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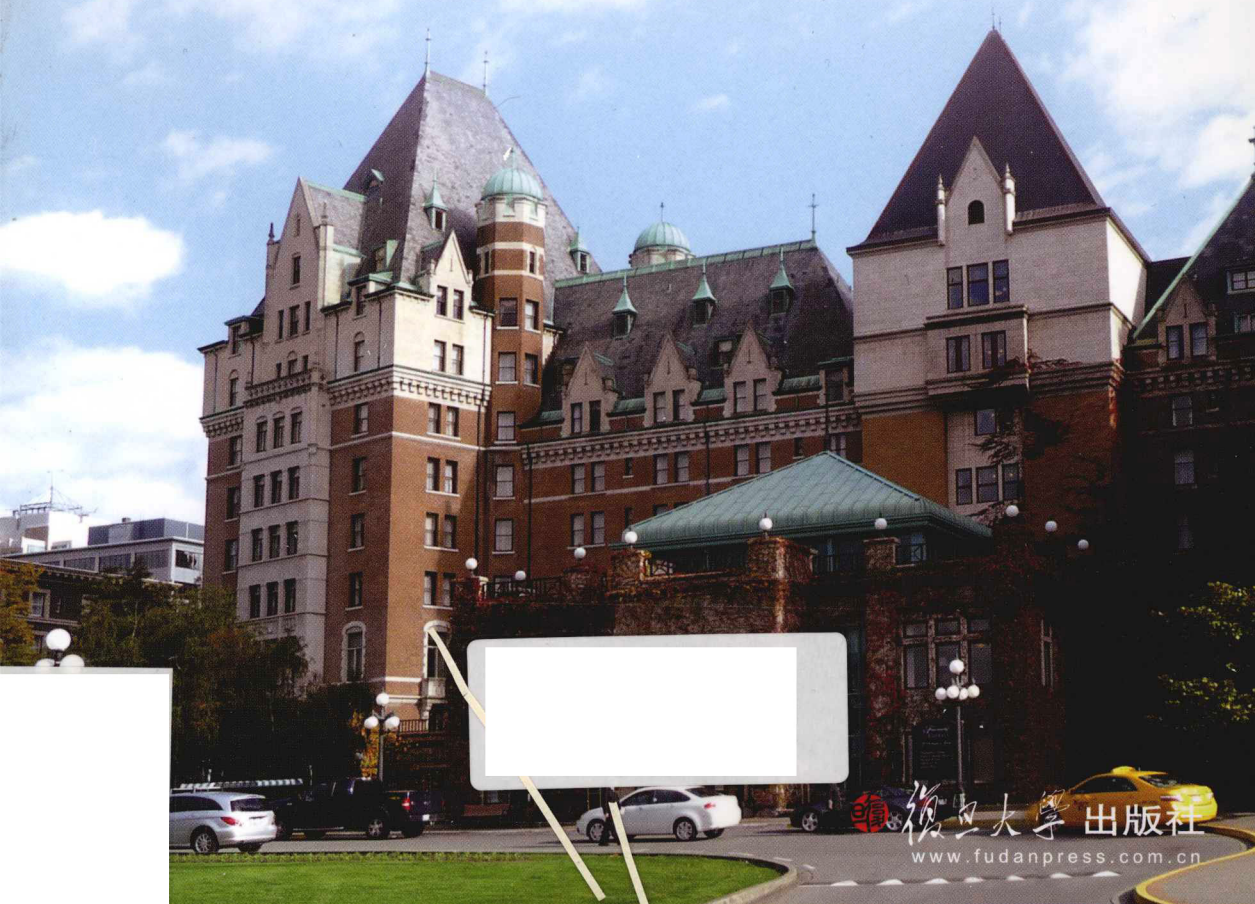


# 21世纪实用英语

21st Century Practical Oral English

## 口语教程 3

本册主编 陈文珊



复旦大学出版社  
www.fudanpress.com.cn



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超越卓越·英语系列

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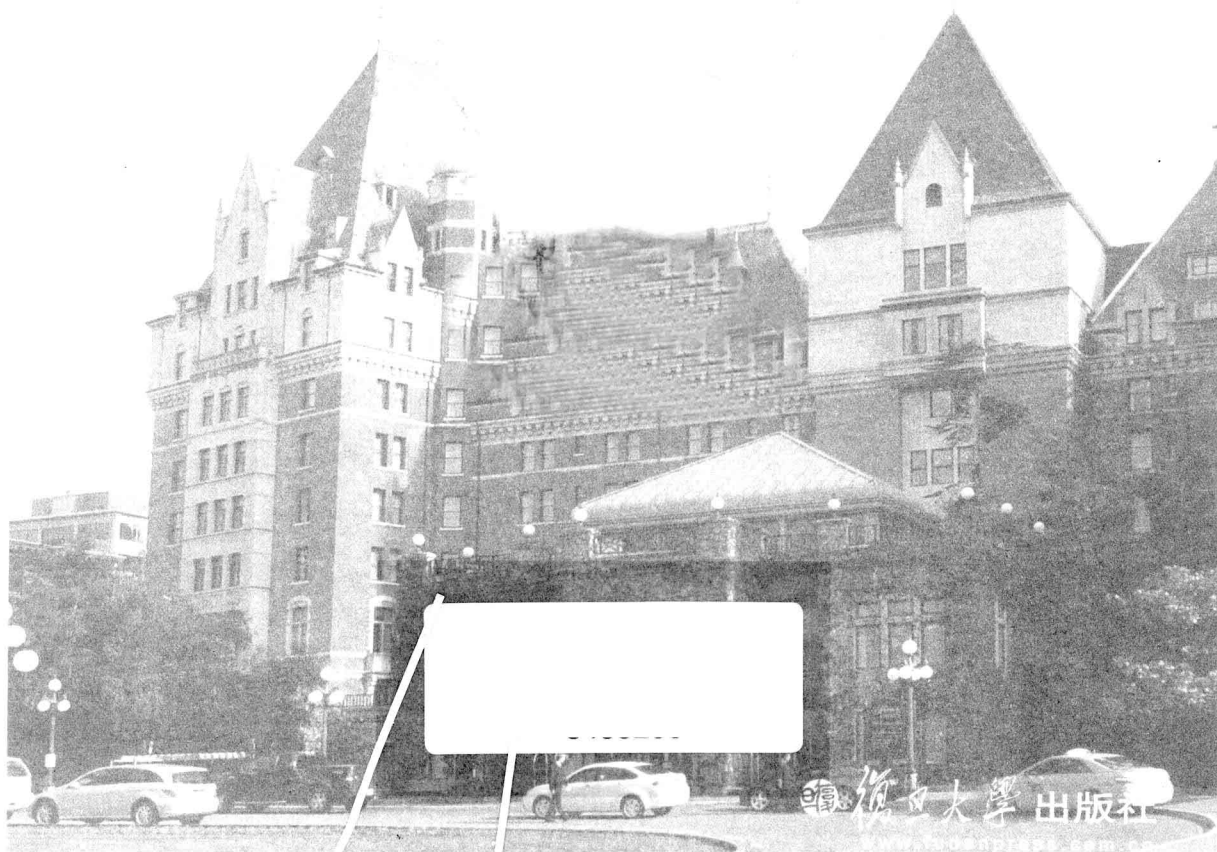
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上海交通大学出版社

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

21 世纪实用英语口语教程. 3/陈文珊本册主编. —上海:复旦大学出版社, 2012. 2  
(21 世纪实用英语口语系列)  
ISBN 978-7-309-08681-2

I. 2… II. 陈… III. 英语-口语-高等职业教育-教材 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 282717 号

**21 世纪实用英语口语教程. 3**

陈文珊 本册主编  
责任编辑/郑梅侠

复旦大学出版社有限公司出版发行  
上海市国权路 579 号 邮编:200433  
网址: fupnet@fudanpress.com <http://www.fudanpress.com>  
门市零售:86-21-65642857 团体订购:86-21-65118853  
外埠邮购:86-21-65109143  
上海浦东东北联印刷厂

开本 787×960 1/16 印张 11 字数 199 千  
2012 年 2 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-309-08681-2/H·1821  
定价: 25.00 元

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# 前言

《21世纪实用英语口语教程》依据教育部中高职教育贯通要求编写。本教程结合职业人才需求和中高职学生英语学习的实际,精选与学生学习、生活、职业密切相关的教学内容,依据社会语言学理论的交际法原则和功能性原则,突出语料实用化、形式多样化、语言生动化、练习精炼化等原则,体现情景性、实用性、文化渗透性等特色,力求加强学生口语能力培养,为学生就业和升学打好扎实的英语语言基础。本教程的编写充分注意了以下5点。

## 1. 题材丰富多彩

本书每个单元为一个主题,内容涉及学习、生活、教育、社会、经济、科技、文化、娱乐、体育等方面,力求题材丰富多彩,话题贴近生活和工作实际。

## 2. 语言鲜活生动

绝大部分对话和文章取自英语原版书刊、网络和其他媒体,强调原汁原味,并注意选取活泼、幽默、轻松的内容,力求在激发学生兴趣的同时,满足其求知欲,调动其学习主动性。

## 3. 语料短小精悍

本教程所选文章、对话短小精悍,易于学习、操练,以便学生用较少的精力理解所选内容,腾出时间和精力进行能力训练。

## 4. 题型新颖多样

练习设计新颖多样,练习之间无固定顺序,但紧紧围绕单元主题,形散神不散。

## 5. 文化对比较多

本教程重视中外文化差异对比,通过练习设计和知识拓展,使学生在习语言的同时了解和熟悉西方文化。

本教程共分4册,每册12个单元,每个单元为一个主题,建议上2—3课时,每学期使用一册。

各个单元的形式和编排特点如下。

1. “Warm up”(导入):此部分为简单的热身练习,形式多样,活泼生动,旨在激发学生的兴趣。

2. “Start” (输入): 此部分提供规范、具代表性的主题对话, 供学生熟记模仿。

3. “Practice” (输出): 此部分编排图片描述、情景操练、小组讨论等练习, 以活泼多样的形式帮助学生巩固所学内容, 拓展学生的思维和表达能力。

4. “Broaden” (拓展): 此部分为与主题相关的阅读拓展, 选材活泼有趣, 旨在提高学生的阅读能力。

另外, 每单元最后均附有精选的补充词汇和15句相关句子, 以便学有余力的学生课后自主学习和运用。

本教材总主编为陈明娟, 主编为陈明娟、陈文珊、谢永业, 编者为于路平、付慧、龙亚萍、刘星星、孙巍巍、应逸芬、张晨曦、李婷、苏力、范丽迪、姜华、徐晓慧、秦竞竞、曹红莲、梁璜、彭向凤、董蕾莉、谭勇、薛淑锋 (按姓氏笔画顺序)。

由于编者水平有限, 书中难免会有疏漏或错误, 敬请广大读者批评指正, 并由衷欢迎诸位同仁不吝赐教。

编 者

2011年9月

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# UNIT 1

## Education

### Focus

- Discussing education and further study

### Warm Up

- 1** Match the names with the items in the pictures and discuss in groups when you need them in education.

### New Words & Expressions

passport /'pɑːspɔːt/ <i>n.</i>	a document issued by a country to a citizen allowing that person to travel abroad and re-enter the home country 护照
video /'vɪdɪəʊ/ <i>n.</i>	视频
website /'websaɪt/ <i>n.</i>	a connection of related web pages containing images, videos or other digital assets 网页
mobile phone	a portable telephone that works by means of a cellular radio system 手机
audio /'ɔːdɪəʊ/ <i>n.</i>	音频
earphone /'ɪəfəʊn/ <i>n.</i>	a device for converting electric currents into sound waves, held close to or inserted into the ear 耳机



1



2



3



4



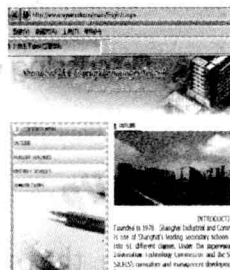
5



6



7



8

video  
telephone

mobile phone  
audio

website  
computer

passport  
earphone

**2** If you intend to further your study after graduating from the vocational school, what type of education would you prefer? Make a short conversation with your partner.

**Words and expressions you might use:**

university education in China

university education abroad

online education

self-study

**Example:**

**A:** What is your plan after graduation?

**B:** Now I am applying for further study abroad.

**A:** Which country?

**B:** England.

**A:** Really?

**B:** Yes. As a student of English, I think studying in England can give me a better understanding of its culture.

## Start

**3** Read and practice the following dialogues with your partner.

### New Words & Expressions

engage in

telecommunication /'telɪkə,mju:nɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.*

promptly /prɒmpt/ *ad.*

apply /ə'plai/ *v.*

reputation /ˌrepju'teɪʃən/ *n.*

tuition /tju:'ɪʃən/ *n.*

certificate /sə'tɪfɪkət/ *n.*

make oneself busy in 参与

电信

quickly 快速地

request sth., esp. officially and in writing 申请

名声, 名誉

学费

证书

### Dialogue 1

**A:** I haven't seen you for a long time. What are you engaged in?

**B:** I've been taking part in the long-distance education program of Beijing University in order to get a bachelor's degree at my leisure.

**A:** What's long-distance education on earth?

**B:** It's a teaching method that enables a teacher to carry out real-time teaching from far away with the help of the network and telecommunication technology.

**A:** You can take part in the lessons of the professors from Beijing University in our city, can't you?

**B:** The same as in a real classroom. Teachers and students can communicate with each other with languages and images promptly. This is called net school.

**A:** Can I acquire the same degree as the students in the school if I complete my studies?

**B:** Yes.

**A:** Take me to a lesson next time. I want to experience it, too.

**B:** Do you want to join us?

**A:** I am almost convinced by your remarks.

### Dialogue 2

**A:** Nowadays English-speaking countries are no longer the only destinations for those Chinese who want to study abroad.

**B:** You're right. An increasing number of Chinese students have applied to study in the non-English countries like Germany, for example.

**A:** Why is Germany becoming popular among Chinese students?

**B:** Because German education has a good reputation. The free tuition in public universities is of course another reason for this attraction.

**A:** Then international students need pay nothing for the education?

**B:** No, they have to cover such expenses as accommodation, insurance and books.

**A:** Do international students need language level certificate?

**B:** Yes, they need a language level certificate for a student visa. In addition, it is a must for foreign students to take German Language Entrance Exam for Foreign Students.

### 4 Listen to the following dialogue and fill in the blanks.

#### New Words & Expressions

Yale /jeɪl/ *n.*

耶鲁大学

fundamental /ˌfʌndə'mentəl/ *a.* being at the base 基础的

literature /'lɪtərətʃə(r)/ *n.*

written works which are of artistic value 文学

admission /əd'mɪʃən/ *n.*

allowing or being allowed to enter or join a school, club, building, etc. 准许进入, 进入权

counselor /'kaʊnsələ(r)/ *n.*

advisor (协助学生解决问题的)指导老师

**A:** Guess what came in the mail today?

**B:** What?

**A:** My acceptance letter to Yale!

**B:** Wow! Congratulations!

**A:** I'll be very busy! I have to 1) \_\_\_\_\_, buy a plane ticket, and 2) \_\_\_\_\_. But first, I need to register for class.

**B:** What courses do you need to take?

**A:** Well, I have to take all the fundamental courses, plus a few from my major.

**B:** What is your major?

**A:** I hope to major in English literature, but the admissions counselor told me that many people 3) \_\_\_\_\_ several times in their first year, so I'll see.

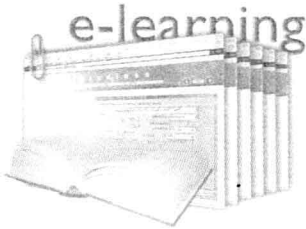
**B:** What are the fundamental courses?

**A:** In order to graduate, every student must take 4) \_\_\_\_\_ of classes in history, maths, English, science and art.

**B:** Interesting. That's very different from the 5) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Practice

**5** Describe the pictures with the words and phrases you've learnt in this unit.



A



B



C



D



E



F

**6** Two students are talking about distance education. Read and rearrange the following statements to form a dialogue. The first statement has been given.

1. We are studying on the Internet.
2. Yes. And do you know why online education has been more and more popular?
3. Hi. What are you doing?
4. I think it is mainly because online education is very easy and convenient. And because of the Internet, it is possible to carry it out.
5. Yeah. Through the Internet, we can also practice English very easily and make friends with native speakers in the free international chatting rooms. People around the world are ready to speak English with us.
6. With the rapid development of the Internet, online education is becoming more and more popular.
7. Yes, you are right. But the most important thing is that it costs much less than traditional education for either schools or students.

A: Hi. What are you doing? (3)

B:

A:

B:

A:

B:

A:

**7** Discuss the question in groups: What are the advantages of distance education?

Advantages of Distance Education	1. work at your convenience
	2.
	3.
	4.
	5.
	6.

## Broaden

8 Read the following passage and answer the questions afterwards.

### New Words & Expressions

financial /faɪ'nænʃəl/ <i>a.</i>	relating to money or the management of money 财政的, 金融的
circumstance /'sɜ:kəmstəns/ <i>n.</i>	the conditions that affect a situation, action, event, etc. 环境, 条件, 情况
broaden /'brɔ:dən/ <i>v.</i>	increase sth. such as your knowledge, experience, or range of activities 拓展; 扩大
renowned /rɪ'naʊnd/ <i>a.</i>	known and admired by a lot of people, esp. for a special skill, achievement, or quality 有名的; 享有声誉的
institution /,ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃən/ <i>n.</i>	a large organization that has a particular kind of work or purpose 机构
furthermore /'fɜ:ðəmə:(r)/ <i>ad.</i>	in addition to what has already been said 而且, 此外
ranking /'ræŋkɪŋ/ <i>n.</i>	a position on a scale that shows how good sb. or sth. is when compared with others 地位; 等级
assessment /ə'sesmənt/ <i>n.</i>	a process in which you make a judgment about a person or situation, or the judgment you make 评估, 评定
prestige /pres'ti:ʒ/ <i>n.</i>	the respect and admiration that sb. or sth. gets because of their success or important position in society 威信, 威望, 声望
academic /,ækə'demɪk/ <i>a.</i>	relating to education, especially at college or university level 学术的



### Helpful Tips for Choosing a US School



For most Chinese university students, the US is a favorite destination for further education. But apart from obstacles such as the GRE and TOEFL exams, choosing a good graduate school is no easy task. Admission is very competitive for international students, so it's important to apply to a number of institutions to have a reasonable chance of acceptance. Since the application to most universities requires a certain fee, Chinese students usually choose 7 to 15 universities according to their financial circumstances.

To broaden one's chances, at least one third of the applications should be to less selective schools. Applicants shouldn't limit their choices to the most renowned institutions. Furthermore, one shouldn't rely too much on college rankings. The right school is the one that best meets your own personal needs and interests, rather than someone else's assessment of an institution's prestige.

Usually choices are based on one's personal interests and academic background, but it's important to make sure that one's chosen subject is catered for. Those who want to transfer to a new field must pass certain exams on the subject first.

It is important to make sure that the department has at least some recognition in the specific field. A well-known professor will be helpful to one's study as well as personal development.

Sometimes it helps to limit the search to one region of the US, such as the east or the west coast, before looking for schools that match other requirements. The most important factors in choosing a location are climate and living costs.

Costs are higher in large cities like New York and Boston. In contrast, they are much lower in the south and in cities like Pittsburgh and Seattle.

The most popular states for international students are New York, California, Massachusetts, Ohio, Florida, Michigan, New Jersey, and Texas.