

ORAL ENGLISH FOR GRADUATES

研究生 英语口语教程 上

主 编：金敬红

辽宁教育出版社



随书赠送CD两张

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东北大学研究生院教材科研立项项目

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前 言

《研究生英语口语教程》是2002年东北大学研究生院教材科研立项项目,旨在加强东北大学研究生教学的教材建设。

研究生英语教学同本科生英语教学的主要区别在于应用输出能力应该成为教学的重点,而口语能力的培养是其中的一个重要环节。

1994年,国家颁布了《研究生英语教学大纲(试行稿)》,但是随着英语教学的不断发展,《大纲》显得有些不能适应研究生英语教学的要求,《大纲》对口语教学作了规定,但并不是教学的重点。传统的、与本科生英语教学一样的教学模式在教学实践中不能满足研究生的要求,因此我们感到一方面《大纲》有修订的必要,另一方面,教学模式也需要进行调整,以适应研究生的实际需要。在东北大学研究生院和外国语学院的努力下,东北大学对硕士生和博士生的英语教学进行了较大幅度的调整,教学模式从以语言输入学习为重点调整到以语言输出学习为重点,在教学中重视学生口语和写作能力的培养。

我们在教材的编写过程中不仅对现有的《研究生英语教学大纲(试行稿)》进行了研究,同时也借鉴了国外的一些语言学习大纲的先进的教学理念和教学理论,将它们溶入到教材之中,我们还将教材的大部分内容在东北大学的硕士生和博士生中进行了试用,收到了良好的效果,赢得了学生的认可和好评。

本教材具有以下特点:

一、借鉴国外语言学习大纲,体现先进的教学理念和教学理论。本教材体现了交际法教学的三种大纲,即以内容为主线的教学大纲、功能意念教学大纲和以任务为主线的教学大纲。

教材的每个单元都有一个主题,材料都是围绕着该主题选择的,这样学生可以有很大的选择语言材料的空间。

功能意念教学大纲是近年来国外出现的一种较新的大纲。本教材全面体现了《大学英语教学大纲》中列出的118个功能意念,每个功能意念后面都配有5个短对话,全教材有近600个短对话,可以在培养硕士生根据主题进行发言的能力的同时,更大程度上提高口语交际能力。

每个单元都配有10个与该单元主题和功能意念相吻合的ROLE PLAY练习,明确的交际任务可以使学生在获得语言知识的同时将知识加以应用,有助于提高学生的应用能力。

二、选材广泛、新颖。参加教材编写的老师全部来自研究生英语教学的第一线,非常了解学生的兴趣和所关心的话题,如我们选择的计算机、因特网、经济、传媒、文化、

健康、时尚、商业、就业等,都是研究生感兴趣的话题,这样从客观上保证了课堂上的互动性,能够提高学生口语表达的主观要求及欲望。

三、一定的难度和挑战性。本教材是面向研究生的口语教材,教材中注释的生词都是《大学英语教学大纲》中规定的四级以上的词汇,所选内容大多来自原文,对于有一定自主学习能力的研究生来说,富有一定的挑战性和吸引力,学生可以在探索中获得口语表达的能力。

四、借鉴了情景法教学中对图片的使用,我们在每一个单元都配有与该单元主题内容相吻合的图片,以刺激学生面对一个主题对所学过的语言知识的诉诸与呼唤能力。

东北大学研究生院前瞻性地为《研究生英语口语教程》进行了立项,才使本教材得以出版发行。东北大学外国语学院的李思国教授和金启军教授也对本书的编纂工作给予了大力的支持,我们在此对东北大学研究生院和外国语学院表示衷心的感谢!同时深深地感谢本书的编辑们!

由于我们的水平有限,书中一定存在许多缺点和不足,殷望广大同仁和同学不吝赐教,提出宝贵意见。

使用说明

《研究生英语口语教程》共两册,三十个单元,供硕士生两个学期、博士生一个学期使用。每个单元分五个部分:

第一部分为对话部分,该部分有两个200字到400字左右的对话,旨在提高学生的交际互动能力。

第二部分为短文部分,该部分有两篇300字到500字左右的短文,旨在提高学生的就某一主题进行单独阐述的能力。

第三部分为功能意念部分,该部分体现了《大学英语教学大纲》中所列出的3至5个功能意念;每个功能意念后面是5个短对话,旨在提高学生的交际能力,也可以帮助口语能力较弱的学生做弥补练习时使用。

第四部分为图片部分,每个单元有一幅与该单元主题相一致的图片,旨在通过图片激活已学的语言知识,提高语言表达应用能力。

第五部分为补充材料部分,该部分是一篇或两篇1000至1500词左右的文章,旨在为学生提供更多的交际素材。

教师和学生可以灵活使用该教材,我们的建议是:

一、对于教材中大量的素材,教师可以根据学生的实际水平灵活选用,这样可以避免所有学生都谈论一个内容的现象,在课堂上可以大大地提高学生听其他学生发言的注意力,同时也可提供学生之间相互学习的机会。

二、功能意念部分可以作为学生自学内容,但是如果学生的口语水平有限或是较弱的话,也可以作为WARMING UP练习来使用,本部分也可以供有一定能力的口语初学者使用。

三、图片可以在进入主题前,也可以在进入主题后使用。我们曾在博士生中试用过该部分。在进入每个主题之前,首先让学生对图片进行描述,然后对图片进行评论。博士生可以借助于所学语言知识对图片进行描述和评论,收到了良好的效果。这样一来,学生很容易进入主题,同时也提高了学生的表达欲望与兴趣。

四、本教材适用于硕士生和博士生,并在东北大学的硕士生和博士生中进行了试用。学生的总体反映是在获得口语交际能力的同时,他们可以欣赏、选择、互动、批评、探索。

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Unit 1 Music

Part A Dialogues

Dialogue 1

A: Ellen, I could really use your help this weekend.

B: What is it, Fred? Another lab report?

A: No, no. This is easy compared to that. My cousin is coming on Thursday. She has an interview at the college and I promised my aunt I'd look after her. We are going to the game on Friday, but Saturday I'm on duty at the library all day and can't get out of it. Uh, I was wondering if you could show her around during the day and maybe we can all meet for dinner later.

B: Sure. I don't have any plans. What kind of things does she like to do?

A: Actually I haven't seen her for three years. She lives so far away. But this will be her first time on a college campus, she is still in high school. So she probably enjoys anything on campus.

B: Well, there is a music festival in the auditorium. That's a possibility. Does she like music?

A: Oh, my, that's it. She loves music. She loves playing piano, Beethoven, Bach, those guys. She was awarded several times for her excellent piano performance.

B: I am not sure but I think this music festival is mainly about New Age Music. Does she like modern music?

A: I think she does. By the way, what is New Age Music?

B: It is a type of popular instrumental music characterized by simple, repetitive melodies and intended to effect a serene mood.

A: Thank you. I think my cousin will like it. Let's make a deal. I'll drop her off at your place on the way to work, around eleven.

B: OK. We can touch base Friday night to confirm everything.

A: I really appreciate your help. I owe you one.

B: No problem. I'll talk to you tomorrow.

(305 words)

Questions

Answer the following questions according to Dialogue 1.

1. What does Fred ask Ellen to do?
2. What will Fred do on Saturday?
3. What does Fred know about his cousin's interests?
4. What is the theme of the music festival?
5. What is New Age Music?
6. Make a lecture on the differences between classical and modern music.

Discussions

Why do people like music? What effects can music have on people?

Dialogue 2

A: Excuse me. Are you waiting to buy concert tickets?

B: Yes, I am. So are all these people in front of me.

A: Have you been here long?

B: About 45 minutes. I've moved forward a total of about 3 feet in that time.

A: You're kidding.

B: Not at all. There was a couple up ahead of me who got so disgusted they finally gave up and left. They said they'd been waiting for more than an hour.

A: Terrific. Does anyone know what's causing the delay?

B: If so no one has let us know. It could be that there aren't enough people selling tickets this afternoon. Or maybe their computer is down. I'm sure the concert hasn't been cancelled.

A: I just hope they don't run out of tickets before I get up there.

B: That really would be annoying, wouldn't it?

A: I guess I should have come before lunch. Or has it been like this all day?

B: Apparently it has. In fact, before I came I tried calling to charge my tickets over the phone, just to avoid this long wait. But they're not taking phone orders, or checks, or credit cards. It's cash or nothing, and you have to come in person.

A: Well, there're two more hours before the ticket office closes. Tickets for a good concert are worth waiting for. So I think I'll just make myself comfortable.

B: You are a loyal fan of the group, aren't you?

A: You bet I am. I became their fan when I was 13 years old. In the following 15 years, whenever they hold a concert, I would be present unless something important takes place.

B: So am I. Since this is their last world tour, I wouldn't miss the chance.

A: Yeah. I also plan to go to other cities to follow them when they finish their show here.

B: I hope I can. But I do have an extremely heavy workload and I hate to get it backed up.

A: Well, that's true. First thing's first.

(346 words)

Questions

Answer the following questions according to Dialogue 2.

1. At what time of day does the conversation take place?
2. Why did the couple ahead of Speaker B leave?
3. What is Speaker B's attitude toward what's happening?
4. How are people expected to purchase their tickets?
5. Why doesn't Speaker B want to miss the concert?
6. Make a lecture on a famous group of singers.

Discussions

Why do so many people worship famous singers, players and movie stars?

New Words and Expressions

instrumental

a. 用乐器演奏的

serene

a. (心境、态度等) 安详的, 宁静的

drop off

把某人送到

touch base

联系

disgusted

a. 厌恶的, 厌烦的

workload

n. 工作量, 作业量

back up

(使) 积压, (使) 拥塞

first thing's first

事有先后

Proper Names and Notes

Beethoven: 贝多芬(德国作曲家)

Bach: 巴赫(德国作曲家)

New Age Music: 新世纪音乐, 新时代的以在某些乐器上宁静的即兴创作为特征的现代音乐, 例如风琴、吉他或合成器。以梦幻般的悦耳音乐和民族器乐的乐风而闻名。

Part B Passages

Passage 1

Music Therapy Makes a Difference

Music therapy is the prescribed use of music by a qualified person to effect positive changes

in the psychological, physical, cognitive, or social functioning of individuals with health or educational problems.

The idea of music as a healing influence which could affect health and behavior is at least as old as the writings of Aristotle and Plato. The 20th century discipline began after World War I and World War II when community musicians of all types, both amateur and professional, went to Veterans hospitals around the country to play for the thousands of veterans suffering both physical and emotional trauma from the wars. The patients' notable physical and emotional responses to music led the doctors and nurses to request the hiring of musicians by the hospitals. It was soon evident that the hospital musicians needed some prior training before entering the facility and so the demand grew for a college curriculum. The first music therapy degree program in the world, founded at Michigan State University in 1944.

Music therapy can benefit children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly with mental health needs, developmental and learning disabilities, Alzheimer's disease and other aging related conditions, brain injuries, physical disabilities, and acute and chronic pain, including mothers in labor.

There are many misunderstandings about music therapy. The following are just two of them: the client or patient has to have some particular music ability to benefit from music therapy — they do not; there is one particular style of music that is more therapeutic than all the rest — this is not the case. All styles of music can be useful in effecting change in a client or patient's life. The individual's preferences, circumstances and need for treatment, and the client or patient's goals help to determine the types of music a music therapist may use.

Healthy individuals can use music for stress reduction via active music making, such as drumming, as well as passive listening for relaxation. Music is often a vital support for physical exercise. Music therapy assisted labor and delivery may also be included in this category since pregnancy is regarded as a normal part of women's life cycles.

The future of music therapy is promising because state of the art music therapy research in physical rehabilitation, Alzheimer's disease, and psychoneuroimmunology is documenting the effectiveness of music therapy in terms that are important in the context of a biological medical model.

(402 words)

Questions

Answer the following questions according to Passage 1.

1. What is music therapy?
2. To what time can music therapy be traced back?
3. How did the 20th century music therapy discipline begin?
4. When and where was the first music therapy program founded?
5. Who will benefit from music therapy?
6. Make a lecture on music therapy.

Discussions

What other functions can you imagine will music have on living creatures?

Passage 2

The History of Rap Music

Every so often a new style of music emerges that takes America by storm and comes to represent the generation that grows up with it. In the 50's it was rock'n'roll, followed by the Motown sound of the 60's. The 1970's brought folk music and disco. But in the 80's it was rap. Perhaps no other form of music has crossed as many boundaries and become a bridge between America's many cultures as rap has.

Rap evolved from African people in general and black people born in the U.S. in particular. Its origins can be traced to West Africa where tribesmen held "men of words" in high regard. Later when slaves were brought to the New World, the captives mixed American music with the beats they remembered from Africa. Another origin of rap is a form of Jamaican folk stories called "toasts". These are narrative poems that tell stories in rhyme.

Over a hundred years later, rapping was a street art. Just as doo-wop in the 1950's, rap began in inner-city schoolyards and street corners in the 1970's. Early raps were boastful tales, and put-downs directed at other rappers. This music style was slowly growing in popularity among black teens in New York City, Washington, D.C., and Philadelphia. As early as 1974 neighborhood block parties in New York featured early forms of rapping.

But it wasn't until the commercial success of "Rapper's Delight" by the Sugar Hill Gang in 1979 that major record labels took notice of this explosive new sound. Rap's audience started to grow tremendously and gain notoriety with acts like Public Enemy, N.W.A., and Ice-T. More than 20 years have now passed and rap still has a huge following among people of all ages and socio-economic backgrounds.

Presently, rap and its close relative hip-hop are enjoying its largest popularity ever as a result of its mainstream acceptance. And thanks to artists like Kid Rock and Eminem, African-Americans are not the only ones listening anymore. Also, the female audience has grown steadily with the emergence of ladies behind the microphone like Salt-n-Pepa, Queen Latifah, and Li'l Kim.

(354 words)

Questions

Answer the following questions according to Passage 2.

1. What was the dominant music form of the 1960s in the U.S.A.?
2. Where did Rap originate?

1994/3/15

3. What were early raps?
4. When and how did major record labels take notice of rap?
5. Who might be the listeners of rap music nowadays?
6. Make a lecture on rap music or any other music, such as Blues, Jazz, etc.

Discussions

What is the overall effect that African music has on modern music?

New Words and Expressions

music therapy	音乐疗法
cognitive	a. 认识的, 认知的
veteran	n. 老兵, 老手
facility	n. (供特定用途的)场所; 军事机构
Alzheimer's disease	老年痴呆症
labor	n. 分娩
therapeutic	a. 治疗的, 有助于维持健康的
delivery	n. 分娩
rehabilitation	n. 康复
psychoneuroimmunology	n. 心理神经免疫学
rap music	快板歌
rock'n'roll	摇滚音乐, 摇滚舞曲
Motown	汽车城音乐
tribesman	n. 部落的一员, 同种族的人
Jamaican	a. 牙买加的
doo-wop	n. 多瓦普(一种音乐形式, 流行于20世纪50年代的一种音乐形式。其特点是在固定节奏的旋律衬托下由一小组人以和声唱出歌词或无意义的音节)
put-down	n. 贬低的话, 奚落的话
label	n. 唱片公司
notoriety	n. 众人皆知
hip-hop	n. 一种流行的音乐形式
mainstream	a. 主流的

Proper Names and Notes

Aristotle: 亚里士多德

Plato: 柏拉图