# 2/世纪大学实用英语

21st Century Practical College English

### 口语教程

Oral English Workshop

郑愿华 王 涛 主编



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#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

21 世纪大学实用英语口语教程/郑愿华,王涛主编.—上海: 复旦大学出版社,2010.8 ISBN 978-7-309-07462-8

I.2··· II. ①郑···②王··· 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(2010)第 137185 号

#### 21 世纪大学实用英语口语教程

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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 浙江省临安市曙光印务有限公司

开本 787 × 960 1/16 印张 10.75 字数 188 千 2010 年 8 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷 印数 1—6 000

ISBN 978-7-309-07462-8/H・1526 定价:15.00 元

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《21世纪大学实用英语口语教程》共分为24 个单元,每单元一个主题。各主题均选自当代生 活中的重大题材和热点话题,涉及科技、文化、生 活、娱乐等多个方面;紧跟时代步伐,贴近大学生 的生活。会话难度由低到高,会话内容由短到长, 会话技巧由简单到复杂;遵循了循序渐进、逐步 提高的原则。本教程充分体现了交际法的教学原 则,将语言学习贯穿在了解异国文化、思考人生哲 理、探究未知世界、解决现实问题的过程中,既可 以使学生开阔视野,启迪思维,又可以使他们受到 相应问题的英语语言表达能力的训练,从而提高 其英语综合应用能力。

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## 前言

随着我国对外交流的日益频繁,尽快提高我国大学生的英语口语水平已成为 当务之急。2007年,教育部颁布了高等学校《大学英语课程教学》,对高校英语教 学的目标设定了具体的标准。培养学生的英语综合应用能力,尤其是听说能力被 提到了一个新的高度。在这一教学改革的背景下,我们编写了这部口语教程,旨 在对学生进行有针对性的口语训练,切实提高在校大学生的英语口语交际能力。

本教程以功能意念教学法和跨文化交际理论为编写依据,通过真实地道的语言和任务设计营造出真实的交际场景,帮助学习者克服"哑巴英语"的痼疾。全书共分为24个主题,每单元一个主题,主要选自当代生活中的重大题材和热点话题,涉及科技、文化、生活、娱乐等多个方面;会话难度由低到高,会话内容由短到长,会话技巧由简单到复杂;遵循了循序渐进、逐步提高的原则。本教程充分体现了交际法的教学原则,将语言学习贯穿在了解异国文化、思考人生哲理、探究未知世界、解决现实问题的过程中,既可以使学生开阔视野,启迪思维,又可以使他们受到相应问题的英语语言表达能力的训练,从而提高其英语综合应用能力。

本教程前半部分系统地编写了语音部分的内容,对大学基础阶段学生的正音 工作尤为有效,尤其侧重培养医科院校大学生的英语口语表达能力,在每一单元 都增加了日常生活中常见病症的英语表达。

本教程选用当代英语常见文体或语体的典型样本作为素材,语言规范,引人 人胜。部分材料选自英美报刊、杂志,国内外网站,注重信息性、知识性、趣味性与 实用性。参考了国内外优秀英语口语教程的有关资料,形式新颖,体裁多样。语 体兼顾书面语和口语以及正式语和非正式语。

由于作者水平所限,本教程存在的不当之处,恳请广大同行及专家指正。

编 者 2010年6月

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## UNIT

### Greetings and Introduction

#### Part A Phonetics

Vow	els and Consonants in English			
	[I] [ə] [U] [ʌ] [e] [æ]			
Monophthong	[i:] [3:] [0:] [u:] [a:]			
Diphthong	[eu] [ea] [ea] [ue] [ue] [ue] [re]			
Voiceless Consonant	[p] [t] [k] [f] [θ] [s] [ts] [tr] [f] [tf]			
Voiced Consonant	[b] [d] [g] [v] [ð] [z] [dz] [dr] [ʒ] [dʒ]			
Other Consonants	onants [h] [m] [n] [ŋ] [l] [r] [j] [w]			

#### Read the following tongue twisters to improve your speaking skills.

- I thought of thinking of thanking you.
- Thank the other three brothers of their father's mother's brother's side.
- She saw a fish on the seashore and I'm sure the fish she saw on the seashore was a saw-fish.
- · Can you imagine an imaginary menagerie manager imagining managing an imaginary menagerie?

#### Part B Dialogues

#### Read and familiarize yourself with the following expressions.

· By the way, do you know each other?

- Excuse me, I don't think we've met before. My name is Edgar Snow.
- Jack, please allow me to introduce you to my friend, Susan.
- I think this is the first time we meet, isn't?
- Mary, this is my colleague John.
- · Tom, have you met my friend, Jim.
- · Allow me to introduce our director, Mr. Smith.
- · How nice to see you here!
- · Pleased to meet you.
- · Here's my business card.
- · What company are you with?
- · Meet my brother Walker.
- It's with great pleasure that I introduce to you Mr. Stanley.

#### Study the following dialogues.

#### Dialogue 1

A: Hot in here, isn't it?

B: Yeah, really.

A: Is it OK if I sit here?

B: Of course. Suit yourself.

A: Thanks. My name's Bill Peters, by the way.

B: Hi, I am Susan Jackson.

A: Nice to meet you, and what do you do, Susan?

B: I'm a student at Harvard.

A: Oh, are you? And what are you studying?

B: Medicine.

A: Really?

B: Yes, I want to be a doctor in the future. What about you?

A: I'm an engineer. I work for Boeing. Say, would you like a drink?

B: Sure, thanks.

#### Dialogue 2

A: Who's that? Do you know him?

B: That is Li Liang. He's from China.

- A: Oh, really? What does he do?
- B: He's an exchange scholar. Come on, let me introduce you to him. Good afternoon, Li Liang?
- C: Oh, hi, Hilary. How are you?
- B: Fine. I'd like you to meet my sister, Monica. This is Monica Robert.
- C: Nice to meet you, Monica.
- A: Nice to meet you too. Hilary told me you're from China.
- C: Uh-hah.
- A: That's great. How long have you been here?
- C: For about six months.
- A: Is that all? Your English is so good.
- C: Thanks. I had taught English for ten years before I came here.

#### Part C Leisure Time

#### That Was the Echo

"Open wider." requested the dentist, as he began his examination of the patient.

"Good God!" he said startledly. "You've got the biggest cavity I've ever seen, the biggest cavity I've ever seen." "OK, Doc!" replied the patient.

"I'm scared enough without you saying something like that twice."

"I didn't!" said the dentist. "That was the echo."

#### You Scared Away Two Other Patients

A woman phoned her dentist when she received a huge bill. "I'm shocked!" she complained.

"This is three times what you normally charge."

"Yes, I know," said the dentist. "But you yelled so loud, you scared away two other patients."

#### **Travel Expenses**

A businessman walked into a New York City bank and asked for the loan officer.

He said he was going to Europe on business for two weeks and needed to borrow \$5,000.

The loan officer said the bank would need some security for such a loan. The businessman then handed over the keys to a Rolls Royce that was parked on the street in front of the bank. Everything checked out and the loan officer accepted the car as collateral for the loan. An employee then drove the Rolls into the bank's underground garage and parked it there.

Two weeks later the businessman returned, repaid the \$5,000 and the interest which came to \$15.41. The loan officer said, "We do appreciate your business and this transaction has worked out very nicely, but we are a bit puzzled. While you were away we checked and found that you are a multimillionaire. What puzzles us is why you would bother to borrow \$5,000?"

The businessman replied, "Where else in New York City can I park my car for 2 weeks for 15 bucks?"

Notes: collateral 抵押品 multimillionaire 千万富翁

#### Part D Reading

#### **Brief Introduction of China**

#### Location

The People's Republic of China is situated in eastern Asia on the western shore of the Pacific Ocean, with an area of 9.6 million square kilometers. China's continental coastline extends for about 18,000 kilometers, and its vast sea surface is studded with more than 5,000 islands, of which Taiwan is the largest.

#### **Land Formation and Rivers**

China has beautiful scenery, with mountains and ranges, highlands, plains, basins and hills. The highlands and hill regions account for 65 percent of the country's total land mass, and there are more than 2,000 lakes. The highest mountain peak is Qomolangma (Everest), the highest in the world, 8,848 meters above the sea level; the lowest point is the Turpan Basin, 154 meters below the sea level. Among the rivers totaling 220,000 kilometers in length in China, the Changjiang (Yangtze) River and the Huanghe (Yellow River) are world-known.



#### Climate

China is characterized by a continental climate. The latitude spans nearly 50 degrees. The greater part of the Chinese territory is situated in the Temperate Zone, its southern part in the tropical and subtropical zones, and its northern part near the Frigid Zone. Temperatures differ therefore rather strikingly across the country. The northern part of Heilongjiang Province has long winters but no summers; while the Hainan Island has long summers but no winters. The Huaihe River valley is marked by distinctive seasonal changes, but it is spring all year round in the south of the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau. In the northwest hinterland, the temperature changes dramatically. China high tundra zone is situated in the Qinghai-Tibet, where the temperature is low in all four seasons. Some desert areas are dry all year round.

#### Resources

China abounds in natural resources. It leads the world in many proven mineral deposits; no country in the world boasts more wildlife than China, many of which are native to China, such as giant panda, snub-nosed golden monkey, and Chinese alligator; China's dawn redwood and Cathaya argyrophylla are known as the living fossi's of ancient plants.

To protect the nation's native animals and plants, especially the endangered species, China has established more than 700 nature reserves.

#### **History of China**

With a recorded history of 5,000 years, China has one of the world's earliest civilizations.

In the 21st century B.C., China entered slave society with the founding of the Xia Dynasty, thereby writing a finale to long years of primitive society. The Xia was followed by the Shang, and Zhou dynasties which encompassed the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods.

In 221 B.C., Qin Shihuang established China's first centralized autocracy, the Qin Dynasty, thereby ushering Chinese history into feudalism, which endured in a succession of dynasties, such as the Han, Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming, and Qing, until the Opium War of 1840.

The Bourgeois Democratic Revolution of 1911 led by Sun Yat-sen toppled the rule of the Qing Dynasty, put an end to more than 2,000 years of feudal monarchical system and culminated in the establishment of the provisional government of the Republic of China. The People's Republic of China was founded on October 1,1949.

#### Religion

China is a multi-religious country. Taoism, Buddhism, Islamism, Protestantism and Catholicism have developed in this country. Freedom of belief is a government policy, and normal religious activities are protected by the constitution.

#### Language and Character

Chinese is commonly used in modern China. It is one of the five working languages designated by the United Nations. The majority of the 55 minority nationalities have their own languages. As a written language, Chinese has been used for 6,000 years.

#### **Family Names**

Chinese family names came into being some 5,000 years ago. There are more than 5,000 family names, of which 200 or 300 are popular.

#### The Capital

Beijing is the capital of the People's Republic of China. It is not only the nation's political centre, but also its cultural, scientific and educational heart and a key transportation hub. Beijing has served as a capital for more than 800 years. The city has many places of historic interest and scenic beauty, including the

Imperial Palace (also known as the Forbidden City), the largest and best-preserved ancient architectural complex in the world; the Temple of Heaven, where Ming and Qing emperors performed solemn rituals for bountiful harvests; the Summer Palace, the emperors' magnificent garden retreat; the Ming tombs, the stately and majestic mausoleums of 13 Ming Dynasty emperors; and the world-renowned and genuinely inspiring Badaling section of the Great Wall. Today's Beijing still retains the alluring fascination of an ancient capital, but has added a small forest of skyscrapers and a complete range of municipal facilities, transforming itself into an attractively modern metropolis redolent of history.

## UNIT 2

## Campus Life

#### Part A English Alphabet

#### Read the following letters.

Capital/Small Letter	Pronunciation	Capital/Small Letter	Pronunciation
A a	[eɪ]	Νn	[en]
B b	[bi:]	0 0	[90]
Сс	[si:]	Pр	[pi:]
D d	[di:]	Qq	[kju:]
Еe	[i:]	Rr	[a:]
Ff	[ef]	Ss	[es]
Gg	[d <sub>3</sub> i:]	T t	[ti:]
H h	[eɪtʃ]	Uu	[ju:]
Ii .	[aɪ]	Vv	[vi:]
Jј	[d <sub>3</sub> e <sub>1</sub> ]	W w	[ˈdʌbljuː]
K k	[keɪ]	Хx	[eks]
L1	[el]	Y y	[war]
M m	[em]	Zz	[zed] or [zi:]

Notes: 我们常见的一些英语缩略词可按其字母发音来读。

#### Read the following words.

ATM	自动柜员机,又称自动取款机	BBS	电子公告板
CEO	首席执行官	CA	注册会计师
CPI	全国居民消费价格指数	CET	大学英语测试
CATV	有线电视	CPU	微处理器
DV	数码摄录机	<b>EMBA</b>	高级经理工商管理硕士
EQ	情商	<b>GNP</b>	国民生产总值
GDP	国内生产总值	GPS	全球定位系统
HDTV	高清晰度数字电视	HTTP	超文本传输协议
MBA	工商管理硕士	MPA	公共管理硕士
USB	通用串口总线	OTC	非处方药

#### Part B Dialogues

#### Read and familiarize yourself with the following expressions.

#### Express one's feelings about campus life

- I am crazy about (football).
- I cannot bear/stand/put up with...
- I think a lot about (Professor Yin).
- I am tired of (fast food).

#### Useful sentences and structures in discussing questions

- There is a wash room and a public bath on each floor of our dorm building.
- I live in John Adam Hall /a dormitory/ an apartment building on campus.
- The room faces north, but it has a view of the beautiful garden.
- It is near a bus route on a busy road.

#### Useful expressions about seeing the doctor

- What's wrong with you?/How are you feeling?
- I'm (not) feeling well. I have a headachelsore throat/temperature/fever/runny nose.
- · What's your appetite like?
- I have got no appetite./I don't feel like eating anything.