

# BUILDING UP YOUR SPEAKING ABILITY



## 大学英语

## 口语

冯涟漪 主编

朱朝晖 Craig Harrison 审阅



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YOUR  
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F O R E W O R D

序

言

迄今为止,大学英语四、六级考试已得到社会的广泛认可,形成了一个品牌。然而,毋庸置疑,该项测试对英语口语的要求并没有充分地体现出来。为了加强大学英语教学,提高英语口语的交际能力,大学英语测试将增加听、说内容。这次改革必将引发高校大学英语新一轮的教学改革,以改变“聋哑”英语的教学局面,大力加强口语训练。

东华大学外语学院冯涟漪老师等编写的《大学英语口语》一书正是在这样的背景下应运而生的。

英语口语训练与学习英语语法规则不同。学习者必须懂得口语有其自身的词法、句法和语篇规律。不同的语言环境,不同的文化背景或亲疏各异的人际关系,都会对口语表达方式产生影响。正是鉴于口语的这些特点,针对大学英语四、六级口语考试的形式、内容、要求以及应试者的实际需求,编者在本书中收集了大量真实的英语口语材料,编写了形式多样的口语练习,提供了新颖有效的口语考试实践机会。通过对本书的学习,读者不仅能掌握真实英语语境中所需要的各种英语语言功能和技巧,培养流利、连贯而准确的英语表达能力,而且能较快地适应大学英语四、六级口语考试的要求,提高口语考试的成绩,促进英语口语实际能力的提高。

希望本书能为那些即将参加大学英语四、六级口语考试的莘莘学子铺平前进的道路,帮助他们创造人生的辉煌。

张群

2003年7月

P R E F A C E

前

言

在国际交流日益频繁的今天,提高英语口语水平,能用英语进行交流,是现代社会的每一个人提出的要求。

口语的重要性有目共睹。美国保尔·兰金(Paul Rankin)教授曾在以英语为母语的人群中作过统计,发现人们的社交有75%通过听说完成,其中听占45%,说占30%,读和写只占16%和9%。美国著名成人教育家戴尔·卡耐基指出:一个人的成功,约有15%取决于技术知识,85%取决于人类工程——发表自己意见的能力、担任领袖的能力和激发他人热诚的能力。这些能力有一个共同的前提条件——良好的口头表达能力。

如今,越来越多的人认识到提高英语口语的重要性。提高口语水平的教材也层出不穷,种类繁多。有些引进版的教材,英语非常地道,但不太切合中国学生的特点;有些快餐式的口语书,内容很丰富,但不能满足学习者系统学习和提高的需求;有些学院派式的经典教材,质优量大,但它们专为英语专业的学生所编写,对非英语专业的学生来说,时间和精力都勉为其难。选择一本合适的教材,是英语学习者系统而有效地提高口语水平的关键所在。

针对上述情况,我们编写了这本教材。全书共20个单元,每单元由三部分组成:第一部分 Warming-up 由熟练快速对答、组合基本句型、情景提问发话等组成,供学习者进行基本的口语操练。第二部分 Oral Workshop 由 Picture Talking 和 Topic Discussion 组成。Picture Talking 通过问答、示范和提示等手段,帮助学习者熟悉广泛背景下的英语口语词汇和句型。Topic Discussion 则指导学习者对学校学习、社会生活中众多的热点话题发表意见,进行讨论或辩论。第三部分 Tips On Giving Good Talks 则对口语规律和策略进行探讨,对如何进行成功交流和沟通提出建议。其中第一部分的“熟练快速对答”和第三部分的“说好英语的几点建议”,形式新颖,为本书特色。

本教材突出“以学习者为中心”的理念,强调“互动”,在编写上将示范与操练、诠释与解题相结合,并不断提出问题,启发学习者进行思考,使学习者通过正确的引导,不断操练,逐渐提高口语水平。

本书适合作大学英语口语教材,也可供高中以上、具有中等英语水平的学习者使用。学习者既可按每单元顺序循序渐进地学习,也可根据自己的兴趣、爱好选择相应的内容进行学习。

本书由冯涟漪担任主编;卢晔华、武静、徐风华、吴蕾任副主编;全书由朱朝晖、Craig Harrison 审阅。由于编者水平有限,书中疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,望读者批评指正。

编者

2003年7月

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# Unit One

## Part I Warming-up

## Greetings 问候

### 1. Quick Response Drills (熟练下列小对话)

- 1) — How are you?  
— Fine.
- 2) — How are you doing?  
— Not so good.
- 3) — How've you been?  
— All right.
- 4) — What's new?  
— Not much.
- 5) — What's happening?  
— Nothing much.
- 6) — What's up?  
— Nothing special.

**Note:** The greeting phrase "How do you do?" is used only for the first meeting, whereas it is quite common to shake hands when meeting a friend one hasn't seen for some time. (初次见面用 How do you do?, 与很久未见的熟人见面可以互相握手并打招呼。)

### 2. Basic Sentence Patterns (朗读每组基本句型1)至4), 并完成句子5)和6))

#### (1) Meeting a new friend (初次见面打招呼)

- 1) Nice to meet you.
- 2) Glad to meet you.
- 3) Pleased to meet you.
- 4) Delighted to meet you.
- 5) ...
- 6) ...

参考答案:

5) Good to see you.

6) Happy to see you.

#### (2) Seeing someone after a long time (与很久未见的老朋友打招呼)

- 1) Haven't seen you for some time.
- 2) Haven't run into you for ages.
- 3) Long time no see.
- 4) Fancy meeting you here.

参考答案:

5) ...

5) Haven't seen you for a while.

6) ...

6) Good to see you again.

(3) Greeting ( 问候:How ... )

1) How is it going?

2) How are things going with you?

3) How are you keeping?

4) How is everything?

参考答案:

5) ...

5) How are you?

6) ...

6) How are you doing?

(4) Greeting ( 问候:What ... )

1) What's new?

2) What's the good news?

3) What's the latest?

4) What are you doing these days?

参考答案:

5) ...

5) What's up?

6) ...

6) What's happening?

(5) Response ( 应答:近况不错)

1) I'm extremely well, thank you.

2) I'm in excellent health, thank you.

3) I'm full of the joys of spring.

4) I'm on the top of the world, thanks.

参考答案:

5) ...

5) I'm just great.

6) ...

6) I'm very well indeed, thank you.

(6) Response ( 应答:近况不理想)

1) Well, not too good yet. Better than I was though.

2) Still alive — just not at all well.

3) Not at all well.

4) So-so.

参考答案:

5) ...

5) No, nothing much.

6) ...

6) Can't complain.

**Problem Solving** ( 根据设定情景提问或发话)

a) You have just met an old friend, Mary Black. She went abroad a few years ago, and you

- haven't seen her since then. Greet her and inquire about her recent life.
- b) You are meeting Peter Brown at the airport. He is on a routine visit to your school. Greet him and inquire about the flight.

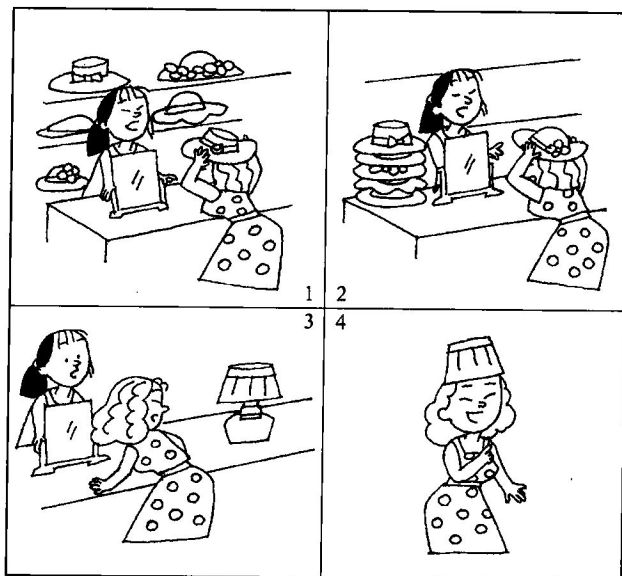
参考答案:

- a) Hello, Mary. Long time no see. How's everything?
- b) Hello, Peter. Nice to see you again. Did you have a good flight over?

## Part II Oral Workshop

### 1. Picture Talking

Go Shopping 买帽子



Where is the woman?  
 What is she busy doing?  
 Does she look nice with the "hat" on?

### Model Description (学一学。特别学习画线部分的词语)

*Picture 1.* A fashionable-looking woman was wandering around a big store when she paused in front of a hat counter. There were so many hats of all styles and all colors on display that she couldn't tear herself away (不忍离去). She put on one hat and looked into the mir-

ror, wondering whether she looked charming with it on.

**Picture 2.** She tried on the hats one by one until all were moved off the shelf and the pile rose high on the counter. She wasn't satisfied with any of them, however. She wanted to have a really special hat!

**Picture 3.** When the disappointed woman was about to leave, a lamp on the counter caught her eye. How excited she was at the sight of the shade(灯罩) for the lamp!

**Picture 4.** She took a fancy to (爱上) the yellow shade instantly. It was so unique (独特的) that she was sure it was the very hat she had been looking for. After paying the money, she left wearing the well-chosen "hat" in perfect satisfaction. She was fairly proud of her purchase.

### Problem Solving (练一练)

Make up a possible conversation between the woman and the assistant.

### Hints

be attracted by 被吸引

spare no trouble 不遗余力

artificial 人造的

a variety of 各种各样的

brim 帽沿

bow 蝴蝶结

crepe 绉纱

out of fashion 过时

lace 花边

graceful 优雅的

### Model (特别练习画线部分的句型)

(A = Assistant; W = Woman)

A: Is there anything I can do for you?

W: Oh yes, please, I'd like a nice hat. Can you show me the one with a broad brim?

A: Certainly. It's the latest fashion. Why not try it on? Here is the mirror.

W: How is it on me? Well, it doesn't quite fit.

A: What about the one with a big artificial flower? Isn't it lovely?

W: Yes. But the flower makes me look stupid.

A: Stupid? Why stupid? Then, what about the one with a bow on one side?

W: It's nice but I've seen a number of women wearing hats of this sort. I don't want to be one of them. Would you like to get me the one trimmed with lace?

A: Yes, certainly. Now you look so elegant and graceful.

W: Perhaps, but I don't like the color. Oh look! That one over there. That's the sort of thing I'm looking for.

A: Which one? Are you kidding? It's the shade for the lamp.

W: Whatever it is, I will take it. It's so special. I love the crepe and the color so much. How much is it?

## 2. Topic Discussion

## Window-shopping 逛商店

### Questions in classroom (想一想)

The reason that we go window-shopping is that sometimes it's a sort of relaxation or enjoyment. (人们逛商店有时是需要买东西,而有时只是一种放松或享受。)

- 1) Do you go window-shopping sometimes?
- 2) Do you do it all by yourself or with a/some friend/friends?

### Useful Words and Expressions

window-shopping 逛商店

wither 凋零

rock and roll 摇滚乐

peaceful 平静的, 安宁的

appreciate 欣赏

go with 与……相配

marvel at 惊叹

novelty 新颖

at times 间或, 有时

assortment 花色品种

before long 不久

browse 浏览

### Model (特别掌握画线部分的片语和句型)

*On my birthday, I wandered into a chat room for fun, sort of. There I met a girl named Dianna, and we started chatting. We talked about pets, flowers and music. Then we switched to a topic we both loved so much, window-shopping.*

(L = Lucy; D = Dianna)

L: Hi, my name is Lucy, how are you? Is it the first time you chat with someone in the chat room?

D: Fine, thanks. This is my first time to chat here and how about you?

L: The same for me. Do you have any pets? I have a lovely dog, I like him very much.

D: No, I don't like animals. I like flowers. I have planted many flowers in my yard. Do you like flowers?

L: Yeah, whenever I find beautiful flowers I buy them. But before long, they wither and die, 'cause I don't know how to take care of them.

D: That's terrible. Maybe you can buy some books to study on how to care for flowers.

L: Maybe. By the way, what kind of music do you like? Classical, country music, rock and roll or jazz?

D: Oh, I love country music a lot. I am a real fan of it.

L: What's so special about country music?

D: It makes me feel peaceful and comfortable. And you?

L: I like classical. By the way, do you like window-shopping?

D: Yeah, I like it very much. Why?

L: Really, I like it too. I'm going to go window-shopping this afternoon. Do you go window-shopping because you need something or what?



D : Just for enjoyment. Some of the clothes are just so expensive, you know I couldn't afford to buy them. But I will often go, and look at them, and appreciate them in the window. At times, I will try them on, to see if they suit me.

L : Very funny. Just like you, I would spend a whole day browsing without buying a thing, simply to have a look. I think beautiful clothes are pleasing to the eyes and the mind as well. I marvel at the novelty of design, the assortment of color ...

D : Absolutely, but one of my roommates thinks it is a waste of time. She goes round the shops only when she needs something. She's the kind of person who does things with clear intentions. I'm very happy that today I can find a person who has the same interest as me.

L : Me too. ... Ah, it's almost noon, I've got to go. So, see you!

D : Maybe we can go window-shopping together someday.

L : Good idea. Bye!

D : Bye-bye!

### Further discussion (说一说)

- 1) Do you look around a lot before you make a real purchase?
- 2) What kind of pleasure can people get out of window-shopping?
- 3) Can window-shopping harm you somewhat? Give reasons.

## Part III Tips On Giving Good Talks

### Power of Words (1) 词语的力量(1)

People can tell a great deal about you from the words you use, from the way you pronounce those words, and from your grammar. Research carried out at such institutions as Stanford University and Dr. Johnson O'Connor's Human Engineering laboratory has verified that the size and accuracy of vocabulary provide two of the most reliable guides to a man's general ability and, consequently to his potential for success.

Just how many words do men hold fast? All answers have been debated. Estimates of the average vocabulary range from 4,000 words to 12,000. Those who read extensively may, however, have recognition vocabularies exceeding 50,000 words.

Speaking vocabulary can be the most limited part of the vocabularies. However, no one can deny the fact that it should occupy a central place in the way people talk. Just think how many occasions on which you need to use only one word or a phrase to answer a question or to express an idea. Learning words and their meanings and how they are used is increasingly seen as the key to learning how to speak the language. (词汇量的大小和对词语是否能够正确运用可以反映一个人的能力和成功的潜力。虽然口语使用的词汇量是有限的,但不能否认