

Challenge  
to

( Teacher's Book )

Speak 2

英语口语教程

( 教师用书 )

主 编 姚保慧

高等教育出版社

# Challenge to Speak

*Teacher's Book*

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## 英语口语教程

(教师用书)

2

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## 内容提要

《英语口语教程》是一套以话题和功能为纲编写的口语教材。本教材力图把学生置于英语国家文化背景之中,充分发挥学生的听说能力,引导学生积极主动地进行口语学习。本教材内容覆盖面广,语言环境真实,情景意念生动有趣,语言范例标准地道,注意到不同场合的语言交际过程,强调全面的口语能力的培养。

本书为《英语口语教程》第二册的教师用书。内容包括补充教材,语言难点分析,文化背景知识介绍,教法指导及练习答案等。

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## 前 言

众所周知,语言交际能力的培养是英语教学过程中的关键环节。随着国际交流的日益频繁和现代化电讯技术的迅猛发展,提高英语口语表达和交际能力更显重要。因此在当前教育改革深入开展的形势下,英语口语教学改革也势在必行。编者从事高校英语口语教学多年,深感在口语技能训练方面尚需进行更多层面的探索,教师不仅要帮助学生摆脱“张口难”的障碍,更需要把“听说领先”的教学原则置于一种真实、宽松、主动和持久的文化背景和语言环境中去贯彻和落实,以期培养学生掌握准确、流利而得体的口语。

《英语口语教程》是根据高师英语教育专业《英语教学大纲》的要求,吸取借鉴了国内外口语教学的成果,并在编者多年来教学经验的基础上所作的又一次尝试。

本教程每单元包括“Way to Speak”、“Challenge to Speak”、“Topic to Discuss”和“Fun to Speak”四部分内容。在教学内容的安排上由浅入深、循序渐进,并注重了以下几个方面:示范性地展示语言功能表达方法,强调练习量大、材料真实、形式多样的语言技能训练,要求在具体社会语境中正确得体地使用语言,提高语言的交际用途,提供内容生动有趣的学习素材,以激发学生学习兴趣,敢于张口,勇于迎接挑战。

参与本书编写的美籍教师 Elizabeth Wilson 和 Clayton Olson 在完成本书编写宗旨方面作出了很大贡献;北京外国语大学夏祖焯教授和英籍专家 Pat Adler 审阅了书稿,并提出了宝贵的意见和建议。高等教育出版社对本书的编写和版式、插图设计倾注了大量的心血,表现了严谨负责的敬业态度和奉献精神。

在此,我们全体编者向他们表示最诚挚的感谢。

本书包括学生用书两册,供两学年使用。每册18单元,每单元供3~4学时使用。本教程还配有教师用书两册、录音带两盘。

由于编者水平有限,书中不足之处在所难免,欢迎广大使用者批评指正。

编 者

1999年3月

## TO THE TEACHER

Have you ever asked your students to note down how often and with whom they speak English in daily life? It is surprising what limited time is used by Chinese students for daily communication in English. In an environment where there are hardly any native English speakers, students have to meet many challenges in their struggle to become fluent in English.

*Challenge to Speak* is one of a series of textbooks compiled for junior teachers' college students and adults who wish to develop their fluency in spoken English. This oral English textbook, written in accordance with the English syllabus for English majors of the 3-year teachers' colleges, appears in two volumes with 18 units per volume. Each volume covers the work load for one academic year, providing materials for 3 – 4 classroom hours per unit. Each book is accompanied by a teacher's book.

The central idea of *Challenge to Speak* is to challenge the students to gain communicative competence through collaboration in the study of the culture of this language. Each unit makes full use of some practical cultural issue with the aim to stimulate meaningful conversation between students. Conversation models are given to show the students how to master appropriate functional patterns in a wide range of social settings followed by varied practice to challenge the students to speak. Emphasis is laid on collaboration, with students working in pairs or in groups to help them develop language competence while gaining new cultural insight at the same time.

This CCC method should work in this way:



In Book One each unit is composed of four parts:

### **PART A: Way to Speak**

Four short dialogues are given as models in varied settings. Each unit has a focal setting, such as at the post office, at the art gallery, etc. but does not restrict the conversational context to that one situation. Actually the use of a comprehensive range of situations should be encouraged. The main task for the students is to master appropriate functional patterns and work on basic communication skills. There is a set of supplementary patterns provided for both teachers and students.

### **PART B: Challenge to Speak**

In this step intense practice should be given for the various challenges set before the students. These exercises begin at an elementary level and move to an intermediate one, from guided work to free work. The purpose is to motivate the students in pair work or group work, without the teacher monopolizing the classroom. The teacher needs to do careful planning to bring out creative work from the students.

### **PART C: Topic to Discuss**

Culture is the way of life that a group of people share. This is also shown in the way people communicate with each other.

In this section, practical cultural issues, such as making an appointment, extending greetings, giving commands, etc. are brought up for discussion. The students are challenged to explore their own cultural background and compare it with that of the English-speaking world, and thus become aware of the ways in which perception and communication patterns are influenced by culture. These topics are expected to help the students become more culturally proficient and understand the language better by encouraging them to see the differences between the two cultures.

## **PART D: Fun to Speak**

This part is designed to give the students some relaxation and fun in language learning. Stories in various forms, songs, jokes, etc. are introduced to challenge once again their creativity and imagination through role-play, improvisation and story-telling, etc.

## **TIPS FOR THE TEACHER**

1. Encourage the students to work face to face and relax.
2. Encourage students to work together; instruct students to produce work through collaboration; ask them to sign these joint efforts to show individual participation.
3. Be sure that each student makes a contribution of some kind. Encourage all students to participate once they join a small group. Direct each student to take on a role.
4. Plan your lesson well by using suitable and varied pair work or group work activities and classroom management techniques.
5. Ask the students to evaluate how their group functions and how well they function in it. Rotate group leadership and change roles.
6. The teacher's book provides supplementary dialogues and patterns, key to exercises and detailed background information on cultural and social idiosyncrasies, and a special section for the teacher — Teaching Suggestions.

All materials are recorded on cassette.

*Challenge to Speak* was compiled under the direction of chief compiler Yao Baohui, professor at Linyi Teachers' College and Mr Li Hongye, vice dean of the English Language Department, with the help of American teachers, Elizabeth Wilson and Clayton Olson, who contributed a great deal of time and energy in compiling this textbook. We would like to express our profound thanks to the above friends.

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# 1

## POSSIBILITY AND IMPOSSIBILITY

### *Ways of Travelling*

**Function: Expressing Possibility and Impossibility**

### SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

#### 1

- A: Well, I could possibly go to America to study English.  
B: That sounds great! When are you going?  
A: I'm not quite sure yet. If everything goes through smoothly, perhaps I'll be leaving next month.  
B: Then, good luck!  
A: Thanks. It could happen.

#### 2

- A: Mr. Wang, do you think you will go anywhere this summer?  
B: It's possible.  
A: Where would you like to go?  
B: There's a chance I may go to Mount Tai.  
A: I heard there is a possibility you may be invited to Lushan to attend a conference  
B: Perhaps, but I don't think the chances are high.  
A: I hope you get the chance.  
B: Thanks.

#### 3

- A: Hi, Xiao Liu! Haven't seen you for ages! How's everything?  
B: Fine, especially since I'll soon have a 20-day vacation.  
A: Great! How do you plan to spend your vacation?  
B: I thought I might do some traveling.  
A: What's the possibility of going to Singapore?  
B: There's no way I'll have the money to travel that far. However, there's a chance I might get to Qingdao to see the sea.

A: That sounds great.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY PATTERNS**

### ***Expressing possibility***

What's the possibility of ...?

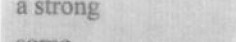
Is it possible that you might ...?

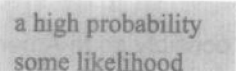
Quite possibly.

Perhaps I'll ...

I could possibly ...

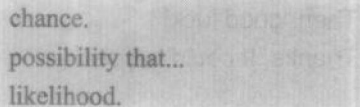
Could / Can he be working in the sound lab?

There is  possibility of that.

There is  of that.

### ***Expressing impossibility***

There is no



It's not possible that ...

Things don't happen that easily.

It's very unlikely that ...

There is no way that ...

They couldn't /can't have behaved that way.

## **CULTURAL BACKGROUND**

1. In many small cities and towns in America, there is no other form of transportation than the private car. Taxis are not available in these towns unless you phone for them and make an arrangement. Tourists in America who travel outside the larger metropolitan areas may be surprised at the lack of taxis, buses and trains. Many tourists must rent a car while in America. This is an expensive form of tourist transportation. Cars may usually be rented near airports or other ports of entry.
2. In America, most states allow 16 year-olds to obtain a driver's license. Many teen-agers, who look forward to the opportunity to drive, will be at the license office on the exact day of their 16th birthdays in order to obtain the license.

3. Passenger trains are a common form of transportation in Europe, both for tourists and residents. In the USA, passenger trains have limited routes and are not a common form of transportation.
4. In America a coach ( a comfortable bus for long distance) is called a bus, and a taxi is called a cab. In Britain, local councils run bus services, but most coach services are run by private companies.

## **KEY TO EXERCISES**

### **Topic to Discuss**

1. The advantages of traveling by plane are that you can get to any faraway city within a few hours or visit another country within a day or so. It is time saving, fast and comfortable. But at the same time travelling by air is much more expensive than travelling by other forms of transport and people think that it is very safe, although annual reports on accidents show that the number of air crashes are far less than that of road accidents. Anyway if you are in a hurry, choose the plane.
2. The greatest change in Chinese people's attitude towards travelling is that they seek for speed and more comfort. Travelling by plane is becoming more common in China. People realize that time is too valuable to waste, and prefer to spend a bit more to get to their destination as quickly as possible.
5. Today the majority of Chinese people still travel by train. There has been great improvement in railway transportation in recent years. There are more air-conditioned carriages with comfortable seats. Speed has also been increased twice. Another popular way of travelling is by coach. While there were only one or two buses going to different places ten years ago, you will now find the bus terminals crowded with buses of all kinds there to carry you to any place you might wish to go to.

### **Fun to speak**

The fingerprints on the exhibit show how Carlson had grabbed the bowling pin. He had held the wide part of the pin. If the bowling pin had been used to smash the display case, he would have grabbed it by its narrow neck, holding the pin upside down.

## **TEACHING SUGGESTIONS**

1. In Part C, get the students to discuss the different ways of traveling in China. Then let them tell why people choose a certain means of transportation when they travel. What's more, get the students to think about the question: Is it possible for

Chinese senior middle school students and college students to go abroad to travel during their vacations?

2. Optional activities:

- (1) Ask the students to make a chart showing the different forms of transportation between your city and other major cities in China.

For Example: Transportation from Our City to Major Cities in China

	Beijing	Shanghai	Guangzhou	Xi'an	Xiamen
Train	<i>one train daily</i>	<i>no direct route</i>	<i>no direct route</i>	<i>no direct route</i>	<i>no direct route</i>
Airplane	<i>once a week</i>	<i>twice a week</i>	<i>twice a week</i>	<i>no flights</i>	<i>no flights</i>
Bus	<i>3 times a day</i>	<i>3 times a day</i>	<i>no direct buses</i>	<i>one bus each week</i>	<i>no direct buses</i>
Ship	<i>not a seaport</i>	<i>twice a week</i>	<i>tiwce a week</i>	<i>not a seaport</i>	<i>twice a week</i>

- (2) Get a copy of the local train schedule and discuss it with your students.
- (3) Plan an imaginary trip to a remote area of China. Decide what modes of transportation you will need to use to reach your destination.
- (4) Discuss the costs involved in owning your own car. These costs will include: gasoline, motor oil, replacement of tires, transmission fluid, repair of brakes, government registration fees, driver's license fees, fees for toll roads and various repairs. In some countries, mandatory auto insurance is also required.

# 2

## CONCENTRATION AND INTERRUPTION

### *Customs Inspection, Customs Declaration*

**Function: Showing Concentration and Interruption**

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS**

##### **1**

- A: Look, Jim. I bought this new camera yesterday.  
B: Indeed?  
A: Yes. The minicamera I bought in Nanjing fell into the West Lake when I went sightseeing last month.  
B: Fancy that ! It was a very good camera.  
A: Well, the new one is an automatic. It works better than the lost one.  
B: That sounds good.  
A: There's a built-in flash-gun in this camera. What's more, it is equipped with a magic eye.  
B: Is it?  
A: Yes. Well, I'm going to get a roll of film. See you.  
B: See you.

##### **2**

- A: Let's play chess.  
B: I haven't played chess for a long time.  
A: That's all right. I'm a beginner. I've just learned how to play. And...  
C: Excuse me for interrupting, Mr. Johnson. There's a man at the door who says he's from the IRS.  
A: Did you say from the CIA?  
C: No. The IRS.  
A: Oh, I'll go and have a look. I'm sorry for the interruption, John, but I'll be back with you soon.  
B: That's all right.

**3**

- A: I saw a very good film last weekend. It was very interesting and moving.  
B: Really? What was it about?  
A: It was about Shakespeare?  
B: Oh? Who's Shakespeare?  
A: Shakespeare is the greatest English poet, and playwright. He's famous all over the world.  
B: Please tell me more.  
A: He was born in 1564 and died in 1616. When he was about 30, he went to London to make a living there. He worked as a workman and actor in a theater. Some years later, he became a great poet and playwright.  
B: How interesting!  
A: He wrote 37 plays in blank verse and many poems.  
B: That's incredible!  
A: *Hamlet* is one of his great works and ...  
B: Sorry to interrupt, but what's Hamlet?  
A: Hamlet is a character in one of Shakespeare's works. He's the hero of a tragedy.  
B: I see.  
A: And Shakespeare's works are classic masterpieces that are liked all over the world.  
B: Oh. I should learn more about his works.

**SUPPLEMENTARY PATTERNS**

***Expressing concentration***

Tell me more.  
Fancy that! (surprise)  
Well, that's good.  
Indeed?  
Really!?  
Oh, God! (surprise)  
Marvelous.

***Interrupting someone***

I might add that ...  
I don't want to interrupt you, but ...  
Excuse me, but ...  
If I could come in here, ...  
I hate to interrupt, but ...  
Can I butt in here?

I'd like to say something if you don't mind.  
Do you mind if I say something?

## **CULTURAL BACKGROUND**

1. When travelling to another country, you will have to exchange your money to the local currency of the country you are visiting. You can change your money at an international airport right before you leave, or right when you land in your destination country. In some countries, you can also exchange the money at special shops along the roads in tourist areas, or in local banks.
2. You can take traveller's checks when travelling to other countries. These can be bought at banks. If the traveller's checks get lost or stolen, you can report your loss and you can get replacement checks. Traveller's checks can be used just like money at most hotels and restaurants around the world. Most banks around the world will cash traveller's checks, although some banks will not.

3.

### BAGGAGE DECLARATION FORM THE CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

#### NOTE

1. The passenger should fill out the form before going through the Customs, and keep the copy safely for the return trip.
2. If personal necessities of the incoming passenger have overrun that description limit of the *TRIP-NECESSITIES* column, they should be listed in the column of **OTHER ARTICLES DUE TO THE CUSTOMS PROCEDURES**.
3. Personal necessities brought in upon entry must be taken abroad by the passenger himself upon exit.
4. The passenger who has articles listed in the red column should go through the RED CHANNEL.
5. The UNACCOMPANIED BAGGAGE IS THE BAGGAGE which is not brought in by the passenger himself, but to be imported within 3 months.
6. All items in the form should be truly declared. No alteration is allowed, and there will be penalties for any false declaration.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
 NATIONALITY \_\_\_\_\_ PASSPORT NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
 FROM/TO \_\_\_\_\_  
 NUMBER OF ACCOMPANYING CHILDREN UNDER 16 \_\_\_\_\_  
 HAND BAGGAGE \_\_\_\_\_ Pcs. CHECKED BAGGAGE \_\_\_\_\_ Pcs.

ITEM	ENTRY	EXIT
CHINESE & FOREIGN CURRENCIES	Description & Amount	
GOLD & SILVER ORNAMENTS		

TRIP NECESSITIES	BRAND	PRICE	BRAND	PRICE
CAMERA				
TAPE RECORDER				
VIDEO & MOVIE CAMERA				
OTHER ARTICLES DUE TO CUSTOMS PROCEDURES				
GOODS & SAMPLES				
RECORDED VIDEO TAPE	Yes/No		Yes/No	
PRINTED MATTER	Yes/No		Yes/No	
ANTIQUES	Yes/No		Yes/No	

DURABLE CONSUMER GOODS (PRICE ≥RMB 50.00) AND GIFTS (TOTAL PRICE ≥RMB 50.00)			
DESCRIPTION	BRAND	PIECE	CUSTOMS REMARK

IN ADDITION, \_\_\_\_\_ PIECES OF UNACCOMPANIED BAGGAGE ARE TO BE IMPORTED THROUGH \_\_\_\_\_  
WITHIN 3 MONTHS

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

CUSTOMS REMARKS:

CUSTOMS ENDORSEMENT: \_\_\_\_\_

4. A passport is needed to travel abroad. This must be obtained from your government.
5. A visa is a document which you must have to enter other countries legally. You must obtain the visa from the foreign embassy or consulate. Often the visa requires payment of a fee and a completed application form. It may take several days or several months to obtain the visa. For example, if you want to travel to



the USA, you must get permission from the USA government in the form of a visa. If approved, the US embassy officials will place the document (or sometimes an ink stamp) directly in your passport.

6. Some countries have agreements with other countries which allow free passage of their residents without a visa. For example, visitors who want to enter Great Britain, and who are citizens of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa or the USA, are not required to obtain a visa. (This specific information is always subject to change.)
7. There is a popular credit card used around the world named "Visa". This should not be confused with the official travel document.
8. Most fruits, vegetables and other plant life are not allowed to be brought into other countries, as they often carry insects that are harmful and damaging to foreign environments.
9. Pets can often be brought to other countries, but they are required to be put into quarantine for long periods of time to watch for diseases they may be carrying.
10. To show you are concentrative on another's conversation, you can make eye contact, lean forward, or nod approval.
11. It is impolite to interrupt conversations unless there is an emergency. When a person walks up to two people who are having a conversation, he should stand quietly until the two people finish their discussion and acknowledge the presence of the newcomer.

## **KEY TO EXERCISES**

### **Topic to Discuss**

1. A diplomat is a person engaged in diplomacy for his country or a person clever at dealing with people. Thus "Mr. Clark must be a diplomat in his job" means he knows how to cope appropriately with different people from different countries.
2. Yes. Safety inspection is extremely important. This should not be considered an inconvenience, as it ensures the safety of the passengers and the welfare of the country. This prevents smuggling of drugs and other contraband items entering the country.
3. Duty is the tax on things to bring into a country. Most countries allow returning travellers to bring in a certain amount of goods duty free, but there is a limit. If the traveller brings in an amount in excess, he must then make a declaration and pay the tax due.