

# 新视点

## 大学英语口语教程

主 编：程建山

主 审：David John Clarke(英)

高级篇  
上册



New Point  
College

Spoken English



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

武汉大学出版社

# 新视点

## 大学英语口语教程

New Point College Spoken English

主 编：程建山

副主编：彭家玉 陈卓国

涂光朴 李新民 崔更生

主 审：David John Clarke(英)

编 委：李晓燕 张东波 彭家玉 陈卓国

涂光朴 李新民 崔更生 程建山

江苏工业学院图书馆  
藏书章

高级篇  
上册



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

武汉大学出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新视点大学英语口语教程. 上册 = New Point College Spoken English/程建山主编. David John Clarke(英)主审. —武汉:武汉大学出版社, 2005. 6

ISBN 7-307-04578-8

I. 新… I. ①程… ②D… 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 053825 号

责任编辑:黄朝昉 版式设计:支 笛

---

出版发行:武汉大学出版社 (430072 武昌 珞珈山)

(电子邮件:wdp4@whu.edu.cn 网址:www.wdp.com.cn)

印刷:湖北省孝感日报社印刷厂

开本:787×980 1/16 印张:19.625 字数:357千字

版次:2005年6月第1版 2005年6月第1次印刷

ISBN 7-307-04578-8/H·381 定价:32.00元(含录音光盘)

---

版权所有,不得翻印;凡购买我社的图书,如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请与当地图书销售部门联系调换。



# 序

《新视点大学英语口语教程》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,自觉落伍感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。加之我和主编又是第一次见面,出版社留给我研读此作和认真思考的时间又相当短暂,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《品览》;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。

## 2 新视点大学英语口语教程(上)

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。如:Nuclear Energy(核能), Studying Abroad(留学), Computers and the Internet(上网), Keeping Pets(宠物), The City or the Countryside(城乡), Advertisements(广告), Begging(乞讨), Following the Fashion(时尚), Job-hopping(跳槽), Retirement(退休), Capital Punishment(死刑), Euthanasia(安乐死), Human Cloning(克隆人), Private Cars(私家车), Plastic Surgery(整形术), Single-sex Class(单性课堂), Gun-possession(私家持枪), Quality-oriented Education(素质教育), Economic Globalization(经济全球化)和 Economic Development and Environment Protection(经济发展与环境保护)等等,总共不下30个方面,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(上、下册)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9部分组成,即 Introduction, Listening, Reading, Interview, Talk Show, Debate, Functional Devices, Writing 和 Glossary。用汉语表达,就是:(关于主题的)介绍、听力、阅读、采访、谈话节目、辩论、功能用语、写作和词汇。且每单元还配有不只一幅与内容相关又妙趣横生的插图,均为美术学院专业人员的匠心之作。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,特别是在 Functional Devices 这部分的句式和用语上,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,经过三载奋斗和潜心钻研,终于在全国大学英语四、六级考试刚刚完成首次改革之际,使其大作得以面世,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

2005年5月底至6月初于东湖和南湖畔

# 前 言

## 一、缘起

在我国实行了 17 年之久的大学英语四、六级考试即将进行首次改革了。改革的目标是更准确地测量我国在校大学生的英语综合应用能力,尤其是英语听说能力。

改革后的四、六级考试中,听力的比重占 35%。比以前的 20% 提高了很多。尽管目前还未硬性规定口语考试,但可以预见口语在英语综合能力中的重要性。为了提高现代大学生的口语能力和交际能力,培养更多具有实际英语能力的人才,我们依据最新大学英语四、六级考试大纲编写了这套大学英语口语教材。

## 二、理论依据

本书的主要理论依据来源于国内目前最新的任务型教学法、交际教学法、情景教学法、功能意念教学法、Krashen 的输入假设和 Swain 的输出假设,以及合作学习理论。

1. 任务型教学法:注重教会学生如何在完成一系列任务的过程中学习语言。学生是学习的主体,应积极的参与任务活动,集思广义,团结一致,完成任务。教师的作用表现在对任务活动的组织策划,在学生完成任务的过程中给予指导和帮助,并对学生完成任务的质量进行评估和总结。可以说整本书都是按照任务型教学法来设计的。在课堂上,学生需要相互合作来完成一系列的任务,从而在这个过程中掌握知识,掌握语言。
2. 交际教学法:交际法视语言为交际工具,外语教学的目的是培养学习者的交际能力。在语言教学中学习者不但要学习语言结构,更重要的是对结构的使用,对语言功能的掌握,强调交际中意义的传递。根据交际教学法的原理,本书设计了大量真实的、有实际意义的交际任务,让学生在完成这些任务的过程中学习语言。
3. 情景教学法:情景反映现实生活对语言的需要,是语言交际的社会背景。语言是在情景中表达其意义的,情景是揭示语言所表示意义的基本因素之一。脱离了社会情景,语言就难以恰当地表述意义,发挥其表情达意

进行交际活动的本质功能。因此,情景需要语言,语言需要从情景教起。本书在“Talk Show”这一部分中设置了大量的语言情景,让学生在这样的情景中学会表情达意。

4. 功能意念教学法:根据言语行为理论,语言不仅可以用来传递信息,还可以用来做事,即以言行事。因此语言具有行事的功能。本书把人们在实际生活中的大部分需要表达的意念和与其相应的功能用语单独列出来,供学生在表达时参考使用。
5. Krashen 的输入假设:Krashen 认为可理解输入是第二语言习得的惟一途径,并提出理想语言输入应当符合“ $i+1$ ”公式,即教学的主要任务是提供充足的可理解输入,其中既包括学生已掌握的知识“ $i$ ”,又包括一点新的知识“ $1$ ”。本书包含大量的听力、阅读、辩论和写作资料供学生参考使用。
6. Swain 的输出假设:Swain 却强调了语言输出的重要性。他认为,输出不仅可以提高语言流利性,而且还可集中学习者的注意力,进行假设验证和自觉反思以调整自己的学习策略等功能,从而提高其使用语言的准确性。在大量语言输入的基础上,本书又设计了很多口语练习供学生训练,以增加语言输出量,提高语言流利性和准确性。
7. 合作学习理论:合作学习就是在教学中运用小组,使学生共同开展学习活动,以最大限度地促进他们自己以及他人的学习的一种学习方式。所有的合作学习模式具有两个共同的本质特征:一是积极的相互依赖,也就是说,合作学习需要小组成员积极进行分工协作,个体的学习成功依赖于小组的学习成功;二是个体的可依赖性,即学习小组的成员必须明确自己在学习承担的任务,并且各负其则,各尽其力。本书充分利用合作学习理论,设计了很多小组讨论。实际上本书的每一部分都需要学生在课堂上分组讨论,然后再陈述出来。

### 三、本书特色

本书的特色可简单概括为三个字:“新”、“特”和“活”。

#### 1. 新(Novel)

内容新颖,它吸收了目前国内外讨论的最多的问题和争议性较大的问题。如,2004 年华中师范大学教育学家陶宏开教授在全国范围内掀起的一场挽救上网成瘾青少年的活动。他成功地挽救了无数个上网成瘾的青少年,使他们重新走向课堂,重新开始正常的生活。那么他究竟是怎样把许多老师和家长们怎么也解决不了的问题解决了呢?国外的讨论如公民的持枪问题,经济全球化和核能问题,等等。更多的例子在此不一一列举。

## 2. 特(Special)

本书的特别之处在于本书的结构安排。乍一看,以为本书是一套综合英语教程,因为他包括有听、说、读、和写四个方面。也许你以为它不是一本口语教材,但这正是编者的匠心所在。听说读写四种能力是不能绝对分开的。它们的关系是互相补充和互相促进的,就像人身上的各种器官一样,缺一不可。本书是一套以口语教学为主,其他的训练都是为口语服务的教材。

## 3. 活(Lively)

本书活在教学方式灵活,学生学得轻松灵活,可供学生发挥的余地很大。本书采用了国内外最时尚的话题讨论法。采访(Interview),现场谈话(Talk Show),和辩论(Debate)三种模式。学生的自由度很大,发挥的余地也很大。教材只是起一种抛砖引玉的作用,更重要的是引导学生发表自己的看法。由于提供的信息很充分,学生也不必担心无话可说。另外,本书还配备了大量的漫画插图,使教材更活泼、动感,让学生在轻松愉快的气氛中学习口语。

## 四、致谢

在本套教材的编写过程中,我们参考了大量的国内外相关英语口语教材,吸收了很多优秀的成分。查阅了大量的书籍,报刊和杂志和世界各地的权威网站,由于参考数目实在太多,编者无法如实记录,敬请谅解。在此我谨向这些作者和出版社表示衷心的感谢。

英国专家和教授 David,审订了这套书的上、下册,提出了许多宝贵的修改建议;湖北美术学院的三位学生为本书作了精美的漫画插图;在此对他们辛勤的工作表示衷心的感谢。

还要感谢湖北大学外语学院几位教授的亲切指导和帮助,特别是徐秋梅、张庆宗、刘国枝、杨夷平等教授,他们给了我们莫大的鼓励与支持。

由于时间仓促,加上编者的水平有限,本书一定有不少的疏漏之处。我们恳切地希望专家、同行和教材使用者对本套教材提出批评和建议,以便我们再版时修改。如对本书有任何意见或建议可直接与本书主编联系。邮箱地址是:chengjianshan79@sohu.com/sina.com

程建山

2005年5月

于湖北大学外语学院



# 使用说明

本册书共 15 个单元,可供一学期教学使用。计划每个单元使用三个学时,即三节课。在前两个学时里可完成第一至第四部分,然后利用第三个学时完成第五至第九部分。可根据学生的实际情况,调整教学计划,适当的加快进度或减缓进度。

第一部分话题介绍(Introduction)由老师在课堂上给学生讲解。老师可参考教材内容并根据自己的理解来讲解这一部分,并可通过提问等方式让学生集中注意力。

第二部分是听力(Listening)。录音可放一至三遍。让学生边听录音边填空。教师最后再公布答案。

第三部分阅读(Reading)共有两篇短文,每篇短文后有几个问题供学生讨论。一般来说,学生在课堂上只须完成一篇即可。其余一篇由学生在课下自学。教师可根据需要任意挑选一篇文章在课上讨论。

第四部分采访(Interview)可按照教材上的提示采用小组讨论的模式,每组选取一个采访者和秘书,其他的同学为被采访者,由采访者选取几个有兴趣的问题向被采访者提问,秘书做记录,最后选取几组在全班演讲。也可以采用更为灵活的形式进行,如两个人就他们感兴趣的问题编一个对话,等等。

第五部分是谈话节目(Talk Show)。同样先把全班分成几组,每组中一个人充当一个角色。每个人都发表自己的看法,最后由主持人总结。但是要注意的是要求每个人都能进入自己的角色进行演讲。为了帮助谈话顺利进行,教材给出了大量的提示,但学生最好能用自己的话说出来,而不要简单地阅读这些提示。这是一个集体的任务,要求小组各成员密切配合,相互协调,互相帮助,共同提高。

第六部分的辩论(Debate)是本书最难的一项任务。如果学生水平较高,可按照课本提示采用标准的辩论模式进行分组辩论或者全班范围的辩论。但是如果学生的口语水平不太高的时候,也可采用其他的形式进行。如可以不搞小组或全班范围的辩论,而采用两个人之间的一个小辩论或讨论;也可以两个人编一

## **2 新视点大学英语口语教程(上)**

段对话;还可以一个人进行口头作文。

第七部分的功能用语(Functional Devices)和第八部分的写作(Writing)以及第九部分的词汇(Glossary)主要是方便学生自学使用的。

**编者**

2005 年 4 月

# Contents

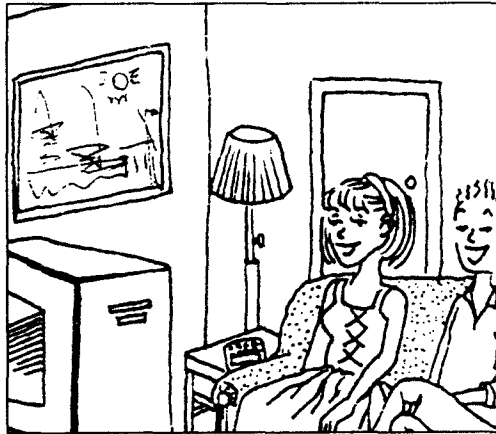
Unit One	<b>Watching TV</b> .....	1
Unit Two	<b>Smoking</b> .....	19
Unit Three	<b>Keeping Pets</b> .....	36
Unit Four	<b>Part-time Jobs</b> .....	54
Unit Five	<b>The City or the Countryside</b> .....	71
Unit Six	<b>Computers and the Internet</b> .....	88
Unit Seven	<b>Advertisements</b> .....	106
Unit Eight	<b>Private Cars</b> .....	122
Unit Nine	<b>Studying Abroad</b> .....	140
Unit Ten	<b>Begging</b> .....	158
Unit Eleven	<b>Campus Love</b> .....	176
Unit Twelve	<b>Juvenile Writers</b> .....	195
Unit Thirteen	<b>Plastic Surgery</b> .....	212
Unit Fourteen	<b>Love and Marriage</b> .....	230
Unit Fifteen	<b>Men and Women</b> .....	247
Appendix I	<b>Classical English Songs</b> .....	266
Appendix II	<b>Reference Answers</b> .....	272

## Unit One

# Watching TV

### Part One

### Introduction



( Watching TV is the main source of entertainment for most families. )

Television is now playing a very important part in our lives. But television, like other things, has both advantages and disadvantages. Do the former outweigh<sup>1</sup> the latter? Firstly, television is not only a convenient<sup>2</sup> source of entertainment<sup>3</sup>, but also a comparatively cheap one. All you need to have is a television set and an antenna<sup>4</sup> or cable satellite connections, and then you can enjoy TV programs from the whole world.

## 2 新视点大学英语口语教程(上)

You can sit comfortably at home with almost unlimited entertainment and information available<sup>5</sup> instead of going out searching for amusement<sup>6</sup> elsewhere. You don't have to pay for expensive seats at the theater, the cinema or the opera. All you need to do is to push a button, and then you can watch wonderful plays, films, operas, and the latest exiting football games, not to mention the political discussions. Briefly, you can be completely passive and have everything presented<sup>7</sup> to you without any effort on your part.

Secondly, it keeps one informed<sup>8</sup> about current affairs. It allows one to follow the latest developments in science, politics, culture, economics, and so on. You can understand different cultures and customs as TV brings the most distant countries and the strangest cultures into your sitting room. Moreover, it's very realistic, vivid and alive on TV, just as if you were in the real situations. In one way, TV shortens the distance between countries and improves the understanding between different countries.

Television can also be used for study. This method is used by the Open University students or in distance education. Many students have obtained college degrees through study using TV. Nowadays, many primary and middle school students are having classes through television. During SARS in 2003, primary school students in Beijing were forced to stay at home and study using television instead of going to school for the fear that they might be infected<sup>9</sup> by SARS.

Television is a good companion<sup>10</sup> for the old, children and housewives, and lonely people. When these people have nothing to do and feel very tired, probably the easiest and the most convenient thing for them to do is to turn on TV and just watch it, and then time will pass very quickly before they notice it.

However, there are many other arguments against television. Firstly, television is always blamed because it wastes large amount of people's time. In order to watch their favorite TV programs, some people put down or delay their important work. Some people even stay before the television for more than ten hours at one time without any break. For instance, during the Olympic Games and other significant<sup>11</sup> matches, some sports fans would love to watch television all the time, and some people even wait until very late at night or they would get up at midnight to enjoy the wonderful

games. Children can be addicted to watching television and they are likely to neglect<sup>12</sup> their studies.

The quality of television programs is often under criticism<sup>13</sup>. Although we have a large number of channels, sometimes you may feel very disappointed<sup>14</sup> that no TV programs are suitable for you. The TV programs on every channel are similar or identical. Some TV programs are very old, and you can find no creativity and novelty<sup>15</sup> in them. Besides, people often complain that there are too many troublesome advertisements or commercials<sup>16</sup>, which often interrupt the programs.

Sometimes TV misleads children, and too much violence and blood is harmful to the healthy development of adolescents<sup>17</sup>. In order to improve the audience rating, some commercial plays abound<sup>18</sup> with blood, sex and violence, which may affect the healthy growth of children, as they can't distinguish<sup>19</sup> fiction from reality. Once, a little girl imitated suicide seen on television and she hanged herself. It really should be noticed that television is influencing children greatly and can be misleading them.

Since television has both advantages and disadvantages, can we say it is good or bad? I think we should realize that television in itself is neither good nor bad. It depends on how we use it.

## Part Two **Listening**

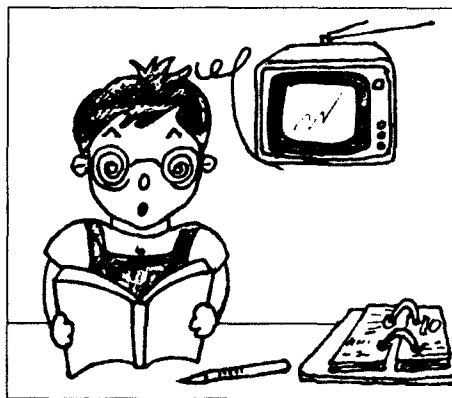
### ● **Blank Filling**

**Directions:** Listen to this conversation three times. The first time, listen to get the general idea; the second time, the tape will be stopped frequently. During the pauses, fill in the blanks with what you hear from the tape.

The last time, listen to the whole conversation again to check your answers.

(Two students are talking about news sources.)





( Watching TV may distract students from studying. )

A: In modern society, we have all kinds of news sources. We have radio, TV, the Internet, magazines, newspapers, etc.

B: Yes. But what is 1 for most people today, do you know?

A: I bet it's TV. Is that true? Because nearly all families have TV sets at home and almost all people watch TV, 2. Even very old people can understand TV, and it seems that little babies like watching TV, too.

B: What you say is quite right. According to a recent survey, nearly 72 percent of people watch TV, and only 12 percent read newspapers for daily news.

A: Oh, perhaps that's because TV is a very 3 for news and entertainment. You just need to buy a TV, pay little money, and then you can enjoy thousands of TV programs.

B: You have a point there. Besides, when it comes to getting daily news, I'll say nothing is 4. Turn on TV, and you will see what's going on all over the world in vivid pictures.

A: You're right about that, and TV can provide the latest news, domestic and overseas—no other media can match it in speed.

B: That's true. Although the Internet can do this as well, I doubt if anybody has the mood to 5 before a computer's screen the minute he gets up.

A: Through watching TV, we can get a feeling of being personally at the scene. For example, the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games looks more attractive than

the boring words or on the computer screen.

B: I get the same feeling as you when I watch the Olympic Games or important international sports events. I can sense the 6 while watching our athletes striving for their gold medals. Many times, when I see our national flag rising and hear our national anthem playing during Olympic Games, I am moved to tears.

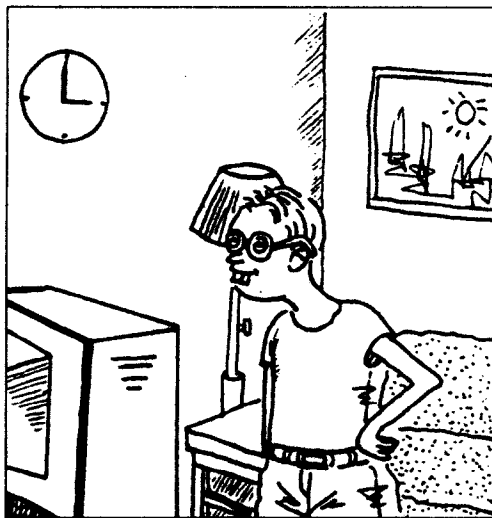
A: Another advantage of watching TV is that it's 7. I can sit or even lie in bed to watch what is going on around the world. All I have to do is to press a button in the remote controller. So I can keep my hands free to help myself to some fruit or a cup of tea.

B: I'll go along with that. Actually we can get relaxed when we watch TV, as we don't need to think actively.

A: Do you think it's a good idea to get a TV set for our dorm?

B: Great!

### Part Three Reading



( Watching too much TV is bad for health. )

**Directions:** Read the following passages, and complete the comprehension and discussion questions after the passages. You can also use the information in these passages for your later discussion.

## • Passage One Advantages and disadvantages of watching TV

From my point of view, television exemplifies<sup>20</sup> unlimited source of various news and knowledge showing aspects of our lives.

As many people know, we can divide watching TV into situations where it is useful and helpful for us and those unfortunately harmful. I will start with the good points. I can only say, that I usually derive beneficial<sup>21</sup> information from this kind of mass media. Some programs really deserve<sup>22</sup> our attention. Within a space of year digital TV has appeared. It brought more interactive functions, so we are capable of being involved in the action (for instance, maybe in future we will be able to move a camera in the movie), sounds good, doesn't it? Now you do not have to be a passive viewer—at last. Of course, only in a specific dimension, now. It is clear that we have to pay for these extra options, but that should not be a hindrance<sup>23</sup>. We ought not to forget that TV has an extraordinary level. For example: if you dream of journeying around the world to see many countries with a lot of attractions, I suggest taking your remote control and pressing an appropriate button: After this you can move into exotic beauty. You can watch animals and the greatest monuments, let's see (National Geographic Channel?). It will take you wherever you want to go. But if you have enough money, throw away your TV-set, and take a plane to visit these places.

I do not want to write them (as far as I am concerned TV is my ally), but I have to enumerate<sup>24</sup> the bad points of TV. It is really necessary, even though a few people worry about it. So what do we have here...?

To begin with, we should mention problems caused by unsuitable programs, especially for children (also X-rated, huh, huh). I think that parents have to supervise children's TV watching, because while they are rowing up, they are incredibly susceptible to everything which surrounds them. As a result, they can get into addic-