



北京市高等教育精品教材立项项目

高等学校大学英语系列教材

2

大学 英语口语教程

DA XUE YINGYU KOUYU JIAOCHENG

第2册

◆ 总主编 周红红
◆ 主 编 左映娟



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大学英语口语教程

(第2册)

总 主 编 周红红
本册主编 左映娟
编 者 (按姓氏笔画排列)
左映娟 刘 岚 乔澄澈
陆 玫 赵海燕

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内 容 简 介

新的学期又开始了。为方便起见，丁丁没有把学费带到学校，而是通过邮局寄了过来。这一天，他将钱取出来，又存入银行。不幸的是，开学不久丁丁就生病了，被同学送到医院。痊愈后，他开始考虑如何保持身体健康，当他和同学们进行讨论时，发现这是大家普遍关心的问题。丁丁对大学生活已有所了解，他已不满足呆在校园里。这时他想到他的一位叔叔家在北京，于是给叔叔打了电话，并准备在周末拜访他。他了解了一下天气情况，据说有雨，于是他想乘地铁去，可找不到地铁车站，只好向别人问路。几经周折，终于找到叔叔家，在叔叔家做客丁丁感到很愉快。一出校园丁丁就发现，北京的交通、环境都有待改善。这个春天大一的学生接受了军训，丁丁和同学们感慨颇多。

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随着大学英语教学改革深入,突破“哑巴英语”,解决学生开口难、交流难现状,提高学生的口语表达能力,已经成为大学英语教学中亟待研究和探讨的一个课题。要大幅度地提高口语课的教学效果和教学质量,必须先了解学生的困难和口语教材的现状。

一、学生的困难

理工科学生在长期重理解、轻表达的教学指导思想的影响下,口头表达能力受到很大的抑制,等真正要他们开口说英语时,往往表现出羞于启齿或张口结舌的症状。这些症状可以归因于以下3个方面。

1. 缺乏语音基础

对于理工科学生,传统的教学理论认为没必要、也不可能对他们进行类似于对外语专业学生所进行的那种纠音训练,其结果是大多数的学生(约占70%~80%)缺乏基本的语音常识。在教学中我们发现,许多学生不能按发音规则读出生词,基本元音发错,如把 diverse [daɪ'vɜ:s] 读成 [di'vɜ:s],或重音读错,如把 interesting ['intrɪstɪŋ] 读成 [ɪn'trɪstɪŋ],以及朗读过程中缺乏基本的语调,将意群分错而随处停顿等。由于语音基础太差,学生往往产生自卑感,不敢开口,从而失去“我也能说一口漂亮的英语”的自信心和学好英语的兴趣;由于语音基础太差,学生即使敢开口,说出的英语也不像英语,让人听不懂,使语言失去交流的功能;由于语音基础太差,自己的英语同正确的英语大相径庭,日久天长造成错误的听觉形象,从而严重地影响听力水平的提高。可见,重视并加强理工科学生的语音基础知识不是没有必要,而是必不可少,但加强到什么程度合适?这还需要进一步的探讨和实践。

2. 缺乏真实语言输入

在语言运用中,口语位于输出端口,根据语言学习的规律,正常的输出必须建立在大量的输入的基础上。由于长期的大学英语教学把主要的精力用于提高阅读水平,学生在听说方面存在着输入量低和输入的语言不真实这两大问题。输入量低,顾名思义,就是学生通过听、朗读和阅读所获得的语言信息量远远不足以实现输出的目的;输入的语言不真实体现在两方面:一是学生所获得的语言信息偏书面化,将书面语言用于口头交流,给人一种极不自然的背课文的感觉,这也就是某些外国专家所说的中国学生学会了炫耀语言(display language)而不是使用语言(use language);二是学生通过阅读获得的语言信息中缺乏如目光交流、体态、手势等非语言因素。缺乏真实语言信息输入会造成输出障碍,如想问“你好”

8/12/06

说成“You good!”；同时也造成交流障碍，使得中国学生到了国外谈起雅思、GRE 头头是道，电话铃响了却无人敢接。

3. 缺乏练习

语言学习的过程是练习的过程。外语学习中学生们只能为了学习而学习，先学会了才获得使用许可。而在学习的过程中很多人却不知道该在何时说英语、说什么、怎么说？在日常生活中，不存在非说英语不可的时候，缺乏使用英语的环境；在课堂或课外为数不多的几次该说英语的时候，学生们又张口结舌说不出什么，缺乏交流的内容；一旦遇到老外问路时，他们往往由于紧张和缺乏基本语感，说出许多令人啼笑皆非、十分费解的中文式英语（Chinese English）……所有这些，都可以说是缺乏一定量的练习造成的。

了解了学生学习英语口语的这些困难，我们把目光转向如何克服它们，如何上好口语课。这其中必不可少的是口语教材。

二、口语教材的现状

目前市场上的英语教材不少，但口语教材不多，适合课堂教学的口语教材更是凤毛麟角。笔者认为，北京外国语大学编撰的《英语口语教程》是比较成功的，但这套教材的教学对象是英语专业的学生，对理工科大学生并不合适。就口语教材的总体来看，存在着如下几个问题。

1. 模式单一

现行的口语教材绝大多数都采用句型、对话导入法——即按不同的情景，如看病、购物等编写对话，提供该场景中常用的句型供学生举一反三。这类教材对自学者会有很大的帮助，但就课堂教学而言，句型对话法并不实用。单一的模式使学生感到枯燥乏味，失去参与的热情；再者，不少学生虽然熟记了若干句型，但在实际交际场合仍然不能自如地用英语进行交流；同时，仅仅拥有句型和对话很难组织出不同形式的课堂活动。

2. 听说脱离

在日常的交流中，听说双向密不可分。但在英语听说教材上，却是听归听，说归说。当学生在听力课上听了大量很流利的对话和滔滔不绝的长篇大论之后，他们更深刻地为自己一说英语就结结巴巴感到羞愧，他们不会使用“er”“well”等填充词（filling words），甚至忘了自己在讲普通话时也离不开“这个”、“那个”，也不像他们在听力课中听到的那么出口成章。

3. 实用性差

口语教材的内容应该是什么？一种看法认为英语是外语，英语学习的内容应该同其文化背景、生活方式和风土人情相结合。我们对此并无异议。可问题是，当学生学会了三明治、吐司和热狗之后，你用英语问他早饭吃了什么，他答不上来，因为他吃的是油条、稀饭。实用性差的另一个方面是时效性差。进入信息时代后，社会发展的日新月异推动着语言，特别是口语的日新月异，“短信、彩信、伊妹儿”对 20 世纪的人来说是不能理解的。中文如此，

英语也一样。我们的教材往往取材陈旧,其中许多表达法已经过时,而许多新的表达法又未作介绍。在调查中,学生反映的“学的用不上,要用的没学过”就同教材的实用性有关。

教材是最重要的教学手段,也是在整体上提高学生口语水平的基本保障。针对现行口语教材的不足之处,我们认为一套较理想的理工科学生使用的口语教材应该在教学安排上分两步走:第一步是过语音关,通过发音常识介绍和绕口令、朗读、背诵等多种形式的练习使学生逐步形成正确的语音、语调和有一定语速的口头表达能力,此时教师应强调准确性;第二步是过表达关,通过看图说话、对话表演、游戏、小组讨论等多种课堂活动培养学生从直接、自然的交谈中积极主动地思考,组织语言表达思想的能力,从而学会使用语言并且做到言之有物,此时的训练以流利、达意为重。此外,理想的口语教材还应当具有如下特色。

1. 听说结合——听得懂是说得出的前提,在听的基础上进行模仿练习和对话练习才符合语言学习的规律。

2. 语言口头化——教材应该取材于人们日常生活中自然的表达,完全使用口头语言,并介绍一些口头表达技巧,如怎样使用填充词等;同时兼顾中英双方的不同文化、生活习惯和风俗,适当地介绍不同国家的人所习惯的不同的非语言交流因素,如说话人之间的距离、不同姿势的含义等。

3. 内容新颖——教材的内容应该体现 20 世纪 90 年代以后人们的社会、政治、经济、文化和生活,体现信息时代人们的口头用语。

4. 输入量大——口语教材每单元所提供的听说信息,应该超过教师在一堂口语课中所能处理的内容,这样才能给予教师一定的选择余地,根据学生的不同水平和相应的教学目的选用合适的部分,以达到因材施教的目的。教材的大信息量还为学生课外练习和自习提供了资料。

5. 编排合理——适合课堂教学的口语教材在编排上应该突破传统的以句型对话为主的单一模式,把句型练习和语音练习融入诸如朗读、复述、看图说话、对话表演、小组讨论、游戏、短剧表演等多种形式的课堂及课外活动之中,使教师能较轻松地将口语课组织得有声有色且富有成效。

总之,提高大学英语口语教学水平是消灭“哑巴英语”、提高学生实际语言运用能力的关键。对此我们进行了许多积极有益的尝试,发现目前教学中的种种不足之处并进行了从确定教学目标、编写教材、组织教学及口试到组织全校范围的课外活动等一系列的改革,取得了阶段性成果。我们相信,随着大学英语教学改革的不断深入,我们的教学目标一定能实现,一定能为祖国 21 世纪的建设和发展培养出合格的人才。

周红红
2004 年 2 月

前言

大学英语口语教程

口语课不好上是目前大学英语教学界的共识，其中的原因之一是没有一套得心应手的教材。

虽然市场上的口语教材林林总总，或以对话为主，或以专题为主，其中不乏上乘之作。但是用在教学上，往往使课堂教学模式化或简单化，使学生失去学习的动机和兴趣。同时，由于普遍认为纠正语音、语调是英语专业学生的事，非英语专业的学生只要能达意，没有必要“字正腔圆”，结果造成学生开口要么元音不对，要么重音不对，严重影响了达意，而且语音不好也影响了他们开口说英语的信心。目前的口语书中强调语音的很少，强调语音又简明实用的更少。

北京交通大学自1996年被列入全国大学英语教学改革的一所试点院校之一之后，在大学英语教学改革上下了很大的工夫，其中重要的一个做法是将口语教学融入日常的大学英语教学之中，每个学期末设单独的口语考试。几年来我校的英语口语水平有了长足的进步，从根本上扭转了“哑巴英语”的局面。

经过长期的口语教学实践和大规模的学生问卷调查，我们确立了适合教学使用的口语教材。该教材以大学生的学习和生活为主线，突出体现他们在日常生活中遇到的问题和需要进行的交际活动，注重对大学新生进行学习策略的指导，强调文化的差异和在不同文化中的不同表达方式，加大课堂练习的比重，丰富练习的形式，使大学英语口语课富有趣味，学有所得。此外，我们还将语音基础知识（第1册）、功能意念表达（第2、3册）和口语考试技巧（第4册）有机地融入每单元的教学内容中，使教材更具有实用性。

本教材由多年从事大学英语教学的资深教师编写。本教材的出版首先应感谢学校和学院领导及出版社对口语教学改革和教材编写工作自始至终的关心和大力支持，同时感谢外籍教师 Kip Rountree，他认真通读了全书并提出了许多宝贵的修改意见。

本册由 Kip Rountree, Lindsey Hancock, Kevin Belknap, 辛丁录音制作。

教材中尚存的疏漏之处均由编者负责。敬请广大读者不吝赐教。

编者

2004年2月

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UNIT ONE

"I'd like to send this by registered mail."



The post office is a part of my daily life, through which I can mail letters or parcels and what's more, withdraw money sent by telegraph. Although in such a modern society we have some other means to communicate, nobody can deny the importance of postal service. Now that a new semester will start, I'd like to have my tuition remitted⁽¹⁾ to the university, instead of carrying it with me, which will be safer and more convenient.

Talk show: Doing your best is more important than being the best.





Part A Situational Dialogues

1. (Ding Ding's father, Senior Ding, is at the post office in Wuhan.)

Senior Ding: I want to remit some money to Beijing. Will you give me a money order application⁽²⁾, please?

Clerk: Sure. Here you are. (After a few minutes...)

S: Is this form filled in properly?

C: Let's see, it's OK. How would you like to remit your money, by ordinary mail or by air?

S: How long will it take to reach the payee⁽³⁾ by air?

C: About three or four days.

S: Oh, I don't think my son can wait that long. Any way faster?

C: In that case, you can send the money by telegraph⁽⁴⁾. It will reach Beijing in a couple of hours.

S: Good. Could you tell me how much I shall pay for the telegraph fee?

C: Here's a form for the telegraphic remittance⁽⁵⁾.

S: Thank you very much.

(Sometime later in Beijing, Ding Ding went to the post office to cash the money.)

Ding Ding: Excuse me, I'd like to cash this money order.

Clerk: Have you got your identification⁽⁶⁾?

D: Will my ID card do⁽⁷⁾?

C: Yes, of course. Please fill in the money order with your ID number and then sign it.

D: All right. Here you are.

C: Thank you... Here's the money. And wait, don't forget your ID card!

D: Oh, how careless I am. Thank you so much.

2. (Ding Ding went to send a package of books to his friend in Wuhan the other day. A foreigner is being served before him.)

Clerk: Can I help you, sir?

Foreigner: Oh, yes, I'd like to know what services you offer for posting letters.

C: We offer services of regular mail⁽⁸⁾, registered mail⁽⁹⁾, airmail⁽¹⁰⁾ and EMS⁽¹¹⁾ to places in China and all over the world.



Talk show—It is when we forget ourselves that we do things that are most likely to be remembered.



- F: What is EMS for?
- C: That is Express Mail Service. It is the express special delivery system, so it is the fastest and the most expensive as well.
- F: How long will it take for an express letter to get to or reach Shanghai?
- C: It may take two days at the most.
- F: How about the charge for EMS?
- C: It's twenty yuan for the first 200 grams and six yuan more for every additional 200 grams.
- F: Fine, it's nice to enjoy the quick and convenient service of EMS.
- C: Here's the EMS envelop. Please fill in the forms on it and put your letter in. Write clearly in printed letters and press hard so that the forms will be duplicated automatically⁽¹²⁾.
- F: I see. (*after a while*) Here's the letter and fifty yuan.
- C: Thank you. Your receipt⁽¹³⁾ and change⁽¹⁴⁾. Anything else?
- F: I'd like to send this letter to London by air mail.
- C: Is there anything valuable in it?
- F: Yes, I enclosed⁽¹⁵⁾ a check for five hundred pounds and some photographs.
- C: Then you'd better send it by registered mail.
- F: That's a good idea. How much will it be?
- C: Six yuan and forty fen for regular air mail plus a five yuan registration fee. Altogether it's eleven forty.
- F: Thank you and good morning⁽¹⁶⁾.
- C: Good day⁽¹⁷⁾.

3. (*Now it's Ding Ding's turn*⁽¹⁸⁾.)

Ding Ding: Excuse me, I'd like to mail this package.

Clerk: Where is it going?

D: To Wuhan.

C: How would you like to send it, by air or by surface?

D: May I ask how long it takes to go by surface?

C: Well, it takes about 10 or 11 days.

D: That's too long. My friend is anxious to use these books. How much faster will it be if I send it by air?

 Talk show—There are three ways to get something done... do it yourself, hire someone to do it, or forbid your kids to do it.



- C: It will get to your friend in 4 or 5 days.
 D: That's much faster. I'll send it by air then.
 C: Very good. Will you please fill out this form? What's in the parcel? Any letters enclosed?
 D: No. Only some books.
 C: In that case, you can send it as printed matter⁽¹⁹⁾. It'll be much cheaper.
 D: Do you have to weigh it to decide the postage⁽²⁰⁾?
 C: Yes, of course. It's 4.5 kilograms. By the way, do you want it covered by insurance⁽²¹⁾?
 D: Pardon?
 C: Do you want it insured?
 D: No, that won't be necessary.
 C: Then, it is thirteen point eight yuan.
 D: Here is the money. By the way, can I have some stamps, please?
 C: Sure. How many stamps and what denominations⁽²²⁾ would you like?
 F: Ten 60-fen and 80-fen respectively⁽²³⁾. Here's thirty.
 C: Thank you. Keep your receipt for the parcel and these are your stamps and your change.

Notes

- (1) remit [ri'mit] v. 汇寄
- (2) a money order application 汇款单
- (3) payee [pei'i:] n. 收款人
- (4) send money by telegraph 电汇款
- (5) a form for the telegraphic remittance 电汇单
- (6) Have you got your identification? 带着证件吗?
- (7) Will my ID card do? 身份证行不行?
- (8) regular mail = surface mail 普通邮件; 非航空的
- (9) registered mail 挂号邮件
- (10) air mail 航空邮件
- (11) EMS = express special delivery 特快专递
- (12) be duplicated automatically 自动复写
- (13) receipt [ri'sit] n. 收据
- (14) change [tʃendʒ] n. 找回的零钱





- (15) enclose [in'kləuz] v. (随信) 附寄
- (16) Good morning. (读降调, 用于上午分别时) 再见!
- (17) Good day. (读降调, 用于白天分别时) 再见!
- (18) Now it's Ding Ding's turn. 轮到丁丁了。
- (19) printed matter n. 印刷品
- (20) postage ['pəustidʒ] n. 邮资
- (21) covered by insurance 保价
- (22) denomination [dinəmi'neɪʃən] n. (货币等的) 面值
- (23) respectively [ri'spektivli] ad. 分别地

Part B Useful Expressions

Related words and expressions

普通邮件 ordinary mail, surface mail, regular mail	
挂号邮件 registered mail	航空邮件 air mail
快递 express delivery	邮资 postage
欠邮资 postage due	邮资已付 postage paid
保价费 insurance fee	挂号费 registration fee
信封 envelope	邮票 (postage) stamp
邮戳 postmark	明信片 post(al) card
邮筒 mailbox, postbox, letterbox	邮政编码 post code, zip code
地址 address	收信人 addressee, receiver
寄信人 sender	邮递员 postman
普通电报 ordinary telegram	加急电报 urgent telegram
书信电报 letter telegram	包裹 parcel, package
包裹皮 parcel wrappings	包装纸 wrapping paper
物品 article	汇款单 money order application
取汇款 cash the money order	邮政储蓄 postal savings
正在营业 open	停止营业 closed
星期日休假 closed on Sundays	照常营业 business as usual



Situational sentences

1. Sending letters

- (1) Will you mail this letter for me?
- (2) I'd like to send these letters to Taiwan by airmail.
- (3) I'd like to send this by special delivery.
- (4) Please send it by registered mail.
- (5) How much is the postage?
- (6) How much is it to airmail a letter to Japan?
- (7) What's the registration fee?
- (8) Could you tell me how much it would cost to send this to France by regular mail?
- (9) What's the charge on this express letter, please?
- (10) How many days does it take to reach Mexico by sea?
- (11) Would you please weigh this letter for me and see how much postage I should put on it?
- (12) Can I drop my letter into the pillarbox/ mailbox (信箱) outside?

Clerk's questions and instructions

- (1) Do you wish to send it as an ordinary or a registered letter?
- (2) Please seal the envelope and stick the stamp on it.
- (3) I have to weigh each of them to make sure they are not overweight.
- (4) Regular mail is 80 cents.
- (5) It's 80 cents on an ordinary letter.
- (6) Ten dollars for mailing and forty dollars for registry. So fifty dollars in all.
- (7) It's five grams overweight. The postage will be one yuan and sixty fen then.
- (8) Please affix an "Air Mail" sticker (航空标签) on the envelope in the top left corner.

2. Buying stamps, postcards and aerograms (航空信封)

- (1) Where can I get postage stamps?
- (2) Which is the counter for stamps, please?
- (3) I'd like five airmail stamps.



Talk show: You can't win today's game with the points you scored yesterday.



- (4) I'd like to have five postcards.
- (5) I'll have a registered envelope.
- (6) May I have ten aerograms, please?
- (7) Please give me three twenty-cent stamps.
- (8) Do you have any commemorative ([kə'memərətɪv] 纪念的) stamps?
- (9) How much should I pay for this?
- (10) How much is it altogether?

Clerk's questions and instructions

- (1) Stamps are over at that counter.
- (2) Let me check for you. Do you need anything else?
- (3) I'll have to check. Can I help you with anything else?
- (4) Here you are.

3. Mailing a package/parcel

- (1) Will you weigh this package for me?
- (2) How much does this parcel weigh?
- (3) Is that within the weight limit?
- (4) How much is a package to Brazil, please?
- (5) I'd like to send this box by parcel post, please.
- (6) I'd like to send this parcel by registered mail.
- (7) Do I have to rewrap this package?
- (8) The contents of this package are breakable.
- (9) These are books. Can I get a special rate?
- (10) I'd like to send this as printed matter.
- (11) I'd like to pick up my package. This is the notice.
- (12) Where can I claim my parcel?

Clerk's questions and instructions

- (1) What's in this package?

 Talk show: The trouble with good advice is that you often learn how good it is after not taking it.

