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Popular Spoken English

最新流行英语口语

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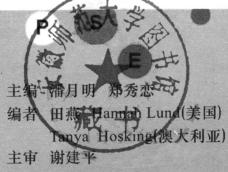


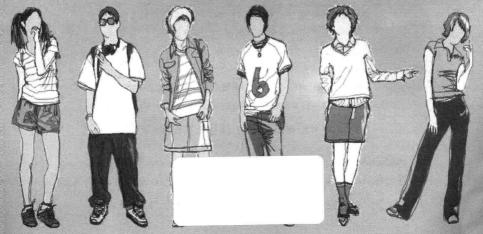
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内容简介

全书共16单元,涉及饮食、购物、运动、旅行、保健、娱乐等学生感兴趣的流行话题。通过每单元的目标设置、语言点讲解、相关话题演讲练习等,学生能轻松掌握各话题最流行的英语表达。

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2002年笔者从美国获得博士学位后进入广东电视台,主持《最新流行 英语口语》和《娃娃英语》等教学节目,希望把英美人讲的流行话语介绍 给国人。值得欣慰的是,节目播出后深受广大英语爱好者的喜爱和效仿, 与其配套的三部教材《日常生活》、《城市生活》、《时下话题》等由广 东人民出版社发行。

从1994年起曾在泰国高校任教,并有机会到马来西亚、新加坡、缅甸和柬埔寨等东南亚国家旅游。那时感慨的是,东南亚人的口语能力走在了我们的前面,在那里只要会英语就可以畅通无阻,英语已成为名副其实的"亚洲语言"(Asian Language)。后来在研究中发现,他们学英语是为了交流,而国内却是为了考试,如琳琅满目的小升初,中考,高考,大学四、六级考试,专四、专八考试,口译、托福和雅思考试等。多年来,如此巨大的市场需求,"催生"了让人心痛却又离不开的英语应试"教"与"学",结果导致"哑巴英语"也就不足为奇了。

值得欣喜的是,2004年,也是笔者重返国内高校任教之际,正逢教育部颁行《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》。教改核心是要"培养学生英语综合应用能力"。如今,《要求》已实施八年多,教改工作所取得的明显成效是有目共睹的,包括对外语教学理念、课程教材、教学方法和教学手段的提升,以及有效促进大学生自主学习能力的发展等,尤其是构建基于课堂和计算机的外语教学新模式得到了广泛的认同与普及。2010年国务院颁发了《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要(2010—2020)》,特别强调要提高人才培养质量。落实到外语学习的每节课上,要求师生做到:教有实效、学有实效。

要学好英语,尤其希望在短期内快速提高口语表达能力,正如杨惠中 教授(2012)所说,语言这个东西不是随便可以学好的,非下苦功不可。 除此之外,要学会"明智学习"(Study smart)。譬如,商界有句名言: "你是谁不重要;重要的是你跟谁做事情。"这跟"名师出高徒"不谋而 合。中国还有句老话,叫"师傅领进门,修行靠个人",再好的教师所给 予的帮助只能是外力,只有通过学生自身的内力,才能发生作用,正所谓 "好生炼名师"(A good student makes a good teacher)。

以教授英语口语为例。目前,在我国高校此项工作主要依赖外教担任。然而,不少"浮动外教"(Floating foreign teachers)的劣势也很明显,问题之一是没有固定教材,结果是学生课前无法预习,课后更难复习;一堂课下来,觉得没有学到什么。久而久之,造成了大学生从"渴望"到"厌倦"外教上课。

笔者从四年前起开设英语口语公选课,以昔日《最新流行英语口语》 电视英语节目为基础,并根据在海外大学工作和学习的经历,把教授英语 口语课程定位在: (1) 突出学习生活词汇; (2) 强化口语短语和句型;

- (3) 注重口语表达的流行与实效性,确保不学"落伍"英语。这里仅以"你好吗?"问候语为例,我们往往学到的是英式"How do you do?"和美式"How are you?"的表达方式。然而,在美国常见用法却是:
- (1) How're you doing? (2) How you doing? (3) How're you holding up? (4) How's it going? (5) How you feeling?
- (6) You all right? (7) You OK? (8) You good? (9) What's up? 和 (10) Howdy? 等。如果对此一无所知,在与外国人沟通上一定会遇到很大麻烦。为了改变这一现状,笔者鼓励学员每周至少观看一部英文原版影片,并认真记录电影中的最新流行表达方式。当同学们在影片中找到了"You good?"等问候语时,喜悦之情溢于言表。

在海外多年,有两件事记忆犹新。一是刚到曼谷时,一位当地老华 侨用中文问候自己,"潘先生,您糟糠好吗?"天呀!他们讲的是哪门 子汉语。二是初到美国时,乘廉价长途客车,从美国中部去西部赌城, 一路上,本土司机讲了许多笑话,逗得满车人乐得前仰后合,而我却笑 不出来,不知道他在说些什么。譬如,说"拉斯维加斯",不用"Las Vegas"一词,却用Vegas表述。还有LA代表Los Angeles,chopper为 helicopter,uni为university等。更可笑的是中途停车时,我用英文询问"厕所在哪里?"居然没人听懂我说什么。等返回母校、经校友指点才恍然大悟,原来同车人以为我要买厕所用品,而"Where's the toilet"为"哪有马桶出售?"之意。

再后来,学习中逐渐体会到,美国人"讲话跟书面表达有很大出入" (They never speak the way they write; they never write the way they speak)。用我博导的话讲,"When we write, we are very careful, but when we talk, we speak poor English"。诚然,人们在以英语为母语的国度停留越久,就越发强烈地意识到:在国内所学到的很多用法往往是"糟糠英语"。结果是当我们讲如此落伍的英语时,对方能听懂,但当对方讲"真实"英语时,我们却不知所云。

翻开今天市面上琳琅满目的英语口语教材,最大的感触是适合大学生的可谓少之又少,即使有一些,却因为是国内教师所编,外教认为"不地道",而外教带来的"洋教材",学生又觉得针对性不强。鉴于此,为了贴近大学生的实际需要,同时突出教材的"保鲜性",笔者从2008年教授大学英语口语课程开始,就有意识地组织大学生和外教一起自编英语口语教案,力争克服"不地道"弊端和确保有"针对性",并在教学实践中不断修改和补充。

近年,我院喜获"浙江省重点英语专业建设项目",这为教师们开展科研活动打开一扇更宽的大门。谢建平教授作为本书主审,一丝不苟"过滤"每一章节,同时,还要感谢其余编者、部分同学的积极参与。此外,我们的工作得到了浙江理工大学外国语学院领导全方位支持,以及杭州师范大学外国语学院余卫华教授等帮助,还有出版社郑艳杰编辑也给予了大力的指导和帮助,在此,一并致谢。

学好英语,尤其是口语,最佳的学习方法是要抓好"课上学习"和

"课下练习"两个环节,并在教师的指导下,有计划地借鉴母语习得模式,即吐字、学舌、自由交谈三步曲,最终达到流利讲英语,通过"控制学习"(Controlled Learning)、"引导学习"(Guided Learning)和"自由发挥"(Free Talk)三个阶段,有效提高外语口语能力。同时,还要突破英语学习的"三个障碍",即"心理障碍"(Psychological barrier)、"语言障碍"(Linguistic barrier)和"文化障碍"(Cultural barrier),而有一本合适的英语口语教材,尤其适合自学,同样关键。

比起当年的我们,今天大学生学习外语的渠道更宽广了,可以通过网络看原版电影、收听英语广播、阅读英语报纸和期刊等方法,甚至收看世界顶级大学教授们的网上授课,这无疑对学好外语有很大的帮助;另外,在校期间,处处可见外教和留学生,包括每周一次的"英语角",有条件的同学还可以交换生的身份到国外大学学习,等等。

生活中,笔者喜欢美国巴顿将军那句名言:"Wars are fought with weapons, but they are won by men"(打仗靠武器,打胜仗靠人)。同样,学英语靠设备,学好英语靠人。确切讲,大学生只有发自内心想学好英语,尤其是英语口语,才能找到最适合自己,且行之有效的学习方法,而本教材仅仅能为大学生提供一个新的平台。仅此而已(That's it)!

潘月明博士 浙江理工大学外国语学院 2012年12月19日

·本书配套网络课程视频网址:浙江理工大学网站(http://yyzy·jpkc.zstu.edu.cn/pse);国防工业出版mqu网站(www.ndip.cn)





This book, called *Popular Spoken English*, is comprised of 16 units together with mid-term and final exams, which cover the topics of uni students' concerns, like animals, fruit, vegetables, meat, seafood, food, drinks, sports, holidays and festivals. These familiar topics also include new features.

A. What's the Purpose of Popular Spoken English?

Popular Spoken English is designed for college intermediate-level learners. The purpose of this book is to help students update their current level of spoken English. Put simply, they will be able to learn everyday vocabulary, popular phrases, useful expressions, sentence patterns, English songs and proverbs. Moreover, it will help studerfs not only learn language points, but also know how to use them in a real setting. In particular, it will help students develop their own learning method for spoken English, encourage their interests, and draw out their own life experiences by recycling language contents.

B. What are the Features of Popular Spoken English?

The book *Popular Spoken English* is divided into 16 units. Its distinguishing features are shown as follows:

- 1. Style: Informal spoken English.
- 2. Phrases: Popular or fashionable phrases.
- 3. Varieties of English: English learners will taste the varieties of English within these 16 units, such as American English and British English.
- 4. **Units Link:** Each unit is an individual and a complete lesson, but has a connection with the previous unit and continues its story to the next one. Thus, when all the units are seen together, they form a complete story.
- 5. **Dialogue Length:** Each dialog begins with only a one-page conversation. This will help learners have a better understanding of the format in other units once familiar with the first unit.



- 6. **Critical Thinking:** Each unit has its established theme topic. After reading the given article, learners are expecfde to conduct the prepared and impromptu speeches. on the basis of your individual viewpoints. By doing so, it will encourage the development of their confidence in their ability in a meaningful, yet still controlled and systematic manner.
- 7. **Pick 'n' Mix:** This section provides more exercises, such as:English songs, proverbs, life instructions, and articles of daily use. It will truly broaden one's horizon of English comprehension and provide one with an opportunity to speak appropriately in a variety of situations in which English is the medium of communication.

C. What's the Unit Development of Popular Spoken English?

Altogether, there are eleven regular columns for each unit:

- 1. **Preview of Dialogue:** Gives learners a quick idea about the contents.
- 2. Study Objective: Provides learners with a vision of each unit's goal.
- Language Focus: Focuses on both explanations of popular phrases and practice of sentence patterns.
- 4. **Dialogue:** Each conversation is designed to give learners a chance to familiarize themselves with the language to be practiced.
- 5. **Dialogue Focus:** Includes a) Comprehension questions; and b) Points of interest.
- 6. **Topic-related Words and Phrases:** In each unit, there are 60 topic-related vocabulary associated with daily life.
- 7. **Practice:** Provides learners with an actual use or performance of the language points learned from the previous sections.
- 8. **Games:** Gives learners an opportunity to compare their thoughts about learning, and exchange ideas and information. In fact, playing games is often the best way for learners to learn.
- 9. **Critical Thinking:** Allows students to talk about their own experiences with current issues. There is no right or wrong answer. The importance of practicing the carefully-designed questions is to let learners speak their own mind and express their own thoughts and opinions.
 - 10. Pick 'n' Mix: There are established items in this section, such as



English songs, proverbs, life's little instructions, and articles of daily use.

11. Test Yourself: Short quiz.

D.What's the Storyline of Popular Spoken English?

The whole book is a complete story, which is mainly based on the experience of three characters: Dr. Pan, Jen and Doug, the latter a married couple from America, who are teaching at the College of Foreign Languages, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University in Hangzhou. Dr. Pan is a Chinese teacher who tries to keep everyone happy. There are a few personality clashes that were invented by the authors in order to introduce some language points, such as slang and sarcasm.

In English, there is a well-known saying: Give a man a fish and you will feed him for a day; teach him how to fish and you will feed him for a lifetime. The mission of this book is to teach the English learners how to "fish". Our goal is to produce a textbook that allows English learning to be an enjoyable experience. We have also included our email addresses. Therefore, let us know what you think of this book.

- 1) Dr. Pan, Yueming
- 2) Zheng Xiulian
- 3) Tian Yan
- 4) Hannah Lund
- 5) Tanya Hosking

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UNIT Safari World





1 Preview of Dialogue

Jen and Doug are a couple paying a visit to Dr. Pan with their daughter Mary on the weekend. Dr. Pan is taking them to Hangzhou Safari World, because Mary is fond of animals. They will see many animals, such as pandas, lions, tigers and giraffes over there.

2 Study Objectives

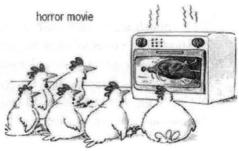
While studying this unit, you will:

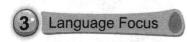
- 1) Learn five new popular phrases.
- 2) Learn more vocabulary about animals.
- 3) Learn how to tell people what kind of animals you like to see.
- 4) Learn how to inquire about something at Safari World.
- 5) Learn some useful idioms and proverbs closely related to life.



Funny pictures to share with you







A. Popular Spoken English

Popular Phrases	Traditional Meanings		
1. —How's it going?	1. —How are you (Casual)?		
—Pretty good.	—Quite well.		
2. —What's up?	2. —How are you (Also casual)?		
—Not much/Nothing much.	—I'm fine.		
3. Beats me.	3. I don't know.		
4. A win-win situation	4. A situation in which both sides benefit.		
5. Let's hit the road.	5. Let's go.		

B. Introducing Patterns

a) How to inquire about something in a zoo

What's the first thing _____? Example: —What's the first thing we get to see? —You'd better ask our daughter.

b) Other useful expressions in a zoo

- 1. What animals are we supposed to see first today? The first thing we get to see is the panda.
- 2. Now, we get to see the lions and tigers.
- 3. Let's go and see some giraffes, tropical birds and crocodiles.
- 4. It's lucky for us that Safari World has captured all these animals, so we can look at them in one place.



c) How to express your appreciation

- 1. Bingo!
- 2. That'd be great.
- 3. Fantastic.
- 4. Good/Great idea.



Dr. Pan: Hey, Jen! How's it going?

Jen: Oh, pretty good.

Dr. Pan: What's up, Doug?

Doug: Not too much. You?

Dr. Pan: Nothing much.

Jen: Dr. Pan, come over here, let me introduce vou to our daughter.

Dr. Pan, this is my daughter, Mary, this is Dr. Pan.

Dr. Pan: Wow, little Mary, you're so cute. You can call me Uncle Pan.

Mary: Nice to meet you, Uncle Pan.

Dr. Pan: Glad to meet you, too.

Mary: Uncle Pan, where do we plan to go today?

Dr. Pan: I've decided to take all of you to Hangzhou Safari World today,

how does that sound?

Jen: Yeah! <u>That'd be great.</u> Mary's crazy about the animals.

Mary: Bingo! The Safari World is so fascinating. I love animals.

Dr. Pan: So, Doug, what's the first thing we get to see?

Doug: Beats me, you'd better ask Mary. She's the princess today. Dr. Pan: Mary, what animals are we supposed to see first today?

Mary: The panda.

Jen: Fantastic. Pandas are so relaxing to look at. They're so cute.

Dr. Pan: True! They're the national treasures of China.

Mary: But I was told that although a panda looks cute, it'd just as soon

kill you as look at you.

Dr. Pan: That's not true. Pandas are actually very peaceful vegetarians. If

you're friendly to them, they're not aggressive.

Doug: Now we get to see the lions and tigers.

Mary: Daddy, Mommy, the lions are over there.

Jen: Wow, the big lions—kings of the jungle. Look over there, the tigers

are walking toward us.

Mary: Wow, they're so big.

Dr. Pan: It's lucky for us that Safari World has captured all these

animals, so we can look at them in one place.

Doug: But don't forget the animals get to look at you, too. *It's a win-win*

situation.

Jen: ...never thought of it like that before.

Mary: Uncle Pan, look at that lazy lion sleeping over there. When's the

feeding time?

Dr. Pan: At night. The lions don't eat in front of people, they're shy.

Mary: Let's go and see some giraffes, tropical birds and crocodiles.

Doug: The crocodile is one of the oldest animals on earth.

Jen: They're so smelly, <u>let's go see</u> the pretty birds and peacocks.

Dr. Pan: Okay, let's hit the road.

5 Dialogue Focus

A.Comprehension Questions

- 1) What are the full names of Jen and Doug? Why don't we call them by their full name?
- 2) Why does Uncle Pan take them to the Safari World first?
- 3) What time would be good to come and see the lions or tigers?
- 4) Why does Jen like to see the birds or peacocks instead of crocodiles?

B. Points of Interest

a) Crocodiles and their origin

Do you know that crocodiles and sharks are some of the many animals on Earth that are still here from the days of the dinosaurs? It's quite true. Each of these animals is considered to be a perfect predator in their respective environments. This is one of the many reasons why they are so successful.



b) National treasures of China

- 1) Animal: Panda.
- 2) Wall: *The Great Wall*, which is about 6,400 km long and is longer than the distance from London to New York.
- 3) City: The Forbidden City. Inside the city, there is the Imperial Palace where Chinese emperors used to live.
- 4) **Forest:** *Stone Forest*, which is a notable set of limestone formations located in Shilin Yi Autonomous County, Yunnan Province, approximately 120 km from the provincial capital Kunming.
- 5) **Pagoda:** Flower Pagoda, which are religious buildings that have narrow towers and many roofs. They were built 900 years ago.
- 6) Palace: Potala Palace in Tibet.

c) A win-win situation

When both sides in the given situation get benefit, we can call this "A win-win situation". Other kinds of situations are "A win-lose situation", which means only one side benefits, the other fails. When both sides fail, we can call this situation "A lose-lose situation".

d) Similar idioms related to animals

- 1) As busy as a bee 忙碌至极
- 3) Cast sheep's eyes 送秋波
- 5) Drink like a fish 狂饮
- 7) Neither fish nor fowl 非驴非马
- 9) Smell a rat 发现可疑之处

- 2) Bell the cat (为大家利益)冒险
- 4) Dark horse 黑马、出人意料获胜者
- 6) Give someone the bird 喝倒彩
- 8) Rain cats and dogs 倾盆大雨
- 10) Wake a sleeping dog 招惹是非

6 Animal-related Words and Phrases

"动物"常用词汇(A)

马/母马	虎/雌虎	狮/雌狮	豹	牛/小牛
horse/mare	tiger/tigress	lion/lioness	leopard	cow/calf
				;

猪/猪崽	羊/羊羔	斑马	驯鹿	长颈鹿
pig/piglet	sheep/lamb	zebra	reindeer	giraffe
骆驼	大象	猫/小猫	狐狸	乌龟/海龟
camel	elephant	cat/kitten	fox	tortoise/turtle
兔/野兔	田鼠/家鼠	袋鼠	鲸鱼	母鸡/小鸡
rabbit/hare	rat/mouse	kangaroo	k whale	hen/chick
鸭/小鸭	鹅/天鹅	鸽子/野鸽	鲨鱼	狼
duck/duckling	goose/swan	pigeon/dove	shark	wolf
狗/小狗	企鹅	海豚	孔雀/雌孔雀	龙
dog/puppy	penguin	dolphin	peacock/peahen	dragon

"动物"高级词汇(B)

犀牛	河马	海狸	海豹	恐龙
rhino	hippo	beaver	seal	dinosaur
章鱼	角马	羚羊	藏獒	猫头鹰
octopus	gnu	antelope	Tibetan mastiff	owl
野猫	麻雀	燕子	喜鹊	啄木鸟
wildcat	sparrow	swallow	magpie	woodpecke
海鸥	鸵鸟	考拉	刺猬	食人鲸
seagull	ostrich	koala	hedgehog	killer-whal
鳄鱼	鬣狗	松鼠	海象	黑猩猩
crocodile	hyena	squirrel	walrus	chimpanze
水牛	美洲豹	牦牛	鹌鹑	眼镜蛇
buffalo	jaguar	yak	quail	cobra