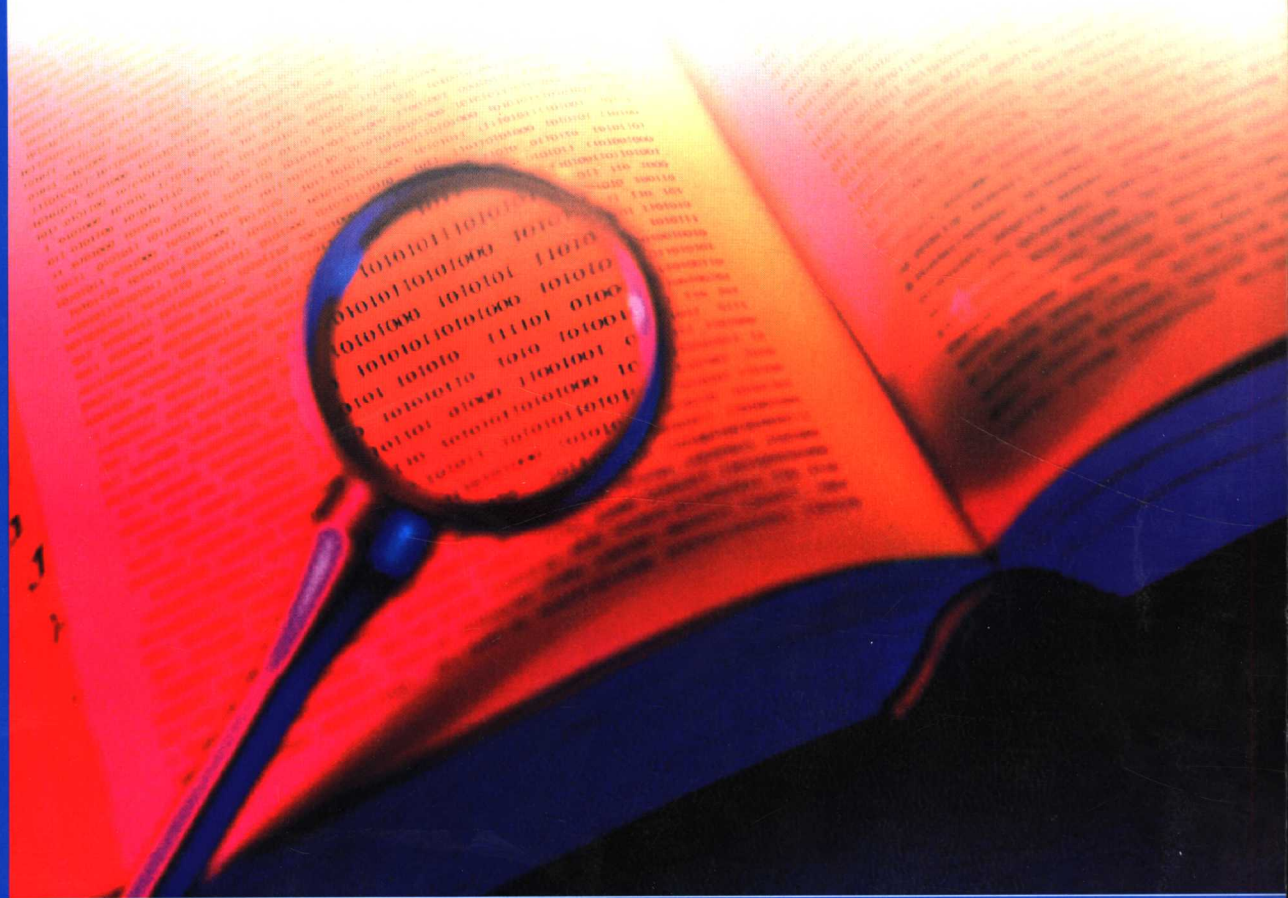


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● 主编 杨红旗

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研究生英语口语教程



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《新编研究生英语口语教程》

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前 言

为了提高非英语专业研究生、博士生的英语口语表达能力,我们编写了《新编研究生英语口语教程》一书。在本书的编写过程中我们参考了《硕士、博士学位研究生英语教学大纲》和最新大学英语教学要求,又依据当前的社会 and 经济发展形势,努力使本书具有时代性。参与本书编写的人员都是长期担任教学工作并具有丰富教材编写经验的英语教师。

全书共 18 个单元,每个单元包括 5 个活动,其中 1 个为听说活动,1 个为交际口语活动,3 个为主题讨论活动(个人问答、对话和小组讨论)。每个单元可根据活动主题和学生实际情况安排 2~4 课时。

本书具有以下特点:

1. 以交际法理论为依据,以学生为中心展开教学活动,最大程度地发挥学生的主体学习作用,激发学生的参与意识。
2. 内容编写以任务型教学法为原则。教学活动的设计基于个人学习、相互对话以及小组讨论等 3 种形式。
3. 选材广泛实用。话题包括日常生活、学习生活、校园文化等方面。例如,学习生活话题中包括研究生英语学习策略、专业学习、国际会议发言等。这些专题的口语训练与学生的生活、学习密切相关,能拓宽学生的知识面,激发学生的学习兴趣。
4. 本书每个单元的第二个活动为听说活动。通过以听带说、听说结合的方式有效提高学生的口语表达能力。
5. 具有文化特色。听、读途径的语言输入材料侧重对英国文化的介绍和中国文化知识的英语表达,使学生在口语交谈时不仅注意英汉语言的文化差异,还能够用英语介绍自己的文化。
6. 具有学术特色。通过国际会议模拟演讲等口语训练,使研究生具备在国际学术交流中用英语流利交际的基本能力。
7. 具有趣味性。每个单元编入一首与单元内容相关的英文经典歌曲,通过

欣赏和学唱英文歌曲,提高学生学习英语的兴趣。

8. 本书不但适用于非英语专业硕士、博士研究生,还适用于其他有志提高英语口语能力的中高级英语学习者。

考虑到口语学习的特点,建议以互动性教学作为本书的主要教学形式。教师在教学中可以根据实际情况安排教学内容和教学课时,并要求学生最好在课前预习,阅读本书每个单元后的文章。

本教材在编写过程中得到了南京工业大学研究生部部长韩品芳教授、外国语言与国际交流学院尹富林教授的大力支持,以及南京工业大学研究生部、苏州大学出版社等单位的热情支持和帮助,在此一并致谢。

由于编者的水平有限,加上时间紧迫,错误和疏漏之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

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Unit 1

Festivals — Chinese Festivals



Activity 1: Warm-up Questions

1. What left you the deepest impression during this past winter vacation?
2. Which festival is the most important for Chinese people, and why?
3. What do you usually do on Teachers' Day? Why?

Activity 2: Listening and Discussing

Directions: In this part, you are going to listen to a talk about "How Chinese People Spend the Spring Festival." Speed: Medium

Words to know before listening

parental home	父母家	culinary	烹饪的
clement	温暖的	the Chinese God of Kitchens	灶神 (Kitchen God)
predestined	事先确定的	scoff	吞下
almanac	历书, 日历	lug	用力拖
laba porridge	腊八粥	adorn	修饰
concoction	调制, 调和	Spring Festival Couplets	春联
glutinous rice	糯米	calligraphy	书法
millet	小米	ornamentation	装饰品
jujube berries	枣肉	gold ingot	金锭
lotus seed	莲子	spluttering cacophony	劈啪的噪音
bean	红豆	reckless	不在乎的
longan	龙眼		
gingko	银杏		

Post-listening questions

1. How does the speaker describe the traffic before the Spring Festival?
2. How do people decorate the house?
3. Why do people eat chicken, fish and tofu for the dinner on the Eve of the New Year?

4. Why do people eat Jiaozi or Niangao for the New Year breakfast?
5. What do people usually do to prepare for the Spring Festival?

Discussion

1. What do you know about Chinese people's customs in celebrating the Spring Festival?
2. Discuss with your partner and share the results with your classmates.

Activity 3: Group Work:

What are the special customs in your celebration of the Spring Festival? (You may refer to essays in **Related Information**.)

Suggested process

1. Teaching objective: Students learn to narrate and describe.
2. Students are going to discuss the special customs (including traditional practices, food, etc.) about the Spring Festival.
3. Students can refer to relevant information about the Spring Festival. (**Related Information**)
4. After discussion, the reporter from each group tells his/her group's special customs in the Spring Festival.
5. The teacher makes a summary.

Activity 4: Pair Work: Role Play

Situation: Do you think fireworks and firecrackers should be banned in cities during the Spring Festival? (You can refer to Reading 4 in **Related Information**.)

Student A: Student B and you are friends. One day you meet and discuss the above topic. You think setting off fireworks and firecrackers should be banned and give your reasons. **Remember you will start the conversation.**

Student B: Student A and you are friends. One day you meet and discuss the above topic. You don't think setting off fireworks and firecrackers should be banned and give your reasons. **Remember Student A will start the conversation.**

Activity 5: Communicative Language Skills

Meeting people

1. Useful Expressions

How do you do?

Glad / Nice to meet you.

Let me introduce ...

Welcome to ...

Excuse me, you must be ...

May I introduce myself?

May I ask your name?

I am from ... / I come from ...

How are you? / How are you doing? / How is everything? / How are things? /

How's it going?

Fine, thank you. And you?

2. Sample Dialog

A: Hi, you must be ... I'm ... from the Computer College. Glad to meet you.

B: Oh, glad to meet you too. How do you do, ... ?

A: How do you do, ... ? Welcome to ... Did you have a good journey?

B: Yeah, quite good. But I am a little tired. It's a long journey, you know.

A: Yes, let's go to the guesthouse of our school. Everything is ready for you there.

B: That's very kind of you.

A: You are welcome.

3. Tips for Meeting People

● Meeting friends:

"Hi."

"How are you?"

"How are things?"

"How's life?"

"Fine, thanks. And you?"

"Fine, thanks. What about you?"

"Not bad." / "Can't complain."

For example:

Tom: Hi, John, how are you?

John: Fine, thanks. And you?

Tom: Yeah, fine. What have you been up to recently?

● Greeting people you don't know:

You can say "Hello" to people you don't know. A more formal greeting is "Good morning / afternoon / evening." / "My name is ..."

The other person normally replies with the same greeting as you have used, and then makes some polite conversation, such as "How was your trip?" or "Did you find our office easily?"

● Introducing yourself:

When you introduce yourself to someone new, what you say depends on how formal the situation is.

1) At an informal party

"Hello, I'm Tim."

"Hello, my name's Tim."

"Hi, I'm John."

"Hello, Tim, I'm John."

"Nice to meet you, I'm John."

2) On work-related occasions

"I'd like to introduce myself. I'm Tim White, from ..."

"Nice to meet you. I'm Peter Jefferson, from ..."

"Pleased to meet you. I'm Peter Jefferson, from ..."

"How do you do? I'm Peter Jefferson, from ..."

● Introducing other people

When you introduce two people to each other, what you say depends on the situation.

3) Introducing a friend to a classmate

"John, have you met my classmate Mary?"

"John, I'd like you to meet my classmate Mary."

(John) *"Pleased to meet you, Mary."*

(John) *"Nice to meet you, Mary."*

(Mary) *"Nice to meet you, too, John."*

(Mary) *"Hello, John."*

4. Sample Dialog

Riaz: *Good evening!*

Brian: *Good evening! Come in, please. Let me take your coat. How nice to see you again. Have you been away lately?*

Riaz: *Yes, I've been away on holiday.*

Brian: *Let's go into the living room. Now, what can I get you?*

Riaz: *Tea, please.*

Brian: *Right you are. By the way, do you know Carl and Diana?*

Riaz: *No, but I'd like to meet them.*

Brian: *(Going to Carl and Diana) This is Riaz from Pakistan, and Diana from the United States, and Carl from England.*

Riaz: *How do you do?*

C&D: *How do you do?*

Riaz: *When did you start your Chinese course at the University?*

C&D: *Last October.*

Riaz: *And how do you like Beijing?*

C: *It's quite different from what I thought.*

D: *Beijing is certainly a beautiful city. But if it wasn't for the cold winter, I'd like it very much.*

Riaz: *Don't worry, you'll get used to everything here in a year or two ...*

C&D: ... Well, we really have enjoyed ourselves. It was a delightful party, but it's time we were off.

Brian: Oh, dear! So soon? Can't you stay a little longer?

C: I'd love to, but I have to be up early tomorrow.

Brian: What a shame! Let's see now. Can you find your way back all right?

C: Yes, we'll take a taxi. Thank you for the wonderful meal.

Brian: I'm glad you enjoyed it. Good night!

C&D: Good night!

5. Practice: Pair Work: Make a dialog with your partner for meeting people.

For Further Discussion

1. It seems that many traditional Chinese customs in festivals have been lost. What do you think of this phenomenon?
2. Is it likely that Chinese Spring Festival will become an international one?

Useful words and expressions for discussion

元旦	New Year's Day (1st Jan.)
春节	The Spring Festival (the 1st day of the 1st lunar month, often one month later than the Gregorian calendar)
元宵节	The Lantern Festival (the 15th day of the 1st lunar month, usually in February or March in the Gregorian calendar)
清明节	QingMing (Pure Brightness) Festival (April 4-6 each year)
端午节	The Dragon Boat Festival (the 5th day of the 5th lunar month)
七夕	Chinese Valentine's Day (The Double Seventh Festival) (the 7th day of the 7th lunar month)
中秋节	The Mid-Autumn Festival (the 15th day of the 8th lunar month)
重阳节	The Double-Ninth Festival (the 9th day of the 9th lunar month)
冬至	Winter Solstice Festival (December 22nd or 23rd according to the Gregorian calendar)
吉祥话	auspicious words
金玉满堂	Treasures fill the home
生意兴隆	Business flourishes
岁岁平安	Peace all year round
恭喜发财	Wishing you prosperity
和气生财	Harmony brings wealth
心想事成	May all your wishes come true
吉祥如意	Everything goes well
国泰民安	The country flourishes and people live in peace

招财进宝	Money and treasures will be plentiful
一帆风顺	Wishing you every success
步步高升	Promoting to a higher position
出入平安	Safe trip wherever you go
守岁	staying up late (all night) on New Year's Eve
拜年	pay a New Year call
饺子	Jiaozi / dumpling / Chinese meat ravioli
福	blessing/good fortune
正月	the first month of the lunar year, lunar January
皮影戏	shadow play
农历	lunar calendar
除夕	New Year's Eve / Eve of the lunar New Year
年初一	the beginning of the lunar New Year
年糕	Niangao / rice cake / New Year cake
年夜饭/团圆饭	family reunion dinner / New Year's Eve dinner
汤圆	Tangyuan / dumplings made of sweet rice, rolled into balls and stuffed with either sweet or spicy fillings
元宵	Yuan Xiao / dumplings made of glutinous rice
灯会	exhibit of lanterns
禁忌	taboo
去晦气	get rid of the ill-fortune
祭祖宗	offer sacrifices to one's ancestors
辞旧岁	bid farewell to the old year
迎新年大扫除	spring cleaning / general house-cleaning
剪纸	paper-cuts
年画	New Year paintings
买年货	do Spring Festival shopping
敬酒	propose a toast
灯笼	lantern / a portable light
烟花	fireworks
粽子	Zongzi (rice dumplings)
月饼	moon cake
放烟火	let off / set off fireworks
春联	Spring Festival Couplets
舞狮子	lion dance
龙灯会	dragon-lantern show
压岁钱	gift money (suppressing age money, usually enclosed in a red envelope, which symbolizes luck and wealth)
红包	red packet / red envelope

农历	Lunar calendar
阳历	Gregorian calendar

English Song Appreciation

I Believe I Can Fly

R. Kelly

I used to think that I could not go wrong
And life was nothing but that an awful song
But now I know the meaning of true love
I am leaning on the everlasting arms
If I can see it, then I can do it
If I just believe it, there is nothing to it
I believe I can fly

I believe I can touch the sky
I think about it every night and day
Spread my wings and fly away
I believe I can soar
I see me running through that open door
I believe I can fly
I believe I can fly
Oh, I believe I can fly

See I was on the verge of breaking down
Sometimes inside us, it can seem so long
There are miracles in life I must achieve
But first I know it starts inside of me
Could I believe in it?
If I can see it, then I can be it
If I just believe it, there is nothing to it
I believe I can fly ...

Related Information

Reading 1

The Spring Festival Customs

The Spring Festival is the most important festival for the Chinese people and is when all

family members get together, just like Christmas in the West. All people living away from home go back, becoming the busiest time for transportation systems of about half a month from the Spring Festival. Airports, railway stations and long-distance bus stations are crowded with home returnees.

The Spring Festival falls on the 1st day of the 1st lunar month, often one month later than the Gregorian calendar. It originated in the Shang Dynasty (1,600 BC-1,100 BC) from the people's sacrifice to gods and ancestors at the end of an old year and the beginning of a new one.

Strictly speaking, the Spring Festival starts every year in the early days of the 12th lunar month and will last until the mid 1st lunar month of the next year. Of them, the most important days are Spring Festival Eve and the first three days. The Chinese government now stipulates people have seven days off for the Chinese Lunar New Year.

Many customs accompany the Spring Festival. Some are still followed today, but others have weakened.

On the 8th day of the 12th lunar month, many families make laba porridge, a delicious kind of porridge made with glutinous rice, millet, seeds of Job's tears, jujube berries, lotus seeds, beans, longan and ginkgo.



The 23rd day of the 12th lunar month is called Preliminary Eve. At this time, people offer sacrifice to the Kitchen God. Now however, most families make delicious food to enjoy themselves.

After the Preliminary Eve, people begin preparing for the coming New Year. This is called "Seeing the New Year in."

Store owners are busy then as everybody goes out to purchase necessities for the New Year. Materials not only include edible oil, rice, flour, chicken, duck, fish and meat, but also fruit, candies and kinds of nuts. What's more, various decorations, new clothes and shoes for the children as well as gifts for the elderly, friends and relatives, are all on the list of purchasing.

Before the New Year comes, the people completely clean the indoors and outdoors of their homes as well as their clothes, bedclothes and all their utensils.

Then people begin decorating their clean rooms featuring an atmosphere of rejoicing and festivity. All the door panels will be pasted with Spring Festival Couplets, highlighting Chinese calligraphy with black characters on red paper. The content varies from house owners' wishes for a bright future to good luck for the New Year. Also, pictures of the god of doors and wealth will be posted on front doors to ward off evil spirits and welcome peace and abundance.

The Chinese character "fu" (meaning blessing or happiness) is a must. The character put on paper can be pasted normally or upside down, for in Chinese the "reversed fu" is homophonic with "fu comes", both being pronounced as "fudaole." What's more, two big red lanterns can be raised on both sides of the front door. Red paper-cuttings can be seen on window glass and brightly colored New Year paintings with auspicious meanings



may be put on the wall.

People attach great importance to Spring Festival Eve. At that time, all family members eat dinner together. The meal is more luxurious than usual. Dishes such as chicken, fish and bean curd cannot be excluded, for in Chinese, their pronunciations, respectively “ji”, “yu” and “doufu,” mean auspiciousness, abundance and richness. After the dinner, the whole family will sit together, chatting and watching TV. In recent years, the Spring Festival party broadcast on China Central Television Station (CCTV) is essential entertainment for the Chinese both at home and abroad. According to custom, each family will stay up to see the New Year in.

Waking up on New Year, everybody dresses up. First they extend greetings to their parents. Then each child will get money as a New Year gift, wrapped up in red paper. People in northern China will eat Jiaozi, or dumplings, for breakfast, as they think “Jiaozi” in sound means “bidding farewell to the old and ushering in the new”. Also, the shape of the dumpling is like gold ingot from ancient China. So people eat them and wish for money and treasure.

Southern Chinese eat Niangao (New Year cake made of glutinous rice flour) on this occasion, because as a homophone, Niangao means “higher and higher, one year after another.” The first five days after the Spring Festival are a good time for relatives, friends, and classmates as well as colleagues to exchange greetings, gifts and chat leisurely.

Burning fireworks was once the most typical custom on the Spring Festival. People thought the spluttering sound could help drive away evil spirits. However, such an activity was completely or partially forbidden in big cities once the government took security, noise and pollution factors into consideration. As a replacement, some buy tapes with firecracker sounds to listen to, some break little balloons to get the sound too, while others buy firecracker handicrafts to hang in the living room.

The lively atmosphere not only fills every household, but permeates to streets and lanes. A series of activities such as lion dancing, dragon lantern dancing, lantern festivals and temple fairs will be held for days. The Spring Festival then comes to an end when the Lantern Festival is finished. China has 56 ethnic groups. Minorities celebrate their Spring Festival almost the same day as the Han people, and they have different customs.

Words and Expressions

stipulate	规定	bidding farewell to the old	辞旧迎新
Preliminary Eve	小年夜	and ushering in the new	
rejoicing	喜悦, 高兴	spluttering	发劈啪声的
door panel	门框	permeate	弥漫, 充满
homophonic	同音的		

Post-reading Questions

1. How do people in your hometown celebrate the Spring Festival?
2. Are there any customs when people visit each other during the Spring Festival?

*Reading 2***The Spring Festival**

The **New Moon** on the first day of the New Year—the **full moon** 15 days later Chinese New Year starts with the New Moon on the first day of the new year and ends on the full moon 15 days later. The 15th day of the New Year is called the **Lantern Festival**, which is celebrated at night with lantern displays and children carrying lanterns in a parade.

The Chinese calendar is based on a combination of lunar and solar movements. The **lunar cycle** is about 29.5 days. In order to “catch up” with the solar calendar the Chinese insert an extra month once every few years (seven years out of a 19-year cycle). This is the same as adding an extra day on **leap year**. This is why, according to the solar calendar, the Chinese New Year falls on a different date each year.

New Year's Eve and New Year's Day are celebrated as a family affair, a time of reunion and thanksgiving. The celebration was traditionally highlighted with a religious ceremony given in honor of **Heaven and Earth**, the gods of the household and the family ancestors.

The sacrifice to the ancestors, the most vital of all the rituals, united the living members with those who had passed away. Departed relatives are remembered with great respect because they were responsible for laying the foundations for the fortune and glory of the family.

The presence of the ancestors is acknowledged on New Year's Eve with a dinner arranged for them at the family banquet table. The spirits of the ancestors, together with the living, celebrate the onset of the New Year as one great community. The communal feast called “surrounding the stove” or *Weilu*. It symbolizes family unity and honors the past and present generations.

The Origin of Chinese New Year

The Chinese New Year is now popularly known as the Spring Festival because it starts from the Beginning of Spring (the first of the twenty-four terms in coordination with the changes of Nature). Its origin is too old to be traced. Several explanations are hanging around. All agree, however, that the word *Nian*, which in modern Chinese solely means “year”, was originally the name of a monster beast that started to prey on people the night before the beginning of a new year.

One legend goes that the beast *Nian* had a very big mouth that would swallow a great many people with one bite. People were very scared. One day, an old man came to their rescue, offering to subdue *Nian*. To *Nian* he said, “I hear say that you are very capable, but can you swallow the other beasts of prey on earth instead of people who are by no means of your worthy opponents?” So, it did swallow many of the beasts of prey on earth that also harassed people and their domestic animals from time to time.

After that, the old man disappeared riding the beast *Nian*. He turned out to be an immortal god. Now that *Nian* is gone and other beasts of prey are also scared into forests, people begin to enjoy their peaceful life. Before the old man left, he had told people to put up red paper decorations on their windows and doors at each year's end to scare away *Nian* in case it sneaked back