



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

CONTEMPORARY COLLEGE ENGLISH

● 总主编：杨立民

Oral English

现代大学英语

● 主 编：杨立民

● **口 语** **1**

● 副主编：易 焱

● 编 者：林 岩 翟 峥

伊 蕊 刘 枫



外语教学与研究出版社
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北京市高等教育精品教材立项项目

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现代大学英语

口语 1

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* * *

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序 言

本书为《现代大学英语》系列的口语教材,全套共4册,供大学英语专业本科一、二年级学生及水平相当的学习者使用。

众所周知,口语是用来进行语言交际的一项重要技能。多年来,“不敢说”、“不想说”、“没话说”、“不会说”一直是中国学生在英语学习中遇到的难以逾越的障碍。本套口语教材就是针对这些问题,吸取国内外同类教材的优点,继承我国口语教学的传统编写而成的。

本教材的特点如下:

1. 作为一套系列教材的一个有机部分,本套教材在语言、题材和训练重点等方面和其他教材,比如听力、写作和精读有密切的联系和配合。这样就可以大大增加学生语言材料的输入,解决“没话说”的问题。同时又可以使学生得到先听后说、先读后说、写了再说等不同方式的训练。
2. 教材内容比较丰富。每一课都提供了大量的语言材料。这一方面是为了便于让学生模仿,为他们提供必要的词语、表达方法以及有关的观点和思路,另一方面更重要的是激发学生的兴趣和与他们说话的愿望。本套教材所选的对话和课文题材广泛,努力结合学生的生活实际,就是为了解决学生“不想说”的问题。
3. 本教材的头两册采用题材和口语功能相结合的方法,旨在让学生通过口语课尽快掌握日常生活用语,这是精读课无法代替的。但是口语并不只是一些套语。它还有丰富的内容。本套教材按题材组织单元,将各种口语训练功能穿插其间。
4. 这套教材十分注重趣味性,但更重视人文内涵。我们努力在轻松中保持教材的格调,努力做到让学生不仅能说,而且能言之有物,言之成理,言之上品。
5. 全套教材体系完整,由浅入深,由近及远。主题从一、二册的日常生活逐渐过渡到三、四册中的各种社会、文化、经济和政治热点问题。练习重点也从与日常生活相关的功能表达以及相对容易的问答、复述、归纳逐渐升级为对各种热点问题的论述。讨论和接近实战的经过充分准备的专题辩论,既能体现训练的阶段性,同时又可通过滚动式的安排防止教材安排的机械单调和训练方式前后的脱节。
6. 这套教材努力做到既有中国味,又有外国味;既考虑到中国的国情和中国学生的生活实际,以及他们希望表达的内容,同时又兼顾西方文化和生活的介绍。
7. 这套教材所采用的语言,力求地道,但尽量避免使用土语、俚语和俗语。教材中适当介绍了一些有用的相关词语,但数量有限。这是因为口语课的主要任务不是扩大词汇,而是活用已学的东西。
8. 这套教材的练习设计,吸取了国外教材的优点,尽量注意交际性、趣味性和多样性,尽量把学生放在主动的地位。

以上是我们力求在教材中体现的特点。但效果如何还有待于实践的证明,加上参与编写的人员水平有限,这套教材中的问题肯定会不少,恳请使用本书的同行和学生提出宝贵意见。

编者
2004年6月

第一册使用说明

考虑到使用本册书的学生大多数刚刚从中学毕业，除少数受过专门训练者以外，一般口语能力都比较弱。因此一开始不能给学生一个下马威，不能让学生对口语倒胃口。相反，一定要鼓励学生敢说、爱说，让他们养成好习惯。本册书正是根据这一精神编写的。

1. 本书训练的重点

- i 口语的基本功是问答和复述，但是考虑到精读和写作课中对此已有集中训练，本册口语书中不再单列。然而，在课堂教学中，仍应一抓到底。
- ii 掌握口语中的一些基本功能和一些基本意念的表达方法，比如招呼、介绍、请求、建议、赞同、反对、插话等等。
- iii 培养日常生活口语的能力。学会用所学语言问路，看病，谈论天气、地方、人物，谈论学习、锻炼、业余爱好、饮食起居等等话题。

2. 本书的基本框架和使用方法

本书共 15 课，每课 2-3 小时，供第一学期使用。每课共 5 个部分：

i 热身练习

时间大约 15 分钟。主要通过看图、问答等手段引出本课主题，激起学生兴趣，打开学生思路。

ii 对话和短文

每课大约 2-3 个对话和 2-3 个短文，合在一起组成本课的语言材料。这些材料需要学生在课前进行预习（听录音，阅读，熟悉关键词语的发音和用法）。选择这些对话和短文的目的是为了给学生提供口语练习的素材和样板。学生可以为课上发言列一提纲，但不宜死记硬背。

iii 练习

这是口语课的主要活动。练习方式按不同材料而定，一般有小组问答、角色扮演、叙述大意、复述故事、编排对话、简单讨论等等。通过这些练习让学生掌握口语表达各种功能，提高日常生活的口语能力。

学生在用口语表达思想时，要真实，要具体朴素，也要有一定的流利程度。语言要有一定控制，但是又不能像精读课文一样细细咀嚼，要容许学生在一定程度上自由说话。

iv 语言库

每课都会列出一些表达功能意念的常用词语和句型，供学生参考使用。教师在布置作业时提醒学生利用这些材料。

v 辅助材料

提供辅助材料的目的是有两个：一是为学生堂上堂下的口语活动提供更多的思路和素材，二是为满足程度较好、感到吃不饱的学生的需要。这些材料希望教师能够熟悉，以便在课堂上灵活运用。

除以上材料外，所有材料还将配有录音和练习的参考答案。此外，应该反复向学生强调课外开展口语活动的重要性，这样课堂的练习才能转变为实际的交际能力。

编者

2004 年 6 月

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We are extremely grateful to the authors and publishing houses of all the articles we have chosen as the texts for this textbook. We apologize for the insufficient information in some cases due to lack of resources. We intend to show every respect for intellectual property rights, but we hope our pleading for the permission to use the related articles for teaching purposes will receive kind and generous consideration.

Unit 1

Text Four is based on “What Should You Get Out of College?” by Julie Flaherty in *The New York Times*, August 4, 2002.

Supplementary Reading is adapted from Unit One of *Dare to Open Your Mouth 1*, by Michael J. Hughes and Liu Shuhui.

Unit 2

Supplementary Reading is based on “Barring Jones” in *Topics in English*, Longman, 1994.

Unit 4

Text Three is based on “Buy Only What You Need” by Chris Fonseca in *The 21st Century*, July 26, 2001.

Unit 5

Text Two “I Don’t Believe It” is based partly on a Chinese article by Dai Qinghua from Hubei Province.

Text Three “Undeclared” is written by Tal Vigderson.

Unit 6

Supplementary Reading is based on *Observations from an American Medical Student* by Stephen Eagles.

Unit 9

Text Three “Waiter from Hell” is from *Arizona Highways* by Gene Perret.

Unit 10

Cartoon is from www.glasbergen.com by Randy Glasbergen.

Supplementary Reading is based on “Dealing with Money Woes of the Future” in *The 21st Century*.

Unit 11

Supplementary Reading is based on *Roommate Survival Guide* by Betsy Huang, University of South Carolina, 2003.

Unit 13

Text Two is based on *A Man of Habit* by Jerome K Jerome.

Unit 14

Supplementary Reading is based on *Celebrating, Western Style* By Lan Xinzhen.

Unit 15

Text One is based on “The Biggest Threat to the Planet Is Unbridled Industrialization” in *Cambridge Skills for Fluency—Speaking 4*.

Text Two is based on “Environmental Solutions” in *New Interchange 3*.

Text Three “Who Are We if We Cannot Cherish the Great Wall?” is adapted from “Who Are We if We Cannot Cherish the Great Wall?” and “Are You Part of the Problem, or Part of the Solution?” by William Lindesay, in *Beijing Youth Daily*, June 15 and June 22, 2003.

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Unit 1

First Day in College

Objectives

Theme: Meeting people

Functions: Introduction; Greetings; Address system

Warm-up

Look at the following four pictures. You are going to hear three conversations. Match each dialog with the right picture. For the picture that is not covered, make a dialog with your partner based on what you see in the picture.



Text One

- Monitor:** Good afternoon, everybody. This is the first time we meet, and I'm happy to act as monitor temporarily before we have an election. We are 24 people, and we come from different parts of the country. So I suggest we each say a few words about ourselves.
- Yang Hong:** Good idea. Let me introduce myself first. My name is Yang Hong. I come from Shanxi and my parents are both teachers. I choose to study English because I'm particularly interested in foreign cultures. I also like singing, although I'm not a great singer. I also like sports.
- Cao Xiaoyu:** My name is Cao Xiaoyu. I come from Nanjing, known as one of the four ovens of China, but actually it is very beautiful. I want to study English because I always want to see the outside world with my own eyes. I don't have as many interests as Mr. Yang. But I'm interested in writing. Some of my poems and articles have been published.
- Zhang Juan:** I'm Zhang Juan, and I come from a mountain village in Zhejiang. It's a very out-of-the-way¹ place, and I never traveled far from home. So I feel very excited. I like English because I happened to have a good English teacher in my high school, but eventually I decided to specialize in international finance. Yes, I'd like to make a lot of money. You probably don't know how hard life could be in our part of the country. Anyway I've told myself that my parents are not going to live in poverty forever.
- Zhou Ming:** My name is Zhou Ming. Just call me Xiao Zhou. Everybody does. My father is a government official and my mother's an engineer. It was my father's idea that I should study English. You see, he's very idealistic. He believes English is going to be more and more important. I have many interests too. I like to read, I like to talk—my friends say I talk too much—and I like to think too. Many social problems fascinate me.
- Liu Ying:** I don't really have much to say about myself. I'm very shy, just like a giant panda. Sometimes I just wish that I could live in a bamboo grove². But now that I'm here; I hope I could become a part of our big family. I hope you will like me. By the way, my name is Liu Ying and I come from Hubei.

Notes

- 1. out-of-the-way: *a.* 偏远的
- 2. grove /grəʊv/: *n.* 小树林

Task



Group work

Can you find anything similar between you and any of these five students? What about your classmates? Let's find out and get to know each other!

Sample Get-Acquainted Questions

1. Where do you come from?
2. Which middle school did you go to?
3. What are your hobbies?
4. What made you decide to come to this university? Are you satisfied with that decision?
5. Are there areas of college life about which you have special concerns?

Brainstorm some more questions like those listed above. Then, form into groups and take turns asking each other these questions. Finally, each student will introduce one member of his/her group to the class. Don't forget to count your teacher in!



Text Two

Li Zihao: Excuse me. Haven't we met before?

Tian Wenyan: I don't think so, but wait! You do look familiar.

Li: You went to the No. 3 Middle School in Shanghai, didn't you?

Tian: Yes, that's right. I graduated two years ago.

Li: Well, we are from the same school then! I just graduated this July and I arrived here only yesterday. Anyway, my name is Li Zihao.

Tian: Oh, now I remember. We once worked together in the student union. It's so nice to see you here again. I'm Tian Wenyan. By the way, this is my roommate, Zhang Jing. She's from the French Department.

Li (to Zhang Jing): Glad to meet you.

Zhang (to Li): Glad to meet you, too.

Tian (to Li): How's everything?

Li: Pretty good—except that I'm still not very familiar with the campus and all the facilities.

Tian: Don't worry about that. We'll show you around this afternoon.

Li: Thank you very much.

Tian: You're welcome.

Tasks



Pair work

Imagine that you are Li Zihao. Describe your experience to your partner. You may begin like this: “You know, I ran into someone from my middle school! It was really great seeing a familiar face on campus...”



Role play

- In a crowded student cafeteria, **A** finally spots a vacant seat next to **B**, a sophomore. **A** approaches her/him and asks whether he/she can sit there.
- **A** is a freshman and **B** is the Dean's³ secretary in charge of student affairs. **A** is in **B**'s office filling out the student registration card.
- **A** and **B** go to a party, where **A** meets an old acquaintance **C** from primary school days. **A** reintroduces himself/herself to **C** and then introduces **B**.
- You are having a party in your dormitory. Greet your guests as they arrive.
- You are at a dinner party during an international conference. Introduce yourself and get to know as many people as possible.



Text Three

A reporter is just concluding an interview with a famous female scientist.

Reporter: Thank you very much for agreeing to this interview.

Scientist: My pleasure.

Reporter: OK, I'd like to check your formal name. That's Patricia Schultz, right?

Scientist: Correct.

Reporter: Uh-huh, and do you prefer Miss, Ms. or Mrs.?

Scientist: Excuse me?

Reporter: That is, are you married? Are you Miss Schultz, Ms. Schultz or Mrs. Schultz?

Scientist: I don't see why that's anybody's business. We're talking about atomic energy⁴. Why does anybody care if I'm married?

Reporter: Gosh, I apologize, but we have to ask. It's the policy of our newspaper—we have to use a title on second reference⁵...

Notes

- 3. dean /di:n/: n. 系主任
- 4. atomic /ə'tɒmɪk/ energy: 原子能, 核能
- 5. on second reference /'refrəns/: 在同一篇文章中第二次提及……时

Tasks



Discussion

What courtesy titles do people in China usually use nowadays? When do we use them? What are the English equivalents for 同志, 师傅, and 大爷? In addition to courtesy titles, we Chinese often address people by their professions, such as 刘老师, 李经理, or 赵主任. Do you think that it is appropriate to do the same in English? If not, what is the common practice in English-speaking countries?



Group work

Have you had any embarrassing experience of not addressing someone properly? Tell us the story!



Text Four

Host: Good evening, welcome to today's show. I'm your host, Terry White. And our topic today is: What are the important qualities students should develop in their college years? Now, let's hear what our guests have to say.

A: We hope that when our students graduate, they will be able to read and think about the world, to express themselves clearly; but most important of all, to be able to think critically⁶ about issues, to analyze them and to come up with their own conclusions.

B: The undergraduate education is a time to explore the great ideas in various subjects. The university offers a whole range of views to students. It is important because the world will always be more difficult and complicated than they would like it to be.

C: In college years, students should develop a lifelong intellectual curiosity. They should enjoy things that are not commercial. And they should develop a value system that is beyond material gain, beyond wealth, fame and power.

D: We employers always regard good communication skills as the most important, both verbal and written. Honesty second, teamwork skills third, interpersonal skills fourth and strong work ethic⁷ fifth.

E: What we emphasize most is their ability to learn, because most students leave college without being able to do their job at first. A lot of students go to college but don't know

Notes

- 6. critically: *ad.* 批评地, 批判地
- 7. work ethic /'eθrk/: 工作态度, 劳动价值观

what they want to do after graduation. What we're asking is for them to make a choice. Once they've developed that core expertise⁸, we'll pay for them to broaden their education.

Host: Thank you all for sharing your insights with us. I'm sure your expert opinions will be of great help to our college students. Now we come to the end of today's show. So, good-bye and see you at the same time next week!

Tasks



Role play

If you were the host, how would you introduce the panelists to your audience at the beginning of the show?



Discussion

Discuss the viewpoints of the panelists with your partner(s). Do you agree with them? Why or why not? What are the important messages you've got from this TV program? What do you want to get out of your college years?

Language Bank

Greetings and responses

How's everything going?

How're things?

What's up/new?

Fine./OK./Alright./Not bad./Not so good. (How about you?)

Introductions and responses

Mr. Brown, I would like you to meet Mrs. White.

She's a colleague of mine.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is my honor to introduce to you our speaker Professor White.

Do you know Alice? She's a good friend of mine.

Alice, this is Bob.

Let me introduce myself, I'm Alice.

Hi. I'm Robert, but everyone calls me Bobby.

Notes

8. expertise /ˈekspɜː'tiːz/: n.
专长, 专门技能

I believe we met two years ago at a conference.

Do you two know each other?

I've been looking forward to meeting you.

I've heard/been told so much about you.

Pleased to meet you!

Oh, yes, I remember. It's good to see you again.

Oh, sorry. You must have the wrong person.



Supplementary Reading

Mr., Mrs., Miss, Ms.? Who, When, Why?

Everybody knows about Mr., Mrs., and Miss. These are courtesy titles⁹ used before surnames. We usually address an adult with these titles unless he or she asks us to call him or her by the first name. Mr. is for male. Mrs. is for married female and Miss for single female. But what is Ms. (pronounced /miz/)?

Today, many women, especially those in the business world, prefer to be addressed as Ms. rather than Mrs. or Miss. The word Mr. does not tell people whether or not a man is married. Many women think this is an advantage for men. They want to be equal to men in this way. These women feel that it is not important for people to know whether they are married or not. Therefore, they like the title of Ms., which seems to have neatly and efficiently solved a difficult problem: We no longer have to worry about how to address a business letter properly. There are problems with Ms., however. Not all women like it. Some like the conventional ways of doing things. Others find it difficult to pronounce. Generally, young women like it better than elderly women do. To play it safe, though, we'd better ask the lady what title, if any, she prefers.

Notes

- 9. courtesy title: 尊称, 称号

Unit 2 Hometown

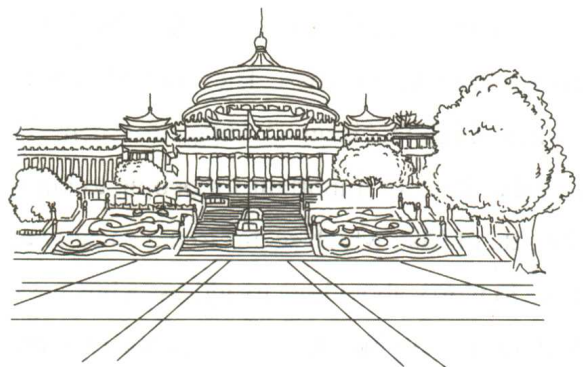
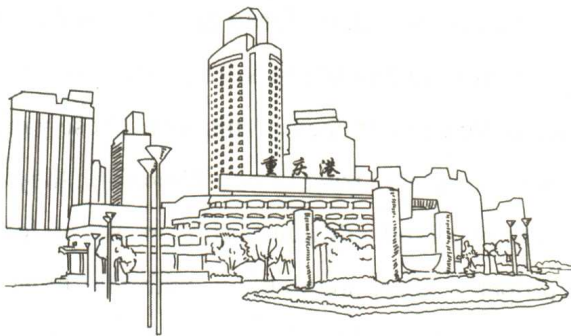
Objectives

Theme: Hometown

Functions: Describing places; Describing weather

Warm-up

Chongqing is a concrete and steel jungle sitting on the hills overlooking the confluence of two great rivers, the Jialingjiang River and the Yangtze River. Like San Francisco, the city is a maze of winding streets. With all the twists and turns in Chongqing, there's not a bike to be seen. There is a saying in Chongqing that it's not you who ride the bicycle, but the bicycle that rides you, because you often have to carry it over the countless steps.



Discuss with your partner: What comes into your mind when the following places are mentioned: Harbin, Hangzhou, Dalian, Shanghai, Kunming.

Text One

If fine weather is what you're looking for, you wouldn't find a better place in China than Kunming. Located in Yunnan province, this city enjoys some of the most pleasant weather in our

country. It is cool and nice in summer and warm and comfortable in winter. Known as the City of Eternal Spring, it attracts numerous people—foreigners and Chinese alike—especially during February’s Spring Festival, when the city bursts into blossom. At this time, most other parts of China are still covered in snow. Schools here will take a month-long break and people of all ages will celebrate the coming of spring with songs and dances.

If you decide to go to Kunming, don’t forget to bring your short-sleeved shirts¹ and sunglasses. If you’re going in summer, you may want to throw a raincoat in the pack as well because there’s a lot of rain and it’s quite likely that the City of Eternal Spring will welcome you with some spring showers.

Tasks



Pair work

Imagine that you come from Kunming and your partner is a foreigner who is going to visit the city for the first time. Make a dialog about the weather in Kunming and give tips that are related to it.



Discussion

Some places in China are notorious for bad weather. Name three of them and describe the weather there briefly.



Text Two

A: Boy, I’ve never felt so cold in my life. It’s like December!

B: Nasty day, isn’t it?

A: Yeah, I have to get another sweater!

B: Yes, you’d better. The weather forecast said that the temperature would drop sharply.

A: I’m beginning to regret coming here. I thought it was a nice and comfortable coastal city, neither too hot nor too cold.

B: It is unusually cold for a spring day. What’s the weather like in your hometown?

A: Well, my hometown is known for its extreme temperatures. In summer it’s often hot like an oven while in winter it’s wet and bitterly cold. But the weather is never so changeable like here.

B: Yes, it is a nuisance². You just have to keep changing your

- 1. short-sleeved shirt: 短袖衬衫
- 2. nuisance /'nju:səns/: n. 讨厌的人 (或东西), 麻烦事