

用英语弘扬中国文化



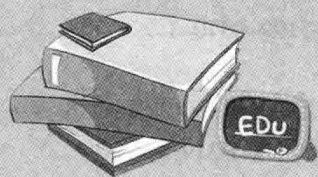
# 英语 Spoken English Course

# 英语口语教程



谭秀敏 李兰兰 乔修娟 © 主编

- 1 富有中国生活特色，教学员向世界讲述中国。
- 2 既适合英语口语课堂，也适合课下自主学习。
- 3 备有丰富的音视频资料和雅思口语考试例题。



# 英语 Spoken English Course 口语教程

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## 英语口语教程

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## 前 言

随着社会的发展，国际化进程的加快，英语成为国际交流的重要工具，受到越来越多的人的重视，但英语口语一直是广大英语学习者和英语爱好者的薄弱环节之一。雅思等考试的数据显示，我国考生的口语得分相比读、写、听等方面普遍偏低。因此，英语口语的提高仍需要英语学习者们付出更多的努力，同时也要掌握一定的训练方法。

《英语口语教程》正是一部适合广大英语学习者和英语爱好者的口语教材，包括十二个单元，所选取的都是一些我们日常生活中经常谈论的话题内容。每单元分为热身、单人练习、双人练习和小组练习，提供了丰富多彩的口语练习话题和口语素材，既可用于大学英语口语的课堂教学，也可供英语学习者进行口语自主练习。本口语教程在编写中体现出如下特色：

1. 设计了内容丰富、形式多样的口语练习话题。每一单元的练习中，既有单人练习，也有双人合作和小组互动讨论；既有头脑风暴、小游戏、看图描述、对话等简单练习，也有小组讨论、辩论比赛、采访等难度较高的练习。不同层次的学习者会找到难易程度适合自己的练习，从而能勇敢地开口说英语。

2. 注重听、说、读、写四个英语技能的整合。语言是一个输入到输出的过程，听和读属于输入，说和写属于输出，如果没有大量的听力和阅读输入，那么口语练习将是无源之水，无法得到有效的提升。本教材则把这四个方面有机地结合起来，在每一单元都设计了与话题相关的词汇、文章及视听材料，因此学习者在口语练习中不会因为缺乏输入而“巧妇难为无米之炊”。

3. 体现出思想政治教育融入专业课的重要指导思想。语言背后更为重要的是文化意识、价值观、人文素养等思想政治教育内容。因此本教材在设计话题和练习时专门选择了一些我国社会热点话题作为素材，使学习者们关注时事，对我国的历史、政治、经济、社会、文化等各个方面有所了解，并能用英语对这些问题表达自己的看法。

4. 弘扬中华民族优秀传统文化。在英语的跨文化学习中，学习者容易陷入误区，即过多关注西方文化，而忽略了中国文化，存在着中国文化失语症的问题。在目前中

国文化走出去的重要战略指导下，如何用英语表达和传播中国文化是我国英语学习者的重要目标。本教材在每一单元中都设计了与中国文化相关的练习，使学习者学会用英语去表达中国的文化。

5. 本教材既适合在英语口语课堂上使用，也适合学习者在课下的自主学习。本教材的每单元都设计了课下自主学习的部分，通过听、说、读、写的综合练习来提高口语水平。

6. 本教材兼顾了趣味性。为了使英语口语学习不再枯燥，本书在每单元的最后选取了一些广受欢迎的英文影视片段或英文歌曲，并设计了丰富的视听说练习，有利于提高学习者对口语练习的兴趣。

7. 本教材也注重了应试的实用性。针对广大英语学习者有英语口语考试的应试需求，本教材在每单元都设计了本单元话题在雅思口语考试中的例题，通过经典考试的实战练习，学习者能够更好地运用所学知识。

由于时间仓促、能力有限，本书在编写过程中难免会出现一些错误和不足之处，因此恳请同行专家、教师、同学和教材的使用者们提出宝贵的批评意见和建议。

编者

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# Unit One



## People in My Life

### Introduction

Have you noticed the people that you have around you in your life? Do you still remember the person who has impressed you deeply or helped you when you were in trouble? What is your ideal type?

In this unit you will learn:

- ◆ to make a good self-introduction
- ◆ to describe the appearance and personality of people
- ◆ to talk about a person who has given you much help or has great influence on you
- ◆ to master communicative English about greetings and introduction
- ◆ to discuss the second child policy of China

## Quotes

If there is one thing one can always yearn for and sometimes attain, it is human love.

—Albert Camus

(1913–1960, a French philosopher, author, and journalist)

Man is not made for defeat. A man can be destroyed but not defeated.

—Ernest Hemingway

(1899–1961, an American Novelist, and short story writer)

It is much more difficult to judge oneself than to judge others. If you succeed in judging yourself rightly, then you are indeed a man of true wisdom.

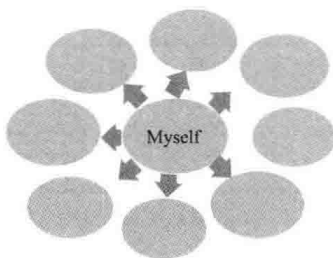
—Antoine de Saint-Exupery

(1900–1944, a French writer, poet, aristocrat, and pioneering aviator)

## Part One: // Warm-up Activities

### Task 1: Brainstorming

*Directions: Work with your partner or partners to list any words concerning “people in my life” in the following blanks. You may tell your partners which people are important for you in your life.*



## Task 2: Game

*Directions: Work in pairs. One student describes a certain classmate with several simple sentences, and the other student guesses who he/she is describing. Then the two students will take turns to play the game.*



## Part Two: // In-class Activities

### Task 1: Individual Practice

#### 1. Describing a person

*Directions: Describe a certain person in your life, such as a parent, a grand-parent, a brother or sister, a friend, a teacher, a neighbor, and so on. Your description should include their age, occupation, height, stature, appearance, hairstyle, personality and character. You can refer to the useful expressions in the Word Bank below the pictures.*



### Word Bank

介绍
neighbor 邻居; schoolmate 校友; classmate 同学; colleague 同事; roommate 室友;
freshman 新生; sophomore 大二学生; junior 大三学生; senior 大四学生; undergraduate 本科生; postgraduate 研究生; faculty 全体教员; pen-pal 笔友; country fellow 老乡;
acquaintance 熟人; supervisor 导师; president 大学校长; alumni 校友(复数);
to be there for sb. 支持某人; be strict with sb. 对某人严格; have an eye for sth. 对……有眼光
have a strong personality 个性很强; to take / consider / think ... as... 把……当作/看作……
The person / teacher I admire / like most is... 我最敬佩/喜欢的人/老师是……
The person who has a great impact / influence / effect on me is... 对我影响很大的那个人是……
He has been a guiding force / role model in my life. 他指引着我生活的方向/是我的楷模。

介绍
I've known him since... 我从……起就认识他了。
The great / special thing about him is that he is so funny, always making people laugh. 他最棒的/特殊的一点是非常风趣, 总能让人发笑。
He is a nice / good person to work with / be with. 他是很好的工作伙伴/很容易相处的人。
What I like most about his personality is his self-confidence. 我最喜欢他性格中自信这一点。
What I like most about him is that he is always ready to help others. 我最喜欢他乐于助人。
What impresses me most about him is that he always wears a big smile. 给我印象最深的一点是他总是很灿烂地笑着。
We are close friends. 我们是亲密的朋友。 We have common interests. 我们有共同的爱好。
年龄
He is in his early / mid / late forties. 他40岁出头/多岁/快50岁了。
He is thirty (years old) / aged thirty / at the age of thirty / has reached the age of thirty. 他30岁了。
He is about / around / approximately twenty. 他大约20岁。
an old man / an elderly man / an aged man / a man at old age / a man in his old age 一位老人
身材
slender / slim 苗条; bonny / skinny 瘦; chubby / plump / overweight / obese / stout 胖
He is tall / short / of medium/average height (with square shoulders). 他个子高/矮/中等身高, 宽肩膀。
外貌
blonde hair 金发; curly hair 卷发; straight hair 直发; pony-tail 马尾; bald 秃顶的;
flat nose 塌鼻子; high-bridged nose 高鼻梁的鼻子; Roman nose 鹰钩鼻;
性格
determined 意志坚定的; charming 有魅力的; tough 坚忍不拔; have a strong will 意志坚强
warm/cold-hearted 热/冷心肠的; open-minded 思想开明的; well-mannered 举止好的;
honest 诚实的; loyal 忠诚的; faithful 忠实的; (un)reliable (不)可靠的; rely on 依靠
capable 能干的; energetic 精力充沛的; hard-working / diligent 勤奋的; ambitious 有雄心的
patient 有耐心的; considerate 体贴的, 考虑周到的; thoughtful 体贴的;
funny / humorous 幽默有趣的; talkative 健谈的; boring / dull 无趣的; easygoing 随和的;
outgoing / extroverted 外向的; shy / introverted 害羞/内向的; sociable 好交际的;
generous 大方的; selfish / self-centered 自私的; optimistic 乐观的; pessimistic 悲观的;
aggressive 好斗的; mean 卑鄙的, 吝啬的; arrogant 骄傲自大; sentimental 多愁善感;

## 2. Identity exchange

Directions: Suppose one day you wake up in the morning and find you and your mother/

father have switched your identities with each other. You need to play the role of mother/father for a whole day. Give a first-person description of what you have done this day, and then answer the following questions:

- Is it easy to be a parent? Why or why not?
- Do you think you can be a good parent? Why or why not?
- Give some suggestions to your parents.



## Task 2: Pair Work

### 1. Greetings and self-introduction

*Directions: Work in pairs, and make dialogues based on one of the following situations. You should practice how to greet somebody and introduce yourself or somebody to others. You can refer to the useful expression in the Tips for Communicative English about Greetings.*

1. In your first English class in college, you meet your partner for the first time. Please introduce yourself to each other.
2. You are with a friend in a restaurant. One of your teachers comes in. They do not know each other. Introduce them.
3. You are shopping in a shopping mall with somebody where you come across an old friend you haven't seen for years.
4. Suppose you were a freshman who just came to the college, give your parents a phone call.

### Tips for Communicative English about Greetings

Do you know how English speakers greet each other? Maybe you have learned “-How are you? -Fine, thank you, and you?” in the English textbooks in your primary school or middle school, but this way of greeting is too formal and it is not so often used in real life. Here are listed some ways to greet others and how to answer other's greetings.

The most commonly used ways of greeting among English speakers are: 1. How are you? 2. How are you doing? (or How you doing?) 3. How's it going? 4. What's up? They are quite similar to “Hello” or “Hi”, just like Chinese people greet each other with “吃了没吗? /Have you eaten?”. “How are you?” is relatively more often used than the others as it can be used in various relationships such as strangers, colleagues, acquaintances and friends, while “what's up?” is often used among very close friends.

Here are some possible answer to answer “How are you? ”.

1. If you are greeted by some strangers such as shop assistants, cashiers, waiters, or waitresses, you can simply answer “Good”, “Pretty good”, “Not bad”, “I’m good. Thanks.” and so on in order to show your politeness. Or you can just give them a smile without saying anything.

2. For the people who are not very close such as colleagues or acquaintances, “How are you?” is just a ritualized greeting you don’t need to answer in details. You can just say “Good. How are you? ”, “Pretty good”, “Great” and so on, and then you two will be busy with your own affairs separately or continue directly to talk about something that you want to talk to him or her. Remember that others may not care whether you are doing well or not, so try not to use the answer such as “Can’t be better/worse”, or “Terrible/awful” unless you do want to tell them what happened.

3. For the very close friends, the answers are more casual such as “Very well, thanks.”, “Pretty good”, “Doing pretty well, thanks. How about you? ”, “Same old”, and so on. If others show their genuine concern for you or your friend may know what you have been through such as illness or job hunting, you can continue to tell him or her your new condition after the usual answer.

As for “What’s up? ” or “What’s new? ”, sometimes you can also use the answers to “How are you? ”, or you can also answer “Not much”, “Nothing”, “Nothing much”. Sometimes, the close friends will answer “What’s up” or “Sup”. But they usually don’t use “Just so so” which is often used by Chinese students.

The following are some examples of greeting:

**Sample 1:**

A: Hey man, what’s up?

B: Not bad. How are you doing?

A: I’m doing good. How’s your new jobgoing?

B: It’s alright. I just have to get used to the new environment.

**Sample 2:**

A: How are you?

B: Fine, you?

A: I’m fine. You look a little upset. Is everything okay?

B: Well, not really...

**Sample 3:**

A: Hi Chris, what’s up?

B: Nothing much John, just going to play basketball. You?

A: Nothing new, presentation for my seminar

B: Well, good luck, I gotta run.

A: Okay, bye.

## 2. What's your dating type?

*Directions: Have you been in a relationship? What kind of boys or girls do you like? What's your dating type? Work in pairs and make a dialogue by using some of the following sentence patterns. You should talk about what type of boys or girls you like, and you can also share your experience of your dating.*



1. I'm really looking for a girl who is...I think...is very important, and I like...girls.

2. I'm really attracted to...men. It's very important that they're...

3. I think a woman is beautiful when/if she is...

4. I'm attracted to men/women who are...

## Task 3: Group Discussion

*Directions: A second child, Yes or No? A new policy has come into being that each family can have a second child. Some approve of it while other don't. What about you? What's your idea about this policy? Have a discussion with your group members and then give a report on this topic.*



*Your report should include:*

- (1) what the policy is and the possible reasons;
- (2) the opinions of the public;
- (3) share your own experience of having a brother or sister if you have any;
- (4) whether you want to have a brother or sister if you don't have any;
- (5) advantages and disadvantages of one-child policy and two-child policy;
- (6) how many children you would like to have in the future.

*You can also find some useful expressions and ideas for your discussion from the following passage excerpted from a piece of news in China Daily:*



## Two-child policy is a turning point for China

By Yao Yao (*chinadaily.com.cn*) October 30, 2015

The universal two-child policy in a statement from the Communist Party of China on Thursday is an earth-shattering change from the one-child policy instituted in the late 1970s and reflects a family planning policy in tune with the times.

The universal two-child policy will reportedly actively address the country's aging trend and potential future labor shortages due to the low birth rate in recent years.

Low birth rate means less adults of working age, which poses a threat for the country's sustainable growth in the long run.

The percentage of the population aged under 14 in China declined from 33.6 in 1982 to 16.6 in 2010, according to the National Bureau of Statistics; any society with a population in that age bracket between 15 and 18 percent of the total populace faces a severely low birth rate.

So in November 2013, the family planning policy was further adjusted to allow couples to have a second child when one spouse was an only child; early in the 21st century, couples were allowed to have a second child if they were both an only child.

However, the adjustment in 2013 was reported to be not enough to bring about an expected baby boom.

In 2014, only 700,000 out of the 2 million couples eligible to have a second child applied for a second-child, according to the National Health and Family Planning Commission.

To better solve the existing demographic problems in China, a universal two-child policy better suits the country's demand.

The one-child policy put forward in the late 1970s aimed at slowing the fast population growth caused by a baby boom appearing in the late 1960s and early 1970s after the country recovered from three years of natural disasters in the early 1960s.

Controlling population size has become the country's top priority after taking into consideration the large population base, fast growth and people's poor livelihoods, recalled population expert Tian Xueyuan, who attended the five forums on population policy along with many experts in 1980.

The year 1982 witnessed the one-child policy becoming a basic state policy, after the policy was written into the Constitution in March 1978.

The achievements China has made today prove the one-child policy's effects on improving people's livelihood and speeding economic growth.

However, the implementation of the one-child policy also has its bottlenecks, though