

研究生英语语言技能系列教程

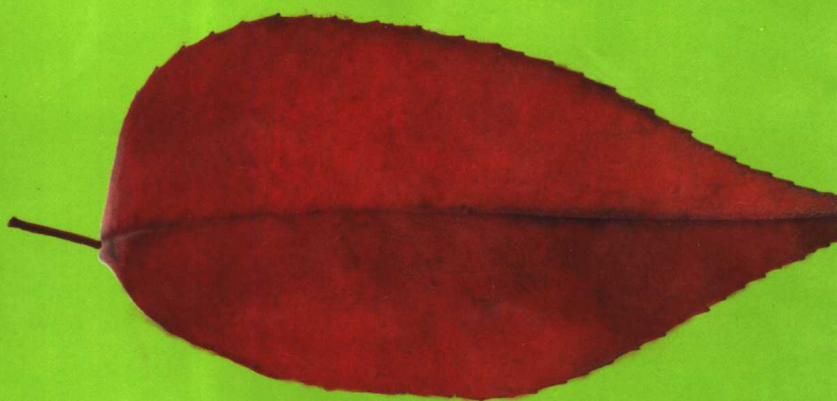
何业华 总主编

GRADUATE ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS SERIES

# 高级 英语口语 教程

AN ADVANCED ORAL COURSE OF COLLEGE ENGLISH

何业华 涂郁兰 主编



湖北科学技术出版社

Graduate English Language Skills Series

研究生英语语言技能系列教程

总主编 何业华

**An Advanced Oral Course of College English**

高级英语口语教程

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高级英语口语教程

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# 序 言

《研究生英语语言技能系列教程》是以教育部颁布的《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》为依据,在针对研究生的语言需求、研究当代最新英语语言理论和总结国内外语言教学以及教材编写经验的基础上编写的。

研究生学习英语多年,已有了一定的基础。但来源多学门,层次繁多;且多数来于工作岗位,英语荒疏多年,水平参差不齐;还因师出各门,受各种教材、教法的影响,他们通常只注重记、背,不注重运用,甚至不用,因而语言运用能力差。本系列教程的编写指导思想是培养良好的语言学习习惯,揭示语言习得规律,教授外语运用技能,在运用外语中学习外语,全面提高外语运用能力。因此,教程提供的不仅是 fish,更重要的是 fishing。

此系列教程有如下特点:

**培养良好的语言学习习惯。**研究生过去学习外语,通常抓生词、习语,背语法条条,在词、句上下工夫。在阅读中,词、句均清楚,整篇主题却不明;口语中,主、谓、宾在脑中排列整齐,但出口张口结舌,甚至不能开口;听力中,逐词逐句地听,句中一词没听到,就不知整句所云等等。他们只在“林”中穿行,养成了“只见树木不见林”的不良习惯。本教程一改传统做法,引导学生从“林”走出,让他们站高、看远,不仅见“树”还要见“林”。

**注重运用。**语言是交际工具,非英语专业研究生掌握英语的最终目的是获取信息,交流信息,是用英语做事,而不是学习、学习、再学习。因而在教材编写中充分体现语言必须在运用语言中习得,集中地体现让学生学习一个语言项目就运用一个语言项目,最终提高整体运用水平的原则。

**教授语言技能。**教程力图揭示语言习得规律,教授语言运用技能,即抓主旨、识细节,领悟隐含意义,养成预测、推绎习惯,熟习篇章体裁结构等常用技能,使学生在技能的指导下用得、用得得体。

本系列教程由《高级英语阅读技能》,《高级英语写作技能》,《高级英语听力技能》和《高级英语口语教程》组成。各教材均以语言技能为主线,提供体裁广泛、语言现代、编写形式活泼的内容,以达到逐步掌握各项语言技能的目的。本系列教程可供非英语专业硕士研究生和博士研究生使用,还可供相当于硕士和本科英语 6 级及以上水平的英语自学者使用。

《高级英语口语教程》共有 15 课,每课由会话、专题讨论和口语技能三部分组成。会话部分提供了一定的情景对话和练习指导,前者供学生阅读模仿,后者为练习提示,通过模仿练习,达到用英语做事的目的(Doing things with English);在练习的基础上,就一定的专题,练习讲述连贯的话语,提高表达完整思想的能力;EFL 学生通常都存在一定的文化差异,口语技能部分主要解决会话者说的正确、说的得体(Speak correctly and appropriately)。本教程内容广泛,练习形式多样,学习者可根据自己的程度和时间,有所取舍和侧重。

《高级英语口语教程》在编写过程中得到许多人士的大力支持和协助,澳大利亚的 Kim Edmund 女士,美国 Portland State University 的 Prof. Jeanette DeCarrico, Prof. Majorie Terdal, Dr.

matt Marko 和 Joan Yu 女士对本教材给予了大力的支持并提出了许多修改意见;杜飞翔,何亚萍等同志对本书的选材、输入、编排做了大量工作,在此一并致谢。尤其要感谢的还有湖北科学技术出版社的冯友仁同志,在本书编辑成书过程中做了大量细致的建设性工作。

本系列教材的作者怀着对研究生外语教育的一片热忱,群策群力,通力合作,为研究生英语教材的编写作了一点有益的尝试,但由于编者水平有限,经验不足,思路难免以偏概全,语言的缺点也再所难免。我们诚挚地欢迎广大师生和读者提出批评和建议,以便使这套系列教材在今后的修改中不断得到改进和完善。

何业华

2003年2月15日于武汉

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# Lesson 1

## Greetings and Introductions



### I. Conversations: Greetings and Introductions

When you are with a friend or acquaintance or meet with someone you know, it is always polite to introduce them to one another. This introduction should include names, titles where appropriate<sup>1)</sup>, and a brief description of the relationship to you, so that the two people have a basis to start a conversation if they wish to. The following language tips are illustrated to demonstrate how to begin a dialogue and how to continue it in a certain situation.



### LANGUAGE TIPS

#### *Greetings*

How do you do?

How are you?

Good morning (...)! (formal)

Hello!

Hi! (informal)

#### *Responses (Greetings)*

How do you do?

Fine, and how are you?

How about you?

Good morning (...)! (formal)

Hello!

Hi! (informal)

#### *Introductions*

May I introduce Mr....?

Allow me to introduce...

I would like to introduce Mr....

I would like you to meet Mr....

#### *Responses (Greetings)*

How do you do, Mr....?

Good morning, Mr....

Hello, Mr....

Hi, Mr....

#### *A chat about health...*

How is Mr....?

#### *Responses (Answers)*

Fine(or Not bad), thanks.

How is the family?	Good(or Not bad), thanks.
How is everything at the office?	Good(or Not bad), thanks.
Good-bye.	Good-bye.
See you later (again).	See you later (again).

---

### 1. At a lecture break

Martin: Hello<sup>2)</sup>, Mr. Wilson. I haven't seen you for long time. How's everything going<sup>3)</sup>?

Wilson: Fine, thanks. Mr. Martin, I would like you to meet Dr. Edward Smith.

Martin: How do you do, Dr. Smith?

Smith: How do you do? Pleased to meet you, Mr. Martin.

Wilson: Dr. Smith is an economist. He's just finished writing a book on international trade.

Martin: Oh? That's my field, too. I work for the United Nations.

Smith: In the Development Program, by any chance<sup>4)</sup>?

Martin: Yes. How did you know?

Smith: I've read your articles on technical assistance. They are excellent.

Martin: Thank you. Well, I must go now. I hope to see you later.

Smith: Yes, see you later.

### 2. At a party

Wilson: Who's the tall girl next to Barbara?

Johnson: That is Mary Anderson. Did you meet her at Steve's party?

Wilson: No, I wasn't at Steve's party.

Johnson: Oh! Then let me introduce you to her now. Mary, this is my cousin, John Wilson.

Anderson: Hi, John. I'm glad to meet you.

Wilson: I'm glad to meet you, too. Can we sit down somewhere and talk?

Anderson: Sure, let's sit over there.

### 3. In the department office

Johnson: Oh, hello, Mr. Anderson. How are you?

Anderson: I'm fine, thank you, Dr. Johnson, and how are you?

Johnson: Good, thanks.

Anderson: Dr. Johnson, I would like you to meet my good friend and colleague, Mr.



Herriman. He was a lecturer at Michigan University and he's now here as a visiting scholar. (turning to Herriman) This is my advisor, Dr. Gerald Johnson.

Herriman: How do you do, Dr. Johnson?

Johnson: I'm glad to meet you. Welcome to our university. Mr. Anderson has told us so much about your university. I feel as though I've been there. How long have you been here?

Herriman: I've only been here a few weeks, but I plan to stay at least two years.

Johnson: That's fine. Mr. Anderson, the next time you come and have dinner with us, you must bring Mr. Herriman along with you.

Herriman: That's very kind of you. I'd be delighted to come.

Anderson: I'll certainly do that, thank you.

Johnson: It was nice meeting you<sup>5)</sup>. Goodbye.<sup>6)</sup>

Anderson and Herriman: Goodbye.

#### 4. In class

Teacher: Hello, everyone. Before the class begins, let me introduce a newcomer to all of you. Her name is Rose Jones. She was a graduate of English from an American University. Now she is a postgraduate of English Linguistics at this university. She likes singing and dancing. I'm sure you'll like her. Let's take a few minutes to get to know each other.

Monitor: Hello, Ms. Jones. Glad to see you. I'm the class Monitor, Steven Johnson. If you have any problems or questions, just ask me for help.

Jones: Hello, Steven. Glad to meet you.

Others: Hi, Rose. I'm. . . .

#### 5. On the campus

White: Hi, aren't you Mr. Anderson? We met the other night at a dinner.

Anderson: Oh, yes. How nice to see you again. I'd like you to meet my friend, Mr. Herriman. We worked together for many years at Michigan University. Mr. Herriman, this is . . . I'm sorry, I've forgotten your name.

White: White, Betty White. I'm glad to meet you. Are you a visiting scholar here?

Herriman: Yes, I am. Mr. Anderson and I are both in the same area, and we're sharing an apartment here now.

White: Wonderful. I'm sure we'll get a chance to talk later at greater length. Are you

both planning to come to our Fourth of July celebration/party<sup>7)</sup> next week?

Anderson: By all means<sup>8)</sup>.

White: Good. I'll see you again. Nice to have met you, Mr. Anderson.

Anderson: Goodbye.

(Herriman)

White: So long<sup>9)</sup>.



## NOTES

1. Titles where appropriate: A title usually goes together with a person's name – full name or family name. Titles are not used in some situations, such as in court, at a customs office or between two friends. The following are some common titles:

Mr. : used before the names of men.

Mrs. : used for married women.

Ms. : (pronounced Miz) used for a woman with unknown marital status.

Miss: for a single women.

Dr. : for a scholar with a doctorate degree, but now most often used for a physician.

Prof. : for a scholar with a professor's title.

Sir and Madam are not used before anyone's name.

2. Hello – an informal greeting. Greetings are divided into formal and informal. Formal greetings are used in formal situations and informal ones, between friends, family members and some intimates.

The following are arranged in degrees according to very formal, formal to informal, very informal and even casual.

<i>Introduction</i>	<i>Greeting</i>	<i>Response</i>
- I'd like to introduce Mr. . . .	How do you do?	How do you do?
- I'd like you to meet Mr. . . .	Good morning.	Good morning.
		Nice to see you.
- I'd like you to meet Mr. . . .	Hello, how are you?	Fine, thanks, and how are you?
- I'd like you to meet Mr. . . .	Hi, how are you?	Fine, thanks –
- I'd like you to meet my friend. . . .	Hi, what's up?	Nothing much. . .

*Self-introduction**Greeting**Response*

How do you do?

How do you do? I'm ...

May I introduce  
myself? I'm ...

Hello, my name is ...

Hello, my name is ...

I don't think we've met before.

Nice to see you.

I'm ...

I'm ....

Hi, I'm ... What's your name?

Hi, I'm ....

3. How's everything going? – Is everything going well with you? The sentence is used after an intervening period.

Similar expressions are:

How's your work going?

How's everything with you?

How are things with you?

How are you getting along these days?

How are you doing?

4. by any chance; perhaps.

5. It was nice meeting you. – It's a preclosing expression used when you are leaving someone or he/she is leaving you. And "Nice to meet you" is used when you meet someone or he (she) meets you. There are also many preclosing expressions:

Nice meeting you.

Nice talking to you.

Nice to have met you.

How nice to have seen you again.

6. Goodbye: It is the most common farewell expression used when you are leaving someone or he/she is leaving you.

Similar expressions are:

See you later (again) – any time in the future unless an agreement has been made later that day.

So long – See you soon (used informally).

7. Our Fourth of July celebration/party: Celebrations held in honor of Independence Day in the United States.

8. By all means: Certainly.

9. So long – See you again.



## SUGGESTIONS FOR PRACTICE

### 1. Pairwork

- (1) Mr. Anderson, a visiting scholar, meets Dr. DeCarrico at the department office.  
They greet each other and talk about the weather and their work.
- (2) You and your friend meet with one of your classmates in the street and you introduce your friend to him.
- (3) You are having a dinner with a friend in a restaurant. Another friend walks into the restaurant alone. You see him, ask him to join you, and introduce your companion to him.
- (4) You are a Chinese scientist who is asked to meet an American scholar at the station. You know his name is Gregory Woodbridge, but you don't know what he looks like. You must find out if the person you meet is Mr. Woodbridge and introduce yourself to him in order to accompany him to the university.
- (5) Mr. and Mrs. Smith are shopping in the local supermarket one day when they run in to Barbara Johnson, the wife of Dr. Gerald Johnson, and Cindy Johnson, their daughter. The Smiths first greet them and then suggest they all get together for dinner that evening.

### 2. Talkshows

#### *Interviewer*

- (1) Read the information given to you by the person you are going to interview.
- (2) Introduce the person using his title and say what he does and where he works.
- (3) Ask questions about his job, e.g.  
How long have you been working in the . . . department?  
Why did you choose to specialize in . . . ?  
What are you working on at the moment?
- (4) Ask the audience if they have any questions to ask your guest.
- (5) Preclosing and closing comment.

#### *Interviewee*

- (1) On a piece of paper, write your name, your job and what department/facility you are working in.
- (2) Give this to the interviewer.

### *Audience*

- (1) Must think of questions to ask the person being interviewed.

## **II. Topic Discussions**

1. List as many greeting expressions as possible in English and Chinese ways. Tell some of them and their implications to your partner.

English expressions	Chinese expressions
e. g. How do you do?	Where are you going?

2. Using the above table, discuss some cultural differences in making greetings between American and Chinese. Tell you partner what those expressions mean in their culture. You can begin with the following:

Greetings in Western countries often involve questions about ... And greetings in China may usually involve questions about ...

## **III. Speaking skill: Openings**

### **Introduction**

Speaking (oral communication) involves many speech events, including conversations, lectures, arguments, discussions, sermons, interviews, debates, meetings and courtroom trials. The conversation, which is typical of speech events, is chosen as the subject for discussion.

Conversation is a face-to-face oral activity in which the target language is put to use. Vocabulary and grammar are part of conversation, but conversation is more than merely the oral exercise of skills derived from the study of them. EFL learners at intermediate and advanced levels have had a high level of vocabulary, idioms, phrases and rules of grammar that are at their disposal but they are usually not capable of holding a sustained conversa-

tion, especially informal conversation, with native speakers though they practice hard and are anxious to improve their spoken English. Consequently, they are still lacking in some skills-tactics for conversation, efficient realization of speech acts and conversational tactics such as openings and closings, adjacent pairs, topic choice, turn-taking and repairs.

### Openings

The tactics by which conversations are started are known as openings. One can not simply begin a conversation but must lead up to it in a variety of ways.

#### A. Greetings and compliments

"Hi" "Hello!" "Hey!" – informal

"Good morning, sir." "Good . . ." – formal

"Good morning. How are you?" – formal

#### B. Apologizing and enquiring

"Excuse me, but are you Mr. Smith?"

#### C. Polite offering

"Can I help you, sir?"

"May I help you?"

"What can I do for you?"

#### D. Polite requesting

"Would you please lend me a hand?"

"Would you mind telling me the way to . . .?"

#### E. Summons to persons with an intimate relationship or with official/business relationships

"Jimmy, have you got a map of the city?"

"Men, it's five flights up."

"Next!"

Greetings accompanied by compliments are the most common way to open a conversation. The first topic one would like to talk about is part of the opening and may be held back until the conversation continues to a point where it can be appropriately introduced, e.g.,

(1) A: "Hello, Mr. Williams."

*Greeting*

B: "Hello, Mr. Smith. I haven't seen you for a long time. How's everything going?"

A: "Fine, thanks."

B: "Have you met my friend, Mr. Woodbridge?"

*The 1st topic*

(2) A: "Good morning, Mr. Croft."

B: "Good morning, nurse. I want to see the dentist, please."

(3) A: "Excuse me, miss, where does the No 7 bus stop?"

B: "It stops at . . ."

(4) A: "Boy, I feel bad you guys."

B: "That's okay, Joe. . ."

In example (1), the first topic is not introduced until the partners make two rounds of greetings. In example (2), the first topic follows the first round of greeting. And in examples (3) and (4), the first topics follow the apology and interjection immediately.

# Lesson 2

## Talking about the Weather



### I. Conversations: Talking about the weather

Westerners often talk about the weather when they meet because talking about the weather can be a useful and inoffensive way of starting a conversation.



### LANGUAGE TIPS

#### *Questions and interjections*

1. How is the weather today?
2. What's the weather going to be like tomorrow?
3. What's the weather outside?
4. Isn't it a lovely (cold, humid, freezing...) day, today?
5. What do you think of the weather here?

#### *Answers*

1. It's hot (cold, windy, humid, cloudy, nice...).
2. It looks like it's going to rain (snow...). It seems to rain a lot here.
3. It's raining (snowing, clearing up...).
4. It's getting warmer (colder, cooler...).
5. It's really nice.





**1. In New York** (Mrs. Smith is meeting Mrs. Anderson, who comes from Britain, at the airport.)

Anderson: Ugh<sup>1)</sup>! What a scorcher! This's gotta<sup>2)</sup> be the hottest day I've had so far this summer.

Smith: You can say that again! I've never suffered so much from the heat.

Anderson: But it doesn't matter. All Americans have air conditioners.

Smith: Oh, really? Who told you that?

Anderson: An American.

Smith: Mrs. Anderson, you have to take things people say with a grain of salt<sup>3)</sup>. Many apartments have no air-conditioners, but most restaurants, most movies, some libraries, and even some buses and subways – are air-conditioned. It's too hot to work at home, so you can go someplace else.

Anderson: I suggest we get out of this oven<sup>4)</sup> and onto an air-conditioned bus that takes us into the city.

Smith: Good idea.

**2. In San Francisco** (It's April. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Anderson take a trip to Boston. They have been invited to stop in San Francisco, California for a few days on their way to Boston.)

Anderson: What a wonderful day!

Smith: Yes, it's a lovely day! The sun is shining but there is a pleasant breeze. The weather gets warm here in the spring.

Anderson: I've heard the weather is ideal here, just like spring most of the year.

Smith: I guess they have four seasons of spring here. There is Golden Gate Park over there. Let's walk in the park for a while.

Anderson: That's a good idea. Let's soak up<sup>5)</sup> a little vitamin D.

Smith: Let's what?

Anderson: I heard someone say that you get vitamin D from sunshine, and that you soak it up like a sponge.

Smith: Well, vitamins or no vitamins, I enjoy walking in the sunshine. Let's go.

**3. In Boston** (It's October. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Anderson have been in Boston for a few days. One day they are walking with an American friend.)

Anderson: How nice it is here. It is even better than San Francisco.

Smith: You are lucky to be in New England<sup>6)</sup> this time of the year.