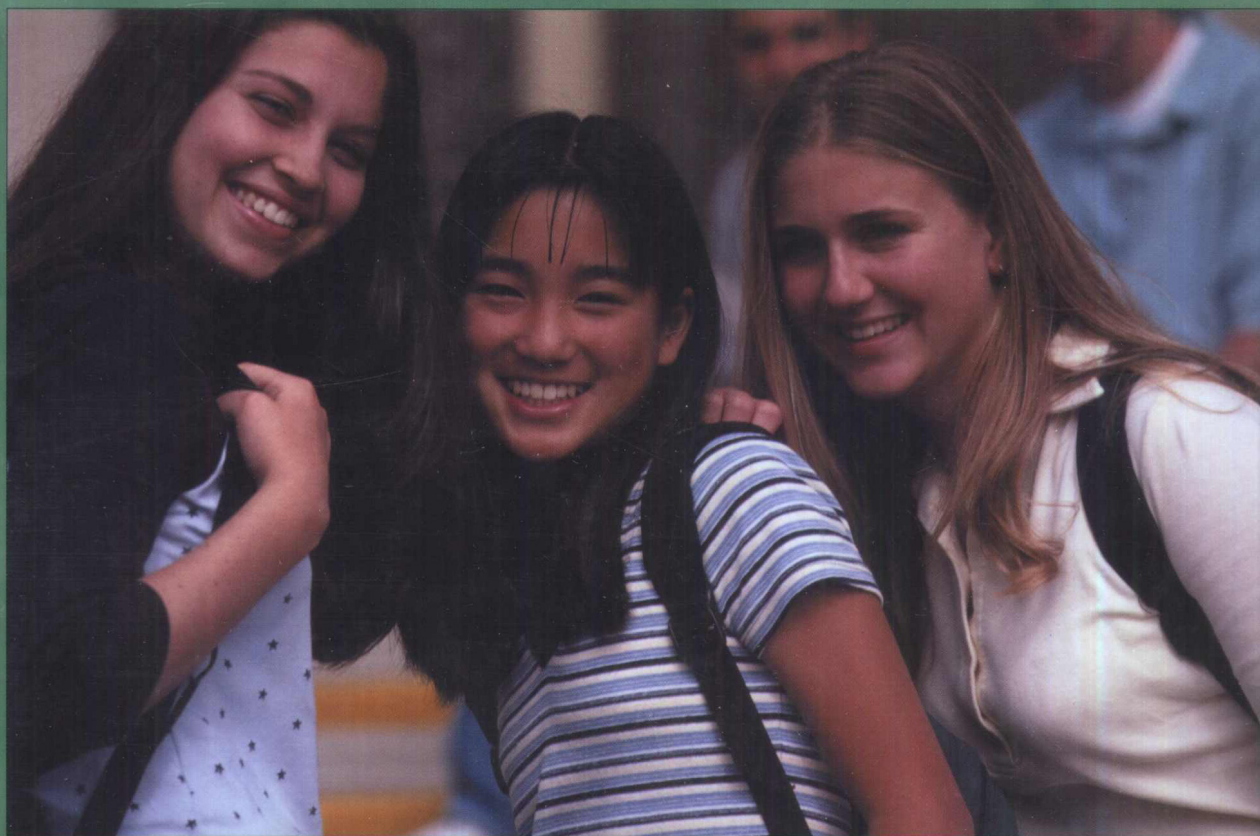


New Oral English for College Students

新编大学英语

New 口语

张巧毅 编 著



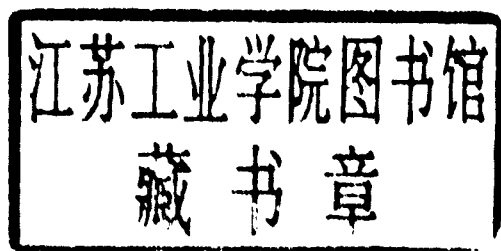
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Xinbian Daxue Yingyu Kouyu

张巧毅 编著

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序 言

在大学英语教学的听、说、读、写四项基本技能的训练和培养中，听说能力的培养最容易被人们忽视。我们知道，听和说是相互紧密联系的口头交际活动。如果说听是接受信息的话，说则是反馈信息和交流思想最快捷最有效的手段。口语能力不仅影响到交际的效果，而且也是衡量外语实践能力的重要标准之一。本教材的问世，对解决这一问题可以起到抛砖引玉的作用。其会话和讲座部分语言新颖、通俗易懂、朗朗上口。值得一提的是它设立了宽带面口语实践话题。本书中的许多话题都令人感兴趣，如体育篇、青春篇、校园篇、旅游篇、影视篇、幽默篇、童话篇等；还有一些引人思考的话题，如法律篇、宇宙篇、留学篇、医学篇等。本书不但在启发引导学生开口说英语方面独辟蹊径，更是一本难得的口语教材。我相信此教材一定能对广大同学英语口语的提高起到帮助作用，并得到大家的喜爱。

辽宁师范大学外国语学院院长 董广才

2002. 3

前 言

20 多年来，英语口语对中国学生来说，似乎成了一种“敬而远之”的东西。究其原因有两个，一是社会对它的需求还没有达到“如饥似渴”的程度；二是因为它的训练需要一定时间、步骤和语言环境。如今中国加入了 WTO，情况发生了根本性的改变，英语成了中国走向世界的第一扇大门。许多年轻的大学生们急切地期盼自己能早日说出一口流利的英语。本教材的出版，就是为了满足他们的渴望和需求。

《新编大学英语口语》共包括七部分。第一部分为对话；第二部分为英语各种知识讲座；第三部分为口语简略形式；第四部分为口语实践话题，它构成了本书主要特色；第五部分为补充材料；第六部分和第七部分分别为练习和绕口令。

本教材适用对象：大学英语专业、非英语专业学生和一切有基础的英语自学者。

由于时间短促，水平有限，错误和不足之处在所难免。诚请广大学生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见，也请同仁们慷慨赐教。

编者

2002.3.16

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1 a Dialogue 对话 Education and Student Life 教育和学生生活

The following conversation between an American teacher and a foreign student takes place on a college campus. This is their first meeting.



GLORIA: Excuse me. Could you tell me where Kimbel Hall is?

NANCY: Oh, you mean Campbell Hall?

GLORIA: Yeah, that's it.

NANCY: It's that building right over there. I am going there too. Are you taking the English placement test?

GLORIA: Yes, I am. How about you?

NANCY: Actually, I'm one of the English teachers here.

GLORIA: Oh, really? Maybe I'll be in your class!

NANCY: It's possible. What's your name?

GLORIA: Gloria Santons.

NANCY: I'm Nancy. Are you from South America?

GLORIA: Yeah, from Venezuela.

NANCY: How long have you been here?

GLORIA: Since August.

NANCY: Is that all? Your English sounds great!

GLORIA: Thanks. That's because my family used to come here every summer when I was little. Now I want to go to college here.

NANCY: What do you want to study?

GLORIA: Well, I'm interested in business administration.

NANCY: I see. Will you have to take the TOEFL?

GLORIA: Sorry? I didn't hear...

NANCY: You know, the Test of English as a Foreign Language—TOEFL?

GLORIA: Oh, of course. Yeah, that's why I came to this program, to improve my English, you know, to get a higher score.

NANCY: Well, here's Campbell Hall. Good luck on the placement exam. Maybe I'll see you in class.

GLORIA: Thanks, I hope so.

NANCY: Bye now.

GLORIA: Bye bye. Nice meeting you.

注 释

1. Kimbell Hall Gloria 错以为是 Kimbell, 应为 Cambell Hall。
2. Cambell Hall 某建筑的名字。在美国, 某些建筑通常以此建筑投资人的名字命名, 或以名人的名字命名。如后面出现的 Shakespear Hall 等。
3. placement test 类似中国的摸底考试, 然后根据成绩在导师的指导下选课。除此之外, 在美国还有 achievement test (成绩测试)、aptitude test 能力测试, 等等。
4. Gloria Santons 外国女留学生的名字
5. Venezuela 委内瑞拉(拉丁美洲)
6. TOEFL = the Test of English as a Foreign Language 托福考试
7. Good luck on the placement exam. 祝你摸底考试取得好成绩。

会话指导

本会话主要练习“如何引起别人注意, 如何问路。”如: Excuse me, could I...? 等。

会话技巧

口语三要素: 在会话中, 一些传递重要信息的词, 必须做到三点:

1. higher; 2. louder; 3. more clearly (更高些、更响亮些、更清楚些)。

1 b Lecture 讲座 College Courses 大学课程

SPEAKER: Since many of you are planning to study at a college or university in this country, you probably have some questions about college courses. For example, what can you expect to do in a typical week? How many exams will you have? Will you have to do a lot of writing? What should you do if you have a problem? I'm gonna try to answer some of these questions in the next few minutes.

First, I wanna explain to you about three different types of university courses. The first one is called a lecture course. If you're an undergraduate in almost any field or major, you can expect to spend between four and six hours a week attending lectures for each class. Lecture courses are often held in very large rooms because undergraduate courses such as Introduction to Psychology or Introduction to Economics can have as many as two or three hundred students, especially at large universities. During a lecture, the professor talks and you have to take notes. And this is very important because the information in a lecture is not the same as the information in your books, and you can expect to have questions on your exams that are based on the lectures. So it isn't enough just to read your textbooks, like it is in some countries; here you have to attend lectures as well, and you have to take notes.

Now, in a typical week, for every class you're taking, you'll also have a class called a discussion section. This class meets one or two hours a week, and what it is, it's a small class with maybe only twenty or thirty students. This class is where you can ask questions about the lectures, the reading, and go over the homework. In large universities discussion sections are taught by graduate students who are called teach-

ing assistants, or T.A.s.

The third kind of class I want to mention is the lab class. If your major is chemistry or physics or any other science, you'll have to spend several hours a week in the lab, or the laboratory. This is where you do your experiments. Now what this means is that science majors spend more time in various classrooms than nonscience majors do. But on the other hand, people who majors in subjects like business or anthropology usually have to read and write more than science majors do.

OK, the second major topic I want to cover today is exams, uh, examinations. Most university courses have at least two exams: one in the middle of the quarter, called a midterm, and one at the end, called the final exam.

When you take a test, you'll find that there are two basic types of test questions. There are objective questions, which have only one right answer. These include multiple choice, true/false, matching, or filling in the blank. And then there are essay questions where you have to write an essay or composition in response to a question. Most big exams are a combination of objective and essay questions. Most courses also have regular quizzes, which are small tests given every week or two.

Now in some courses, especially in nonscience ones, you might also have to write a research paper, so let me tell you a little about that. A research paper is a large writing project in which you choose a topic related to the course, go to the library, read several articles and books on the topic, take notes, and then write a paper in your own words about the stuff you read. This is one reason why the ability to write well is extremely important in American universities.

The final point I want to cover today is what you should do if you need help in a particular class. You need to know that the custom in this country is that, if you have a prob-

lem, you should go see your professor or your T. A. immediately. Instructors have what are called office hours each week; these are times when professors see students in their offices. Most instructors will announce their office hours at the first class meeting. You can also make an appointment to see your professor if you can't go to the regular office hours. In any case you shouldn't be shy or afraid to go talk to your teachers because that's part of their job; in fact that's usually the part they enjoy the most.

OK, so far I've talked about types of courses, tests, research papers, and getting help if you need it. Let's stop here and see if you have any questions before we go on.

注 释

1. a typical week 有代表性的某一周
2. undergraduate 本科生
3. field 领域
4. introduction to psychology 心理学概论
5. introduction to economics 经济学概论
6. as many as two or three hundred students 多达二三百学生
7. that are based on the lecture 据讲座内容而出的考题。to be based on something “以…为基础”。例如: The story is based on historical facts. 这故事是根据历史事实创作的。What exactly do you base your opinion on? 你的观点的依据是什么?
8. graduate 研究生
9. do your experiment 做实验。注意动词搭配, “做实验”除了用 do one's experiment 来表达之外, 我们还可以说 make one's experiment; carry out one's experiment; perform one's experiment; conduct one's experiment 等。
10. science major 理科学生, nonscience major 非理科学生。Non-是一个表示否定意义的前缀, 大多加在名词、形容词或作形容词用的分词之前。例如: fiction 小说, non-fiction 非小说; violent 暴力, nonviolent 非暴力。
11. on the one hand, ... and on the other hand 一方面, ... 另一方面。例如: On the one hand I want to travel abroad, but on the other (hand) I don't want to give up my job. 一方面我想出国旅游, 可另一方面我又不想丢掉工作。On the one hand you accept her presents; on the other, you are rude to the whole family. What really is your attitude to them? 你这边接受她的礼物, 而那边对她的全家又不礼貌。你对他们究竟是什么态度?
12. Anthropology [ˌænθrəˈpɒlədʒi] 人类学
13. The second major topic I want to cover today is... 今天我要讲的第二个问题是...

- 14. at least 至少
- 15. objective questions 客观题; subjective questions 主观题
- 16. office hours 办公时间
- 17. make an appointment 约会
- 18. in any case 无论如何
- 19. so far 到目前为止

1 c Reductions 简略形式

In spoken English, words that are not stressed are often shortened or reduced. For example: "could you tell me where Campbell Hall is?" changes to "Cudja tell me where Campbell Hall is?"

Long: could you

Short: cudja

注: 该简略形式只限于口语, 书写时不能使用。

LONG(完整形式)

Oh, you mean Campbell Hall?

How about you?

Actually, I'm one of the

English teachers here.

What's your name?

My family used to come

here every summer.

Now I want to go to college here.

Will you have to take the TOEFL?

SHORT(简略形式)

Oh, y'mean Campbell Hall?

How boutchu?

Actually, I'm one o' the

English teachers here.

Whatcher name?

My family yoosta

come here every summer.

Now I wanna gota college here.

Willya hafta take the TOEFL?

1 d Topics to Practice 口语实践话题

A. Debate 辩论

Divide into two groups and debate on the following two topics. The two groups should act as the positive part and the opposite part respectively. You are

always given the hints for the first one.

1. Does Television play a positive or negative role in the modern society?

Positive Part 正方

- 1) Television is now playing a very important part in our lives.
- 2) Television is not only a convenient source of entertainment, but also a comparatively cheap one.
- 3) Television keeps one informed about current events, allows one to follow the latest developments in science and politics and offers an endless series of programmes which are both instructive and entertaining.
- 4) A lot of television programmes introduce people the things they never thought of before and have never heard of before.
- 5) Television series have done a great job in popularizing many literary masterpieces.
- 6) Television has been good company to those who do not work, like housewives, lonely old people, etc.
- 7) With television people are still free to enjoy other "civilized pleasures", or even more.
- 8) There is a considerable variety of programmes on television. The viewer is always free to choose whatever he wants to see.
- 9) Television provides enormous possibilities for education, like school programmes via closed-circuit television.
- 10) Television provides special broadcasts for those in TV university, or open university. It also offers specialised subjects like language teaching, sewing, cooking, painting, cosmetics, etc.
- 11) Television does the job of education in the broadest sense. Instructive programmes achieve their goal through entertaining the viewers.
- 12) Television provides an outlet for creative talents.
- 13) People all around the world are no longer distant and isolated from each other. The most distant countries and the strangest customs are brought right into one's sitting-room.
- 14) Compared with the radio, everything on television is more lifelike, vivid, and real.

- 15) Television may be a vital factor in holding a family together where there are, for example, economic problems and husband and wife seem at breaking point.

Opposite Part 反方

- 1) Television is a great time-waster.
- 2) People who don't watch television are happier than those who watch it because television goes with the kind of life which leaves the viewer nothing to spare, nothing left.
- 3) Television makes the viewer completely passive because everything is presented to him without any effort on his part.
- 4) The very danger of watching television lies in the fact that the viewer takes no initiative. He makes no choice and exercises no judgment.
- 5) Television passes on to children the corrupting values of a corrupt society.
- 6) Television is to blame for the fact that children take longer to learn to read these days and barely see the point at all of acquiring the skill.
- 7) Television takes up too much of our time. We no longer have enough time for hobbies, entertaining activities, and other outside amusement like theatres, cinemas, sports, etc.
- 8) Unfortunately all our free time is now regulated by television.
- 9) People rush home, gulp their food, which is often as simple as sandwich and a glass of beer, and start watching the TV programmes.
- 10) The monster, in television, demands absolute silence and attention. No one dares to open his mouth during a programme.
- 11) People have grown addicted to television, often neglecting the necessary and more important things like meals, sleep and even work.
- 12) A lot of parents use television as a pacifier for their children. They put their children in front of the set and don't care whether the children are exposed to rubbishy commercials or spectacles of violence as long as the children are quiet.
- 13) Most of the television programmes are bad and they do not keep pace with the high demand of viewers and do not maintain high quality.
- 14) The wide coverage of television programmes has reduced society to the

conditions in pre-literate communities: we are utterly dependent on the most primitive media of communication: pictures and spoken words.

15) What the viewer receives from television is nothing but secondhand experience. He is completely cut off from the real world.

15) The more the viewer watches television, the lazier he becomes. He is glued to the set instead of going out.

16) Television prevents people from communicating with each other. It has done a lot of harm to the relationship between family members.

2. Are pets good for mankind?

B. Special Subject 专题篇

Youth(青春篇)

1. Your dreams.

你的梦想

2. To be a youth, what kind of life do you think you will have?

作为年轻人,你们觉得应当怎样地生活?

3. What are you good at, singing, dancing or playing balls?

你擅长哪一方面,唱歌跳舞还是玩球?

4. Do you think it is good to have a boy friend or girl friend during the college life?

你怎样看待大学期间谈恋爱?

5. Do you like your hometown? Describe it (its location, size of the area, population, customs, native products, historical famous persons and so on.).

你喜欢家乡吗? 请你描述一下(地理位置、面积、人口、风俗习惯、土特产、历史人物等)。

WTO(入世篇)

1. What's the whole form of WTO?

WTO 的英文全称是什么?

2. What are the advantages of entering into WTO?

加入 WTO 的益处是什么?

3. What are the basic principles of WTO?

WTO 的基本原则是什么?

4. Do you think entering into WTO will cause more unemployment in China? Why or Why not?

加入 WTO 后中国是否会出现更多的失业? 为什么会? 如不会,为什么?

Figures(人物篇)

1. What do you think of Cui Yongyuan, the compere of the TV programme “The Truth to tell”?

你是怎样看待《实话实话》电视节目主持人崔永元的?

2. Deng Yaping(邓亚萍)in your eyes.

你眼中的邓亚萍。

3. Say something about Alfred Bernhard Nobel.

谈一谈阿佛列·伯纳·诺贝尔。

4. Talk about American first president George Washington.

谈一谈美国第一届总统乔治·华盛顿。

5. Try to comment on one of the greatest English playwrights Shakespear.

Which Shakespear's works do you know?

试评论一下英国最伟大的戏剧作家莎士比亚。你了解他的哪些作品?

1 e **Supplementary Material** 补充材料

(1)

This is a conversation between a college counselor and a foreign student . Practice in a group of three , pretend one is the counselor , the other a foreign student , they are having a conversation , and the third one fills in the form as listening to the conversation .

ADVISOR: What's your last name?

SERGIO: Ah... you mean family name?

ADVISOR: Yes.

SERGIO: Abatelli. A-B-A-T-E-L-L-I.

ADVISOR: First name?

SERGIO: Sergio.

ADVISOR: Do you have a middle name?

SERGIO: No.

ADVISOR: Ah... what's your telephone number?

SERGIO: 838-2136.

ADVISOR: And your current mailing address?

SERGIO: Excuse me?

ADVISOR: Your address here in town. . . where you live now.

SERGIO: Oh. 3440(thirty-four forty) Hill Street.

ADVISOR: Was that 14 or 40?

SERGIO: Four oh. Columbus, Ohio 43210.

ADVISOR: Date of birth?

SERGIO: May 2nd, 1965.

ADVISOR: Country of birth?

SERGIO: Italy.

ADVISOR: So, you're a citizen of Italy, right?

SERGIO: Right.

ADVISOR: All right, Sergio. What type of visa do you have?

SERGIO: F-1.

ADVISOR: When does it expire?

SERGIO: In June.

ADVISOR: Okay, this is the last question, Sergio. Who referred you to our program?

SERGIO: I don't understand.

ADVISOR: Who told you about the English Language Center?

SERGIO: Oh, my friend studied here last year.

ADVISOR: Ok, Sergio, that's it. That's all the information we need.

SERGIO: Thank you.

ADVISOR: You're welcome.

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY (OR TYPE):			
Name	_____		Telephone number _____
	last (family name)	first middle	
Current mailing address	_____		
	number and street		

	city	state	zip
Date of birth	_____	Country of birth	_____
	month/day/year		
Country of citizenship	_____		
Type of visa	_____		
Expiration date	_____		
Referred by	_____		
consulate, sponsoring agency, travel agency, friend, advertisement, former student, other			