

初级篇 第一册

New View
College
Spoken English

新视点

New View College Spoken English 大学英语

口语教程

主 编：程建山 主 审：Caroline [美]



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编委会：陈卓国 吕志鲁 王家芝 涂光朴 王婉华 王谷子
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序

《新视点大学英语口语教程》初级篇即将出版，主编和责编都希望我能为之写篇序言，我既感盛情难却，又觉勉为其难。我之所以有勉为其难之感，主要原因是，本人已逾退休之年，自觉落伍赶不上时代的飞速发展，而本书的内容恰恰又是突出了新视点。我怕妄下雌黄，褒贬失当，于心不安。既然盛情难却，我只好根据自己与主编、责编的面谈和我所看书稿的重点，写下如下三点意见，我只敢说是吾之真情实感或肺腑之言。至于是耶，非耶，也只能待高明读者和莘莘学子予以判断了。

一、“盖文王拘而演《周易》；仲尼厄而作《春秋》；屈原放逐，乃赋《离骚》；左丘失明，厥有《国语》；孙子膑脚，兵法修列；不韦迁蜀，世传《吕览》；韩非囚秦，《说难》、《孤愤》；《诗》三百篇，大抵圣贤发愤之所为作也。”司马迁在其名文《报任安书》中的这几句话，是我一贯很喜欢的。他一连列举了我国历史上这么多名人、名作，我想，他无非是想强调说：只有经逆境而杰出非凡的人才会被后世称颂，传世之作大多是圣贤发愤之后而成的作品。现在，我为今人程建山主编的大作作序，一开头就引用司马迁的上述名言，无意于把今人新作与古代名人名作同日而语或相提并论，而是想强调表明一个相似之点：不分古今中外，谁人想写出一部益于社会有助人群的作品，谁就要首先有益于公众的动机、社会责任感和艰苦奋斗的工作精神。程氏有幸生活在祖国空前繁荣的时代，无需经历司马氏所说的那些厄运和逆境，他固然不需“发愤”，但必须“奋发”，只有奋发，亦可有为。多年来，程建山一直比较关注我国外语教学的形势和万千学子学习英语的现实。他曾这样写过：“进入新的世纪，我国的外语教学又步入了一个新的历史时期。值得高兴的是，随着大学英语教学的不断发展，特别是近几年的大学英

语课程改革以来,我国在校大学生的英语水平较之以前有了很大的提高。但遗憾的是,英语教学的一个重大历史问题仍未解决,那就是大学生的英语口语问题。除了英语专业的大学生基本能流利地说英语之外,非英语专业的大多数学生基本不能用英语流利地交流。”这清楚表明,他之忧乐所系,多在我国大学英语教学形势。因此,“究竟如何才能快速地提高英语口语能力呢”,便成了程建山和他的合作者们这几年认真考虑解决的问题,包括“说”什么的问题,怎么“说”的问题,为什么要“说”的问题,和“和谁说”的问题。至少在近三年来,他们千方百计,对资料多方收集,认真撰写,终于成就了诸君手头的这个以“新”为突出特色的本子。

二、程作之“新”主要体现在3个方面,即内容新、体例新和方法新。这个“新”的意思,用英文形容词表示,不仅是 new (新近) 而且是 novel (新颖)。内容新主要体现在:书中大量材料来自电脑因特网(internet)和英语国家的 native speakers,具有很强的时代气息,目前国内外人们关注的种种问题和最新社会现象,书中均有涉及,每个方面都选有适当的英语口语材料,可谓既实用又地道。体例新主要体现在书中(第一、二册)30个单元的编排上。我曾用抽样研读的方法,较仔细地看了第一和第十六单元,发现每单元同样由7部分组成,即 Introduction, Listening, Pair Work, Group Work, Role-play, Cultural Salon, Writing。用汉语表达,就是:(关于主题的)介绍、听力、配对谈话、小组谈话、角色扮演、文化沙龙和写作。且每单元还配有不止一幅与内容相关又妙趣横生的插图。方法新主要体现在:师生可以灵活有趣的方式参与教学,而且综合体现了我国目前大学英语教学中新近使用的任务型教学法、交际教学法、情景教学法和功能意念教学法等多种方法。给我印象尤深的,是书中各部分的语言材料,语体得当,具有鲜明的英语口语特色。如:句式简单而不单调,可以琅琅上口;用词多为小词和英语固有词汇,除个别处欠妥之外,均表现出作者们(包括以英语为母语的一位外国专家)扎实的专业素质。

三、主编程建山,生在武汉,长在武汉,读英语专业本科和研究生阶段,也都在武汉。他基于在高校学习和教授英语的经验,以

及立足我国英语教学、放眼世界的责任感，经过多年奋斗和潜心钻研，终于在全国大学英语四、六级考试完成改革之时，使其大作得以面世，《新视点大学英语口语教程》高级篇第三、四册已于2005年出版，反响很好。这对于每年数以百万计的考生来说，的确不失为一大福音。我相信，此书的出版，定会对广大考生提供及时帮助，可谓功德大矣！

武汉大学英文系教授、湖南理工学院外语系特聘教授
郭著章

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Unit One

Going to College

Part One **Introduction**

There are many reasons why you should continue your education after high school. A college education gives you choices. Whether you plan to attend a four-year college or university, community college, or technical school, you will gain knowledge and skills that will help you succeed for the rest of your life.

Education beyond high school will put you in a better position to help your family, your community and will give you the kind of life you dream of having. The more education you pursue, the better career options you will have. A college education also gives you a good start in life by increasing your knowledge and skills.

Generally speaking, there are eight reasons to go to college:

1. A college education secures one's future. The number of employment opportunities is greater and statistics reveal that most leaders are college graduates.
2. If you have a college education you will make more money which in turn will enable you to have a better lifestyle.
3. It is not just earnings. A college education makes you a rounded person. It expands your knowledge and skills, makes you methodical and organized, and exposes you to a whole new world of learning.
4. People with a college education have better value systems and are healthier. They are able to guide their family positively.
5. College can help you qualify in fields you are interested in. So if you

want to be an innovator, inventor, doctor, or artist, you can train in the specific field.

6. According to experts, college graduates are self-confident, have greater knowledge of governance, are less likely to become criminals, are emotionally and financially secure, make better partners and friends, and have a deeper understanding of human nature.

7. College instills a deep sense of right and wrong and is the very essence of a democratic world.

8. Education opens the doors to many things like multiple jobs, career choices, the chance to further education at any point in life, and the option of teaching others what you have learnt.

Part Two

Listening

Listen to and read the following two dialogues carefully. Pay attention to the useful expressions listed after the dialogues.

● Dialogue 1



(A boy student sees a girl carrying a heavy trunk, and he goes to help her.)

A: Hi, can I help you to carry your trunk? It looks heavy.

- B: Oh... Thank you! I've been looking for help!
- A: Are you a freshman in our university?
- B: Yes. I just graduated from high school.
- A: Great. What is your major?
- B: I am going to study medicine.
- A: Medicine! That sounds very difficult.
- B: Yeah, perhaps, but I like it and I hope to be a doctor in the future.
- A: That's nice. Where are you from?
- B: I come from the south, Nanling, in Guangxi Province. Have you ever been there?
- A: No, never. But I hear that it's beautiful and the climate is comfortable.
- B: Yes, but it's a little hot in my hometown.

Useful Expressions

Can I help you?

What is your major?

That sounds very difficult.

Have you ever been there?

● Dialogue 2

(Two classmates meet again after the summer vacation.)

- A: Hi, nice to see you again, Jack. How have you been this summer vacation?
- B: Pretty good, thank you, and you?
- A: I'm fine, thanks. What have you been doing this holiday?
- B: Nothing special. I've just been watching TV, eating, sleeping, and studying.
- A: Oh, you must have had a good rest at home.
- B: Sure. But it's not so interesting. How about you?
- A: Nothing better. I helped my parents do some farm work in the fields.
- B: Farm work? That's great!
- A: Yes, but sometimes I got a little tired.

Useful Expressions

Nice to see you again!

How have you been?

I'm fine!

What have you been doing this holiday?

Nothing special.

That's great!

Part Three

Pair Work

Take turns to ask questions with your classmates, and then make up a dialogue.

Topic: Getting to Know Your College

Questions:

1. Where is your college located? How large is it? How many students are there?
2. What teaching and living facilities are in your college?
3. Can you draw a map of your college?
4. How many schools or departments are there in your college? What are they?

Tips:

(1) Facilities in college:

Teaching building, administration building, self-study room, self-access center, visual-audio room, laboratory, canteen, students' residence hall, dormitory, swimming pool, sports field, playground, gymnasium, library, students' apartment, supermarket, bookstore, shop, laundry, book and newspaper stand, basketball court, football field, tennis court, stadium, reference room, electronic reference room, Internet bar, stationery's shop, students' activity center, etc.

(2) Departments in college and their English translation:

表演系	Acting Department
艺术系	Arts Department
会计系	Department of Accounting
农学系	Department of Agriculture
建筑工程系	Department of Architectural Engineering
自动化系	Department of Automation
汽车工程系	Department of Automobile Engineering
银行系	Department of Banking
生物(学)系	Department of Biology
植物(学)系	Department of Botany
企业管理系	Department of Business Administration
化学系	Department of Chemistry
中文系	Department of Chinese Language and Literature
土木工程系	Department of Civil Engineering
通信工程系	Department of Communication Engineering
计算机科学系	Department of Computer Science
舞蹈系	Department of Dance
外交系	Department of Diplomacy
经济管理系	Department of Economic Management
经济(学)系	Department of Economics
教育系	Department of Education
电机工程系	Department of Electrical Engineering
电子系	Department of Electronics
工程物理系	Department of Engineering Physics
环境工程学系	Department of Environmental Engineering
食品工程系	Department of Food Engineering
遗传工程系	Department of Genetics Engineering
地理系	Department of Geography
地质系	Department of Geology
地球物理系	Department of Geophysics
历史系	Department of History
园艺系	Department of Horticulture
工业设计系	Department of Industrial Design

工业工程系	Department of Industrial Engineering
工业管理系	Department of Industrial Management
国际经济系	Department of International Economics
国际政治系	Department of International Politics
国际关系系	Department of International Relations
国际贸易系	Department of International Trade
新闻系	Department of Journalism
法律系	Department of Law
文学系	Department of Literature
管理科学系	Department of Management Science
材料工程系	Department of Materials Engineering
材料科学系	Department of Materials Science
数学系	Department of Mathematics
机械工程系	Department of Mechanical Engineering
医学系	Department of Medicine
医学工程系	Department of Medical Engineering
冶金系	Department of Metallurgy
气象学系	Department of Meteorology
矿冶系	Department of Mining and Metallurgy
音乐系	Department of Music
造船学系	Department of Naval Architecture
航海系	Department of Navigation
护理系	Department of Nursing
海洋学系	Department of Oceanography
石油学系	Department of Petroleum
药物系	Department of Pharmacy
哲学系	Department of Philosophy
体育系	Department of Physical Education
物理系	Department of Physics
生理学系	Department of Physiology
政治系	Department of Political Science
印刷系	Department of Printing
心理学系	Department of Psychology
无线电工程系	Department of Radio Engineering

社会学系	Department of Sociology
纺织工程系	Department of Textile Engineering
戏剧系	Department of Theatricals
旅游管理系	Department of Tourist Management
国画系	Department of Tradition Chinese Painting
物流管理系	Department of Logistics Management
水利系	Department of Water Conservancy
西方语言系	Department of Western Languages
英语系	English Language Department
外语系	Foreign Languages Department
法语系	French Language Department

Part Four **Group Work**

In this part, you need to form groups with three or four students in each group, and take turns to speak.

Task 1: Introducing Yourself

Questions:

1. Where do you come from? Can you describe your hometown briefly?
2. How many people are there in your family? What are they doing?
3. What do you usually like to do? What are your interest and hobbies?

Tips:

Please allow/let me introduce myself.

I'd like to introduce myself.

May I introduce myself?

I'm delighted to meet you.

It's a pleasure to meet you.

I've heard a lot about you.

May I know your name?

Sorry, but I can't think of your name at the moment.

I'm interested in/keen on playing football.

Task 2: The Reasons to Go to College

Why do you choose to go to college? What are the possible benefits of going to college? Everyone gives at least one reason and then collect all of them.

Tips:

Expand your knowledge and skills/express your thoughts clearly in speech and writing/grasp abstract concepts and theories/increase your understanding of the world and your community/practical benefits/bring more job opportunities/earn more money, etc.

Part Five**Role-play**

In this part, you need to perform a small drama with your classmates. Each of you plays a role in this drama.

Task 1: How to Get to the Post Office?**Situation:**

A is a new student in the college and this is the first time for him/her to come to this city. He/she wants to post a parcel to his/her parents, but he/she doesn't know how to get to the nearest post office. So he/she asks a higher-grade student for help.

Role A: You are eager to know the way to the nearest post office, because you want to post a parcel to your parents immediately.

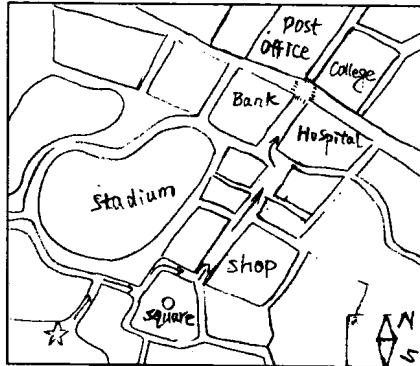
Role B: You are very friendly and pleased to help A. You tell A how to get to the nearest post office very carefully. The following map is for your reference.

Tips:

Excuse me, would you please tell me the way to the post office?

Would you please tell me how to get to the post office?

Would you please tell me where the nearest post office is?



Sorry, I don't know.

Sorry, I am a stranger here myself.

Sorry, I am new here myself.

Go down the street.

Go straight ahead.

Turn right/left at the first crossing.

It's only a short distance from here.

It's about a five-minute walk from here.

It's about three blocks from here.

Go ahead for about 100 meters.

Task 2: Job or College?

Situation:

A high school graduate is confronted with the choice of accepting a job or entering a four-year college program. Is the student better off going to college?

Role A: You are a high school graduate and are admitted by a college. However, your family is not rich enough to pay the tuition fees. At the same time, you've got a job opportunity. So you're confused about which you should choose.

Role B: You think A will be much better off going to college because college graduates can expect to earn a salary almost double that of high school graduates. The following table shows the differences in salary earned

over a lifetime of American people. You can refer to it to persuade A to go to college.

Worklife Earnings

Education	Earnings (in millions of dollars)
Professional Degree	\$4.40
Doctorate	\$3.40
Master's Degree	\$2.50
Bachelor's Degree	\$2.10
Associate Degree	\$1.60
High School Diploma	\$1.20
Less Than High School Diploma	\$1.00

(Earnings for full-time, year-round workers by educational attainment for worklife of approximately 40 years. Source: U. S. Census Bureau.)

Part Six

Cultural Salon

Read the following passage about Harvard University. And then try to tell something about its history and present situation.

