



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

# 高级英语

# 口语教程

(上册)

Senior Oral English Course

主编 周红红 宫玉波 陈英

主审 (美) Kara Chin



机械工业出版社  
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



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大学英语课堂内外

# 高级英语口语教程

(上册)

## Senior Oral English Course

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《高级英语口语教程》共分上、下两册,每册 10 个单元。每单元围绕学生们所关心的学习、工作和社会生活的一个热点话题展开。上册的话题包括:生活态度、想象未来、踏入社会、婚姻、大学教育、校园生活、运动、职业选择等。以经典的短文点题,并提供与该话题有关的常用的表达,通过看图讨论、辩论赛、小品表演、讲故事、做游戏等丰富多样的课堂活动模式来达到提高学生英语口语表达能力的目的。

本教材可以作为大学本科高年级学生和研究生英语听说课的主干课教材,也可供同等层次英语学习者参考使用。

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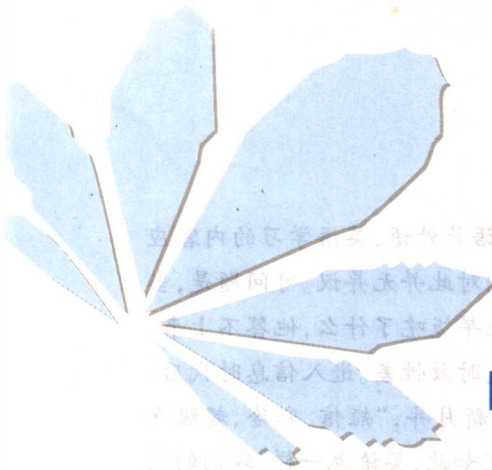
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## Foreword

随着英语教学研究的深入和大学英语教学水平的不断提高,新的教学理念不断出现,大学本科生和研究生英语的起点也逐年提高。因此,全国大学英语教学大纲和研究生英语教学大纲也相继作了修订。在这一新形势下,已有一两套新世纪研究生英语教材问世,它们注重以学习者为中心,强调应用能力的培养,努力实现素质培养与成功应试两不误。这些都是难能可贵的。但同时我们也发现,研究生英语的口语教学通常使用听说教材,而听说教材在编写模式上往往重听略说,教学使用中经常把听说课上成听力课。

### 现行教材中的问题

目前市场上的英语口语教材不少,但适合研究生英语课堂教学的口语教材却是凤毛麟角。就口语教材的总体来看,存在着如下几个问题:

#### 1. 模式单一

现行的口语教材对口语训练通常采用句型、对话导入法——即按不同的情景,如看病、购物等编写对话,提供该场景中常用的句型供学生举一反三。这类教材对自学者会有很大的帮助,但就课堂教学而言,句型对话法并不实用。单一的模式使学生迅速地感到枯燥乏味,失去参与的热情;再者,不少学生虽然熟记了若干句型,但在实际交际场合仍然不能自如地用英语进行交流;同时,仅仅拥有句型和对话是很难组织出不同形式的课堂活动的。

#### 2. 听说脱离

在日常的交流中,听说双向是密不可分的。奇怪的是在英语听说教材上,却是听归听,说归说。当学生在听力课上听了大量很流利的对话和滔滔不绝的长篇大论之后,他们更深刻地为自己一说英语就结结巴巴感到羞愧,他们不会使用 er、well 等填充词(filling words),甚至忘了自己在讲普通话时也离不开“这个”、“那个”,也不像他们在听力课中听到的那么出口成章。



### 3. 实用性差

口语教材的内容应该是什么?一种看法认为英语是外语,英语学习的内容应该同其文化背景、生活方式和风土人情相结合。我们对此并无异议。可问题是,当学生学会了三明治、吐司和热狗之后,你用英语问他早饭吃了什么,他答不上来,因为他吃的是油条、稀饭。实用性差的另一个方面是时效性差。进入信息时代后,社会发展的日新月异推动着语言,特别是口语的日新月异,“短信、彩玲、超级女声、忽悠”对于上个世纪的人来说是不能理解的。中文如此,英语也一样。我们的教材往往取材陈旧,其中许多表达法已经过时,而许多新的表达法又没能介绍。在调查中学生反映的“学的用不上,要用的没学过”就同教材的实用性有关。

### 本教材的编写设想

教材是最重要的教学手段,也是在整体上提高学生口语水平的基本保障。针对现行口语教材的不足之处,我们设想,一套较理想的高级英语口语教材应该通过看图说话、对话表演、游戏、小组讨论等多种课堂活动培养学生从直接、自然的交谈中主动积极地思考、组织语言表达思想的能力,从而学会使用语言并且做到言之有物,训练以流利、达意为重。此外,理想的听说教材还应当具有如下特色:

#### 1. 语言口头化

教材应该取材于人们日常生活中自然的表达,完全使用口头语言,并介绍一些口头表达技巧,如怎样使用填充词等;同时兼顾中英双方的不同文化、生活习惯和风俗,适当地介绍不同国家的人所习惯的不同的非语言交流因素,如说话人间的距离、不同姿势的含义等。

#### 2. 内容新颖

教材的内容应该体现新世纪人们的社会、政治、经济、文化和生活,体现信息时代人们的口头用语。

#### 3. 输入量大

口语教材每单元所提供的听说信息,应该超过教师在一堂口语课中所能处理的内容,这样才能给予教师一定的选择余地,使教师能根据学生的不同水平和相应的教学目的选用合适的部分,以达到因材施教的目的。教材的大信息量还为学生课外练习和自习提供了资料。

#### 4. 编排合理

适合课堂教学的口语教材在编排上应该突破传统的以听为主、以句型对话练

习为主的单一模式,把句型练习和语音练习融入诸如看图说话、对话表演、小组讨论、游戏、短剧表演等多种形式的课堂及课外活动之中,使教师能较轻松地将口语课组织得有声有色且富有成效。

### 5. 形式多样

口语教学的特点之一是师生们容易产生厌倦感,同一种游戏或活动进行的次数多了,学生们的兴趣就下降,难以激发主动参与的热情,从而影响活动的效果。因此,实用的口语教材要善变,利用各种不同的形式来保持课堂活动的新鲜感和学生们参与的积极性,达到万变不离其宗地提高学生口语水平的目的。

基于此,我们组织编写了《高级英语口语教程》一书。编写的宗旨是帮助我国本科高年级学生和硕士研究生克服在英语口语训练中的困难并帮助教师解决目前本科和研究生英语口语教学中存在的问题,在有限的时空内为学生提高英语口语水平提供训练的平台和拓展的空间。

### 主要编写内容

《高级英语口语教程》可以作为本科高年级学生和研究生英语听说课的主教材,共分上、下两册,每册 10 个单元。每单元围绕学生们所关心的学习、工作和社会生活的一个热点话题展开,以经典的短文点题,提供与该话题有关的常用的表达,通过看图讨论、辩论赛、小品表演、讲故事、做游戏等丰富多样的课堂活动模式来达到提高学生英语口语表达能力的目的。

本书特请有丰富的教学经验的 Kara Chin 担任本书的主审,有纯正美音的外教为本书的部分栏目录音,在此表示感谢。

另外,为方便老师教学,我们将书中某些单元的 Role Cards 做成了活页的形式,放在了附录 II 中。老师可以先从书中取走,上课前再将此页散发给学生。我们还配备了本教材的电子课件,其中包括书中部分栏目的录音内容,请需要的老师向本书的责任编辑索取(电话见书的封底)。

编者

2006 年 9 月

# Senior Oral English Course

## Foreword

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# Unit One

## *Practice Makes Perfect*



Do cats need to learn to catch mice? Can dogs teach cats the skills to catch mice? Are there really any shortcuts to the mastery of mouse-catching skills? These silly questions may not seem so silly when we think of our English learning. Any similarities? Yes! First, like mouse-catching, the ability to use a language is a kind of skill rather than knowledge. A skill is picked up by practicing instead of knowing. No one can really teach you how to use Eng-

lish. You acquire the ability by practicing. So "Practice makes perfect" should become our motto. Secondly, some shortcuts exist in language learning. Proper guidance saves your efforts and leads you toward your goal in less time.



## Part One

# Getting Ready to Speak

## 1. Introductory Passage

### Tips on English Learning

*Read the following passage.*

*Underline the important viewpoints while reading.*

Learning a language means learning a skill, not acquiring knowledge. You test your command of a foreign language by your ability to perform in it, not by how much you know about it. Performance refers to your ability to understand, speak, read and write. Knowledge refers mainly to grammar rules and vocabulary.

The best way to give up smoking is to stop smoking cigarettes; and the best way to eat less is to start eating less. The best way to read an article is to read it. Avoid reading anything that is too difficult for you. Reading should be a pleasure, so the texts should be within your range. Reading a newspaper is the best thing you can do to improve your English. Don't give yourself too much reading so you become discouraged. Read a little from a newspaper every day. It will put you in touch with a whole range of subjects in good modern English. Read as widely as you can. You don't want to read pieces which are mainly about language



and language learning, try to read articles in general magazines, either local or international.

There are two kinds of vocabulary: receptive and productive. Receptive vocabulary refers to the words you can recognize and understand but can't necessarily use. Productive vocabulary refers to the words you know and can use with confidence. If you read enough, you will find that you will acquire a large vocabulary without needing to turn to the dictionary all the time.

If you are reading an argument, make notes on the points "for" and "against". Once you have these notes, use them to give a little talk in English which attempts to recreate what you have just read. Alternatively, use the notes to "say the text to yourself" as a mental exercise. You will soon get into the habit of not only reading in English, but thinking in English as well. Thinking in a foreign language is an indispensable requirement of fluency.

Writing a summary of something you have read is excellent practice.

Keeping a diary is an excellent way of improving your written English for the following reasons: 1) It is constant practice. 2) You are writing about the true experience. 3) Writing a diary gives you constant practice in three writing styles: narration, description and reflection.

It's totally pointless learning grammar for its own sake. Any communicative or practical use of English is better than that. Whatever you do, don't study grammar in isolation.

## 2. Talk about It

As students learning English for more than a decade, you must have a lot of experience as well as doubts on how to learn English well. Think of your doubts and ask your partner for advice. The following questions and answers may serve as a hint.

### 1) How to begin learning English:

First, you must have your purpose of learning English in your mind. Do you want to improve your oral English or written English or do you learn it for the purpose of passing the tests? Second, what level are you at? Are your English intermediate? Lower or advanced? Third, choose the way to learn English in accordance with your time and finance. Do you want to learn English by self-teaching, taking English classes or English courses on the radio, TV or even online courses on the Internet, or by using English

software? All roads lead to Rome. In short, you must study hard and persist in learning constantly for a year or two.

## 2) How to memorize new words:

New words should be mastered in several ways. First, pronunciation; if you want to pronounce the word correctly, you'd better listen to it first and practice it again and again by imitation. Second, spelling; if you want to memorize how to spell the word, you'd better learn some knowledge of word building and pronunciation rules. Third, meaning and use; if you want to know the exact meaning and use of the word, you'd better learn it through context (上下文) and reading. Finally, you should work hard on it.

## 3) How to improve reading comprehension:

First, look at the title of the passage if there is one. You can get the general idea of the passage. Then pay attention to the first and last sentences of each paragraph of the passage. You can get the main idea of the paragraphs. Third, go through the context, and you can guess the meaning of the new words that you have come across. Finally, note the style and tone in order to understand the writer's implication in meaning.

## 4) How to improve your speaking:

You can only improve your speaking through practice. First, don't think too much of grammar when you are talking. If you cannot produce the whole sentence, then just speak the key words, but you must make them clear and correct. Second, pay attention to the different rhythms (节奏) between English and Chinese. We Chinese tend to stress the words equally, while the English words in the sentence tend to be stressed quite differently. The words with important information are normally stressed. Last, try to use your gestures and your facial expressions to go with your verbal communication.

## 5) How to improve your listening:

There is no shortcut to improving listening. But the following tips may help you. First, you should have the right pronunciation of the words in your mind to learn to pronounce them correctly. Then, when you listen, try to catch the meaning of the sentence but not the separate meanings of the words; that is, do not concentrate on words too much but on the meaning as a whole. Third, pay attention to the liaison (连读), loss of explosion (失去爆破) and assimilation (同化) of the words. Lastly, pay attention to the stressed words and guess the meaning through the intonation.



### 6) How to improve your translation skills:

First, learning some basic rules for translation. Then you must have a good command of both English and Chinese. Finally, you must practise, practise and once more practise. You can refer to some bilingual magazines, "English World" for example. You practise translation from Chinese to English and vice versa (反之亦然). Then you have some comparison with their translation. After some period of practice, you will make a great progress. Always keep in mind that "Practice makes perfect".

### 7) How to learn English verb tenses:

First, pay attention to the adverbial of time, if there is one in the sentence. Different adverbials of time indicate the use of different tense. Second, attach importance to the meaning of the predicate verb. Some verbs tend to be used in a certain tense. For example, "I like music". The word "like" tends to be used in simple present tense. Third, note the context; it will give you hints to use a certain tense. Finally, you'd better do some exercises in order that you have some sense of using English tense.

### 8) How to buy a good English dictionary:

Nowadays, there are so many different kinds of dictionaries. Find the right kind of dictionary that you are looking for a desk or pocket dictionary, monolingual or bilingual, English to Chinese only or bidirectional. Then you'd better find out who the publisher is. Is it well-known? A lot of good dictionaries are published by well-known publishers such as the Oxford and Cambridge in UK and the Commercial Press and the Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press in China. Besides, how many copies has it been published? Let's say "The more, the better". What do you think of the printing quality of the dictionary? And so on.

### 3. Think about It



Listen to the following passage and try to fill in the missing information.

One important thing in learning a foreign language is that, I would say, you have to discount your native language. Interference from (1) \_\_\_\_\_ is the biggest barrier to language acquisition. You have (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the habits you have acquired in your native language in order (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the habits you need to speak a foreign language. This is very difficult and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the different foreign

varieties of English you hear round the world (FrenGLISH, Spanglish, Chinglish, etc.). The native language (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in your English learning and "interfering" with your acquisition. Interference occurs in all areas: (6) \_\_\_\_\_, grammar, vocabulary as well as (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and ways of problem-solving. Even (8) \_\_\_\_\_ among nations are often the direct product of this kind of interference.

## Part Two *Language You Can Use*

### Related Words and Phrases

学习方法 learning strategy	集中 focus on
关键因素 crucial factor	教科书 textbook
学习效果 learning results	提出 put forward
内在因素 internal factors	对笔记 compare notes
学习态度 learning attitude	归纳 induction, inducing
外在因素 external factors	演绎 deduction, deducing
独特性 uniqueness	推断 inference, inferring
学习动机 learning motivation	概括 generalization
被动的学习 passive learning	上课走神 let one's attention wander in class
积极主动的学习 active learning	劳逸结合 strike a balance between work and rest
勤奋的 diligent	学科 discipline
学得快乐 have fun with learning	课程 course
潜力 potential	必修课 required/ compulsory course
自信心 self-confidence	选修课 elective/optional course
能力 competence	基础课 basic course
拓宽知识面 broaden one's knowledge	精读 intensive reading
低估 underestimate	泛读 extensive reading
消极的 negative	视听课 audio-visual course
英语水平 English proficiency	教学法 teaching methodology
语调 intonation	主修 major/specialize in
分数 score	系 department
满分 perfect score	系主任 dean/chairperson of the department
得高分 / 低分 score high/low	
模仿 imitation	
预习 preview	





课代表 course representative	客座教授 visiting / guest professor
选课单 add slip	期中考试 mid-term exam
新生 freshman	期末考试 final exam
二年级学生 sophomore	开卷考试 open-book test
三年级学生 junior	口试 oral exam
四年级学生 senior	面试 interview
大学生 undergraduate	补考 make-up exam
研究生 graduate student	参加考试 sit for an exam
研究生院 graduate school	为作弊夹带的小抄条 cribsheet
教职员 teaching and administrative staff	作弊 cheat on a test
教授 professor	测验 test
副教授 associate professor	小测验 quiz
讲师 instructor, lecturer	学分 credit
助教 teaching assistant	学期论文 term paper
学位 academic degree	毕业论文 thesis
文学学士 B.A./Bachelor of Arts	点名 take/check attendance, call the roll
理学学士 B.S./Bachelor of Science	到! Here/Yes!
文学硕士 M.A./Master of Arts	缺席 absent
理学硕士 M.S./Master of Science	逃课 skip
哲学博士 Ph.D./Doctor of Philosophy	上课被点到名 get called on
文学博士 Lit(t).D./Doctor of Literature	放幻灯片 show slides
访问学者 visiting scholar	

### Related Sentences

- 1) 你最近学习怎么样? How are you getting with your studies?  
还行,马马虎虎吧。Could be better but not bad.
- 2) 学习需要耐心和恒心。Study demands patience and persistence.
- 3) 你如何安排你的时间? How do you arrange your time/ make your schedule?
- 4) 你不能那样急功近利。You should know better than to expect such quick results.
- 5) 任何东西都不能分散他的精力。Nothing can distract his attention.
- 6) 努力,努力,再努力,千万别说泄气话。Try, try, try and never say die.
- 7) 现在丁丁退到倒数第二了。Now Ding Ding has fallen back to the last but one.
- 8) 一个人的学习方法对另外一个人并不一定适合。One man's study method does not always apply to another.
- 9) 熟能生巧。Practice makes perfect.

## Part Three *In-Class Activities*

### Task 1 Make a Speech

*Directions*

Imagine that you are on a TV interview introducing your English learning experience. Make a speech on one of your most successful experience. For example:

Speaking good English isn't difficult if you are ready to spend time on it and have more patience. In order to make it, all you have to do is to conquer some 200-300 sentence patterns and about 2,000 words. This is absolutely not nonsense. If you read any situational oral English textbook and try to collect all the useful words and sentence patterns from it, you'll know what I am saying here is definitely correct! Like I said, all you have to do is to spend time on it and have patience. And your learning habit needs to be changed a little bit. Once you have decided to do so, stick to it and you'll succeed in no time! My advice here goes: A situational oral English textbook with tapes is the end solution for your conquering oral English and with no extra cost anymore. It can help you with your pronunciation and let you have the sense you need when you are speaking English. Furthermore, you can have all the practical sentence patterns and words together. Using language is one of the most important rules which you need to bear in mind. I never doubt that you can remember ten or more sentences a day, but without using them, they are not yours. And you'll forget them soon as time goes by. Writing daily journal or participating in some topics is a good way to practise English. Writing means a lot, because it allows you enough time to think. You won't have this in real situation. I am sure that you can say whatever you can write. Because the source is the same. I hope you'll feel the same way.

### Task 2 Give Your Opinions

*Directions*

How do you practise your oral English? Do you use any of the following tips? If yes, specify which tip is helpful to you and describe how you do it in detail. If no, explain your own tip to your partner or the whole group.

1. We study spoken English so as to make oral communication, so this order of oral English study should be followed: Fluency, Accuracy, and Appropri-

ateness. That is to say, we have to pay more attention to practical communication ability instead of only laying emphasis on the grammatical correctness.

2. Try to find some partners practising oral English together and English corner is a good place where we may exchange English study experience, widen our sight and foster interest in English.
3. If English partners are not easy to get, then we have to create an English environment ourselves by speaking English to ourselves.
4. This method is very effective and easy to insist on—interpreting Chinese-English novels or books. First we read the Chinese parts and try to interpret them into English and then compare our interpretation with the original versions in the novels or books so that we can find out the mistakes, shortcomings and progresses in our interpretation.
5. Oral composition and 3-minute training method: This method is suitable for intense training. Make an oral composition about a certain topic for one minute the first time and record the composition on the tape at the same time. Then listen to the composition and find room for improvement. And make the same composition for two minutes for the second time and also record it. And at last repeat the above process and expand the composition to three minutes.
6. Retelling exercise: Retell some articles or English stories in our own words.
7. If possible, we may read some English tongue twisters loudly and quickly with one or two cakes of candy in our mouth (just as the Chinese cross-talk actors do) to train our oral cavity muscle and tongue suitable for English pronunciation. For example:
  - ☆ A big black bug bit the back of a big black bear. The big black bear bit back the big black bug.
  - ☆ Cat, Cat, catch that fat rat on that mat!
  - ☆ This fish is a fish that has a thinner fin than that fish.
  - ☆ Father and Mother gathered the butter they purchased at the grocer's together.
  - ☆ A pleasant place to place a plaice is a place where a plaice is pleased to be placed.
  - ☆ She sells seashells on the seashore.

Helpful \_\_\_\_\_ Not Helpful \_\_\_\_\_ Never Try \_\_\_\_\_

8. Paying more attention to phrases and small words: One major shortcoming of Chinese English (especially Chinese oral English) is that Chinese students tend to use big words in their oral language. But the idiomatic oral English is abundant with short, active and vivid phrases. And most of such phrases are made of small words.

### Task 3 Brainstorm Crazy Expressions

*Directions*

Read the following poem with your partner and brainstorm other crazy expressions, either in English or Chinese.

## English Is a Crazy Language

There is no egg in the eggplant (茄子).

No ham in the hamburger.

And neither pine nor apple in the pineapple (菠萝).

English muffins(松糕) were not invented in England.

French fries were not invented in France.

We sometimes take English for granted.

But if we examine its paradoxes (自相矛盾) we find that

Quicksand takes you down slowly,

Boxing rings are square

And a guinea (几内亚) pig is neither from Guinea nor is it a pig.

If writers write, how come fingers don't fing?

If the plural of tooth is teeth,

Shouldn't the plural of phone booth (亭) be phone beeth?

If the teacher taught, why didn't the preacher (祈祷者) praught?

Why do people recite (背诵) at a play, yet play at a recital (独奏会)?

Park (停车) on driveways and drive on parkways?

You have to marvel (惊讶) at the unique lunacy (疯狂愚蠢的想法).

Of a language where a house can burn up as it burns down.