲》，立足培养具有扎实的英语语言基础和广博的文化知识的复合型英语人才；反映当代科技、文化的最新成就；反映教学内容和课程体系改革的最新成果；在教材内容和体系上有明显特色。

系列教材编写工作难度大，时间紧，要求高。参加编写工作的所有教师兢兢业业，一丝不苟，历冬寒夏暑，始成此书。

我们倾全系之力编写这套教材，因为我们知道：我们正在为新世纪奉献自己的微薄之力。我们倾全系之力编写这套教材，因为我们相信：新世纪需要这样的教材。

这套教材得到了南开大学各级领导，尤其是学校教材建设委员会的关心和支持，并被列为教材重点建设项目；这套教材还得到了南开大学出版社的大力支持和帮助。

我们真诚地感谢所有关心、支持、帮助我们的朋友，我们真诚地欢迎批评和建议。

编者

2001 年 9 月
于南开大学

该教材选材内容新颖，教法先进，较好地吸收了国外教材的优点，同时更加适应中国口语教学的具体情况。本教材分上、下册，使用对象为大学英语专业一、二年级学生，也可供水平相当的学员作为教材或自学使用。每册各分 8 个单元，每个单元包括三大部分，即交际功能训练、语言技能训练和英语交谈训练。

1. 交际功能 (Communicative Functions) 训练

每个单元中介绍 2~3 个常用的语言功能，例如如何问候、如何表达意见、如何寻求帮助等。针对每一语言功能提供 1~2 篇对话范例并精选相关常用表达句型。学生可根据相关的场景，使用课本提供的句型进行结对或分组练习。

2. 语言技能 (Language Drills) 训练

这一部分专为训练英语专业学生的各项口语表达技能而设计，包括复述故事、对话练习和电影配音。其中复述故事与对话练习模仿英语专业四级口语考试的题型和模式，是目前各类相关教材中惟一对此提供有关指导和训练的新内容。电影配音精选 16 部英语原版电影片段，学生既可从模仿地道的英语发音，又可以学习有关的文化知识，还可以练习配音、表演，一举多得。

3. 英语交谈 (Chatting Time) 训练

这一部分旨在培养学生实际的会话交谈和表达意见的能力。每一单元选取一个学生感兴趣的话题，如交友、旅游、家庭、宠物、爱好、时尚、运动、网络等，并就每一主题选取了具有代表性的文章，补充了相关词汇。学生可以在此基础上，结对或分组自由交谈。

本教材的这一编排思路充分体现了新大纲培养学生口头表达综合能力的思想。课文编排遵循功能对话——技能训练——自由交谈的顺序，内容由少到多，难度由浅入深，使学生在循序渐进的过程中掌握不同语境下的各种会话技巧。这样的编排思路消除了简单功能对话训练或技能训练的单调乏味性，使口语课堂的内容充实而活泼，既有基础的训练、简单的模仿，又有有针对性的提高和深入的讨论。教师在课程安排上具有很高的灵活性，可随时根据学生的具体情况和课堂情形，选择有关材料进行练习。我们相信，这样编排新颖、内容充实的口语教材完全可以达到国内外同类教材的一流水平。

编者

2001 年 9 月

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(Book One)

1

Getting to Know Each Other

Section A Communicative Functions

交·际·功·能

- Greeting People
- Starting a Conversation
- Introducing Yourself and Introducing Others
- Cultural Notes:
Addressing People
- 问候
- 与陌生人交谈
- 自我介绍、介绍他人
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Section B Language Drills

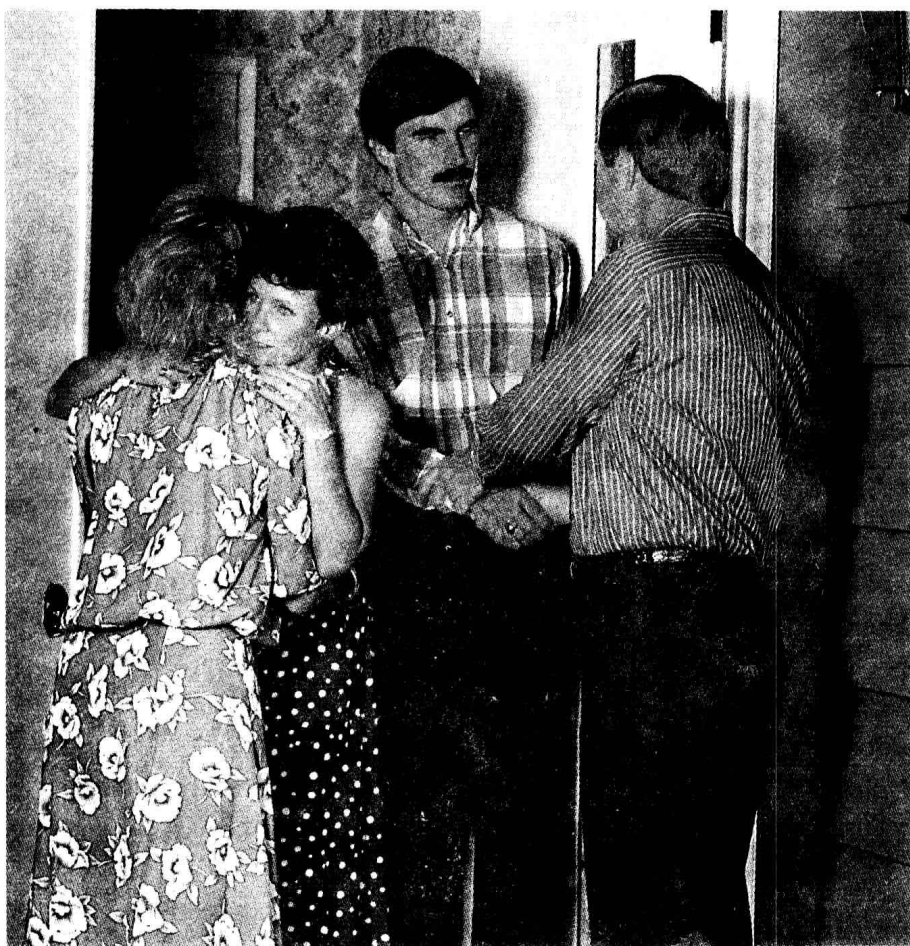
语·言·技·能·训·练

- Retelling the Story:
Being Honest
- Pair Work:
Lost in the Street
- Movie Dubbing:
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Section C Chatting Time

聊·天·时·间

- Warming-up Reading:
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- 聊天主题 1: 我的家乡
- 聊天主题 2: 了解你的同伴



Section A Communicative Functions

1. Greeting People

1.1 Model Dialogue

A: Say, Sharon, how are you doing?

B: Michael! Hey, how are you?

A: Not bad. Where are you going?

B: Over to the library. How about you?

A: Oh, I just finished two sessions in chemistry. Boy, I skipped my breakfast and I'm so hungry!

B: Well, I'd better let you get some lunch.

A: Yeah. It was great seeing you again. Maybe we could get together sometime.

B: Sounds great. I'll give you a call.

A: OK. Great. Well, I'll be seeing you.
B: OK, Michael. Enjoy your meal.
A: Thanks. Bye.
B: Bye.

1.2 Useful Expressions

☞ The following are some of the phrases and sentences often used in people's daily greetings and responses. Try to work out the situations in which they may be used and discuss the formality of each expression.

How do you do?

How are you?

How've you been?

What's new?

How are you getting on?

How are you doing?

Long time, no see.

How is everything?

How do you do? Nice to meet you.

I'm fine. How about you?

I'm afraid I'm not feeling well.

Pretty good.

Nothing.

Not bad.

Just as usual.

Yeah. It's been quite a while.

Pretty good.

1.3 Follow-up Practice

☞ Work out conversations with your partner according to the given situations.

a) You greet a visiting scholar in the lecture room.

b) You greet Jenny, a friend you haven't seen for a long time.

c) You greet your aunt, who has been sick in bed for a week or so.

2. Starting a Conversation

☞ There are many ways to start a conversation. Generally, people start their conversation from something they are commonly involved or interested in, for example, an activity that they all take part in or a book they both like. They need to find this kind of conversational openings to avoid abruptness. These openings ought to change with the situation.

2.1 Model Dialogue

A: Well, excuse me. Can I sit here?

B: Um, yeah, of course. Sit down please.

A: Right Thanks.

B: Great party, isn't it?

A: It's lovely, yes. Jack's so creative that he can always come up with some surprise.
You know him well?

B: Yeah, pretty well. Actually I'm his cousin. -

A: Well, never heard of him talking about you. What's your name?

B: Mark, what's yours?

A: Lisa. Nice to meet you, Mark. Oh, Jack's going to make his speech. Let's see what the joke is this time.

B: OK.

2.2 Other Useful Conversational Openings

➡ The following are some of the phrases and sentences often used to start a conversation. Try to work out the situations in which they may appear.

This is a nice party, isn't it?

Horrible weather we're having!

What a nice day, isn't it?

Excuse me, haven't we met somewhere before?

Excuse me, may I sit here? (Is anybody sitting here?)

Sorry, I couldn't help overhearing- did you mention something about...?

2.3 Follow-up Practice

➡ Start a conversation in each of the situations below.

- You are sitting next to someone in an office reception area.
- You are in a doctor's waiting room with another person.
- You want to talk with someone you meet at a cocktail party.

3. Introducing Yourself and Introducing Others

☞ In our daily interactions with people, we very frequently have to make introductions for ourselves and the others. Making introductions appropriately means a good beginning for a possibly very good friendship or relation. Read the dialogues below. With your partner, discuss the situations which may possibly serve as the setting for the dialogues.

3.1 Model Dialogues

Dialogue 1. Introducing Oneself

A: Hi, my name is Jack Gibson. Can I have your name please?

B: I'm Sally. Hello, Mr. Gibson.

A: Hello, Sally. Just call me Jack.

Dialogue 2. Introducing Others

Peter: Oh, that's Rose Mathews!

Heidi: What?

Peter: The woman talking with the Chairman. Haven't seen her for ages. Come on, let's go and say hello. (*They go over to Rose when she finishes talking with the Chairman*). Hey, Rose!

Rose: What?...It's you, Peter?!

Peter: Hey, how are you? Gee, we haven't seen each other for... it must be close to five years!

Rose: Well, how have you been?

Peter: Pretty good.

Rose: How are Sandra and the kid?

Peter: They're just fine. Oh, Rose, this is Heidi Lynton, our sales manager.

Rose: Hi, Mr. Lynton.

Heidi: Hi, how are you?

Peter: Gee, we ought to go somewhere to chat a bit. How about Marie's Cafe, the one on the other side of the street?

Rose: Sounds great. Just give me a minute to call my office.

Peter: OK.

3.2 Useful Expressions

☞ Here you're provided with some expressions usually used in making introductions. Again, try to make out with your partner the situations in which they're respectively used.

Self-introductions

Hello, I am ...
Hello, my name is ...
Hi, I don't think we have met before, I'm ...
Excuse me, I don't know if we have met before, my name is...
By the way, my name is...
Allow me to introduce myself.
First, let me introduce myself. I am ... director of English Department.
May I introduce myself? My name is...

Introducing Other People

Mr. Whitman, I'd like you to meet Mr. Russell.
Please allow me to introduce Ms. Cynthia Jeblonski to you.
I'd like to introduce you to my brother.
I'd like you to know my friend Jose Miguel.
Bill, I'm sure you'd like to meet Michelle.
This is Stacy, my good friend.
It's with pleasure that I introduce my director Jill Williams to all of you.

3.3 Follow-up Practice

- ☞ Work out dialogues in each of the following situations.
- You are with your friend, Mary, in a café. Another friend of yours, Mike, comes in. He and Mary do not know each other.
 - Introduce yourself to a new colleague, Mary Wong, who is joining your company as the advertising manager.

Social Responses: What would you say?

- ➡ With your partner, discuss what you would like to say in the situations below. If you need, refer back to the useful expressions of the section.
- a) At an official reception banquet, you are introduced by an acquaintance to Donald and Nancy Cromer, who are on a visit to your city.
 - b) You are taking part in your friend’s wedding ceremony. You don’t know people around you very well, but you want to talk with them.

Cultural Notes: Addressing People

1. One of the first problems connected with interpersonal relationship is how to address the other person. Both English and Chinese people have two kinds of personal names – a surname and given name(s). But the order of these names and their use in the two languages is somewhat different. In Chinese the surname comes first and is followed by the given name(s), but in English this order is reversed, as can be seen from the following examples:



So first of all, Chinese people need to be perfectly clear which name is the surname in English and which is (are) the given name(s).

2. The use of the surname and given name in English and Chinese can be summarized as follows:

	Chinese	English
Formal Relationship / Situation	Surname + Title	Title + Surname
Neutral Relationship / Situation	Surname + Title	Title + Surname or Given Name
Informal Situation & Close Relationship	Given Name	Given Name

It should be pointed out that in neutral situations and relationships, westerners themselves vary in their preference for being called by their surname or by their given name. British tend to be more conservative than Americans in this respect, and also older people than younger. So it is often safer to use the surname unless the westerner asks to be called by his given name or unless he only gives his given name.

3. In a formal introduction, titles are often used before a person's last name. The following is a list of titles used in introductions and conversations:

- Dr. (Doctor) Used to address medical doctors and university professors who have earned a doctorate degree (Ph.D.)
- Mrs. Used to address a married woman (teacher, director, etc.)
- Miss Used to address an unmarried woman (teacher, waitress, business woman, etc.)
- Ms. Used to address an unmarried or married woman (teacher, housewife, professional, etc.)
- Mr. Used to address a man (teacher, businessman, etc.)