

大学英语实用口语教程

A Gateway to English Communication

● 主编 王珏 副主编 曾亚蘅 主审 谢葆珑



中国水利水电出版社
www.waterpub.com.cn

大学英语实用口语教程

A Gateway to English Communication

◎ 主 编 王 珏
副主编 曾亚衡
参 编 宋 丽 赵学栩
主 审 谢葆琰



中国水利水电出版社
www.waterpub.com.cn

内 容 提 要

《大学英语实用口语教程》/《A Gateway to English Communication》是根据教育部最新制订的“大学英语教学要求”并以交际功能和中心话题为纲编写的口语教材。本教材注重把学生置于多元文化背景之中,提供真实的语言环境和标准的语言范例,图文并茂,强调知识性、信息性、趣味性和实用性,引导学生积极主动地进行口语练习,扩展学生用英语语言交流的综合能力。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语实用口语教程=A Gateway to English Communication / 王珏主编, —北京: 中国水利水电出版社, 2005

ISBN 7-5084-2996-6

I. 大... II. 王... III. 英语—口语—高等学校—教材 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 088033 号

书 名	大学英语实用口语教程 A Gateway to English Communication
作 者	主编 王珏 副主编 曾亚衡 主审 谢葆琰
出版 发行	中国水利水电出版社 (北京市三里河路 6 号 100044) 网址: www.waterpub.com.cn E-mail: sales@waterpub.com.cn 电话: (010) 63202266 (总机)、68331835 (营销中心)
经 售	全国各地新华书店和相关出版物销售网点
排 版	北京中科洁卡科技有限公司
印 刷	北京市兴怀印刷厂
规 格	787mm×1092mm 16 开本 7.75 印张 190 千字
版 次	2005 年 8 月第 1 版 2005 年 8 月第 1 次印刷
印 数	0001—5100 册
定 价	15.00 元

凡购买我社图书,如有缺页、倒页、脱页的,本社营销中心负责调换

版权所有·侵权必究

前 言

英语语言综合能力的培养是目前大学英语教学改革中的关键环节,尤其是语言交际能力,即如何提高英语口头表达和交际能力更显重要。随着国际交流的日益频繁以及当前大学英语教学改革的深入开展,英语口语教学改革也势在必行。本教材旨在帮助学生摆脱“张口难”障碍的同时,把“听说领先”的教学原则置于一种真实、宽松、主动和持久的文化背景和语言环境中去贯彻和落实,在口语技能训练方面进行了更多的探索,并通过以话题为基础的教材大纲,培养学生掌握准确、流利而得体的英语口语。本教材是根据教育部最新制订的“大学英语教学要求”,汲取了国内外口语教学的成果,并在编者多年来教学经验的基础上所作出的优秀成果的总结。

本书是非英语专业学生的大学英语口语课优秀教材,其内容可以讲授一个学期。另外,本书也可作为有一定英语基础的学员参加英语口语训练班的首选教材。

本书由上海杉达学院大学英语教学部负责编写。由上海杉达学院王珏任主编,曾亚衡任副主编,参加编写的有王珏、曾亚衡、上海水产大学的宋丽和云南财贸学院的赵学翔;上海财经大学谢葆琰教授审阅了全书并提出了宝贵的意见和建议。同时,本教材的编写还得到了香港教育创建学会英语教育专家陈惠民女士和黄维波先生的大力支持。ESEC 美籍教师 Raguel Lorch Holli 和 Flynt 等提供了对话的语言素材。谨此一并致谢。

由于编者水平有限、时间仓促,书中难免存在一些不足之处,殷切希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2005 年 7 月

教材的组织

1. 单元组织

教材中的每一个单元都围绕一个中心话题或交际主题编写，分为两部分（**Part A: Communicative Skills/口语技能训练**和**Part B: Topic Discussion/话题讨论**），便于学生运用不同的口语表达方式来掌握单元主题和通过口语技能训练来扩展口语交际能力。

教材采用以下结构：

Part A: Communicative Skills 口语技能训练

Introducing the part 单元引入：本单元交际功能简介。

Section 1: Dialogues and Discussion 对话和讨论——通过听真实/示范对话和讨论引入本课交际主题。

Section 2: Reading/Cultural Background 文化背景知识——有关本课交际主题的文化背景简介。

Section 3: Phrases——有关本课交际主题的常用句式和相应的回答（按对话的正式程度划分）。

Section 4: Using What You've Learned (Small Group Practice/ Pair Work) 学以至用——学生小组或结对操练有关本课交际主题的对话。可分两步进行：

a. **Cued Dialogues** 指导性对话：——教师给出对话场景和相应步骤，学生在该指导下完成对话操练。

b. **Mini-roleplays** 小型对话：——教师给出对话场景和可用关键句型，学生自由发挥完成对话任务。

Part B: Topic Discussion 话题讨论

a. **Starting Point/ Open-class Discussion** 起始篇：介绍本单元的话题（和 Part A 的交际主题有一定的相关性），并布置相应的信息任务题（Information-based tasks），展现真实世界中的信息使学生对本话题产生兴趣并有所反应。

b. **Useful Words and Expressions** 常用词汇：通过提问或课堂讨论方式引入与话题相关的主要词汇。

c. **Oral Exercises** 口语练习：这些练习由训练流利性的两人和小组活动组成，包括讨论任务、排序活动、课堂调查以及其他鼓励交流或交换信息的活动。主要分成两种形式进行：

A. **Group Work** 小组讨论：讨论教师布置的与话题有关的任务题。

B. **Presentation** 口头表述：每组选一人报告小组讨论结果。

2. 课时安排

《大学英语实用口语教程》共 18 个单元，每单元供 2~3 学时使用。

3. 选材原则

注重知识性、信息性、趣味性和实用性并重；内容覆盖面广，语言环境真实，情景意念生动有趣，语言范例标准地道。注重把学生至于多元文化背景之中。

Contents

前言

教材的组织

Unit 1 Getting to Know People	1
Part A Communicative Skills: Introductions and Address System	1
Part B Topic Discussion: What Kind of Person are You?	5
Unit 2 Making Small Talks	7
Part A Communicative Skills: Greetings/Openings and Closings	7
Part B Topic Discussion: The Pleasures of Life	11
Unit 3 Inviting People	13
Part A Communicative Skills: Invitations	13
Part B Topic Discussion: Food	16
Unit 4 Expressing Your Feelings	18
Part A Communicative Skills: Thanking People and Replying to Thanks	18
Part B Topic Discussion: Fears	21
Unit 5 Offering a Helping Hand	23
Part A Communicative Skills: Giving Suggestions and Advice	23
Part B Topic Discussion: Problem Page	28
Unit 6 The Art of Complaining	29
Part A Communicative Skills: Expressing Anger and Resolving Conflict	29
Part B Topic Discussion: Stress	33
Unit 7 More Than a Friend	35
Part A Communicative Skills: Apologizing	35
Part B Topic Discussion: Relationships	39
Unit 8 The Way You Dress	42
Part A Communicative Skills: Giving Compliments and Replying to Compliments	42
Part B Topic Discussion: Clothing	45

Unit 9 Do You Work Out?	47
Part A Communicative Skills: Getting People's Attention and Interrupting	47
Part B Topic Discussion: Sports	54
Unit 10 Controversy	56
Part A Communicative Skills: Agreeing and Disagreeing	56
Part B Topic Discussion: Television	62
Unit 11 Public Concerns	63
Part A Communicative Skills: Asking for Information	63
Part B Topic Discussion: Computers and Internet	69
Unit 12 Likes and Dislikes	71
Part A Communicative Skills: Stating Preferences	71
Part B Topic Discussion: People in Our Lives	75
Unit 13 I've Made up My Mind	78
Part A Communicative Skills: Talking about Plans and Intentions	78
Part B Topic Discussion: Aims in Life	82
Unit 14 Culture Shock	84
Part A Communicative Skills: Comparing and Contrasting	84
Part B Topic Discussion: Festivals	88
Unit 15 Growing Pains	90
Part A Communicative Skills: Showing Regret and Disappointment	90
Part B Topic Discussion: Age	94
Unit 16 Are You a Conversationalist?	95
Part A Communicative Skills: Controlling the Conversation	95
Part B Topic Discussion: Marriage and Wedding	99
Unit 17 You Have a Say	101
Part A Communicative Skills: Voicing Opinions and Views	101
Part B Topic Discussion: Good Teachers	104
Unit 18 Time to Act Out	106
Part A Communicative Skills: Presenting Information and Narrating	106
Part B Topic Discussion: Stories	111
参考文献	116

Unit 1 Getting to know people

Part A Communicative Skills: Introductions and Address System

Part B Topic discussion: What Kind of Person are You?

When making an introduction in any language, you need to know the formulas and rules for doing it. You also need to know how to call the participants. Part A will help you to identify given names and surname (last name) and to decide which form of the name is appropriate to use. You will also learn how introductions are made. Part B gives you instructions and opportunities to orally practise on how to describe personalities and express likes and dislikes.

Part A Communicative Skills: Introductions and Address System

Section 1 Dialogues and discussion: Listen to the following dialogues, paying attention to the introductions and the way people address each other.

Dialogue A

Riche: This seat taken?

Nick: No, help yourself. Haven't seen you before.
You new in engineering?

Riche: Yeah, I just switched *major* from computer science—too much math!

Nick: Well, don't expect it to be any better here!
What's your name, anyway?

Riche: Riche. What's yours?

Nick: Nick, but everybody calls me "Scotch."

Riche: Scotch, huh? Well, I'm not going to tell you what my nickname is! Oh, here comes the professor. What's his name, by the way? Scary, or something like that?

Nick: James Murphy. But we call him "Big Jim" because he's so short.

Riche: To his face?

Nick: Are you *kidding*?

major: field of study

kidding: joking, making a joke



Discussion

1. Where are Riche and Nick? What are they doing? How old are they?
2. How do they introduce themselves? What do they call their professor?

3. Discuss the use of nickname in your language as compared with English.

Dialogue B

(The doorbell rings. Mrs. Kahn opens the door.)

Mrs.Kahn: Good evening. Come in. How have you been?

Greg: Just fine, thank you. How are you?

Mrs.Kahn: Oh, reasonably well.

Greg: Mrs.Kahn, I would like to introduce a friend of mine, if I may: Abbey Douglas.
Abbey, this is Mrs. Lily Kahn.

Abbey: Pleased to meet you, Mrs. Kahn.

Mrs.Kahn: I've heard so much about you, Mr. Douglas. Please do come in. Oh, Will, Darling,
I'd like you to meet someone—a friend of Greg's.

Mr.Kahn: Oh, hello, Greg. Glad you could *make it*. *(Shakes hands with Greg)*

Greg: Hello, Will. It was very thoughtful of you to invite us.

Mrs.Kahn: Yes, darling, as I was saying, this is Abbey Douglas. *(To Abbey)* My husband, William.

Abbey: *(Shaking hands with Mr. Kahn)* Very nice to meet you, Mr. Kahn.

Mr.Kahn: The pleasure's mine. But call me Will. Everyone does. Mind if I call you Abbey?

Abbey: Of course not.

make it: come (succeed in doing something)

Discussion

1. There're two introductions here. Find the first one. Who's presented to whom?
2. How are the two introductions different?
3. What kind of relationships do the various people have?

Section 2 Cultural notes: Introductions and the address system

Introductions

A formal introduction consists of two parts: giving the names and, if not provided by the context, some information about the people being introduced so they will have some common ground to begin a conversation. In making a formal introduction, one person is first presented to another: "Mrs. Kahn, I would like to introduce my friend, Abbey." "Susie, this is Mike." Abbey is presented to Mrs. Kahn, Mike to Susie. In general, subordinates are presented to superiors, men to women, younger to older. Afterward, the presentation is reversed. "Abbey, Mrs. Kahn." "Mike, Susie Johnson."

People must sometimes introduce themselves: for example, at a party, in a new class, or in a new neighborhood. If you meet a new neighbor on the same street or in the hallway of your apartment building you might say: "Hello, I'm (full name). I've just moved here."



The other person responds by giving his or her full name and indicating where he or she lives.

The address system

Most Americans have three names: a first (sometimes called a given) name, a middle name (or an initial), and a last name (called the family name, or surname). Examples:

Barbara Kay Tillitt, Dan D. Newton, Patricia Redford

As in any language or culture, people who do not know each other well or who differ in status use formal address: title + family (last) name, for example, Dr. Johnson. People who know each other well use first names in both informal and formal situations.

	ADDRESS FORMS	FUNCTION
Formal	Dr. Snow	<i>Title + last name</i>
	Professor Schultz	Used in formal situations
	Susan	<i>Full first name</i>
	Melanie	Note: Some people want their full first name used in all situations
Informal	Anderson	<i>Last name only</i>
	Smith	Used in sports or in the military, and in some offices. Used by a superior to a subordinate or among equals.
	Sue	<i>Short first name</i>
	Barb	Not all names have a short form, but many do.
	Bobby	<i>Diminutive first name</i>
		Some people consider this form childish, so make sure it is appropriate to use.
Intimate	Red	<i>Nickname</i>
	Sunny	Very informal; should be used only when you are sure the person wants you to use this form.

Section 3 Useful phrases: Read along the following phrases then practise saying them. The phrases near the top of the list are generally more formal than the ones near the bottom.

	INTRODUCTIONS		
	INTRODUCER	RESPONSE A	RESPONSE B
More formal	I'd like to introduce Henry Cheng.	How do you do?	How do you do?
↓	I'd like to introduce Malenie Brandon.	Glad to meet you.	The pleasure is mine.
↓	I'd like you to meet Nancy Murphy.	Nice to meet you.	Nice to meet you.

	This is Minnie Hann	Pleased to meet you.	I've heard so much about you.
Less			
formal	This is Ali Hassan.	Hi.	Hi.

SELF-INTRODUCTIONS

SELF

RESPONSE

More

formal	Hello, I'm John du Plessis.	How do you do? I'm Julie Duarte.
	Hello. My name is George Brown.	Please to meet you. I'm Sue Lee.
	I don't think we've met. I'm Neil Kim.	Nice to meet you. I'm Eva Beck.

Less

formal	Hi. I'm Mike. What's your name?	Hi. I'm Margaret, but everyone calls me Peggy.
--------	---------------------------------	--

Section 4 Using what you've learned (Small group practice/pair work)

A. Cued dialogues



Directions: After reading each situation carefully, discuss with your partner(s) then practice, using any words or expressions appropriate to express the functions given. Your teacher will ask you to perform the dialogue for the class.

Situation 1

Three university students met in the hall way on their way to class. A knows both B and C, but B and C don't know each other.

A	B	C
1. greets B	1. greets A	
2. introduces C	2. greets C	2. replies to B
	3. asks C about his or her classes	3. gives information
4. remarks how well C is doing in school		

Situation 2

A is a clerk in a large department store. B is her boyfriend. C works in the department store with A. B is meeting A at the store to go out for lunch.

A	B	C
1. greets B; introduces co- worker, C	1. greets C	1. returns greeting
2. tells C about B's job		2. asks B for more details
	3. answers question	

B. Mini-role plays

Directions: Discuss the situation with your partner(s) and decide on the proper level of formality. Then practice. You can use the suggested expressions if you want to. When you are ready, perform for the class and discuss your performance with your teacher and classmates.

Role-play 1

A and B work in the same department. A has just started this week. They meet C, president of the company, at the water fountain.

Useful expressions

A
Newest _____

B
like you to meet

C
increased productivity

Role-play 2

A is in a new class at school and wants to make new friends. A introduces himself or herself to B, who seems to know the way around.

Useful expressions

A
English, too?
Have an apartment?

B
Courses are great
Live on campus

Part B Topic Discussion: What Kind of Person are You?

A. Tell me about yourself.



Starting point

a. How true are these statements for you? Complete the quiz. Then add two more items about yourself.

Personality Quiz

definitely
true

generally
true

definitely
not true

1. I enjoy walking on the beach at sunset.
2. I avoid showing others what I'm feeling.

3. I can't stand waiting for people.
4. I like to make a daily schedule.
5. I love finding solutions to problems.
6. I enjoy spending hours on the phone/net.
7. I don't mind listening to people's problems.
8. I love to accomplish goals.
9. I like to have lots of friends.
10. I'm interested in visiting unusual places.
11. _____.
12. _____.

b. Group work: Get into a group of 4. Use the statements in Exercise a to explain these personality traits to your group members. Give additional examples.

adventurous	impatient	practical	romantic	sympathetic
ambitious	organized	reserved	sociable	talkative

Example: A romantic person is the kind of person who enjoys walking on the beach at sunset and dreaming about the future. I'm not that kind because I ...

B. What do you have in common?

Useful expressions

Agreeing

So am I.
I'm exactly the same way.
So do I.

Disagreeing

That's not true for me.
I'm not at all like that.
Really? I don't.

Likes

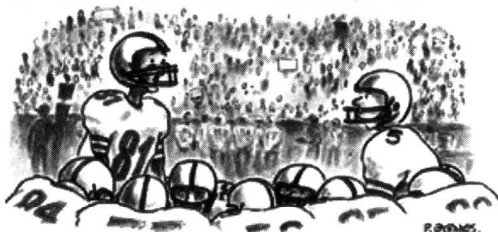
Enjoy doing
Don't mind doing
Love doing
Be interested in doing

Dislikes

Avoid doing
Can't stand doing
Hate doing
Dislike doing

Pair work and group presentation

Choose another partner in your group. Find two personality traits that you have in common and one way that you're different. The group representative will be asked to report the discussion to the whole class.



"But what if that guy in the bleachers is right? What if I do suck?"

Unit 2 Making Small Talks

Part A Communicative Skills: Greetings/Openings and Closings

Part B Topic Discussion: The Pleasures of Life

Opening a conversation and bringing a conversation to an end are essential parts of our everyday language. You already know how to say hello and good-bye, but in Part A you will study in more detail how Americans perform these functions. While in Part B you will be talking about the pleasures around you in your life.

Part A Communicative Skills: Greetings/Openings and Closings

Section 1 Dialogues and discussion: In the dialogues that follow, listen carefully to what the speakers say to greet each other and what they say to indicate that the conversation is over. Notice especially how many interchanges it takes to end a conversation.

Dialogue A

Milton: Say, Suz, how you doing?¹

Suzanne: Milton! Hey, how are you?

Milton: Not bad. Where you going?²

Suzanne: Over to Tim's. How about you?

Milton: Oh, I just *got off work*. Boy, I'm so hungry I could eat a horse!

Suzanne: Where are you working now?

Milton: Pan Air. It's a real pain. But I guess I shouldn't complain. Lots of guys are out of work these days.

Suzanne: That's the truth. Well, I better³ let you go grab some food.

Milton: Yeah. It was great seeing you again. Maybe we could get together sometime.

Suzanne: Sounds good. I'll give you a call.

Milton: Ok. Great. I'll be seeing you.

Suzanne: Alright, Milton. Enjoy your meal.

Milton: Thanks. Good bye.

Suzanne: Bye-bye.

get off work: finish working for the day

1、2、3 usage note: "How (are) you doing? Where (are) you going? I (had) better" are all examples of informal speech in which words are dropped.

Discussion

1. Is it a formal conversation? How do you know?

2. What does Milton mean when he says “It’s a real pain.”?

Dialogue B

Tim: Oh, my gosh, that’s Barbara Greene!

Mike: What?

Tim: Over by the soft drinks. Come on, let’s go say hello. (*They go over to Barbara.*) Hey, Barbara!

Barbara: What? ... Tim!

Tim: Hey, how are you? *Gee*, we haven’t seen each other in ... it must be close to three years!

Barbara: Well, how have you been?

Tim: OK.

Barbara: Still working at Justin’s?

Tim: Let’s not go into that. Oh, Barbara, this is Mike, one of my *buddies* at work.

Barbara: Hi, Mike.

Mike: Hi, how are you?

Tim: Wow, we ought to go somewhere to talk. How about Peter’s Pub?

Barbara: Sounds good. Just give me a minute to pick up a few things for dinner tonight.

Tim: OK. See you at the *check-out stand*.



Oh my gosh: an expression that shows surprise

Gee: an expression that shows surprise

buddy: good friend

check-out stand : cashier; where you pay for what you buy

Discussion

1. What are the speakers doing when this dialogue starts?

2. Identify the relationships of the speakers.

Section 2 Cultural notes: Greetings, pre-closings and closings

Greetings

Greetings in all languages have the same purpose: to establish contact with another person, to recognize his or her existence, and to show friendliness. The formulas for greeting are very specific and usually do not carry any literal meaning. The greeting is always returned, often in the same form but with different stress. People who are together every day greet one another the first time they meet each day. They do not shake hands. When people haven’t seen each other for a long time, the greeting is often enthusiastic and is usually accompanied by shaking hands among men, hugging among both men and women, and sometimes a kiss on the cheek among women.

Pre-closings and closings

Usually people do not suddenly quit talking, say good-bye and leave each other abruptly; ending a conversation normally takes some time. This involves two interactions: pre-closings and closings. *Pre-closings* are phrases that signal the end of a conversation; *closings* are phrases that explicitly end the talk. In formal situations, the superior (in age, status, etc.) usually signals the end of a conversation. On the phone, the caller usually pre-closes. Closings, like greetings, are commonly used exchanges with no literal meaning. People who are together every day say good-bye at the end of the day or week. When leaving a party, guests always find the host or hostess to say thank you and good-bye. People who are leaving each other permanently or for a long time shake hands or embrace, depending on the relationship. If you are in an unfamiliar situation and wonder what to do, watch other people or ask.

Section 3 Useful phrases: Read along the following phrases then practice saying them. The phrases near the top of the list are generally more formal than the ones near the bottom.

GREETINGS

More formal	Good morning.
	How nice to see you!
	What a pleasant surprise!
	Hello, Robert.
	How are you?
	Hi, Bob.
	How've you been?
Less formal	What's happening?
	What's new?
	How you doing?
	Long time, no see.

PRE-CLOSINGS

More formal	Well, I'm afraid I have to be going. (I've got to get up early tomorrow.)
	It's been a pleasure.
	I really must go now.
	It was nice to see you.
	Well, it's getting late.
	I know you are busy ...
	Thanks for coming.
	Maybe we could get together sometime.
	Great seeing you.

RESPONSES

Good morning.
Yes, it's been quite a while.
Hello, Kathryn.
Fine, thanks. And you?
Hi, Kathy.
Pretty good.
Not much.
Nothing.
Not bad.
Yeah!

RESPONSE

Thank you for coming.
Yes, I've enjoyed it.
It was good to see you.
Maybe we can talk again.
It was fun.
Sounds good.
Same here.