

I N T E R M E D I A T E O R A L E N G L I S H

INTERMEDIATE ORAL ENGLISH

热点话题 题材新颖

听说结合 以说为主



新时代进阶 英语口语

中 级



主 编：朱晓苑 戴云
副主编：王育华 王雪鸽



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



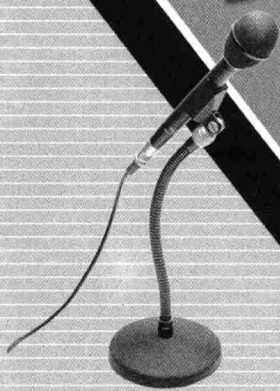
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INTERMEDIATE

为了适应新世纪大学英语教学的需要,编者以《高等学校英语专业基础阶段教学大纲》为指导,按照全新的外语教学思想,结合多年从事英语教学的实践经验,编写了这本英语口语教程,以帮助学生提高语言运用能力,熟练地进行各种场合的口语交际。

该教程遵循听说结合、以说为主的原则,以语言输出学习为重点,运用多种口语形式综合训练的教学方法,旨在提高学生的英语口语交际能力。

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前

言 Preface

随着经济全球化和信息时代的到来,中国与世界各国的交流与合作日趋频繁,这给当代中国大学生提供了更多的就业机会。然而新的发展趋势对我国大学生的素质和能力也提出了更高的要求,大学生不仅需要能看懂英语,而且需要能够听得懂、说得出英语。为了适应新世纪大学英语教学的需要,我们组织多年从事英语教学的教师,以《高等学校英语专业基础阶段教学大纲》为指导,按照全新的外语教学理念,结合自己多年从事英语教学的实践经验,编写了这本英语口语教程,以帮助学生提高语言运用能力,熟练地进行各种场合的口语交际。

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本书共20个单元,供16个教学周使用。每个单元关注一个社会热点问题或热门话题。本教材将课堂教学与学生的自主学习有效地结合在一起,每个单元包括四个部分:

第一部分对话或短文部分,每一对话或短文后设计一定数量的两人或小组活动,旨在提高学生的交际互动能力;第二部分为语料库,为学生提供就某一话题进行交际活动所需的语言材料,旨在帮助学生提高口语表达能力;第三部分是相关图片,可以让学生借助单元所学内容或语料库的材料,对图片进行描述或评论;第四部分为补充材料部分,旨在为学生提供更多的交际素材。

本书具有广泛的适用性，它适用于英语专业的学生，非英语专业的学生，也适用于硕士生和各类研修班的学员使用。我们希望通过本教材的学习和所提供的交际训练，学员们能够较好地发展英语语言技能，在应用语言的能力方面取得显著的提高。

编 者

2007 年 1 月

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Unit 1

Education

Lead-in Passage

Back in My Day

Newsweek recently asked a range of well-known Americans what they remembered most about their college years.

1. Jerry Yang *Cofounder of Yahoo; Stanford University, B. A. , 1990*

Stanford was the only school I applied to that didn't provide me with ample financial aid. Nevertheless, the opportunity to pursue an exceptional, well-rounded education outweighed the costs. I have an unforgettable set of memories from Stanford: I remember pulling all-nighters (*an occasion when you spend the whole night studying or doing written work in university*) with friends, interacting with great professors in electrical engineering and, of course, I remember cheering on my Stanford Cardinal. Those years just flew by. Looking back, I wish I'd spent more time enjoying the campus, friends and the resources available to me — I really should have worked harder on my golf game! When I chose to pursue a graduate degree, I met David Filo in the Ph. D. program, and together we founded Yahoo... The rest is history.

2. Bill O'Reilly *Host of "The O'Reilly Factor" on Fox News Channel; Marist College, B. A. , 1971*

I went to Marist to play on their club football team: I was a quarterback, kicker

and punter. I remember having a lot of laughs at Marist. My friends — many of whom I still stay in touch with — and I had good, clean fun. Probably my fondest memories are of the year I spent abroad at the University of London. That experience helped me open up my eyes to the greater, international world of politics and furthered my interests in policy and journalism.

3. Colin Powell *Former secretary of State; City College of New York, B. A. , 1958*

I grew up in a tenement neighborhood in the South Bronx. I graduated from high school with a C average and few ideas about my future. I entered City College as an engineering major — my mother's wishes — and couldn't believe what I'd gotten myself into. After five months I switched to geology. I got to study rocks! It might seem surprising, considering my later career, that I didn't major in political science or history, but it's not like I was telling people I was going to be secretary of State... It was unimaginable. In 1954 I joined the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) — a program providing me with the discipline and order lacking in my life.

4. Blythe Danner *Tony Award-winning actress; Bard College, B. A. , 1965*

I grew up in a very conservative household — but luckily for me, also quite artistic. When my parents demanded I go to college — I had considered taking a few years off to pursue my theatrical interests — I chose Bard. It's located in the beautiful Hudson River Valley, and was conceived as a bohemian school. I remember being taught by Anthony Hecht, the renowned poet, and performing with Bill Evans, the famous jazz pianist. In my spare time I sang and played the flute for a jazz group and participated in some bizarre, but wonderful, Shakespearean plays. I remember one performance where I performed while standing on a moped in a bikini. I give Bard a lot of credit for helping me to begin my career: I learned jazz and theater there. In terms of advice, I'd urge you to pour yourself into everything that interests you. Take advantage of all the opportunities.

(559 words)



 Answer the following questions according to Lead-in Passage.

1. What are Yang's fond memories of college days? What is his regret?
2. Why does Bill O'Reilly say that his fondest memories are those of the year he spent at the University of London?
3. Did Powell have clear career goals when he started college? Which experience do you think seems essential to Powell's career in politics?
4. Why did Blythe Danner choose Bard? What is Blythe Danner's advice?
5. What are your fondest memories of school life? What have you learnt from these successful people's stories? Don't you think that a college education is a "must" for a successful career?

Part A Dialogue

(Li Quan drops in at Wang Yu's dorm. They chat about their mutual friend Zhang Qiang's dramatic decision.)

Wang Yu: Guess what? Zhang Qiang has decided to quit.

Li Quan: He must be out of his mind, but why?

Wang Yu: Well, it sounds crazy, but he says that he can't wait to start up his own business. He can't afford to let a lifetime opportunity slip through his fingers.

Li Quan: Why not get the bachelor degree out of the way first? He is graduating in just one year's time.

Wang Yu: I've tried to persuade him to abandon the idea of dropping out. But whatever I've said simply falls on deaf ears.

Li Quan: What did you say to him?

Wang Yu: I told him that, without sufficient education, he would not be able to go far in business. I believe there's still some truth in the old cliché — Knowledge is power. Knowledge remains essential to the advancement in career. For all the flaws in our education, colleges

and universities still make a practical or viable alternative in terms of knowledge acquisition and self-development. Diplomas may not tell much about a person's competence, but they are still highly valued in our society. Basically, a diploma in a modern society helps one to land a job in the first place.

Li Quan: Yes, I can't agree with you more.

Wang Yu: But Zhang's quick retort confused me, "Take a close look at the life stories of accomplished people and it would not be too difficult to find that quite a few rich people didn't have any school education, not alone going to college. Some chose to leave it when they were halfway to finishing college. "

Li Quan: Was he referring to a couple of IT tycoons?

As far as I know, Bill Gates didn't finish his education at Harvard and Michael Dell was raking in \$ 70 millions a year by the time he would have graduated from college. We have to admit that they are business genius. But don't you think that their success stories should be taken in perspective? All in all, fortune favors the prepared.

Notes

dramatic *a.* 猛烈的, 激动的
 cliché *n.* 陈词滥调
 flaw *n.* 缺点, 瑕疵
 viable *a.* 可行的
 tycoon *n.* 企业大亨
 start up a business 创业
 accomplished people 成功人士
 in perspective 客观地 (观察)

Wang Yu: Your arguments sound convincing. Among the prepared and the fortunate are probably Jerry Yang, the cofounder of Yahoo, and a Chinese IT tycoon Zhang Chaoyang. Zhang Qiang and I will eat out this evening. Will you join us for a glass of beer? You will probably be able to make a difference to his decision.

Li Quan: Terrific. Where shall we meet?

(428 words)

**Q Answer the following questions according to the dialogue.**

1. What has Zhang Qiang decided to do?
2. How does Wang Yu's opinion sound to you?
3. Do Li Quan's arguments for education sound convincing?
4. Find more about Bill Gates, Michel Dell, Jerry Yang and Zhang Chaoyang.
Don't you agree that education didn't play a vital role in their success?

R Role Play

Work in a group of three. You are Zhang Qiang, Li Quan and Wang Yu meeting at a restaurant.

Talking over a dinner about Zhang Qiang's decision to quit college, Li and Wang try to persuade Zhang while Zhang insists that he is justified in making the decision.

Part B Passage

Each year, millions of people around the world apply to study at American colleges or universities. The most widely used college admission test is called the SAT. More than 3,000,000 of the tests were given in 2001.

The SAT was first used for college admission in 1926. Its purpose was to help college officials identify which students would be successful in college.

Critics say the test has not always done this. Research suggests that students from rich families do better on the SAT than students whose parents are poor. For example, many rich students are able to improve their scores on the test after taking costly preparation classes.

Critics also say many African-American and Hispanic teenagers score lower on the test than students of other ethnic groups.

The College Board is a non-profit higher education association that owns the

SAT. It recently announced major changes in the test. It says the new SAT will better test a student's reasoning and thinking skills. Education experts say the new test will show how well students have learned material taught in high school.

The first change will end analogy questions on the SAT. Analogies are words with meanings that are linked. Critics have said that such questions show only knowledge of words, not reasoning skills. The analogy questions will be replaced with questions that better show the students' reading ability. The second main change will add higher level mathematics questions. The final change will add a writing test. Students will have about thirty minutes to write about their reactions to

a question or statement.

In 2001, the president of the University of California, Richard Atkinson, called on his school to stop using the SAT as an entrance requirement. He said the skills it tests are not taught in high school. He said the results of the test do not show if students are prepared to attend college.

College Board officials say those comments caused them to move quickly to change the test. However, they say they had been discussing such changes for some time. They say students will begin taking the new SAT in March, 2005. It will affect students planning to enter college in the fall of 2006.

(389 words)

Notes

analogy *n.* 类似, 类推

critic *n.* 批评家, 评论家, 吹毛求疵者

identify *v.* 确定, 识别, 鉴别

SAT 即为 Scholastic Aptitude Test 的缩写, 美国大学

入学考试

Hispanic *a.* 西班牙的; 拉丁美洲的



Answer the following questions according to the passage.

1. What is the SAT?
2. What is the purpose of the SAT?
3. How is the new SAT to be different from the former one?
4. Why did the president of the University of California call on his school to stop using the SAT as an entrance requirement?
5. What are the difference between the American education system and the British one?



R Retell the passage, trying to use the words and expressions learnt in the passage.

D Discussions

1. Do you know some famous universities in the United States or in other European countries?
2. Do you think the subjects you are learning today are relevant to present-day society? Why or why not?
3. What is education all about? Should it be a process of learning that is useful to future life or should educational institutions be places that enable learners to gain enjoyable experiences other than merely imparting knowledge?
4. What distinguishes college life from life in high school?

R Recite the underlined sentences

Part C Related Expressions

academic records 学历

apply for 申请参加

admission line 分数线

academic credit 学分

bachelor of arts 文科学士

boarding school student 寄宿生

business school 商学院

Business English Certificate (BBC) 商务英语证书

a generation of people who span the two centuries 跨世纪的一代

a lack of sufficient qualified teachers 师资力量不足

an all-round development in moral, intellectual,

physical, aesthetics and labor education 德智体美劳全面发展

assignment system for graduates 毕业生分配制度

be eager for instant success and quick profits 急功近利

be granted an official certificate from 被授予由……颁发的正式证书

be too permissive with their children 对孩子有求必应

best selling courses 最热门课程

burn the midnight oil 开夜车

check on attendance 点名

college entrance examination 高考

新时代进阶英语口语 (中级)

complete undergraduate study 完成本科学业
 compulsory education 义务教育
 craze for going abroad 出国热
 craze for graduate school 考研热
 Chinese students studying abroad 中国留学生
 College English Test Band 4/6 (CET-4/6)
 大学英语四/六级考试
 correspondence university 函授大学
 Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) 博士学位; 获得博士学位者
 diploma obtained by using unfair or unlawful means 假文凭
 entrance exams for graduate school 考研
 examination-oriented education system 应试教育
 exercise between classes 课间操
 extracurricular activities 课外活动
 elective subject 选修课
 elementary education 初级教育
 elementary school 小学
 educational background 学历
 enter for 报名参加
 graduate school 研究生院
 graduation thesis 毕业论文
 Graduate Records Examination (GRE) (国外) 研究生入学考试
 International English Language Testing System (IELTS) 雅思考试
 gain graduate certificate 获得毕业证书
 help dropouts return to school 帮助失学儿童复学
 Hope Project 希望工程
 increase enrollment 扩招

interdisciplinary talent 复合型人才
 intensive training course 强化班
 lighten burdens on the students 减轻学生负担
 live up to one's parents' expectation 不辜负父母的期望
 Hanyu Proficiency Test 汉语水平考试
 higher education examinations for self-study students 高等自学考试
 make-up examination 补考
 hold the oral defense of one's thesis 举行论文答辩
 high education 高等教育
 high school 高中
 junior middle school 初中
 junior high school 高中
 junior college 大专院校
 law school 法学院
 master of science 理科硕士
 master of business administration (MBA) 工商管理硕士
 master of public administration (MPA) 公共管理硕士
 medical school 医学院
 military training 军训
 non-resident student 走读生
 obligatory course 必修课
 obtain the undergraduate diploma through self-taught study 通过自学获得本科文凭
 on holiday 放假
 pursue graduate study 读研究生
 optional course 选修课
 overseas students studying in China 外国留学生



preparatory courses 预科

primary school 小学

polytechnic school 中专

Public English Testing System (PETS) 全国

英语等级考试

public school 公立中小学(美), 私立中学(英)

quality-oriented education system 素质教育

receive a diploma 获得毕业证书

required subject 必修课

resident student 寄宿生

roll book 点名册

secondary education 中等教育

selective subject 选修课

senior middle school 高中

students good in study, attitude and health 三

好学生

study abroad 留学

term paper 学期论文

Test for English Major Band 4/8 (TEM-4/8)

英语专业四/八级考试

Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) 托福考试

the core curriculum 核心课程

top student 优秀生

tuition fee 学费

triple-A student 三好学生

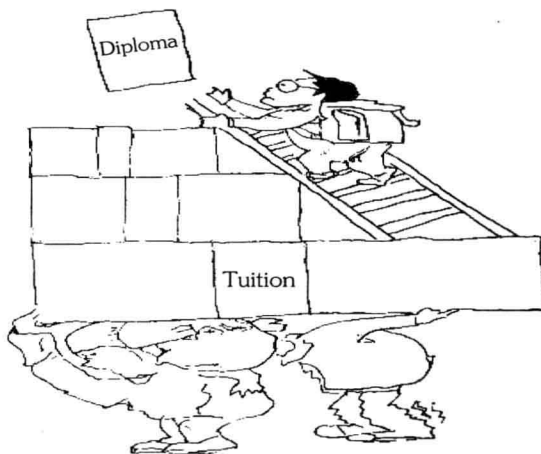
the school's tuitions, fees and living expenses

学校的学杂费和生活费

vocational school 职业学院

Part D Related Picture

Look at the picture, describe it and give your comment.



Part E Supplementary Reading

Not your father's college dorm, or even yours

Posh dorms, amenities becoming the norm on college campuses

CHICAGO — Somewhere along the way, college life has gotten a whole lot more posh.

On a number of campuses, students are able to hire personal maids to clean and do their laundry. They pay moving crews to pack and transport their stuff — plasma TVs and other high-end electronics included. And they're living large in housing that looks like anything but a dorm.

"You know it's good when your parents walk in the room and say 'Can I live here?'" says Niki Pochopien, a 21-year-old senior who just moved into swanky new living quarters for students at DePaul University in Chicago.

Known as Loft-Right, the mod-looking structure has all the amenities: expansive city views, granite countertops in the kitchen and bathrooms, modern designer furniture and satellite TV hookups. The lobby lounge — like something out of a hip hotel — has a pool table and fireplace, and soon will have a Starbucks and tanning and hair salons next door.

Living at a place like this isn't cheap.

Students at Loft-Right each pay more than \$1,000 a month for a private bedroom in a two-or four-bedroom unit, with bathrooms shared by no more than two people.

Grown-up vision

"It dovetails with their vision of what it is to be a grown-up," says Robert Bronstein, a student housing consultant and president of the Scion Group, which manages the building and university-affiliated residences in other states.

Upscale housing and other perks also fit with some parents' expectations, especially those whose children attend the priciest private schools.



“It makes the \$40,000 tuition worth it,” says Brian Altomare, the 25-year-old president and founder of Madpackers, a Manhattan-based moving company for students.

This fall, his company added one-off limousine rides so student customers can arrive at school “like a rock star.” The company also plans to offer grocery delivery and cleaning and laundry services — something other companies, such as Valet Today and DormAid, already do.

At East Coast schools, DormAid charges \$60 for a two-hour room clean and about \$40 to wash and fold three bags of laundry. Madpackers’ rates start at \$289 for an in-state move, with extra charges for packing services and supplies and the limo trips.

A different world

Students who take advantage of the perks tend to shrug off comments from college alumni who scoff at the pampering they never had.

“Going to school today and living as a young adult in this world is completely different than when they grew up. What could be looked at as spoiled for them, is not necessarily spoiled for us,” says Josh Hoffman, a 19-year-old sophomore in New York University’s jazz performance program. He took a Madpackers limousine to school this semester.

“I just feel like we have so much, with technology and computers. We have everything at our hands,” he says. “It’s just a matter of choosing.”

Many students say housing amenities, in particular, play a big role when deciding which school to attend.

That worries some education watchdogs, who believe the focus on living the good life is driving up the already burdensome cost of college — and causing some students to ask for more grants and rack up (accumulate) more debt than they normally would.

(Adapted from Newsweek)

(550 words)