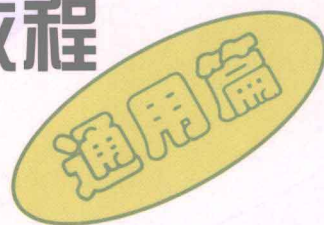


步步高

实用英语口语教程

Step by Step
Practical
Oral English
Course Book



主编 李文君 副主编 王乃焕 林群



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步步高实用英语口语教程

(Step by Step Practical Oral English Course Book)

(通用篇)

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100% of the respondents were female, and 90% were aged 18 years or older. The majority of respondents were from the United States (60%), followed by Canada (20%), and the United Kingdom (10%). The remaining 10% of respondents were from various other countries, including Australia, India, and the Netherlands. The majority of respondents were employed (70%), followed by students (20%), and the remaining 10% were either retired or unemployed.

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前言

《步步高实用英语口语教程》是一套英语口语系列教材，分为通用篇和商务篇两册。教材针对不同年龄、不同层次、不同学历的英语学习者，既适用于正规课堂教学，也适用于短训班教学或自我训练，旨在提高英语学习者的口语交际能力。

多年的执教告诉我们，有限的词汇积累、匮乏的句法训练，以及长期课文式的英语学习习惯的结果是，难以提高学生在日常生活中用英语进行口语交际的能力。为培养应用性英语人才，通过研究国内外的口语教材以及中国学生尤其是中国成人学生学习英语口语的特定背景和习惯，我们编写了这套教材。为了提高教学效率，我们特为本教材制作了 PPT 课件。本教材编写遵循以下几个原则：

1. “语言习得”原则：丰富多样的课堂教学活动是本教材的一大亮点。所有教学活动的选用皆充分体现互动，突出实用，力求实效。

2. “兴趣是最好的老师”原则：每个单元的主题均与当代人的学习、工作、生活息息相关，是他们感兴趣且乐于交谈的题材。每个单元的小测试部分是轻松一刻，供师生一起品味英语的趣味性和幽默性。为提高学习者兴趣，在单元练习活动设计中大量引入图画活动题型，希望以直观生动的图画带动学生的学习兴趣。

3. “循序渐进”原则：每个单元紧扣主题，训练由易及难，步步提高；内容精心设计，形式生动活泼。这种板块式结构安排有机地将口语表达的词汇用法和常用句型 (Vocabulary Usage, Useful Structures)、情景对话的示例角色扮演训练 (Situational Dialogues)、更多的与主题相关信息的阅读与交流 (Reading and Speaking) 及最后的互动口语拓展活动 (Interactive Activities) 串联起来，从而实现口语训练的高效率并最终达到提高口语表达能力的目的。

4. “实用教学法”原则：讲实用，求实效，不拘泥于某种特定教学法，而是博采众家之长，融词汇列举、句式教学、情景教学、读与说、功能训练、交际教学等为一体。

《步步高实用英语口语教程（通用篇）》由 18 个单元构成，每个单元围绕中心话题以板块的形式展开，为学生提供大量的口语互动训练，提高学生的英语口语表达能力。各单元包括：

- 词汇用法 (Vocabulary Usage)：通过示范关键词汇的词性、解释、用法，使学生不但能掌握其意思而且能知其用法。

- 常用句型 (Useful Structures)：围绕主题展开句式并重点标识典型句式，以便学生能用句式作拓展训练。

- 情景对话 (Situational Dialogues)：围绕主题展开情景对话，为学生提供角色扮演的素材，并能就标识的关键句型作替换练习。

- **阅读与交流 (Reading and Speaking)**: 为学生提供更多的与主题相关的信息及词汇语汇表达, 并就其阅读材料进行讨论、展开对话。

- **互动口语活动 (Interactive Activities)**: 立足于主题但不拘泥于主题范畴, 通过形式多样的口语训练活动全面培养学生的叙述、对话、交谈、讨论、辩论等综合口语表达能力。

- **小测试 (Quiz Time)**: 单元轻松一刻, 供师生一起品味英语的趣味性和幽默性。

- **单元一句 (Sentence of the Unit)**: 为学生提供意味深长的经典英语表达, 供他们在口语交流中机智引用和英文写作中信手拈来。

- **文化一角 (Culture Note)**: 短小精悍的阅读小文为学生提供跨文化交际中应关注的异同点。

本教材顾问为中国社会科学院徐薇教授, 她为教材审定做了大量工作。编写人员负责的具体章节分别是丁艺 (Unit 9)、王乃焕 (Unit 3、Unit 6、Unit 16)、李文君 (Unit 1、Unit 4、Unit 11、Unit 13、Unit 15、Unit 18)、邹蓉 (Unit 5、Unit 7、Unit 8)、林群 (Unit 2、Unit 14、Unit 17)、崔济英 (Unit 10、Unit 12)。

本教材的出版得到了中国商务出版社的大力支持, 在此一并致谢!

由于编写较为仓促, 本教材难免疏漏和不足之处, 欢迎老师和同学及广大读者提出宝贵意见, 以便再版时修订, 使之日臻完善。

编 者

2008. 11. 11

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				3. Can you speak German?
				4. What are you doing?
				5. Could you please sign here, Sir?
2	Times and Numbers	Words related to times and numbers	structures about different expressions of times and numbers	1. Do you have any children?
				2. It's on sale today.
				3. What time is it now?
				4. When is Lisa's birthday?
				5. What are the office hours?
3	Weather	Words describing weather	structures about weather description	1. How is the weather today?
				2. What's the weather like in Beijing?
				3. What's the climate like in Beijing?
				4. I thought it was supposed to get colder today.
				5. Our weather is so changeable.
4	Transportation	Words about different ways of transportation	structures about describing transportation in different ways	1. I'd like a round-trip ticket to Los Angeles.
				2. Shall we take a walk?
				3. Could you take me to the nearest post office?
				4. Can I have your ticket please?
				5. Can I see your passport?
5	Describing People	Words describing characters or appearance	structures about describing characters or appearance	1. Who is that woman?
				2. What does she look like?
				3. How would you describe him?
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				5. Glad to have the chance for the interview.
6	Likes and Dislikes	Words describing likes and dislikes	structures about describing likes and dislikes	1. What's your favorite sport?
				2. Why do you like that one better?
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6	The Car of the Future	1. Prepositions than Identify People and Things	Closing Ceremony Draws the World's Accolades
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Units	Topics	Vocabulary Usage	Useful Structures	Situational Dialogues
7	Describing Objects	Words describing objects	structures about object descriptions materials, shapes, styles, etc.	1. What's it used for?
				2. How big is it?
				3. I want to buy some computer software.
				4. He's a kind of talking bear.
				5. Tell me the name of your garage, please.
8	Locations and Directions	Words about locations	structures about asking and directing ways	1. Could you tell me where the Beijing Olympic Tower is?
				2. Where do you want to go?
				3. Where do you want to meet me?
				4. Our company will move to another place.
				5. Could you say something about the paintings?
9	Family Schedule	Words related to family	structures about introducing family	1. Could you tell me about your family?
				2. Is your family big or small?
				3. Can you tell me what your working day is like?
				4. What's your working day like?
				5. A typical workday.
10	Daily Activities	Words about daily life	structures about daily life	1. How would you like to go a movie?
				2. Are you doing anything Friday night?
				3. You look fresh lately.
				4. I am trying to keep in shape.
				5. Your dog is really cute.
11	Traveling	Words related to traveling	structures about traveling	1. Room Reservation.
				2. Eating in a restaurant.
				3. A check-up at the Customs.
				4. Talking about traveling in Africa.
				5. Bad luck all day.
12	Greetings & Small Talks	Words related to topics of small talks	structures about greeting and common topics to start conversations	1. My weight has gong up!
				2. These days I feel blue.
				3. What do you think of smoking?
				4. what's the weather like in Beijing in summer?
				5. What's the matter?

Units	Reading and Speaking	Interactive Activities	Culture Note
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Units	Topics	Vocabulary Usage	Useful Structures	Situational Dialogues
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				2. That's a nice sweater.
				3. Congratulations on your success.
				4. I have some news to announce.
				5. I feel run down.
14	Expressing Requests and Responses	Words related to making requests and responses	structures about how to make requests	1. I was wondering if you'd lend me your CD player.
				2. Is there anything wrong?
				3. I've got a problem.
				4. What's the matter?
				5. Do you think I could borrow your bike for a few hours?
15	Social Etiquette	Words related to social behaviour	structures about introducing good manners	1. Could you tell us about an average day in your life?
				2. What can I do for you?
				3. Could you tell me if he is in the hotel?
				4. May I also introduce my assistant?
				5. Some tips about American table manner.
16	Holidays	Words related to holiday making	structures about how to spend holidays	1. We have seven days off.
				2. Where have you been?
				3. How many important public holidays do you have in China?
				4. What public holidays do you have?
				5. Where would you like to go during the summer holiday?
17	Making Decisions	Words related to decision making	structures about how to make a decision and how to give advice	1. I wanted to go swimming with you.
				2. I'm worried about my weight.
				3. I can't decide whether to major in history or economics?
				4. Let's get this problem solved.
				5. What are you going to do after you graduate?
18	Changing World	Words related to social topics	structures about popular topics	1. You have so many clocks in your bedroom.
				2. I think a drought has set in.
				3. What are the chances of getting a raise this year?
				4. What's on your mind?
				5. Her dress looks funny.

Units	Reading and Speaking	Interactive Activities	Culture Note
13	Ways to Improve Social Interaction	1. Match the Best Responses to the Compliments	Dealing with Death
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Unit 1 Names and Places

A. Vocabulary Usage

Home noun

You can use home to refer in a general way to a house, town, or country where someone lives now or where they were born, often to emphasize that they feel they belong in that place.

East west, home is best! There is no place like home.

Office noun

An office is a room or a part of a building where people work sitting at desks.

I get along well with people at my office.

Post Office noun

A post office is a building where you can buy stamps, post letters and packages, and use other services provided by the national postal service.

People mail their letters or packages at the post office.

Public Parks noun

A park is a public area of land with grass and trees, usually in a town, where people go in order to relax and enjoy themselves.

There are a lot of public parks in big cities.

Restaurant noun

A restaurant is a place where you can eat a meal and pay for it. In restaurants your food is usually served to you at your table by a waiter or waitress.

More and more Chinese people prefer to eat at restaurant these days.

Travel Agency noun

A travel agency is a business which makes arrangements for people's holidays and journeys.

Why do people go to travel agency?

City noun

A city is a large town.

Which city is the sister city of Beijing in Germany?

Country noun

A country is one of the political units which the world is divided into, covering a particular area of land.

Can you tell me your home country and mother tongue?

Region noun

A region is a large area of land that is different from other areas of land, for example because it is one of the different parts of a country or world with its own customs or characteristics, or because it has its own particular geographical features.

He is the marketing representative in the region of Middle East.

Continent noun

A continent is a very large area of land, such as Africa or Asia, which consists of several countries.

There are 7 continents on the planet Earth: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Antarctica, and Australia.

B. Useful Structures

This is Marie. She is an American.

I am Cathy Wang from China Daily.

Which part of the world are you from? Which part of China do you come from?

Rosie is from England. Max comes from the United States.

People in France speak French. French people speak French.

These are notebooks and those are textbooks.

I usually go grocery shopping at local supermarket on weekends.

Shanghai is in China and China is in Asia.

What's it like living in Canada/England/Morocco/Finland/Korea/Egypt/... ?

Life in China is so much different from that in the west. Come and have a look for yourself! It's full of excitement and character here.

C. Situational Dialogues

Dialogue I:

A: Hi, *what's your name?*

B: My name is Cathy. *What's your name?*

A: My name is Judy. *Where are you from?*

B: I am from Mexico. *Where do you come from?*

A: I come from Spain.

B: *It's nice to meet you, Judy.*

A: *It's nice to meet you too.*

Dialogue II :

A: *Hi, how are you today*, Ben!

B: Fine, thanks. *How are you?*

A: I'm fine. *Who is that?*

B: That's John, he is from India.

A: India? *Where in India?*

B: He's from New Delhi.

A: *Who's that over there?*

B: Oh, that's Helen.

A: *Where is she from?*

B: She is from Canada.

A: Oh, she's a Canadian.

Dialogue III :

A: Hi Cathy. *Can you speak German?*

B: Yes, I can. I can speak German. *How about you?*

A: No, I can't. I can't speak German.

B: *What language do you speak?*

A: I can speak Spanish.

B: *Can you speak any other languages?*

A: No, I can't, just English and Spanish. *How about you?*

B: I can speak a little Russian.

A: *Russian?*

B: Yes. My father comes from Russia.

Dialogue IV :

A: *What are you doing?* Ben!

B: I'm doing my homework. *Why?*

A: I'm going to the gym this afternoon. *Do you want to come?*

(Variation 1)

B: *I'd like to, but I can't.* I have a dentist's appointment at 3:00.

A: Oh! That's too bad. *Good luck!*

B: *Thanks.* I'll see tomorrow.

(Variation 2)

B: Sure. *What time will you be there?*

A: *I'll be there around 2.*

B: Great. *I'll be there between 1:30 and 2:30.*

Dialogue V :

A: Hi, Ken, *thanks for waiting!*

B: Hi, Tom! *I used the time to read the paper.*

A: Very well! Now I have to get an ID for you before we go up to my office.

Receptionist: *Could you please sign* here, Sir?

B: So I write Ken Goodman here, *what other information is needed?*

A: Your company name and address, and nationality.

B: *Why is nationality important?*

A: We have to *take certain security measures* here, you know.

Receptionist: *Thank you for your cooperation, Sir!* This won't take long. Now, here is your ID.

D. Reading and Speaking

Secrets from the Deep

Many people have heard the lost city of Atlantis, a city now at the bottom of the ocean. The story of Atlantis was first told by Plato, a famous Greek philosopher. In his story, Plato claims that there really was a city called Atlantis which was ruled by Poseidon, god of the sea. According to Plato's story, the people of Atlantis were wealthy and powerful, and they also became immortal. This angered other gods, especially Zeus. So he destroyed the city sending it to the ocean depths. Many people think that Atlantis was just a fictional place created by Plato to set his dialogues. However, others have argued that Atlantis was a real place and point to the island of Thera, a volcanic island, which was destroyed around 1500 BC by an explosion that caused more than half of the island to sink into the sea.

What would you think? Have you heard of Atlantis, the lost city?

Pair Work 1: Discuss and speak the answers to the following questions.

1. Who first told the story of Atlantis?
2. What were the people like?
3. What did Zeus do, and why?
4. Could the story be true?
5. What happened to the island of Thera?

Pair Work 2: Ask and answer questions about each information point in this passage in turn. For example:

A: Have you heard the lost city of Atlantis?

B: ...

B: Who first told the story of Atlantis?

A: ...

Extension: Make dialogues about the above passage. For example:

A: *Have you ever heard of the city Atlantis?*

B: *Yes, I have. It is a city now at the bottom of the ocean.*

A: *Oh, what else do you know about the city?*

B: ...

E. Interactive Activities

I. Pair Work: Town and Countryside

What are the main differences between towns and the countryside? Work in pairs and take turns to speak sentences using “a lot of”, “not much/many”. The one who speaks more sentences will be the winner of the game.

Town	Countryside
People	People
Jobs	Trees
Traffic	Rice Fields
Pollution	Traffic
...	...

For example:

There are a lot of people in towns.

There isn't much traffic in countryside.

...

II. Visiting Cards

Instruction: You are all at a party. Read the visiting card and choose one for yourself. Now you are the person on the visiting card.

Work in a group of 3: Practice introducing people to one another. Sample sentences: *This is my friend Ana Gomez. She is from Spain. She is a film director.*

Rotate the role this way: Student A introduces student B

Student B introduces student C

Student C introduces student A