

# 英语 互动式口语

ENGLISH

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藏书章

英语互动式口语

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# 前 言

## 编写本书的初衷:

在一门外语的学习中,听与说比读写更为重要。人类说话的历史已有三四百万年,而文字的历史却只有八千年左右,仅这一点就可以证明。当然,只能读写不能听说的学英语者还大有人在,但这种“哑巴英语”、“聋子英语”所造成的后果是:无论你能读懂多么深奥的英文,无论你能用英语写出多么漂亮的文章,当你与一个英国人或美国人面对面地在一起时,你们却无法用英语交流。编写本书的初衷萌动于英语为非母语的成教学院学生口语教材目前的使用效果令人失望。所以,我们另辟蹊径,编写了一套有听有说的材料,使学生在听中学习说,不停地思索,不停地交谈,不停地学习。

## 教材特点:

《英语互动式口语》是按“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”编写的教材,有上下两册。

互动式指学生先听,再跟着老师模仿,总结结构,最后灵活应用。“以学生为中心”旨在理解和体现学生在知识、智力、情感、个性等方面的需求。“主题教学”指以主题为依据,选取了与学生的校园和社会生活息息相关的语言最佳样本。

全书共有 14 个单元,每个单元有 2~3 节,每节由 5 个部分组成:①章节重点(Focus);②单词预习(Vocabulary Work);③集体讨论相关内容(Brainstorm);④反应过程(Response Sequence),在本部分又有 2 个小部分,理解(Comprehension)、总结(Summary);⑤运用(Adaptation),在本部分有 3 个小部分,游戏(Game)、角色扮演(Role-play)、对话练习(Conversation Practice)。

单词预习旨在向学生提供机会,使他们具有理解不熟悉材料的信心,同时,以便给学生一个能够建其理解的框架。集体讨论,又可以称准备活动,旨在激发学生对单词预习有关内容的兴趣,使他们进入积极的语言活动状态。以听力和句型操练为中心的语言活动旨在让学生获取大量的可理解的语言输入,提高语言能力。以语言运用为中心的语言活动旨在让学生在语言输入的基础上,进行语言输出练习。

## 适用对象:

本书适合成教学院学生和具有初级口语和听力水平的学生使用。

## 怎样使用本书:

在本书中,有各种各样的练习,教师无需按部就班,可有选择地使用。在许多地方教师可根据情况补充更多的材料。

1. 单词部分可由学生课前预习用。

2. 第四部分的使用说明:在第四部分,教师可使用互动式口语练习模式。这种模式适用于口语初级阶段的学生使用。它强调在理解的基础上学习发音,然后模仿,总结句型特点,最后运用到真实的语境中。以下是互动式口语模式的过程。步骤如下:

- (1)理解(Comprehension): 学生听录音并通过练习检查理解。
- (2)发音(Pronunciation): 学生再听录音,重复有些句子。
- (3)使用(Use): 教师要求学生单独重复句子。
- (4)总结(Summary): 学生通过讨论总结句型。
- (5)运用(Adaptation): 教师要求学生通过课堂练习在真实的语境中实践。

互动式口语模式详细说明请见附录。

3. 对话练习:对话练习包括双边或多边的诸如讨论问题、扮演角色和简单对话等项交际活动。学生事先不要准备这项活动,必须是自然而然地进行交际。在活动中,学生尽可能多地寻找机会去表达意见。

4. 评估课堂交际活动(Rubric):在课堂活动中,教师可根据评分标准了解学生的活动参与情况,学生也可根据标准为自己打分。标准可见附录。

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# Unit One Introduction

## Chapter One Introduce yourself

### Focus

*Self – introduction*

### Vocabulary Work

1. Match the words in Column A with the explanations in Column B.

A

- 1) freshman
- 2) introduce
- 3) establish
- 4) friendly
- 5) relationship
- 6) normally
- 7) appropriate
- 8) polite
- 9) survive
- 10) brief

B

- a. make (persons) known by name (to one another)
- b. student in his first year at a college or university
- c. set up, put on a firm foundation
- d. connection
- e. usually, regularly
- f. suited to; in keeping with
- g. having good manners and consideration for others
- h. showing or expressing kindness
- i. continue to live or exist
- j. lasting only for a short time

2. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given below.

introduce    introduction    establish    normally

When you meet someone you do not know and you want to \_\_\_\_\_ a friendly relationship with him or her, or just appear to be polite, you may \_\_\_\_\_ yourself first. \_\_\_\_\_ the other party will then introduce himself or herself to you. When you are introducing people to one another, your \_\_\_\_\_ should include names, appropriate titles and a very brief statement of their relationship to you.

### Brainstorm

1. What do Chinese people think are the polite forms of introducing one another? And what are the polite forms of introducing one another in America?
2. What kind of expressions do people in China usually use to introduce themselves?



**Response Sequence**• **Comprehension**

Listen to the dialogue between Jason and Sally.

1. Before you listen to the conversation, answer the following questions or discuss them with your partner.

1) To compare the differences of self-introductions between China and western countries.

2) Would you like to introduce yourself and your family to us in English?

2. Listen to the conversation and decide whether the following statements are True or False.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1) The two students both are in Grade 1 in the college.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2) Jason doesn't like the life here.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3) Sally likes the weather here.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4) The weather of winter here is not very good.

• **Summary**

How to introduce yourself?

How to respond and reply to an introduction?		

**Adaptation**• **Game****Game**

Name Circle

**Requirement:** Class sitting in a circle; maximum of 25 students. The teacher begins by giving her/his name. The student sitting the left of the teacher continues by first pointing at the teacher and saying "This is Smith/Mrs. Chen", then at himself /herself giving his/her own name. In this way everybody in the circle has to give the name of all the people sitting their right before introducing themselves.

• **Conversation practice****Practice 1**

Student A: You are in your university one day with a classmate. You have heard that an American exchange student is arriving that day.

**Sample conversation**

Student A: Hello, are you an exchange student from America? I'm Jean.

Student B: Yes, my name is Smith.

Student A: I'm very glad to meet you. And welcome to China.

Student B: Nice to meet you, too. (shake hands)

**Practice 2**

*Cue*: You are a new comer of the class. You introduce yourself to your classmates.

*Requirement*: Give a brief self-introduction to the others.

**Sample conversation**

Student: Good morning, everyone! I'd like to introduce myself to you. My name is Li Hong.

You may call me Sally. That is my English name.

**Practice 3**

*Cue*: Students introduce themselves in the first English class.

*Requirement*: Two students as a group to introduce one another in the class.

**Sample conversation**

Student A: Hello! May I introduce myself to you? I'm Li Hong, I'm from Wuhan.

Student B: I'm very glad to meet you. My name is Wu Dong. I come from Wuhan, too.  
(shake hands)

• **Role-play****Play 1**

Two students as a group introduce oneself to the other as the following topic: name, family, hobby, hometown etc.

**Play 2**

In an English evening party, the students are required to introduce themselves to the others in English.

## Chapter Two

### Introduce your friends to someone

**Focus**

*Introduce your friends to someone*

**Vocabulary Work**

- Match the words in Column A with the explanations in Column B.

A	B
1) acquaintance	a. such a person distinguished from residents, visitors etc. from other countries
2) native	b. person with one knows
3) junior	c. usual and generally accepted behavior among members of a social group
4) senior	d. younger, lower in rank, than another
5) custom	e. older in years; higher in rank, authority, etc
6) mutual	f. power or right to give orders and make others obey
7) mention	g. (of feelings, opinions, etc) held in common with others
8) outstanding	h. speak or write something about; refer to
9) pleasure	i. in a position to be easily noticed; attracting notice
10) authority	j. feeling of being happy or satisfied

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below.

normal acquaintance native senior surname attempting junior

According to the Chinese custom, it is \_\_\_\_\_ and polite to introduce a new friend or an \_\_\_\_\_ to someone who is your old friend, when you meet with him or her in the street. This is also true of the \_\_\_\_\_ speakers of English. It is usual, though not important in all situations, to introduce the man to the woman, the \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ and the person in a lower position to the person in a higher position.

Normally men do not call themselves "Mr.". They use either their first name and \_\_\_\_\_, or just their first name. Women may add "Mrs." or "Miss" to avoid confusion. In the West, it is normal for a man to wait for a woman to offer her hand before \_\_\_\_\_ to shake hands when they are introduced to one another.

### **Brainstorm**

In what situations do you use formal introduction? What are the similarities and differences in the way of using such formal introduction between the Chinese and English-speaking people?

### **Response Sequence**

#### **• Comprehension**

Listen to the dialogue.

1. Before you listen to the conversation, answer the following questions or discuss the following questions with your partner.

1) How would you introduce people to one another if one of them is a woman with a senior position?

2) Compare the different customs of introducing friends to someone between the Chinese and

English – speaking people.

2. Listen to the conversation and decide whether the following statements are True or False.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1) The introduction takes place in the afternoon.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Sally is introduced to the foreign teacher first.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 3) The foreign teacher is very friendly.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 4) The teacher's name is John Smith.

• **Summary**

1.

How to respond to an introduction when you are introduced for the first time?

2.

How to introduce someone who is with you?		

**Adaptation**

• **Conversation practice**

**Practice 1**

*Cue:* Wang is on the way to English lecture with Peter, a foreign student studying in China.

They meet a former classmate of Li. Wang introduces them to each other.

*Requirement:* Three students as a group to make the conversation.

**Sample conversation**

Wang: (to Peter) Peter, this is my former classmate, Li. He works in a factory now.

Wang: (to Li) Li, this is my foreign friend, Peter. He is from America and he is studying Chinese in China.

Peter and Li: (both) I'm very glad to meet you. (shake hands)

**Practice 2**

*Cue:* Mr. Brook and his wife hold a birthday party for their daughter, Jane. Two couples, Mark and Kathy, Bill and Susan are invited to attend the party. The two couples don't know each other before. At the party, the host and hostess introduce them to each other.

*Requirement:* Six students are required to make the conversation.

**Sample conversation**

Mr. Brook: Welcome to attend the birthday party for my daughter. (to Bill and Susan) Bill and Susan, these are our old friends, Mark and Kathy.

Mrs. Brook: (to Mark and Kathy) Mark and Kathy, these are Bill and Susan. Susan is my colleague and in fact she is my good job partner.

(four guests shake hands and greet with each other)

**Practice 3**

*Cue*: In an English party, you introduce your old friends to someone in English.

*Requirement*: Three students as a group to make the conversation.

**Sample conversation**

Li: Hello, Mr. Smith. Glad to meet you here.

Smith: Oh, good evening, Li. Nice to meet you here, too.

Li: Mr. Smith, this is my friend, Wu. And Wu, this is Mr. Smith, he is my English teacher.

Wu: How do you do, Mr. Smith? I'm happy to meet you.

Smith: How do you do, Wu? Glad to meet you, too.

• **Role – play****Play 1**

Li is a mutual friend of Mr. Smith, an English engineer and Mr. Wu, manager of a Chinese stationery store. The three people meet at the store in the afternoon and Li introduces the two men to each other.

**Play 2**

Some students are required to greet to others in English when they are introduced to them.

## Chapter Three Talk to new friends

**Focus**

*Talk to new friends*

**Vocabulary Work**

1. Match antonyms in the following columns.

A	B
1) formal	a. unfriendly
2) informality	b. refuse
3) outstanding	c. absolutely

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 4) a part - time job | d. ordinary        |
| 5) offer             | e. differently     |
| 6) similarly         | f. formality       |
| 7) personal          | g. a full time job |
| 8) friendly          | h. informal        |
| 9) relatively        | i. public          |
| 10) individual       | j. society         |

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below.

socialize relatively individual cautious personal primarily

Conversation is one of the most important and common ways of \_\_\_\_\_. However, it is often difficult to make contact with strangers who speak another language. Among English - speaking people \_\_\_\_\_ differences are just as great as national differences, so \_\_\_\_\_ must be taken when you open a conversation. It is a good idea to have a supply of a few opening gambits up your sleeve! Remember that the person you are speaking to is probably just as shy as you are, and therefore be prepared to break the ice.

Asking for information or an opinion is a good way to begin a conversation, provided it is not a personal question. Remember that Westerners dislike to be asked about \_\_\_\_\_ matters. They think it is their own business, and no concern of others. Which is an appropriate way of opening a conversation depends \_\_\_\_\_ on the relationship between the people, their ethnic background and the situation. Safe topics to start a conversation with are about the weather, hobbies, sports, travel, entertainment, current events, etc.

Here are some questions which should not be asked except by intimate friends:

How old are you?

Are you married?

How much do you earn?

What is your religion?

What is your business?

How many children do you have?

What does your wife (or husband) do?

In case you have to ask a personal question, you must begin by saying, "Excuse me for asking personal questions." or "If you don't mind my asking personal questions."

When the time comes for you to leave, finish your conversation naturally. There are a great number of remarks that are useful for closing a conversation. It is a good idea to have a supply of these on the tip of your tongue. Also, it is important to remember that closing a conversation is often a \_\_\_\_\_ gradual process.

### **Brainstorm**

1. Consider in what circumstances it would be appropriate when greeting each other to wave,

shake hands, hug, kiss or do any other physical action.

2. What are the differences in opening a conversation between the English – speaking people and the Chinese? And what are the safe topics to start up a conversation with someone you are not very familiar with?

### **Response Sequence**

#### **• Comprehension**

Listen to the dialog between Sally and Thomas, a foreign teacher from America.

1. Before you listen to the conversation, answer the following questions or discuss the following questions with your partner.
  - 1) Have you ever meet with a foreign teacher on the campus?
  - 2) Did you ever talk with your friend or a foreign teacher in English?
2. Listen to the conversation and decide whether the following statements are True or False.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 1) Thomas comes to China by train.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Thomas will stay at the guest house of the college.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Sally is a receptionist of a technical college.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Thomas didn't have a good journey.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 5) It is the first time for Thomas to come to China.

#### **• Summary**

1.

How to greet a new friend when you meet him or her occasionally?	How to respond a new friend's greeting when you meet him or her occasionally?

2.

How to open the topics to talk to a new friend?	How to respond to a new friend when he or she talk with you?

**Adaptation****• Conversation practice****Practice 1**

*Cue:* Student A: You are a college student. One day, you meet with a foreign teacher on campus. You greet to him.

Student B: Respond to the greeting.

*Requirement:* Work in pairs. Take turns.

**Sample conversation**

Student: Hi, Smith. Good morning.

Foreigner: Good morning.

**Practice 2**

*Cue:* You meet an old friend in the street. You inquire about his or her health.

*Requirement:* Work in pairs. Take turns.

**Sample conversation**

A: Hi, good morning, Liu.

B: Oh, it's you, good morning, Li. I haven't seen you for a long time.

A: How are you these days?

B: All right, thanks. How about you?

A: Fine, thanks.

**Practice 3**

*Cue:* You meet Mr. Smith, who is a new friend you've known at a party occasionally, outside the lecture building. You inquire about the weather in the United States. You talk about weather in China with him.

*Requirement:* Work in pairs. Take turns.

**Sample conversation**

A: Hello, Mr. Smith. Nice to meet you here.

B: Hi, Li. Good evening. Nice to meet you, too.

A: It's really hot, isn't it? What do you think of the weather here?

B: Yes, it certainly is! But I have been used to it. It is in fact very hot in summer in America.

**Practice 4**

*Cue:* A new student shares the desk with you. He is a very shy boy. Start a conversation with him. You open and develop the conversations.

*Requirement:* Work in pairs. Take turns.

**Sample Conversation**



A: Excuse me, may I sit here?

B: Yes, of course, I'll just move my bag. Are you a new comer here?

A: Yes.

B: I'm very glad to share the desk with you.

A: I'm, too.

#### Practice 5

*Cue*: You are talking to your friend, and you realize that you have an appointment in five minutes. Learn to close the conversations.

*Requirement*: Work in pairs. Take turns.

#### Sample conversation

A: Yeah, the game was terrific last night. Did you notice Ham scored two goals?

B: Really? Oh, I'm afraid I've got to go, I have an appointment.

#### • Role – play

##### Play 1

*Press reception*: One student is required to act the following roles: a famous football star, a popular singer, government spokesman. Other students are required to act reporters and ask some questions.

##### Play 2

One student acts as foreign teacher to answer some questions made by a group of Chinese students.

## Chapter Four Revision

### Vocabulary and Expression

List new vocabulary and expressions you must learn by heart.

### Oral Grammar

List the oral grammar you have learnt in this unit.

### Speaking assignment

An English club is set up in your college this term. You are elected the head of the club. You have a brief self-introduction to the members of the club at the first meeting. And the others are required to introduce themselves with each other in English. After that you hold an English corner talking in English freely. (Talking may include your college life, your campus, your family, your hometown, your future schedule etc.)