

全国高等教育自学考试辅导与应试丛书（英语专业基础科段）

**英语口语**

**自学导读及应试指南**

上海外国语大学成人教育学院 编

**A  
Guide to  
Oral English**



上海外语教育出版社

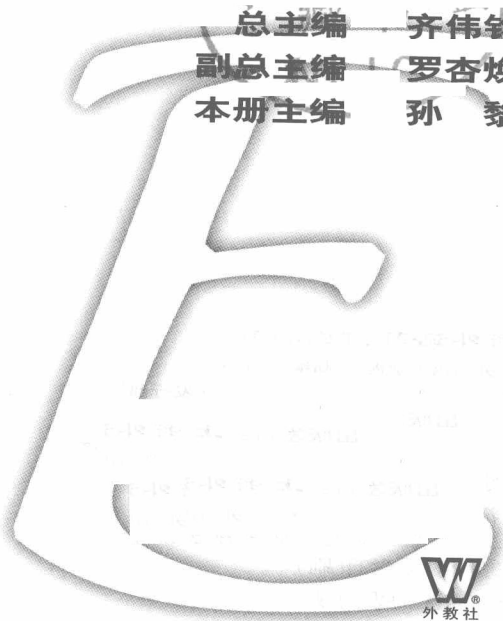
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# 英语口语 自学导读及应试指南

A Guide to Oral English

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## 总 序

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我国高等教育自学考试作为考生通过自学成材,为改革开放做出更大贡献的一条知识教育和素质教育途径,有着其不可替代的特点与优势。我国高等教育自学考试开考 20 多年来,前后跨越了 3 个十年,在上个世纪 80 年代,自学考试使一大批企事业的生产骨干得以根据自己的工作实际继续“充电”,并通过努力取得社会认可的高等教育学历。90 年代前后,我国高等教育的招生规模相对较小,形成“千军万马过独木桥”的局面,自学考试起了缓和和补充的作用。本世纪的前十年,随着高校扩招、创建民办高校等一系列教育改革的实行,自学考试将与时俱进,开拓创新,进一步发展成为继续教育和终身教育体系中的一个重要组成部分。

在我国,高等教育自学考试已成为一种大众教育形式,考生通过个人自学、社会助学、国家考试,获得国家认可的学历文凭。当前的经济全球化、知识与信息化社会,对高等教育自学考试,尤其是外语专业类的自学与助考,提出了更进一步的要求。改革开放的进一步深入以及中国加入 WTO,对外语人才的需求量越来越大,对外语技能的要求也越来越高。外语,特别是英语,作为一种国际通用语言,成为新世纪里现代中国公民所必须掌握的一项基本技能。由于特定的语言环境和文化背景等种种因素,自考学员在学习外语方面往往会遇到比自学其他专业更大的困难。长期以来,上海外国语大学成人教育学院在英语教学和自学英语辅导方面积累了丰富的经验,培养了一大批专职和兼职的自考辅导教师。为了帮助更多的考生通过外语自学考试,熟练运用外语,我们特邀其中具有丰富英语自

考助学经验的资深教师,组织编写了本系列辅导教材,针对自考学员的特点和专业英语的要求,注释详尽,注重操练,力争在尽可能短的时间内,取得最佳的学习效果。本系列辅导教材的出版将进一步完善高等教育自学考试这一继续教育和终身教育体系,为新世纪我国社会发展和经济建设所需各类人才的培养作出贡献。

上海外国语大学 齐伟钧

2002 年 11 月 12 日

## 前 言

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《英语口语》是全国高等教育自学考试基础科段中的一门考试课程,也是非英语专业学生参加高等教育自学考试英语专业本科段考试的加试课程之一。考试一般分为三大部分,即朗读短文、根据短文回答问题以及命题发言。在以往的考试中我们发现,能够一次通过该课程的学生比较少。这是由多方面的原因造成的。其中一个原因是因为有的学生对自学考试不十分熟悉,不知道参加该课程考试有何语言上的要求。其实,这是一门实践性很强的课程,要求考生具备高等教育自学考试中《综合英语(二)》的语言水平。此外,学生还应具备相应的听力能力。在考试中我们经常发现有些学生做针对短文回答问题时连问题都无法听懂,更谈不上回答问题了。还有一些学生语音语调较差,对重读、失去爆破、连读等一些基本的知识一无所知。为此,我们挑选了二十篇难度相当的文章以及二十篇补充阅读材料,并简要地介绍了一些基本的语音语调方面的知识,旨在帮助学生比较全面地提高口语能力和口语应试能力。当然,口语的提高不是读几篇文章所能解决的,学生应每天坚持训练。我们相信,只要学生付出努力,就一定能提高自己的英语口语能力。

编 者

2003 年 4 月于上海

## **综述 英语口语考试考核项目与要求**

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《英语口语》是全国高等教育自学考试基础科段中的一门考试课程,也是非英语专业学生参加高等教育自学考试英语专业本科段考试的加试课程之一。该课程考试时间 5 分钟左右,学生有 5 分钟时间准备。考试由三个部分组成:即朗读短文、根据短文回答问题以及命题发言。

### **一、朗读短文**

该项目占 30 分,短文长度 300 字左右,难度相当于大学非英语专业四级考试中的阅读理解题。要求学生朗读 1 分钟左右,不必全文朗读。考核重点是学生的语音、语调以及流利程度。学生需要特别注意的是:不要一味追求流利程度而忽略按意群作必要而恰当的停顿。在平时的训练过程中,学生应多模仿、跟读,逐步培养自己的语感,以避免考试中经常出现的读破句现象。

### **二、根据短文回答问题**

该项目占 40 分,要求学生根据所朗读的短文用完整句回答 5 个问题,考核重点是学生回答问题的正确与否。学生朗读结束后,考卷由主考教师收回,因此学生只能凭记忆回答问题。问题通常以特殊疑问句的形式出现,即是什么(what),什么时候(when),哪里(where),怎样(how),为什么(why)。有时 5 个问题中有 1 个问题会以一般疑问句或反意疑问句的形式出现。在回答一般疑问句或反意疑问句时,学生应特别注意要用完整句回答,而不能简单地以 yes

或 no 作答。例如,如果所提问题为: Did he arrive there on time? 学生不能简单地回答说: Yes, he did. 或 No, he didn't. 而应该根据所朗读的短文完整地回答: Yes, he arrived there on time. 或 No, he didn't arrive there on time. 另外,学生在回答问题时还应注意语法的正确性。为了提高自己短时的记忆能力,学生可在平时多做一些复述的练习,最好能把自己复述的内容录在磁带里,然后对照原文,看看是否复述到位。

### 三、命题发言

该项目占 30 分,要求学生在 1 分钟之内根据要求做命题发言,学生应至少说满 8 句话。考核重点是学生的陈述是否切题,陈述过程是否流利,以及语音语调是否正确。

学生应特别注意避免汉语式英语,即先用汉语组织要陈述的内容,然后再翻译成英语。因此,在平时的学习过程中,应多用英语进行思考,多用英英词典,以培养自己用英语思维的能力。

总的说来,英语口语是所有考试课程中难度较大的一门,学生们平时应多花功夫,利用一切可以利用的机会用英语进行交流。



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# Unit 1

## Mass Media

### *I. Vocabulary Preview*

principal	coverage
reliable	particular
multinational	corporation
shrink	public relations
leadership	corporate
lag behind	provincial
counterpart	interdependent

### *II. Warming-up Practice*

*Read the following sentences. Pay attention to your pronunciation and intonation.*

1. BBC Radio Two is a principal channel for the coverage of sports events of all sorts.
2. The newspaper, which is relatively new, provides its readers with the most detailed news.
3. Moreover, it offers a very wide range of talk and entertain-

ment programs as well as educational ones.

4. Today newspapers is one of the most popular means of getting up-to-date information.
5. More people read newspapers in the English language than in any other languages.

### ***III.* Read the following passage.**

Newspapers in Great Britain vary greatly in their ways of carrying the news. There are serious papers for those who want to know about important happenings everywhere, both at home and abroad, and foreign news. There are popular newspapers for those who prefer entertainment to information.

The London newspaper that is best known outside Great Britain is probably *The Times*. It began in 1785, and has a high reputation for reliable news and serious opinions on the news. It calls itself an independent paper, which means that it does not give its support to a particular political party. Its leading articles give the opinions of the editors, not those of the owners of the paper.

Letters to the editors are printed in parts of the newspaper. These parts of *The Times* are always interesting. Most of the letters are on serious subjects, but from time to time there will be long letters on the subject which is not at all serious, perhaps on a new fashion of dress, or the bad manners of the young people compared with the manners of thirty years ago.

In addition to the London daily newspapers, there are other papers. The two London evening papers, the *Evening News* and the *Evening Standard*, are sold not only at the ordinary news-

agents shops, but always stay by their piles of papers; however, the newspaper-sellers sometimes go away and leave their papers. Passers-by help themselves to the paper they want, and leave the price of the paper in a box. There are dishonest people in London, but no one thinks it is worth robbing a newspaper-seller of a few coins.

***IV.* Answer the following questions in complete sentences according to the passage you've read.**

1. What kind of people will read serious newspapers in Great Britain?
2. According to the passage, what is *The Times* well known for?
3. Why does *The Times* call itself an independent paper?
4. What is generally discussed in the letters to the editors of *The Times*?
5. Where can people usually get the *Evening News* and the *Evening Standard*?

***Notes to the text:***

1. **vary greatly in their ways of carrying the news:** 报道新闻的方式大不相同

**vary:** *v.* 变化, 不同

The weather varies from hour to hour in some areas.

某些地方天气每时每刻都在变化。

Opinions vary on that point.

在那一点上大家观点各不相同。

Prices may vary with the quality.

价格随质量而变化。

**A & B vary from each other / A varies from B in (size, amount, degree, etc.):** A 与 B(在大小、数量、程度等方面)不同

Their educational systems vary from each other in the length of compulsory schooling.

他们教育体制的不同在于义务教育时间的长短。

2. **prefer entertainment to information:** 注重(报纸的)娱乐性而非信息量

**prefer:** *v.* like (someone or something) better than another  
喜爱, 偏爱

Does he prefer a particular sort of music?

他是否特别喜欢某种音乐?

I prefer staying at home to going shopping during the "Golden Weeks".

黄金周里我更喜欢呆在家里而不是外出购物。

He prefers to go on self-catering holidays.

他喜欢自助式旅游。

3. **The Times:** 《泰晤士报》

4. **has a high reputation for reliable news and serious opinions on the news:** 因刊登可信的消息以及严肃的新闻评论而享有盛誉  
**reputation:** *n.* 名声, 名望

She has the reputation of being a good doctor.

她是一位出名的好医生。

The company has a worldwide reputation for quality.

这家公司因产品质量上乘而享誉全球。

His reputation was destroyed when he was caught stealing some money.

他因盗窃钱财而名誉扫地。

5. **leading:** *a.* 主要的

She is a leading expert on the country's economics.

她是该国经济学领域的主要专家。

Britain was one of the leading manufacturing countries.

英国曾是制造业大国之一。

6. **compare with:** 与……相比

The road is quite busy compared with ours.

与我们那条路相比,这条路要繁忙得多。

7. **in addition to:** 除……之外

In addition to teaching, she also works in the holidays as a nurse.

除教书外,在假期里她还担任护士工作。

In addition to his flat in London, he has a villa in Italy.

除了伦敦的公寓,他在意大利还有一幢别墅。

8. ***the Evening News and the Evening Standard*:** 《新闻晚报》和《流行晚报》

9. **news-agents shops:** 书报摊

10. **no one thinks it is worth robbing a newspaper-seller of a few coins:** 人们觉得不应在小报摊上贪几个硬币的小便宜

**something is worth having or doing:** 值得拥有或做某事

There are only two things worth reading in this newspaper — the TV listings and the sports page.

这张报纸上只有两个部分值得一读:电视节目表和体育版。

If you are a young, inexperienced driver, it is worth having comprehensive insurance.

如果你是一位经验不足的年轻司机,那就值得参加综合保险。

It is worth mentioning that you will have to travel quite a lot

in this job.

需要提一下的是,这份工作要求你经常出差。

## ***V.* Free Talk**

*Talk on the following topic. You should say at least 8 sentences.*

What English or Chinese newspapers do you read? What items interest you most?

## ***VI.* Supplementary Reading**

The rise of multinational corporations, global marketing, new communications technologies, and shrinking cultural differences have led to an increase in global public relations or PR.

Surprisingly, since modern PR was largely an American invention, the U. S. leadership in public relations is being threatened by PR efforts in other countries. Ten years ago, for example, the world's top five public relations agencies were American-owned. In 1991, only one was. The British in particular are becoming more creative. A recent survey found that more than half of all British companies include PR as part of their corporate planning activities, compared to about one-third of U. S. companies. It may not be long before London replaces New York as the capital of PR.

Why is America lagging behind in the global PR race? First, Americans as a whole tend to be fairly provincial and take more of an interest in local affairs. Knowledge of world-geography, for example, has never been strong in this country. Secondly, Ameri-



cans lag behind their European and Asian counterparts in knowing a second language. Less than 5% of U. S. employees know two languages, while European firms have half or more of their employees fluent in a second language. Finally, people involved in PR abroad tend to keep a closer eye on international affairs. In the financial PR area, for instance, most Americans read the *Wall Street Journal*. Overseas, their counterparts read the *Journal* as well as the *Financial Times* of London and *The Economist*, publications not often read in this country.

Perhaps the PR industry might take a lesson from Ted Turner of CNN (Cable News Network). Turner recently announced that the word “foreign” would no longer be used on CNN news broadcasts. According to Turner, global communications have made the nations of the world so interdependent that there is no longer any such thing as foreign.