

高职高专素质教育通用教材

● 主编 贾柱立

实用英语

口语实训

3

SPEAKING THIS WAY



天津大学出版社
TIANJIN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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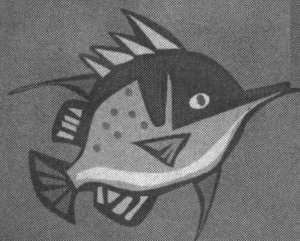
实用英语

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内容提要

《实用英语口语实训》由 1~3 册三本组成,意在培养读者进行一般日常活动、情景交往和从事一般性涉外业务活动的英语口语表达能力,为今后进一步提高英语交际能力打下比较牢固的基础。

这套书根据情景的不同共设计了 84 个单元,内容涵盖英语口语表达的各个方面。通过对 200 多个情景会话和典型的套用例句的学习和实际训练,可以使读者学会因时、因地、因情、因景、因人、因事地遣词用句、表情达意。

这套书的编写是专门为高职高专(即普通高等专科教育、高等职业教育和成人高等专科教育)学生设计的。我们意欲使它成为突破英语口语考试的必备用书,这套书也可用于英语口语学习者和从事涉外活动的人士以及各类英语口语培训班。这套书还配有我们精心打造的学习软件,由外教 Larry 和 Ruth Fucseth 审校并朗读,语音、语调规范纯正,具有跟读测试功能,便于读者模仿。它是您提高英语口语表达能力的理想读本。

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前言

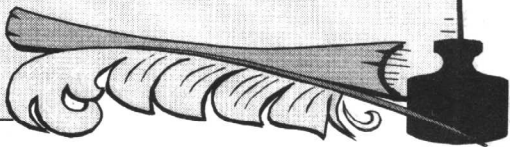
许多英语学习者经过几年的学习,掌握了不少英语词汇,写出的英文句子,语法上也没有大的毛病,阅读理解和听力也基本上没有太大的问题,唯一糟糕的是开不了口。这就是典型的“哑巴”英语,是缺乏在实际生活中使用英语语言进行交际的能力。造成这种欠缺的因素主要是缺乏英语口语实践,怕说错而羞于启齿。其实质是他们不能运用英语语言恰当地表达自己,以达到双方交流的目的。

在实际生活中经常性的语言交流往往是很普通和简单的,常用的词汇和句型也是很有限的。如果能掌握 2 000~2 500 个基本词汇和一些基本句型、惯用语,就可以应付大多数交际,达到成功地进行一般性交流的目的。换句话说,就可以比较成功地进行寒暄、引见、交谈的开场白、客套、应酬、购物、问路、求助、询问时间和天气、打电话、出行、旅游、叙事、谈心、情感表达、餐饮、服务、就医、慰问、迎接、话别、感谢、致歉、劝告、建议、求职、聚会、咨询、商洽、社交等活动。

这些活动要因时、因地、因情、因景、因人、因事地遣词用句,表情达意。这就需要掌握在不同的情况下应该使用哪些词汇、惯用语和基本句型以及语音、语调和语气进行表达。总而言之,就是要做到在特定的语言环境中用最简单、最贴切的表达方式来进行会话。因此,在学生中要努力营造语言环境,可采用学习跟读测试软件,科学地进行英语口语实训。

这套书根据各种情景设计了 84 个单元,200 多个情景会话以及 300 多个相应的情景会话练习,体现了一般实际生活的题材。笔者不仅通过这些会话具体地展示了各种语言功能是如何在交谈中体现的,而且对于会话中的生词、难点进行了注释。此外,还提供了表述各种交际所需的基本替换词和惯用表达法。通过使用本教材进行实训,学生不仅可以学到在各种交际场合应该说些什么,而且能获得怎样说、用哪些句型和开场白等基本会话技巧。这样,学生在诸多的会话场合中,既不会张口结舌、无从谈起,也不会因表达不准确或用词不当而陷入窘境了。

英语口语实训是一门实践性很强的基础课。脱离了英语口语实践,实英语口语水平就很难得到提高。因此,要敢于实践、坚持实践。笔者相信,通过口语实训课程的学习,口语表达能力会得到很大的提高,为将来深造奠定比较坚实的基础。



本教材融知识性、实用性和趣味性于一体,且针对性强,主要特点如下:

1. 会话配合生活情景: 200 多个情景会话,300 多个相应的情景会话练习,以 84 个单元分别展开,体现了一般实际生活的题材,内容覆盖面广。
2. 词汇、句型简易实用: 每个对话下面附有注释,还有相应的替换词和基本句型,可以在实训中拓展会话内容。
3. 听力补全会话辅助有益: 训练听力和听写能力,便于掌握基本句型,培养情景语感。
4. 学习软件精心打造: 外教朗读,展现各种情景会话,外教朗读,语音、语调规范纯正,便于学生模仿。模仿后,可以显示模仿的成绩,还可以调节难易程度。
5. 编对话练习富有情趣: 根据提示要求,实践所学的基本用法,培养口语的实际表达能力。
6. 即兴问答确有实效: 第三册中的即兴问答可以培养学生的反应能力和基本的演讲能力。
7. 角色扮演置身情景之中: 第三册中的求职面试和游戏角色扮演生动活泼,既实用又有趣。
8. 口译流畅表达语言地道: 通过对第三册中的口译流畅表达练习的实践与对比,可以得到地道英语口语的熏陶。
9. 影视对话欣赏回味无穷: 第三册中的影视对话欣赏可以重温著名影视对话的情景意味。
10. 口语实训针对性强: 本教材根据国家教育部《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》进行编写,突出口语实训,针对性强,是高职高专和成人英语口语实践环节的指导性教材。

本教材系贾柱立编写的《实用英语会话手册》的全新修订版。本教材为第三册,贾柱立担任主编,朱卓、陈宝华和盛冬梅担任副主编。

责任编辑黎恋恋老师对本教材的编写提出了具体的要求和很好的修改意见,并积极协助制作多媒体教学光盘,本教材的出版还得到了天津机电职业技术学院的大力支持,外教 Larry 和 Ruth Fueseth 对本书进行了审校和朗读,特此谨表衷心的感谢。

编者

2004.12.10

《实用英语口语实训》学习软件 功能介绍

1. 语音和语音识别功能 “语音识别技术”是 IT 领域近年来逐步成熟起来的先进技术,即电脑能够听懂人类说话的语句或命令,并做出相应反应的技术。本软件将这一技术应用在英语教育软件中,使电脑与人语音互动,为口语学习提供了先进的、智能的和突破性的工具。本软件装有全新的语音系统,发音准确,让您不必再为发音和听力而发愁。同时,用户可以用鼠标单击中文或英文句子,来播放该句话的声音,这使用户能够仔细聆听每句对话,用户的读音将被逐句放在标准读音之后,运用软件所提供的强大的语音识别功能对用户的读音进行语音识别,这样用户就可以随时回放某一句话,并比较自己的读音和标准读音的差距,以便矫正。

2. 循环听力练习 本软件给用户创造一个贴近实际需求的、虚拟的英语对话环境,并能在接收到用户的读音后通过电脑评分辨别其读音的准确度,力求使你的口语和听力水平在短期内发生质的飞跃。从简单到复杂,从复杂到简单,循环往复地听,直到学会为止(当然你也可以随时退出本练习)。拥有本软件,您就如同聘请了一位专业的英语口语家教。与电脑对话,轻易克服了英语口语学习“张不开口”的障碍,以最少的投资获得最佳的口语学习效果。

3. 朗读功能 它能够朗读所有对话,让您学习标准的英语发音。本软件为用户提供英语口语练习的对话伙伴和老师,一对一训练“听”与“说”,在训练“口腔肌肉”、增强听力、语法、口语能力的同时,能身临其境地训练口语,达到灵活应用的目的。本软件使你既可以“听”电脑朗读的标准发音,也可以一句一句地进行跟读,还可以扮演不同的角色与电脑对话。无论跟读还是对话,电脑永远都会像一位耐心的老师那样“倾听”,并及时反馈发音情况,帮你不断纠正和提高。该软件提供的所有句型和单词,均经过反复测试,不仅能识别发音,还能评估发音,进而纠正发音,改善语音语调,帮助你说一口漂亮的英语。

4. Agent 助手 Agent 助手功能,是以全新的动画方式来向您提供帮助,可以为您的读音自动打分,同时伴以多个人物可供您自由选择,在使用 Agent 助手功能过程中,您将会体验到智能化程序给您带来的全新体验。本软件层次清晰,易学易用,将内容进行了科学分类,以单元目录的形式出现。在功能上,采用朗读、跟读和独白等方法,将语音识别技术贯穿到每一个功能当中,使你地道英语脱口说,真正终结“聋哑英语”阶段。

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PART ONE

Unit 1 Meeting New Friends



Warm-up

1. What did you do during the summer vacation?
2. Did you meet your old schoolmates? What did you talk about?
3. What's your plan for the new semester?



Conversation

Background Information

In the west, when two people meet each other for the first time, one person will usually greet the other person and introduce himself by saying "Hi, I'm..." The other person will reply "Hi, nice to meet you, I'm..." It's common to talk about one's social identity, including education, personal interest, family, likes and dislikes, and spare time activities. People seldom ask about each other's ages and marital status except in situations such as a job interview. Study the following dialogue, and then answer the questions below.

Model Dialogue

(At Mr. White's)

Tom: Let me introduce you to Mr. White, a painter. This is Li, an overseas student from China.

Li: How do you do?

Mr. White: How do you do?

Tom: Don't stand on ceremony, Li, Mr. White is my old friend. Don't be nervous.

Mr. White: Yes, sit down, please.

Li: Mr. White, I really think you have a good job.

Mr. White: Thank you.

Li: The painting on the wall is your work, I guess?

Mr. White: Oh, no. I wish it were. I'm just a beginner in painting. I bought that picture from a famous artist some years ago.

Li: I see, it's a wonderful work.

Tom: It must be very expensive, I think.

Mr. White: Only 4 hundred dollars.

Tom: Only 4 hundred dollars?

Mr. White: Someone offered me one thousand recently, but I didn't want to see it.

Tom: If I were you, I would see it.

Mr. White: Why?

Tom: Business is business. You'd make money out of it, wouldn't you?

Li: Yes, but Mr. White is fond of art, while you are business-minded.

Tom: You see, my old friend. Li has already stood on your side. I think you can get along well together. (To Li) I remember when he mentioned the name Picasso to me for the first time, I said, "Never heard of it." You see, I'm in the car business. I once thought this famous artist Picasso was a new brand of some car.

Questions

1. What does the expression "stand on ceremony" mean?
2. How much do you know about Picasso?
3. What's your general impression of Tom?
4. What's the relationship between Tom and White?
5. Is it polite for Tom to ask about the cost of the painting?

Useful Patterns

1. Excuse me, but are you from...?
2. How about...?
3. Is there anything I can do for you?
4. Let me help you with...
5. Is it your first time to...?
6. It's very nice of you to...



Group-work

Speaking 1

Speak to three or four people sitting around you who you are not familiar with. Try to get to know one another by greetings and exchanging personal information. Take notes of your personal information in the table below.

	Student 1	Student 2	Student 3
Name			
Age			
Hometown			
Major			
Phone No.			

**Questions**

1. May I have your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Can you tell me your address?
4. Where are you from?
5. What are you studying?
6. Do you have a telephone number?

Response

My name is...
I'm...
I'm in Room 305, Building 1.
I'm from...
English.
Yes, it's...

Speaking 2

(Pair-work)

Pay attention to this form below. It's a registration card for a language school. Join a partner, ask him or her questions to get the necessary information to fill in the form.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SCHOOL		PLACE ATTACH PHOTO
NAME ()		TODAY'S DATE _____
FIRST	LAST	AGE _____
		NATIONALITY _____
		OCCUPATION _____
SEX	MALE FEMALE	
MARITAL	STATUS _____	
NATIVE	LANGUAGE _____	

Speaking 3

Alice is applying for a job. Use the following information to make up a conversation between Alice and an interviewer.

Information about Alice:

Full Name: Alice Saunder

Address: 8 Washington St.

Postal Code: London NY 100083

Telephone Number: 24 596 201

Sex: Female

Date of Birth: 6 June, 1972

Marital Status: Single

Speaking 4

Make up a dialogue with your partner according to this situation.

Student A: You are a secretary of a company. You go to the airport to meet Mr. White, one of your

customers. You find him, greet him, ask him about his trip and help him with his luggage. Then you leave the airport.

Student B: You are Mr. White from Canada. You come to China on business. At the airport, the secretary of the company that you are going to pay a visit welcomes you. You tell him/her about your trip. Then you leave the airport.



Reading Aloud and Memorizing

We Need Friends

The word, friend, covers a wide range of meanings. It can be a *nodding acquaintance*¹, a comrade, a *confidant*², a partner, a playmate, an *intimate*³ colleague, etc.

Every one needs friends. No one can sail the ocean of life single-handed. We need help from, and also give help to others. In modern times, people attach more importance to (把重点放在, 重视) relations and connections. A man of *charisma*⁴ has many friends. His power lies in his ability to give.

As life is full of *strife*⁵ and conflict, we need friends to support and help us out of difficulties. Our friends give us warnings against danger. Our friends offer us advice *with regard to*⁶ how to deal with various situations. True friends share not only our joys but also our sorrows.

With friendship, life is happy and harmonious. Without friendship, life is sad and unfortunate. I have friends in high positions and friends in the rank and file (普通人, 老百姓). Some are like myself, working as a teacher, reading and writing, content with a simple life. We all care for each other, love and help each other. We feel we are the happiest when we chat and exchange ideas with one another. With my friends, I know what to treasure, what to tolerate and what to share.

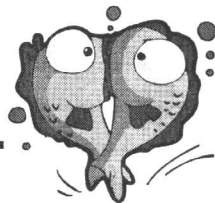
I will never forget my old friends and keep making new friends. I will not be cold and *indifferent*⁷ to my poor friends, and I will show *concern*⁸ for them, even if it is only a comforting word.



New Words and Expressions

1. a nodding acquaintance 点头之交
2. confidant n. 知己, 密友
3. intimate adj. 亲密的, 关系密切的
4. charisma n. 非凡的个人魅力; 领袖气质
5. strife n. 冲突, 纠纷, 倾轧, 争斗
6. with regard to 关于, 在……方面 (= about, in connection with)
7. indifferent adj. 不感兴趣的; 不关心的, 不在乎的
8. concern n. 担心, 忧虑; 所关切的事

Unit 2 When Shall We Meet?



Warm-up

1. Discuss the most interesting film you have ever seen with your partner.
2. Discuss the most interesting thing happened last week with your partner.



Conversation

Background Information

Making appointments is very useful in the west. Usually, when people meet each other or visit each other, they make an appointment beforehand. An abrupt visit to somebody is often considered impolite unless it is on emergency situations. It's also considered impolite if the visitor is late for an appointment.

Model Dialogue

(A = Assistant, M = Miss Martell)

A: Good morning.

M: Good morning. Is this Mr. Howard's office?

A: Mr. John Howard?

M: Yes, I was wondering whether Mr. Howard could see me. My name is Martell.

A: Oh, yes, Miss Martell, Mr. Howard has a letter from your manager. He said you'd be writing to make an appointment.

M: I decided to come instead. I was rather hoping that perhaps Mr. Howard would be able to see me this morning.

A: Oh, I'm very sorry. But I'm afraid Mr. Howard has several engagements today. He's at a meeting this morning and he has several appointments this afternoon.

M: When will the meeting be over? Can he leave any time to see me this morning?

A: I'm afraid the meeting will last the whole morning. I think you'll have to make it some other time.

M: Do you think he could see me tomorrow before 9:30?



A: Well, I'll look in his appointment book. I'm sorry he's got a rather full day tomorrow too.

M: Then would you kindly make an appointment for me?

A: Yes, certainly. Now, would Friday at three fifteen suit you?

M: No, I'm afraid. I won't be in town on Friday.

A: Oh, then would you be able to come on Monday at eleven o'clock?

M: Yes, that would be quite all right.

A: Good, I'll make it for eleven o'clock on Monday then.

M: Thank you very much. Goodbye.

A: Goodbye, Miss Martell.

Questions

1. Can you guess what Miss Martell is in her company?
2. Is Mr. John Howard able to see Miss Martell today? Why?
3. Can you guess what's the relationship between Mr. John Howard and Miss Martell's manager?
4. When will Miss Martell be able to see Mr. John?

Useful Patterns

1. I'm working for...
2. How's your work going?
3. Everything goes well, but I still have a few questions about...
4. I wonder whether we could make an arrangement to meet at...
5. I'm afraid I couldn't make it...
6. Could you make it some other time?
7. What about...?
8. That will be fine.
9. I'll be waiting for you at 9:00 a.m. in my office.



Group-work



Speaking 1

You may often have to invite people to go to various social events or to do certain free-time activities. How could you invite someone? If other people invite you to do these things, how could you accept or refuse the invitation? Discuss each of the questions with your partner.

Questions

1. Would you like to go to the movie tonight?
2. How about going dancing this weekend?
3. Why don't you join us for the dinner tonight?
4. Would you be free to come to have dinner with us tonight?



5. Don't you know there is a concert in this theater? How about going there?

Speaking 2

(Pair-work)

Play the following roles with your partners. *A*, *B* and *C* are very good friends. But *C* has just been very ill in the hospital. *A* thinks that he should go and visit *C*. He also thinks that it's better if *B* goes with him. Therefore, he goes to invite *B* and they make a time to visit *C*. The visiting hours in the hospital are 8:30 – 11:00, Monday to Sunday.

Suppose one is *A* and the other is *B*. Check your own timetables and arrange a time free for both of you.

What are you doing this weekend?
No, I have not any idea.
Would you be free to come to...?
That'd be nice.
Want to go...?
Sure, why not? What time?
Don't you know...? How about going to...?
Good idea. Let's go.

Speaking 3

(Pair-work)

You are trying to make an appointment with a customer.

Student A: Your name is Bob. You work for an advertising company. Your company is planning a TV advertisement for the products of Mr. White's company. You are responsible for the job and have a few questions about their requirements. You telephone Mr. White requesting an appointment. Finally you decide to meet at 10 a.m. next Monday at Mr. White's office.

Student B: You are Mr. White. Your company has asked a company to plan a TV advertisement for you. Bob is responsible for the job, he has a few questions about your requirements. So he telephones to ask if he can make an appointment with you this week. But you are very busy. Finally you decided to meet at 10 a.m. next Monday at your office.

Speaking 4

Analyze the following situation.

In English, people often close a conversation by offering an apparent invitation. For example, "Let's get together sometime." "Let's meet again soon." These may not be real invitations; people usually reply with a general remark like "Sure" or "Yeah". A real invitation is usually followed by a specific time and date.

Mary and Zhang are very good friends. One day after work, they together had a wonderful meal in a restaurant. And they talked about a lot of interesting things happened last week. At the end of the conversation Mary said, "Come over and visit me sometime." So, one evening, Zhang decides to pay a visit. He comes to Mary's home and knocks at the door.

However, when Mary opens the door, she doesn't look very happy to see him.

Questions

1. How do you think Zhang might feel when he sees that Mary looks unhappy?
2. Why do you think Mary doesn't look happy? Should she at least pretend to be pleased to see Zhang?
3. In Chinese culture, is it always necessary to arrange a time with someone before visiting?
4. Do you think Mary's invitation is a serious one or a polite one? How do the Chinese give "polite invitation" and "serious invitation" to others?



Reading Aloud and Memorizing

Some of My Classmates

In my class I have both Chinese and American friends. Let me introduce them to you.

Tom is tall and *slim*¹ with a friendly smile. He is also eager about my study. I have learnt a lot of American slang from him. He is also eager to learn Chinese from me. At lunch time we exchange lessons. I teach him Chinese and he teaches me English. It is fun to hear him say, "干杯, more 干杯!" And he has many interesting ideas. Sometimes he speaks first and thinks later. That is why he makes funny mistakes, but he *is very popular with*² the classmates.

Lorrie is a nice girl with dark hair and bright blue eyes. She is very kind and friendly. One day when she saw me going to school on foot, she offered me her bike. Now I can go to school by bike. She doesn't always talk in English, but her expressive eyes and helpful actions speak louder than words.

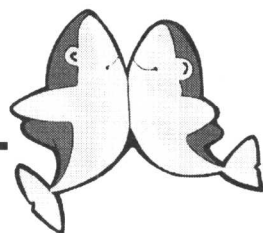
Zhang Ying is my best Chinese friend. She is pretty and always wears a nice smile. Being *quick-witted*³, she is the best student in our class. She *excels*⁴ me in all subjects. However, she is sometimes mischievous.



New Words and Expressions

1. *slim* *adj.* 苗条的, 修长的; 纤细的
2. *be popular with* 受欢迎的
3. *quick-witted* *adj.* 聪明的, 机敏的, 敏捷的
4. *excel* *vi.*; *vt.* (at, in) 优于; 擅长

Unit 3 Your Family



Warm-up

Report what you found out about your classmate's family to the class.



Conversation

Background Information

In the west old people prefer to live separately from their married children or grandchildren. They both value independence. When Americans talk about family, they are usually referring to their “nuclear family”, which includes only two generations. The trend in America, however, seems to be changing. There is an increasing number of young people who are inclined to live with their parents.

Model Dialogue

(Looking at a Picture)

Lee: Oh, who is the beautiful old woman in front of the house?

Teacher: That's my grandmother.

Lee: Oh, then that must be your house in the background. Where is it?

Teacher: No, that's my grandmother's house. She lives in Illinois; we live in New York, about two and a half hours away by plane.

Lee: Then does she live with your uncle or aunt?

Teacher: No, since her husband died she has lived alone.

Lee: Alone! But she is so old. Who takes care of her?

Teacher: She takes care of herself, though she is 80 this year. She has a lot of friends to visit with.

Lee: Isn't she lonely without family?

Teacher: Of course not. She has lived in the same place since she was married, so she knows all the neighbors and she has a lot of friends.

Lee: But why doesn't she live with you? Don't you miss her?

Teacher: Well, actually we talk to her on the phone every week, and visit her at least once a year,

