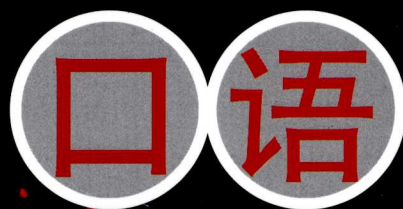




全国普通高等院校英语类“十二五”规划精品教材

曹曼 刘晖 主编

新编大学英语



*New Oral English
for College Students*

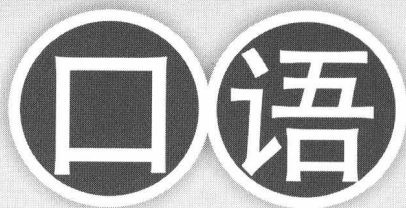


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New Oral English

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内容提要

Abstract ● ○ ● ○

本书共 26 个单元。以话题为主线，以功能意念为次线，每个话题涵盖 1~2 个功能意念，话题紧贴现实生活。每个单元由七个部分组成，即课前活动、句型、词汇和短语、对话、短文、课堂练习、口语练习，旨在培养大学生英语口语表达能力。学生通过学习后，能够有效地提高英语口语水平，流利地表达个人思想和情感，陈述事实和观点，进行讨论和简短发言。本书的教学内容既符合大学英语教学的实际，又有较高起点。

本教材的特点：一是语言材料新颖，话题涵盖面广，贴近当今社会生活，有大量语言信息的输入和输出，确保学生有话想说，有话可说，有话能说；二是在对话练习中专设对话填空篇，引导学生根据情景自主开展对话，能有效地培养学生在真实的情景中创造性地开展对话，光盘录音中提供完整对话篇供学生参考；三是课堂练习模仿雅思口语考试，不仅提供提示语，还附参考样文，很好地引导学生说话并模仿；四是在口语练习中专设辩论栏目，列出正方和反方提示语，有效地帮助学生开展辩论活动。该教材便于学生和老师在课堂上展开口语训练和互动，有助于激发学生用英语进行口头表达的欲望，学生的口语能力能得到显著提高。

此书可作为英语专业或者非英语专业大学一、二年级学生的口语课教材或辅助教材，也可作为相近层次的英语自学教材。



前言

Preface ● ○ ● ○

随着大学英语教学改革的不断深化,英语口语已经不容置疑地在公共和专业英语教学中占据了最显著的地位,不少院校已经将口语教学纳入全日制教学大纲中。为了更进一步提高大学生个人综合素质、培养大学生的国际视野和交际能力,积极面对和参与国际化竞争,我们编写了《新编大学英语口语》教材。

该教材的编写旨在培养大学生英语交际能力,使学生能够用正确的语言进行流利的会话,表达个人意见、情感、观点等;能够陈述事实、事件、理由等,表达个人思想,并就某个话题进行讨论或做简短发言。本教材将英语口语的起点定在《高中英语新课程标准》中“说”的目标和要求的基础之上,既符合大学英语教学的实际,又有较高起点。参与该套教材编写的教师全部是长期工作在高校专业和公共英语教学第一线,具有扎实英语基本功和多年教学经验的教师。

教材编排上遵循了语言材料的真实性和多样性,注重语言真实地道、题材丰富多样,话题涵盖面广,让不同层次、不同兴趣的学生均有话可说,最大限度地调动学生参与的积极性。《新编大学英语口语》的适应性强,可作为英语专业或者非英语专业大学一、二年级学生的口语课教材或辅助教材,也可作为相近层次的英语自学教材。教材共 26 个单元。以话题为主线,每单元一个话题,话题紧贴现实生活。我们在编写中注重教材的思想性、实用性、时代性和趣味性。同时,教材以功能意念为次线,每个话题涵盖 1~2 个功能意念,目的在于培养学生全面的口语能力,包括对话、交谈、讨论、演讲的多种能力。

本教材的 26 个话题为: 1. Personal Information 个人情况; 2. College Life 大学生活; 3. Interests and Hobbies 兴趣与爱好; 4. Family and Friends 家人与朋友; 5. Festivals, Holidays and Celebrations 节假日活动; 6. Shopping 购物; 7. Food and Drink 饮食; 8. Health 健康; 9. Weather and Climate 天气与气候; 10. Transportation 交通; 11. Travel 旅游; 12. Movies and Theater 电影与戏剧; 13. Sports 体育; 14. Animals 动物; 15. Music and Dance 音乐与舞蹈; 16. Famous Person 名人; 17. Environmental Protection 环境保护; 18. Education 教育; 19. Scientific Development 科技发展; 20. Love and Marriage 爱





情与婚姻; 21. Fashion 时尚; 22. Chinese Culture 中国文化; 23. Art and Literature 文学和艺术; 24. Economy 经济; 25. Crime and Law 犯罪与法律; 26. Employment 就业。每个单元由课前活动、句型、词汇和短语、对话、短文、课堂练习、口语练习及相关词汇和短语组成。

本教材的特点: 一是注重语言材料的时代性、新颖性, 话题涵盖面广, 贴切当今社会生活, 注重大量语言信息的输入和输出, 确保学生有话想说, 有话可说, 有话能说; 二是培养学生会话能力的同时, 特别注重培养学生独立发表见解的能力, 即演讲能力; 三是练习设计由易到难、循序渐进、设计精致、形式多样化; 四是在对话练习中专设对话填空篇, 引导学生根据情景自主开展对话, 以培养学生在真实的情景中创造性地开展对话, 光盘录音中完整对话篇可供学生参考; 五是课堂练习不仅提供提示语, 还附参考样文, 引导学生说话并模仿; 六是在口语练习中单独开辟辩论专项, 列出正方和反方提示语, 便于学生开展辩论活动; 七是教材附录雅思口语和托福口语考试简介, 为雅思和托福考生提供考试信息和模拟试题。该教材便于学生和教师在课堂上展开口语训练和互动, 有助于激发学生用英语进行口头表达的欲望, 学生的口语能力能得到显著提高。

本教材具体编写工作分别由以下教师承担: 曹曼负责本教材的整体结构和编写框架设计, 以及全套教材的终稿, 并撰写第 6 单元。刘晖负责统稿及外教录音, 并撰写第 8 和 15 单元。乐三明、郑奕、黎闯进负责具体稿件的审阅修改工作, 并分别撰写第 13 和附录一、第 3 和 21 单元、第 4 单元。张俊撰写第 18 单元。欧秋耘撰写第 12 和 20 单元。许昌明撰写第 1 和 19 单元。郑昭梅和张丽娟撰写第 2、23 单元和附录二。徐勇撰写第 9 和 24 单元。张勇撰写第 11 和 25 单元。胡蝶撰写第 5 和 17 单元。喻侯林撰写第 7 和 16 单元。付琦撰写第 10 和 26 单元。刘敏撰写第 14 单元。冯婷撰写第 22 单元。此外, 我们特别邀请美籍专家 Nicole Last、Sheryl Smith、Toby Allen 和 Harrison Gibbs 审阅了本教材, 在语言文字上把关, 确保语言地道准确。此外他们还为教材中的对话、短文和课堂练习的样文录音, 他们的语音纯正, 标准流畅, 语速适中, 便于学生学习模仿。在此我们一并向他们表示衷心的感谢。

我们希望通过英语教学实践, 对本教材进行检验和修订, 为提高我国大学生英语口语水平奉献绵薄之力。不足之处, 敬请批评。

编 者

2012 年 5 月于湖北武汉



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Unit 1

Personal Information

个人情况

I. Warm-up Activities

Making medical emergency ID cards.

A medical emergency ID card is something everyone should have. This kind of card can let a doctor or paramedic know how to treat you, even if you are unconscious or unable to communicate. A card like this is especially worthwhile for people who do a lot of traveling and for people who are at risk of having something debilitating happen to them. Now form a group of 3 or 4 students, and ask each other questions to collect their personal information to help them make their own emergency medical ID cards.

Name			
Blood Type			
Medical Conditions/Allergies			
Date of Birth			
Height			
Weight			
Place of Birth			
Address			
Cell Phone/Home Phone Number			
In case of Emergency notify			
Name of the Emergency contact			
Address			
Phone/cell phone number			



MEDICAL EMERGENCY ID CARD

Personal Information Date: _____

Name: _____

Street: _____


City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Cell: _____

In case of Emergency notify:

Name: _____

Phone: _____ Cell: _____

EMERGENCY MEDICAL IDENTIFICATION 

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

NOTIFY IN EMERGENCY

Name _____ Phone _____

Name _____ Phone _____

Physician _____

Phy Phone _____

Other Information _____

SEE OTHER SIDE

II. Patterns

- 1) May I have your name, please?
- 2) *Are you allergic to any food? / Do you have a drug allergy?*
- 3) What's *your* Date of Birth (D.O.B.)?
- 4) How are you doing?
- 5) How's everything going?
- 6) What's up?
- 7) How's it going?
- 8) *Good/Nice/It has been a pleasure to see/meet you.*
- 9) It has been a long time.
- 10) Long time no see.
- 11) I was born and raised in a *small town/village*.
- 12) I come from a *working class/peasant/sporty/musical* family.
- 13) I've always *dreamt of becoming/ wanted to become* a doctor.
- 14) I'm *fluent/good/OK* in *English*.
- 15) I speak *English* but it is a bit rusty.
- 16) I'm fond of *opera*, and that sort of thing.
- 17) I got to go now.
- 18) It was nice meeting you.
- 19) Talk to you later.
- 20) Stay in touch.

III. Useful Words and Expressions

buddy ['bʌdi] *n.* 伙计

cafeteria [ˌkæfɪ'tiəriə] *n.* 自助食堂

work out 锻炼

workout ['wɜ:kaut] *n.* 锻炼

in shape 身体处于良好状态

hang out 外出晃悠

guy [gai] *n.* 家伙
 freshman ['frefsmən] *n.* (中学或大学的)新生
 dorm mate 同寝室室友
 military training 军训
 basically ['beisikəli] *adv.* 基本上
 major ['meidʒə] *n.* 专业
 likewise ['laikwaiz] *adv.* 同样地, 也
 survey ['sə:vei] *n.* 调查
 sociology [ˌsəʊsi'ɒlədʒi] *n.* 社会学
 statistics [stə'tistiks] *n.* 统计
 whereabouts [ˌhwɛəə'baʊts] *adv.* 在何处
 rural area 农村地区
 urban area 城市地区
 sibling ['siblin] *n.* 兄弟姐妹
 only child 独生子女
 elementary [ˌeli'mentəri] *adj.* 小学的, 初级的
 travel agency 旅行社
 homemaker ['həʊm.meikə] *n.* 家庭主妇
 interior decoration 室内装饰
 in the first place 首先, 起初
 current ['kʌrənt] *adj.* 现在的
 job opportunity 就业机会, 工作机会

job market 就业市场, 工作市场
 graduate ['grædʒuət] *v.* 毕业
 be associated with 与……有关系
 responsibility [ris,pɒnsə'biləti] *n.* 责任
 financial independence 财务独立
 résumé ['rezju:mei] *n.* 简历
 inevitable [in'evitəbl] *adj.* 不可避免的
 in addition 另外, 此外
 demonstrate ['demənstreit] *v.* 展示
 at ease 自由自在
 interact [ˌintə'rækt] *v.* 沟通, 相互作用
 brief [bri:f] *adj.* 简单的
 eye contact 目光接触
 self-introduction 自我介绍
 first impression 第一印象
 firm handshake 有力的握手
 squeeze [skwi:z] *v.* 握, 挤
 audible ['audible] *adj.* 听得见的
 nickname ['nikneim] *n.* 绰号, 昵称
 formal occasion 正式场合
 gloomy news 令人悲伤的消息
 negative ['negətiv] *adj.* 消极的, 负面的

IV. Dialogues

Dialogue 1

Hey...What's Up, Buddy?

(A and B are friends from the same department, and they meet on the way to the cafeteria.)

A: Hi, Li Ming.

B: Hey... What's up, buddy?

A: Not much.

B: You look great! Have you been working out?

A: Oh, yeah! My workout almost killed me.

B: What do you do for exercise?



A: Heavy bike ride.

B: Where did you go?

A: Well, often I go around the East Lake by myself. Also I go all the way to Canglong Island on Tuesday evening and the Forest Park on Friday evening with a whole bunch of other guys.

B: Good for you! I need to get back in shape! Maybe I should get a bike and hang out with you guys.

A: Any time! Give me a call when you are ready, I'm out of here. Keep in touch!

B: All right, take care, buddy!



Notes

1) a whole bunch of 一大群

2) I'm out of here. 我走了。

Dialogue

2

I'd Like You to Meet Wang Lin

(A and B are classmates. C is a freshman. They meet on campus.)

A: Hi, Wang Lin.

B: Hello, Yang Dong. How are you doing?

A: Fine. How are you?

B: I'm good. Wang Lin, I'd like you to meet my fellow-townsmen, Zhao Yong. Zhao Yong, this is Yang Dong, my dorm mate.

C: Pleased to meet you.

A: Same here. So, Zhao Yong, are you a freshman?

C: Yes, I am, and I've just finished my military training.

A: Did you have a hard time?

C: No, not really. The drill sergeant was pretty strict with us, but he was basically a nice guy.

A: Oh, good to know, thank God. Hey, by the way, what's your major?

C: English. How about yours?

A: I major in computer science.

B: Look, guys, I'm running late. I've got to get out of here now.

C: I'll go with you. It was a pleasure meeting you, Yang Dong.

A: Likewise. Take care, you guys.

B: I'll see you later.



Notes

1) fellow-townsmen 老乡

2) drill sergeant 教官

Dialogue 3

Complete the dialogue:

A Survey

(A is making a survey. B is a student on his way to the library.)

A: Hi, I'm from the Department of Sociology. We're doing a survey of students' personal information. Would you mind if I asked you a few questions?

B: Personal information? How personal?

A: Well, don't get me wrong. We just need some statistics for our new research program.

B: What's it for?

A: We need to get an idea of the sort of thing like college students' family background.

B: How long will it take?

A: It won't be long at all. Several minutes I guess. There are only a few questions.

B: All right, what do you want to know exactly?

A: OK, question NO. 1, whereabouts in China are you from?

B: I'm from Guilin, Guangxi Province.

A: ...

V. Mini Talk

How to Introduce Yourself

Whether you get into a new university, company, meeting, group or activity, introducing yourself becomes inevitable. When it comes to introduction to unknown faces, you should feel comfortable and confident in doing so. In addition, you should demonstrate friendliness, so that the people are at ease in interacting with you. If you want to know how to introduce yourself in the best way, go through the following lines.

1. Look into the eyes of the person, to whom you are going to introduce yourself. Make a brief eye contact. This shows your confidence.



2. During self-introduction, you should not forget to wear a pleasant smile on your face. This will put the other person at ease. In addition, it will create a good first impression about you.

3. Extend a warm, friendly and firm handshake. Wear a sweet smile while shaking your hands with the other person. Gently squeeze the person's hand with your fingers. Make sure that you do not apply too much force with your thumb. A good handshake will demonstrate your self-confidence.

4. You can let the other person know your background, in order to start the conversation. Now, say your name clearly, in a gentle and audible manner. If the person doesn't get your name, be sure to spell it again. Ask for his or her name as well and repeat it, when he or she says it. Avoid introducing yourself by your nickname. On formal occasions, it is always suggested to introduce yourself by both your first and last names. Do not introduce yourself with titles, such as Mr. or Mrs. It carries an absolutely over-confident image in the mind of the person, along with the wrong attitude.

5. Try and encourage positive conversation, rather than gloomy news. Nagging over negative things is a big no-no, as it will surpass the good impression you have left on the person.



Questions

- 1) Why eye contact is important in introducing yourself?
- 2) What's the importance of a smile when you are introducing yourself?
- 3) What do you need to know about your handshake?
- 4) What's the proper way to inform others of your name?
- 5) What kind of attitude should you have when carrying on a conversation?

Describe a Person's Physical Appearance

Have you ever met someone who you found very impressive, but when asked, you found yourself without the necessary language to describe them to your friend? Perhaps you have trouble remembering faces. You don't have to be an artist to be able to let someone know what one person looks like. If you follow the following instructions, you'll find it much easier to describe a person's physical appearance.

1. Start from the hair.

Notice the hair on your person of interest. Is it long, shoulder-length, or short? Does this person wear a distinct hairstyle? What color is their hair?

Hair Texture/Appearance

wavy, curly, straight, stiff, shaved, parted, neatly-combed, long, short, cropped

Hair Styles

braids, ponytail, pigtails, bun, twist, bob, ringlets, flip, bangs, buzz
layered, feathered, chopped, gelled, spiked, slicked down

2. Look at the person's eyebrows and eyes.

Are their eyebrows thick or thin, light or dark? Do they have small eyes or large eyes? Are they deep-set or bulgy? Are they almond-shaped or round? Do they have long, thick, curly lashes, or are they sparse, straight or short?

Eye expressions:

piercing, mesmerizing, sad, sorrowful, tear-filled, gentle, sympathetic, warm, compassionate, expressive, twinkling, lively, dancing, laughing

Eye Shape and Size

Large, small, almond-shaped, round, slanted, squinty, crinkly

3. Observe the person's face, nose, mouth, facial hair (if there is any).

Even identical twins have facial differences that make every face on earth completely unique. Look for the following features:

Face Shape: square, oval, round, triangular, heart-shaped

Nose: the person's nose can be almost any shape or size. Is it long or short, turned up or hooked? Is it wide or narrow?

Mouth: Is the mouth wide or small? Does the person have full lips or thin lips, and is their cupid's-bow on top very defined?

Facial Hair: beard, goatee, mustache, sideburns

Adjectives: bearded, unshaven, clean-shaven, trimmed, neatly-trimmed

4. Notice any distinctive features, such as a mole or birthmark, even a scar, piercing or tattoo.

5. Describe their body shape.

Are they tall or short, plump, average, stout or lanky? Do they have proportionately long arms or legs?



Questions

- 1) Which body parts or elements do you need to pay attention to when you are describing a person?
- 2) Are there two faces exactly the same on earth?
- 3) Can you describe yourselves?
- 4) What does your desk mate look like?
- 5) Can you describe one of your family members?

VI. Classroom Activity



Personal information

Tell me about a person who has greatly influenced you (1-2 min talk)

You should say:

Who the person is (was).

How you came into contact with this person.

How he has influenced you and why.

Whether this person has also influenced other people.

- 1) Who has greatly influenced you?
- 2) In what way has the person influenced you?
- 3) What kind of person do you view him/her as?
- 4) What kind of work does the person do?
- 5) In what way has the person influenced others?

Sample

Reflecting on personal influences on my life, I realize that no one has had a greater impact on me than my father. He has always been a role model for me ever since I can remember.

When I was only a toddler, he began to brainwash me with the stories of famous figures like Confucius, Shang Yang, Napoleon Bonaparte, George Washington, and so on. From their life stories, I realized the simple but important virtues in them. And these virtues contributed a lot to

their success and they are also virtues that go deep in my growing-up life.

My father is a very diligent and ingenious person. He dropped out during the Cultural Revolution and barely finished his elementary school. But he has never stopped learning. Through self-study, he is good at writing. He had several short novels published. Also he is a prize winner in calligraphy at provincial levels. He received his diploma in laws through self-study in his late forties. Two years ago, he decided to learn to use a computer. Now, to a certain degree, he is good at that. At home, he is the gardener, electrician, plumber, mechanic and architect. From him, I've learned the beauty and significance of Life Long Learning.

Being a workaholic, my father had missed a lot of pleasure from family. But this didn't tarnish his image as a caring father. He cares a lot about my study. Before college, he sent me to the best schools he could find at that time, even if I had to walk miles to and from them. Back in my middle school, he invested a large chunk of his poor pay check to buy a walkman for me to learn English.

He retired from work a couple of years ago. He had also been a role model at work for people around him. His former colleagues and friends come and visit from time to time. From their talk, I can feel my father's work ethic, personality and accountability, which he had been showing at work, has thus influenced people around him.

VII. Oral Practice

1. Make up a dialogue according to each of the following situations.

- 1) A is a Chinese student and B is a foreign teacher. A is invited to an American friend's birthday party. Then A turns to B for advice on American social etiquette, such as what kind of clothes to wear (dress code), what kind of gifts to take with, what time to arrive and the like.
- 2) A is a patient and B is his physician. First they greet each other, and then B begins to ask A questions like name, date of birth, marital status, place of birth, nationality, ID number, Medicare Insurance number, work unit, address, phone number, contact name and relationship with A, allergies, history of blood transfusion, etc. After being given the prescription, B left the doctor's office.
- 3) A, a human resources officer from a company, is interviewing B, a job seeker. First, they greet each other. Then B is asked to give a brief self-introduction. After that, A raises questions for B on his/her educational background, work experience, qualifications, hobbies, etc.
- 4) Discuss with your classmate on the Safety of Personal Information: There are times when you are made to fill forms, in which you give away your personal information. (For example, when you open a bank account, or when you apply for a membership in a store.) Is your personal information (PI) really safe with organizations and private businesses? Is it worthwhile for you to provide with your PI in exchange of some minor benefit?