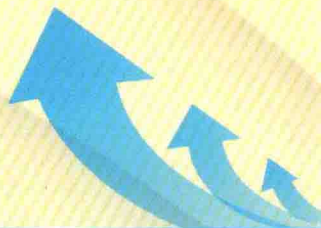




XINBIAN DAXUE YINGYU
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大学英语 高级口语教程

主 编 李书卿
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新编大学英语高级口语教程

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内 容 简 介

全书共 17 个单元,以话题讨论和话题辩论两种主要形式展开,包括“课堂手机问题”、“名人代言”、“留学”、“代沟”、“裸婚”、“研究生热”、“校园抑郁症及其对策”、“房奴”、“转基因食品”、“人造美人”、“大学婚姻”等一系列话题。每个话题作为一个单元,每个单元包含“Lead-in”、“Useful expressions and sentences”、“Reading One~Reading Four”、“Practicing”和“Additional questions for discussion”五个部分。其中“Practicing”大致包含“Pre-discussion”、“Debating”、“Speech-making”及“Sample”。“Useful expressions and sentences”精选了与话题相关的一些短语、句子供学生朗读、背诵,为学生在课堂的讨论或辩论提供参考。每个单元的 4 篇文章都选自国内外一些报刊或网站。

本书紧密结合当今社会的热点话题,突出句子表达的交际功能与语篇逻辑功能,旨在培养学生的批判性语言思维能力,强调学与用的结合。

本书适用对象:高校英语专业一、二年级学生,非英语专业高年级学生以及旨在提高英语口语交际能力的英语爱好者。

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前言

当今国际交流合作日益密切，英语作为国际语言在我们日常生活中起着越来越重要的作用，是我们在激烈的社会竞争中生存和发展的不可或缺的工具。

英语的传统教材过于强调培养学生的书面表达能力，久而久之导致很多学生在经历十几年的英语学习之后还是不能流利地用英语交流。虽然当今大学英语教材中加入了学生讨论的口头表达环节，但是教材中很多话题与时代脱节，从而导致学生提不起兴趣，打不起精神。要练就一口流利的英语，学习需要自觉地营造应用英语的环境，朗读、背诵、讨论或辩论在英语学习中尤为重要。朗读、背诵是学习者语言材料的积累过程，朗读、背诵的语料越多，积累的有用表达就越多。讨论或辩论是学习者应用朗读、背诵过的语料所进行的一系列的语言应用活动，是对所学语料的内化过程。这些环节的顺利实施离不开好的话题、好的素材。基于以上考虑，我们编写了本书。

本书具有以下独特之处：

(1) 选取国内外备受关注的 17 个社会焦点话题，包括现代生活的很多方面，如房奴、车奴、上研究生热、名人代言、留学等。

(2) 进入每个话题前，设置相关的热身话题，随后是相关话题的核心短语、句型，为学生提供必要的语言输入，以便学生在讨论或辩论此话题之前习得一些主要的表达。在之后的表达上鼓励学生多使用这些短语或句型，并激励他们在此基础之上挖掘自己的语言潜能。

(3) 鼓励学生开口，欢迎学生各抒己见，灵活运用有关句型或知识。本书话题不要求学生达成共识，而注重通过话题的讨论、辩论来练习学生的口语，这正是“重在参与”的教学思路的体现。以此为基础，既可以培养学生的英语表达能力，又能培养他们的交际能力，使课堂气氛愉悦轻松，寓教于乐，寓教于思，寓教于辩。

(4) 每个单元提供跟话题相关的阅读资料，为学生提供丰富的语料。学生在开始话题之前可以朗读、背诵相关的资料，力求在表达中有准备。

(5) 每个话题都贴近生活，贴近社会实际，是当今社会的焦点和热门话题。学生对这些话题有着浓厚的兴趣，掌握书中内容后在讨论和辩论中就能够积极参与，有话可说。话题虽是“仁者见仁，智者见智”，没有一个确切的结论，但是学生在讨论或辩论过程中可以拓展其语言思维，培养他们敏锐的反应能力和语言实际运用能力。

(6) 听、读、说有机结合。本书突出语言的交际功能，每个话题之前有一些相关的短语和句型。学生在听和读的基础上，从不同角度讨论或辩论话题。

本书可供高校英语专业一、二年级学生，非英语专业高年级学生、研究生以及旨在提高英语口语交际能力的英语爱好者使用。每两周学习一个单元(根据学生的不同情况，也可一周学习一个单元)。学生在朗读、背诵及阅读相关文章的前提下分为不同的小组进行讨论或者辩论，经过一个学年的口语训练，学生的英语口语水平会有显著提高。

本书在编写过程中得到了西安电子科技大学外语学院领导及老师的热情帮助，美籍教师 David Michael Nestor 审阅了本书中的所有英文部分，西安电子科技大学出版社马晓娟老师给予了很大的支持和帮助，在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限，书中不妥之处在所难免，恳请专家和读者批评指正。

编 者

2017年3月15日

于西安

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Unit 1 Cellphone Problems in Class

Lead-in

The last decade has witnessed a widespread phenomenon that college students, even students from high school, are so addicted to cellphone activities ranging from texting to digital games in class that they almost ignore their studies, their real business as a student. Whenever you watchdog a class, you could locate someone playing with cellphone. However, it cannot be denied that advanced technology undoubtedly brings us a more comfortable and convenient life. Meanwhile, it also induces lots of problems. Take cellphone in class for example, teachers could be frequently interrupted by the sound given out by cellphone in class and students are often distracted. As regard to this phenomenon, let's brainstorm the following questions:

1. What pros and cons do advanced technology bring us? Does advanced technology always better our life?
2. What is your policy for students' using cellphone in class?
3. As a student, do you think cellphone is necessary in class?

Useful expressions and sentences

Just as many high school teachers are becoming comfortable with incorporating smartphones and other digital devices into classrooms to aid with learning.

A majority of high school students are already using cellphones in class—to text, send emails, and browse social media sites.

Successful school programs utilize digital devices in ways that keep kids engaged, such as conducting polls during civics lessons or searching for materials on a school library site.

Students use their mobile phones in various ways—to surf the Internet and access social media, to listen to music, take photos, play games, and send text messages and photos.

Believe it or not, a cellphone could save your life.

Virtually all students have one, and it's typical to see them tapping away or listening to music through their earbuds — not just in the hallways during the five minutes between classes, but also in the classroom, at every opportunity the teacher gives them.

Whatever a school's approach to technology, cellphones seem to be nearly ubiquitous. 71 percent of students sent or received text messages on their cellphones in class.

Many teachers have given in and allowed their students to listen to music through their earbuds while they're doing individual class work (reading or writing or conducting research). "I concentrate better on my schoolwork when I'm listening to music," is the rationalization from many students.

In some cases, schools have actually embraced cellphones and incorporated them into their teaching.

They give students a chance to collaborate with each other, or connect with peers in other countries.

They can be used for high-tech alternatives to boring classroom lectures, letting kids take part in interactive assignments like classroom polls.

They can serve as notepads or as an alarm for setting study reminders.

They can be recording devices, letting students record impressions during field trips and create audio podcasts and blog posts.

However, none of these supposed advantages can overcome one very basic disadvantage: cellphones distract students from schoolwork and class activities.

Reading One

High School Students Use Cellphones in Class—but not for Schoolwork, Says Study

Just as many high school teachers are becoming comfortable with **incorporating** smartphones and other digital devices into classrooms to aid with learning, a new study finds that a majority of high school students are already using cellphones in class—to text, send emails, and **browse** social media sites.

The study, from researchers at the University of Haifa in Israel, focuses on 9-12th grade students at three different high schools. Out of the 591 students surveyed, a **whopping** 95 percent said they regularly sent emails or texts during classroom lessons, while 94 percent said they browsed file-sharing sites or social media sites like Facebook. Listening to music is another popular classroom activity, according to 93 percent of students, while 91 percent admitted to actually talking on their phones during class. Overall, 60 percent of students use their cellphones in class, with 10th graders the most aggressive cellphone users and 12th graders picking up their phones the least, according to the survey.

This may present a **sobering** reality check to many educators in K-12 schools who have been looking for the best ways to incorporate digital tools into their classrooms. Already the number of Web-connected computers per student is increasing rapidly across the country. In 2000, the ratio of students to each Internet-connected computer was 6. 6 kids per every device, according to the National Center for Education Statistics by 2008 (the

latest year for which complete statistics are available), that number had jumped to 3.1 kids per device.

Successful school programs **utilize** digital devices in ways that keep kids engaged, such as conducting polls during civics lessons or searching for materials on a school library site. But in practice, there can be a big difference between the **efficacy** of using school-issued laptops and tablets compared with students' own devices, at least among the older grades, according to the study.

With personal devices, students have more control over their own tools—and the ability to hide their online activities, particularly on phones with small screens.

“Students use their mobile phones in various ways—to surf the Internet and access social media, to listen to music, take photos, play games, and send text messages and photos,” say the researchers. “Based on our findings, there is almost no moment during any class when some pupil isn’t using their cellphone.”



Notes

incorporate [ɪnˈkɔːpəreɪt] *vt.* 包含；组成公司；使混合；使具体化

vi. 合并；包含；吸收

browse [braʊz] *vt. & vi.* 浏览；吃草；随意翻阅

whop [wɒp] *v.* 打；征服；打败

sober [ˈwəʊbə(r)] *adj.* 头脑清醒的，冷静的；未醉的，没喝醉的；有节制的；朴素的，素净的

vt. & vi. (使)冷静，(使)清醒；使严肃

utilize [ˈjuːtəlaɪz] *vt.* 利用，使用

efficacy [ˈefɪkəsi] *n.* 功效；效力；效验；生产率

Reading Two

Should Students be Allowed to Use Cellphones in School?

Cellphones are good and I believe that cellphones **SHOULD** be allowed in public schools for many reasons. They are good for education, safety, and much more.

Cellphones are good for education. Cellphones are good for education for many reasons. First you can use cellphones for research purposes. Although most schools have at least 1 computer in the classroom and a computer lab, sometimes this still isn’t enough. It can also be expensive to provide a computer to each student at school, so a good option is to use cellphones for research instead. Next, I want to talk about why apps are good for education. Some people think that some apps are bad and kids will get **distracted** and use

them in class. And the truth is that cellphones have many educational apps as well. Which do you think would be more fun and exciting for a student? Either studying with a boring book that is hard to understand, or playing an educational app that is still studying, but much more exciting. I would definitely choose the second choice. Here are some good features of phones that are good for school:

1. **Calculator.** It doesn't matter if your phone is expensive or not, almost every single phone has a calculator. Lots of students are required to have a calculator as one of their school supplies, but if they have one on their phone, then they don't have to get one.

2. **StopWatch.** Lots of phones have a stopwatch, which can be used in science class. I know that when I was in public school we used stopwatches all the time for experiments, and the teacher only had 3 stopwatches so we had to take turns.

3. **Dictionary.** Cellphones can be used as a dictionary, which can be VERY useful in a classroom setting. You can always search on the Internet for the definition, or if your classroom or school doesn't have wi-fi, you can text to 466-456 the word you need defined and Google will text you back the definition of that term.

Cellphones keep you safe. Believe it or not, a cellphone could save your life. Here is an example: on April 20, 1999, 2 teenagers walked into Columbine High school carrying sub-machine guns and homemade bombs intending to do some major damage. 13 **innocent** students were murdered and many more would have been if it weren't for some students and their cellphones. 1 student, hiding for his life, calls 911 and describes the location of the school, and what the murderers looked like. If it weren't for him and his cellphone and many others, many other students would have died. There are many other true stories like this one where people's lives were saved because of cellphones.



Notes

distract [dɪstrækt] *vt.* 使分心; 使混乱

[例句] Tom admits that playing video games sometimes distracts him from his homework.

stopwatch [stɒpwɒtʃ] *n.* (赛跑等计时用的)秒表, 跑表

innocent [ɪnəsnt] *adj.* 清白的; 天真无邪的; 无辜的, 无罪的; 无知的;

n. 无辜者; 头脑简单的人

Reading Three

Do Cellphones Belong in the Classroom?

Mobile devices are ubiquitous in American high schools, and their use is harder to

regulate than **old-fashioned** note passing. But here's why teachers should be paying closer attention.

If you were to drop in on most any American high school these days, what would you see? Cellphones. Lots of them. Virtually all students have one, and it's typical to see them tapping away or listening to music through their earbuds—not just in the hallways during the five minutes between classes, but also in the classroom, at every opportunity the teacher gives them.

According to a study, American teenage girls send an average of 100 messages a day.

Most schools allow students to have cellphones for safety—a reaction to the Littleton, Colorado, high school shooting incident of 1999. Apart from **emergency** situations, most schools don't officially allow students to use cellphones during class time. However, when the teacher is busy helping out another student or writing on the board, out come the phones as students send instant messages to friends, listen to music, or watch videos on the Internet. Eventually, the teacher notices and warns them that their phones will be **confiscated**. The phones disappear with reluctant **obedience** — until the next opportunity arises to **surreptitiously** pull them out again.

But whatever a school's approach to technology, cellphones seem to be nearly **ubiquitous**. An April 2010 study by the Pew Internet and American Life Project and the University of Michigan found that in schools that permitted students to have cellphones, 71 percent of students sent or received text messages on their cellphones in class. In the majority of schools — those that allow students to have phones in school but not use them in the classroom—the percentage was almost as high: 65%. Even in schools that ban cellphones entirely, the percentage was still a shocking 58%.

Many teachers have given in and allowed their students to listen to music through their earbuds while they're doing individual class work (reading or writing or conducting research). "I concentrate better on my schoolwork when I'm listening to music," is the **rationalization** from many students. Many teachers seem to accept this reasoning, little knowing about the data on **multitasking** and its **deleterious** effects on concentration and the ability to think clearly. Two years ago, for example, Peter Bregman wrote in the Harvard Business Review Blog Network that multitasking can reduce productivity by as much as 40%, increase stress and cause a 10-point fall in IQ.

But thinking clearly doesn't seem to be one of the principal objectives in our high schools—for the teachers or the administrative staff, much less for the students themselves. After all, this is a generation that is used to being entertained. Attention spans are short. During a block period—which is two regular 40-minute periods back-to-back—some teachers cajole their students to do some work during the first hour, and then promise them time to do whatever they want at the end, just to keep them from disturbing others.

In some cases, schools have actually embraced cellphones and incorporated them into

their teaching. The educational benefits of cellphones have been argued as follows by various education writers;

- They give students a chance to **collaborate** with each other, or connect with peers in other countries. (Marc Prensky)
- They can be used for high-tech **alternatives** to boring classroom lectures, letting kids take part in interactive assignments like classroom polls. (Kevin Thomas)
- They can serve as **notepads** or as an alarm for setting study reminders. (Lisa Nielsen)
- They can be recording devices, letting students record impressions during field trips and create audio podcasts and blog posts. (Liz Kolb)

However, none of these supposed advantages can **overcome** one very basic disadvantage: cellphones distract students from schoolwork and class activities. Half of teens send 50 or more text messages a day. According to the Pew study, "Older teen girls ages 14-17... average 100 messages a day." It's naïve to imagine that students armed with cellphones won't be quietly typing away under their desks, sending messages or surfing the Internet. And this activity is much harder to regulate than traditional note-passing.

So what's the solution? Do teachers simply need to **crack down** harder, to **impose** harsher **penalties** against **extracurricular** texting and Internet surfing? Or are the cellphones themselves a **symptom** of a larger problem?



Notes

old-fashioned [ˈəʊldfæʃənd] *adj.* 陈旧的; 老式的, 过时的; 老派的, 守旧的

emergency [ˈɪmə:dʒənsi] *n.* 紧急情况; 突发事件; 非常时刻

confiscate [ˈkɒnfɪskət] *vt.* 没收; 充公; 征用; 查抄

adj. 被没收的, 被充公的; 被征用的

obedience [əˈbi:diəns] *n.* 服从; 顺从; 遵守

surreptitiously [ˌsʌrəptɪʃəsli] *adv.* 秘密地; 偷偷摸摸地

ubiquitous [juːˈbɪkwɪtəs] *adj.* 无所不在的; 普遍存在的

rationalization [ˌræʃnəlaɪzeɪʃn] *n.* 合理化

multitasking [ˌmʌltɪtɑːskɪŋ] *n.* 多(重)任务处理

deleterious [ˌdeləˈtɪəriəs] *adj.* 有害的; 有毒的

collaborate [kəˈləbeərət] *vi.* 合作, 协作; (国家间的)协调

alternative [ɔːlˈtɜːnətɪv] *adj.* 替代的; 另类的; 备选的; 其他的

n. 可供选择的事物

notepad [ˈnəʊtpæd] *n.* 便条簿

overcome [ˌəʊvəˈkʌm] *vt.* 战胜, 克服; 压倒, 制服, ……不堪, 被(烟、感情等)熏[压]
倒, 使受不了

vi. 受到……的极大影响

crack down [kræk daʊn] 打击; 采取严厉措施, 制裁

- impose [ɪmˈpəʊz] *vt.* 强加; 征税; 以……欺骗
vi. 利用; 欺骗; 施加影响
- penalty [ˈpenəlti] *n.* 刑罚; 惩罚
- extracurricular [ˌekstrəkərɪkjuːləm] *adj.* 课外的, 业余的
- symptom [ˈsɪmptəm] *n.* 症状; 征兆
- +++++

Reading Four

Should Students be Allowed to Use Cellphones in School?

For

1. Yes, students should use their phones at school. We are preparing students for adult life; we should therefore allow them to use the tools that they will be using in their adult life. If we are preparing our students for life after school, we should allow them to use the tools they will be using when they get there. How many jobs can you think of right now where a smart phone is not beneficial? Mechanics order parts on their phone, engineers view blueprints, doctors calculate dosages, and grocers check inventory. The list is endless. By the time our students enter their professions, the need to utilize mobile technology will be even stronger. Not preparing our students for that world is **negligent**.

2. A phone can be used for educational purposes. Students should definitely be able to use their phones during class. A phone is a great device. It can be used for many educational things like research, projects, calculators, and even putting in important dates when a homework assignment or a project is due. You can also use a phone to call or text your parents if maybe you forgot your lunch at home, need lunch

Against

1. As a Teacher, grrrr... cellphones! I'm a teacher, and I'm so glad cellphones are **banned** at my school. 1) Students might play video games in class. 2) If a cellphone rings, it is distracting to everyone in class. 3) Texting is super distracting. 4) Cellphones enable students to cheat during tests, texting each other the answers.

2. I vote no on students bringing cellphones to school. They could cheat. They get distracted. They distract others from their work. They could text in class and the teachers might see so they might get their phones taken away! It is not worth taking your phone to school if you are just going to text in class and get your phone taken away!

3. Why we should not have cellphones in class. We should not have cellphones in school because if they are going off like someone is calling them they will be distracting, the students could cheat on test, plus students wouldn't pay attention in class because they will be too distracted texting others and playing games on their cellphones.

4. No I will not allow cellphones in

money so you can eat at school, or to let them know that you have tutorials after school that day. There are many things that phones are useful for.

3. Cellphones in class: the learning and safety tool. Pretty much everywhere, cellphones are banned because most people say it's distracting. Teachers don't want kids texting in class when they're trying to teach them important things. But the truth about more modern phones is they can be a great learning tool. Students can use calculators (most likely not during math), stopwatches, timers, educational apps, the internet, and more with their mobile phones nowadays. School filters can connect with the WiFi and be used to filter specific things that need to be **filtered**. Also, cellphones should also be used for safety. The employees at a school say you don't need to use your phone to contact people but what if something happens like the school phone line goes dead? Also, if you need a phone number the school doesn't have, it will most likely be under your contacts list. And if students might need to contact a student in another class for something important, they can always contact them. And if a student is sick, they can Face time or Skype another student during class to watch the lesson and not miss anything important.

4. It'll help keep their social life active. If students have their cellphones at school they could continue talking to their friends, and, in an emergency, text or call their parents or the **paramedics**. Also they could research stuff if needed if all the

school. I agree! I agree because it will be too distracting, there will be cheating, talking loud on the phone, playing games and NOT paying attention. Also you will be taking pictures and you will hear it say cheese and you will see the flash. Also you will be texting and not participating in class activities. Also if you are listening to music you will be dancing, singing and you will hear it. So I would not have cellphones in school. So I say NO!

5. They did to pay attention I would say yes but the only time they will be able to use their phones will be during lunch after school and free play. For an emergency they can call their parents or guardians but the cellphones will have to be in their lockers and cellphones did to be shut down. The teachers will have permission to go throw their lockers and see if their cellphones are off. If there not off they will be taken away and their parents or guardians will have to come and pick them up and pay \$15.00 dollars. If they get taken away the second time their parents or guardians will paying \$15.00 dollars and spend one day in school **suspension** for one day.

6. Phones are a distraction. Students need to get their act together in class and pay full attention to the teacher that is there. Wasting their time by using their phones distracts both the teachers and other students. These students are there for a reason and allowing phones in school would take away from their education.

7. No, they should not be allowed. I am 14 and I think that mobile phones should not be allowed. They are a distraction.

computers are in use. They could also take notes easier on cellphones or iPods.

5. We can be trusted. High school students are supposed to be trusted. We are growing up and we are supposed to be held accountable for the things we do and don't do. If a student doesn't want to do the work, you cannot force them to do it. It is OUR choice to decide what we want to do. And to the students who can actually focus on their work while given the **privilege** to use their phones, good for them. Although phones can be a distraction, they can also be a big help to us.

6. Yes, there are many good reasons. Sometimes kids forget their lunch and need to text their parents to get food. And what if you forgot to ride the bus or not? You can text your parent and ask. What if you need some medicine but have to have your parent's permission, you could text and make sure it's ok.

7. Increase excitement in education for teens. It's boring for teens to look through a book to find answers. If the teachers allowed students to **whip** out their phones in class and search for the answer that way, students will be more **motivated** and more excited to search for the answer. Also, it could be a convenience for note taking. You could easily **snap a quick picture** of the notes on the board or voice record all of the notes the teacher is saying.

8. I believe that trusting students to have a cellphone in class **instills** a level of respect that they pass on to teachers. Students should be allowed to bring their own devices and enjoy that freedom, while also being able to focus on their learning. Bringing their own device will encourage

I find it very hard to concentrate during class if I am constantly receiving texts. I find school difficult as it is, let alone having another piece of technology to worry about. Don't get me wrong, I love my phone, but just not during school — I go to be educated, not to spend more time on Twitter or Facebook.

8. Cellphones distract students from their work. I believe that cellphones should not be in use during learning time because children would not fully concentrate on their work. Children could go on Facebook, and Facebook is not helpful for their learning. Children will be distracted by phones' ringing or flashes from other children taking photos with their phones. Cellphones should not be allowed in school during learning time.

9. They're bad. Students need to get their act together in class and pay full attention to the teacher that is there. Wasting their time by using their phones distracts both the teachers and other students. These students are there for a reason and allowing phones in school would take away from their education.

10. No, I don't believe students should use their cellphones. Because the cellphone can distract them from learning. They could be on many things like going on Facebook, My Space, Twitter, and many other chat sites. The students can even be playing games, or watching something on YouTube. Allowing the kids to use their cellphones in the school can mess up their education, they won't be learning instead they would be doing something besides learning.

them and show a level of respect that they appreciate, and in return, they'll pay more attention to the teachers and become better students because they give back the respect they earn. Only those who fail to show respect should have their devices taken away by the teachers.



Notes

ban [bæn] *vt.* 禁止, 下令禁止

n. 禁止, 禁令; 谴责

negligent [ˈneglɪdʒənt] *adj.* 疏忽的; 粗心大意的; 不留心的; 懒散的

filter [ˈfɪltə(r)] *n.* 过滤器; 滤光器; 滤色镜; [化]过滤器

vt. 过滤; 透过; 渗透

suspension [səˈspenʃn] *n.* 悬浮; 悬架; 悬浮液; 暂停

paramedic [ˈpærəˈmedɪk] *n.* 〈美〉护理人员, 医务辅助人员

privilege [ˈprɪvələdʒ] *n.* 特权; (因财富和社会地位而仅有部分人享有的)权益; 免责特权; 特殊荣幸

vt. 给与…特权, 特免

whip [wɪp] *vt.* 鞭打, 抽打; 严厉地折磨、责打或责备, 迫使

n. 鞭子; 鞭伤

motivate [ˈməʊtɪveɪt] *vt.* 刺激; 使有动机, 促动, 激发, 诱导; 激发……的积极性

snap a quick picture 迅速拍了一张照

install [ɪnˈstɪl] *vt.* 〈美〉逐渐使某人获得(某种可取的品质), 逐步灌输

Practicing

Pre-discussion

1. What benefits does smartphone bring us in our daily life?
2. As a student, do you think it is necessary for you to use smartphone in class?
3. What should teachers do with smartphone in class issue?

Debating

Should Smartphone be Permitted in Class?

Pros

1. Cellphones are good for education. Cellphones are good for education for many

reasons. First you can use cellphones for research purposes.

2. It doesn't matter if your phone is expensive or not, almost every single phone has a calculator. Lots of students are required to have a calculator as one of their school supplies, but if they have one on their phone, then they don't have to get one.

3. Lots of phones have a stopwatch, which can be used in science class.

4. Cellphones can be used as a dictionary, which can be VERY useful in a classroom setting.

5. Cellphones keep you safe. Believe it or not, a cellphone could save your life.

6. We are preparing students for adult life; we should therefore allow them to use the tools that they will be using in their adult life. If we are preparing our students for life after school, we should allow them to use the tools they will be using when they get there.

7. A phone is a great device. It can be used for many educational things like research, projects, calculators, and even putting in important dates when a homework assignment or a project is due. You can also use a phone to call or text your parents if maybe you forgot your lunch at home, need lunch money so you can eat at school, or to let them know that you have tutorials after school that day.

8. If students have their cellphones at school they could continue talking to their friends, and, in an emergency, text or call their parents or the paramedics.

9. If the teachers allowed students to whip out their phones in class and search for the answer that way, students will be more motivated and more excited to search for the answer.

10. Bringing their own device will encourage them and show a level of respect that they appreciate, and in return, they'll pay more attention to the teachers and become better students because they give back the respect they earn.

Cons

1. Students might play video games in class. If a cellphone rings, it is distracting to everyone in class. Texting is super distracting. Cellphones enable students to cheat during tests, texting each other the answers.

2. I vote no on students bringing cellphones to school. They could cheat. They get distracted. They distract others from their work.

3. No I will not allow cellphones in school. I agree! I agree because it will be too distracting, there will be cheating, talking loud on the phone, playing games and NOT paying attention. Also you will be taking pictures and you will hear it say cheese and you will see the flash. Also you will be texting and not participating in class activities.

4. Phones are a distraction. Students need to get their act together in class and pay full attention to the teacher that is there. Wasting their time by using their phones distracts both the teachers and other students.

5. They are a distraction. I find it very hard to concentrate during class if I am constantly receiving texts.