

目标英语口语阶梯教材



全新版

# 大胆开口

## 说英语

总主编 史小妹 George Young [美]

主编 张东霞 副主编 李曼华 徐晓阳 刘顺华

# DARE TO OPEN YOUR MOUTH

初级



西安交通大学出版社  
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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## 内容提要

《大胆开口说英语》(全新版)(初级)设计了十个单元,每单元以情景为中心辐射与其息息相关的细节,满足读者在生活中用英语交流的最基本需求。本书还附有国际音标和基本发音规则,以供读者不时之需。

本教材可供大学英语专业、非英语专业课堂教学和课外练习使用,也可作为非英语专业研究生的教学辅助教材;也可作为参加自学考试的学员、专科学生以及英语爱好者学习英语口语的书籍;也特别适合作为英语口语培训班的教材。

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# 前言 Foreword

“目标英语口语阶梯教材”——《大胆开口说英语》(初级、中级、高级)自1997年由西安交通大学出版社出版以来,深受读者喜爱。不少读者称赞此丛书是“打破传统结构,内容别开生面”的好教材,“借助丛书提供的素材、情景等,读者可大胆开口,轻松说英语”。同时,我们也获得了一些诚恳的建议。为了回报广大读者的厚爱,我们几经改版,多次再版,不断完善丛书的结构和内容,旨在为读者提供一套贴近生活、循序渐进的口语训练教材。

今天,在汲取广大读者和培训教师意见的基础上,结合多年的英语教学经验,我们又一次对《大胆开口说英语》进行了全面修订和改版。这次我们保留了《大胆开口说英语》独特的交际口语编排模式,采用更为生动的图文并茂的形式,从基本生存英语、情景交流会话,逐渐过渡到自由讨论和辩论。严格遵循贴近生活、生动具体、循序渐进的编排原则。

《大胆开口说英语》(全新版)增加了丰富的文化输入内容,全面更新了英文材料,增设了富有时代气息的讨论话题,添加了许多精彩的图片,并请专人设计了情景漫画,旨在为读者构建一个轻松自然的口语交际环境,打造一个“大胆开口”的语言平台。

全套丛书共分三册:初级、中级和高级。

《初级》分册作为口语基础教程,定位为生存英语(Survival English)。全书以情景为中心辐射与其息息相关的细节,满足读者在生活中用英语交流的最基本需求。本书还附有国际音标和基本发音规则,以供读者不时之需。

《中级》分册在《初级》的基础上以交际功能为主线,内容覆盖学习、工作、商务、社会热点等口语交际内容。读者通过积极地完成各种学习任务,反复接触并使用同一交际功能,强化内化过程,提高输入效率,以促成口语输出的完成。

《高级》分册以热点话题为主线,内容涵盖网络时空、教育学习、工作求职、健康生活、流行时尚、环境保护、人格魅力等方面。书中设有三大板块,其中“背景阅读”为读者输入与话题相关的背景信息,为即将开展的讨论和辩论提供必要的素材;“边听边说”设计了多种课堂活动,引导读者从不同角度对相关话题进行深入浅出的讨论和辩论;“漫画开谈”栏目由专人绘制了相关题材的漫画或幽默连环画,并配有诙谐风趣的引导词,让读者在细心观察的基础上,借助引导词有的放矢地轻松畅谈。

本丛书的特点是：

### 1. 以输入促输出

有输入才能有输出，说英语更是如此。因此，本丛书编排注重相关信息输入，针对同一交际场景或话题，尽量多地提供多种应对方式所需的语言基本素材，以便读者在充分消化的基础上模仿与创新，有的放矢，大胆开口。

### 2. 内容新颖，涵盖面广

本丛书内容贴近时代，涉及现代生活的方方面面，涵盖衣、食、住、行各个方面的不同场景，涉及工作、学习、探亲交友、娱乐休闲、社会热点等领域，涉猎环保、教育、时尚、情感、网络、节日风俗等倍受人们关注的话题。

### 3. 方便实惠，实用性强

本丛书内容贴近生活，文字材料或来自英文报刊，或由外籍教师根据场景精心设计，语言地道，新颖别致，不仅为读者提供了必要的语言输入，而且便于模仿，读者很容易借助相关背景、提示、词汇和句型等积极有效地表达自己的观点，有滋有味地与人交流。口语表达不再只停留在正确的语音语调和一定的语速上，而是言之有物，款款道来。

### 4. 图文并茂，生动趣味

丛书中大量的图片资料生动形象地为读者提供了丰富的素材和话题。诙谐幽默的动画设计更为丛书增添了不少情趣，与编者精心设计的“漫画开谈”引导词相映成趣，别具一格，使得学英语不再枯燥，反而趣味横生，妙不可言。

本丛书可供大学英语专业、非英语专业课堂教学和课外练习使用；可作为非英语专业研究生的教学辅导材料；也可作为口语培训班教材。此外，也是英语爱好者自学口语的好教材。

编者

2009年2月

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大胆开口说英语

Unit 1 Knowing Each Other

## Unit 1 Knowing Each Other

### 互相认识



Part A

Input 听力



#### Model Dialogue One

**David:** Hi! My name is David, but you can call me Dave. Nice to see you.

**Laura:** It is nice to see you too, Dave. My name is Laura.

**David:** Are you French?

**Laura:** Yes, I am. Are you French too?

**David:** No, I am not. I am Italian.



#### Model Dialogue Two

**Sam:** Hi, Helena, my name is Sam.

**Helena:** Nice to meet you, Sam.

**Sam:** How do you spell your first name?

**Helena:** It is H-E-L-E-N-A.

**Sam:** Where are you from?

**Helena:** I am from Washington.



#### Warm-up Activity 预备活动

◇ Can you guess the order of the conversations? Rearrange the order of the sentences. 你能猜出下列对话的顺序吗? 给句子重新排序。

#### Conversation One

(1) **Mark:** Nice to meet you, Kate.

(2) **Mark:** No, we don't. My name is Mark.





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- (3) **Mark**: Hi, Lisa. How are you?  
 (4) **Kate**: Hi, I am Katherine, but everyone calls me Kate.  
 (5) **Lisa**: Not bad. Do you two know each other?

### Conversation Two

- (1) **Natalie**: Hi, Ted. My name is Natalie.  
 (2) **Alex**: Nice to see you, too.  
 (3) **Ted**: Hello, my name is Ted.  
 (4) **Ted**: Natalie, this is my friend Alex.  
 (5) **Natalie**: Nice to see you, Alex.



### Part B

### Output 会话

#### 1. Name and Age 姓名和年龄

- ◇ Draw a picture of yourself and hand it in to the teacher. Then the drawer stands up to give a brief self-introduction when the teacher shows his/her picture to the whole class. 每人画一张自画像交给老师,老师在其中任意抽取向大家展示,这时候相应的绘图者站起向大家做自我介绍。

Hi!	My name's	Mary.	I'm ten years old.
	I'm		

- ◇ Here age can be omitted if the student does not want to mention it. 此处不要强调学生的年龄。

#### 2. Name Game 姓名游戏

- ◇ Students stand in a circle and clap time to the beat of the following words while rapping them. 学生站成一个圆圈,说唱下面的歌词,并根据节奏一起击掌(或跺脚)。

Together: Who stole the cookie from the cookie jar?



## 大胆开口说英语

### Unit 1 Knowing Each Other

Anyone: Jack!

Jack: Who? Me?

Together: Yes, you.

Jack: Not me.

Together: Then who?

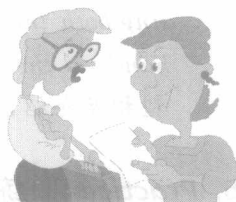
Anyone: Tom!

Together: Who stole the cookie from the cookie jar?

Together: Tom!

...

To be continued as the above goes and make sure every student's name is replaced in the game.



### 3. Formal and Informal Introductions and Greetings 正式或非正式的介绍和问候

◇ When meeting a person for the first time, much depends on the formality or informality of the situation. For instance, the language you would use among your friends or meeting new friends would be very different from the language you use when you are meeting business contacts for the first time. 人们在正式场合和非正式场合初次见面时使用的语言是不同的。比如说,你见到朋友用的语言和首次见到一起做生意的人用的语言是完全不一样的。

Introductions & Greetings	Response
Hi! I'm Jane. Hello! You must be Andy, I'm Jane.	Oh hello! I'm Andy. Hello! Nice to meet you.
How do you do? My name's Jane. May I/Let me introduce myself: John Smith. /Mr. Smith. Allow me to introduce myself: John Smith. /Doctor Smith.	How do you do?  Pleased to meet you.



### 4. Practice I 练习一

◇ Move around the classroom and introduce yourselves to one another, using both the informal and formal styles. Decide if you should shake hands at the point of introduction. 绕教室一周,使用非正式和正式的句型相互介绍,并决定在介绍时是否该握手。

### 5. Practice II 练习二

◇ In small groups, decide which of the topics would be acceptable to ask foreigners and which would be proper for foreigners to ask the Chinese. Is there any difference? How would you actually introduce these topics? Make a question for each topic and ask each other questions. 分小组讨论中国人可用哪些话题向外国人提问,外国人可用哪些话题向中国人提问。两者之间是否有区别?你如何引入这些话题?就这些话题自拟问题相互询问对方。

a. where you come from	f. your boss	j. the latest film or TV show
b. your age	g. your health	k. politics
c. your occupation	h. your journey to the class	l. your minority
d. your income	i. the weather	
e. your family		

### 6. Personal Information 个人信息

Where are you from?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I'm from China.</li> <li>• I'm Chinese.</li> </ul>
What do you do?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I'm a businessman.</li> <li>• I'm still studying.</li> <li>• I work for the government.</li> </ul>
May I have/What's your telephone number?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 87654321.</li> </ul>



### 7. Countries and Nationalities 国家和国籍

Country	Nationality	Country	Nationality
China	Chinese	Italy	Italian
Japan	Japanese	Germany	German
America	American	Britain	British
France	French	Canada	Canadian

◇ Walk around the classroom asking your classmates where they come from or what their nationalities are. 绕教室一周, 询问同学来自于哪个国家和他们的国籍是什么。

### 8. Phone Numbers 电话号码

◇ Ten students stand to form a circle and are called from zero to nine one by one. When the teacher calls a number at random, the related student should stand in the center and repeat the number until every number is repeated. 10 个学生站成一个圆圈, 每个学生分别代表 0~9 中的一个数字。当老师喊到任一数字时, 相应的学生站到圆圈中心并重复这个数字, 直到所有的学生都有机会练习一遍。

Now the teacher will read a list of telephone numbers—be prepared to tell him/her which one. 现在老师读出若干个电话号码, 学生说出是下列哪一个。

a. 87658765	b. 32145436	c. 85463456	d. 23156788	e. 35646899
f. 43556666	g. 85460325	h. 65333115	i. 65750236	j. 84523285

- When two numbers are the same, e. g. 88, you can say “double eight”. 两个相同的号码, 例如 88, 你可以说“两个 8”。
- When three numbers are the same, e. g. 333, you can say “treble/triple three”. 三个相同的号码, 例如 333, 你可以说“三个 3”。
- When four numbers are the same, e. g. 6666, you can say “double six, double

six”.

四个相同的号码,例如 6666,你可以说“两个 6,两个 6”。

- The number 0 is pronounced either “zero” or as the letter “o”.

号码是 0 可以发“零”的音或字母“o”的音。

- Write down the names of five of your classmates in the following chart and then go around the class asking them for their telephone numbers. 在下表中填写 5 个同学的名字,然后绕教室一周询问他们的电话号码。

Name	Phone Number



### 9. Occupations 职业

- ◇ Match the picture to the correct name below. 把下面的图片与其相应的职业名称匹配起来。

a. farmer	b. driver	c. worker	d. typist	e. athlete
f. policeman	g. waiter	h. teacher	i. doctor	j. nurse
k. cook	l. artist	m. clerk	n. air-hostess	o. cleaner
p. receptionist	q. reporter	r. carpenter	s. engineer	t. student



1) \_\_\_\_\_ 2) \_\_\_\_\_ 3) \_\_\_\_\_ 4) \_\_\_\_\_ 5) \_\_\_\_\_



# 大胆开口说英语

## Unit 1 Knowing Each Other



6) \_\_\_\_\_

7) \_\_\_\_\_

8) \_\_\_\_\_

9) \_\_\_\_\_

10) \_\_\_\_\_



11) \_\_\_\_\_

12) \_\_\_\_\_

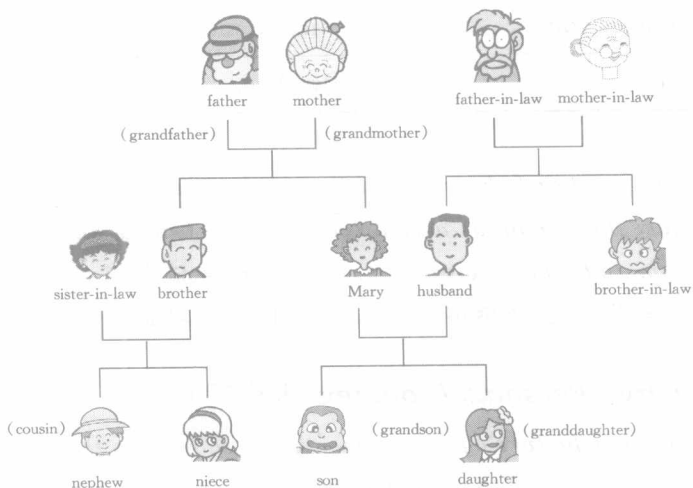
13) \_\_\_\_\_

14) \_\_\_\_\_

15) \_\_\_\_\_

### 10. Family Relations 家庭关系

father	mother	brother	sister	grandfather
grandmother	daughter	son	wife	husband
mother-in-law	father-in-law	nephew	niece	cousin
granddaughter	grandson	brother-in-law	sister-in-law	





## Dare To Open Your Mouth—Book1

Look at the family tree and describe your family in the same way. 看家谱  
用同样的方式描述你的家庭。

### 11. Introducing Others 介绍其他人

- ◇ *When introducing each others you can use the following expressions.* 当介绍彼此的时候你可以使用下面的表达方式。

Student A		
Come and meet my	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• classmate.</li> <li>• friend.</li> <li>• colleague.</li> </ul>	This is Mary and this is Jack.

Student B	Student C
How do you do?	How do you do?

- ◇ *Ask each other questions about country/nationality, job, telephone number, etc.* 彼此询问对方的国籍、工作、电话号码等。
- ◇ *When the conversation is finished, it may be closed by saying the following.* 谈话结束时可以使用下面的表达方式。

Nice to meet you.	Nice to meet you, too.
Goodbye.	Bye-bye.

- ◇ *Work in groups of three. Take it in turns to introduce people. You can introduce the person as a relative, or as a friend and say where they are from and what their job is.* 三人一组,轮流介绍,你可以把其中一人当作亲戚或朋友,告诉第三人此人来自哪儿,职业是什么。

### 12. Vocabulary—Personal Pronouns 人称词汇

- ◇ *First draw a picture of your friend and show it to the whole class saying "This is \_\_\_\_." Second put it into a box. Then other students take*



## 大胆开口说英语

### Unit 1 Knowing Each Other

*pictures out of the box at random and point at the painter saying "He/She is your friend." Every student is given three chances.* 画一张朋友的像,然后向全班展示并介绍说:“这是……。”之后把它放入一盒子中。最后其他同学从盒子中任意取出一张画像,找出作者并说:“他(或她)是你的朋友。”每个学生有三次机会。

I	I am Mary.
you	You are Jack.
he	He is John.
she	She is Ann.
it	It is a cat.
we	We are students.
they	They are teachers.



### Part C

## Useful Expressions for Greetings and Introductions

### 问候与介绍时常用语型

#### Greetings

1. Hello.
2. Hi.
3. How are you?
4. How are you doing?
5. What's new with you?
6. How's it going?
7. How's everything?
8. How do you do?
9. Good morning/afternoon/evening!
10. Nice to meet you.
11. It's a pleasure to meet you.
12. I'm glad to know you.





### Making Introductions

1. May I introduce (Mr. Wang) to you?
2. I'd like to introduce (Mr. Wang) to you.
3. Come and meet (Mr. Wang).
4. This is (Mr. Wang).
5. I'm (Mark).
6. My name is (Mary).
7. He/She is (the head of our department).



### Part D

### Cultural Tips 文化小贴士

When westerners meet for the first time, they don't usually talk about such private topics as age, income and marriage, because privacy is attached great importance to in western countries. The safest topics are such public ones as the latest films/TV shows, weather, sports, etc., unless you are close friends. Unlike Chinese they never greet each other with such words: "Where are you going?" Or "Have you eaten?", which indicates that the speaker wants to invite him/her to have a dinner.

Chinese usually address someone with his/her job, e. g. "engineer Wang", "teacher Zhang", etc., whereas westerners rarely do so. They usually put Mr., Mrs., Miss or Ms. in front of the name of a man or a lady. If you do not know his/her name, just call him/her sir or madam.

西方人第一次见面时,通常不会谈及像年龄、收入、婚姻等这样私人的话题,因为西方人非常看重隐私权。最安全的话题可以是最近上映的电影或电视节目、天气、体育等公共话题,当然好朋友之间除外。中国人见面打招呼经常说:“去哪儿呀?”或“吃了没?”,西方人很少这样,因为这样的话题表明发问者想请对方“搓一顿”。

中国人经常用职业称呼他人,如:“王工”、“张老师”等,而西方人很少这样。如果知道对方的名字,他们称男士为××先生,称女士为××小姐、夫人、女士等;如果不知道对方姓名,只说先生或女士。