

English for
Practical Communication

英语口语实训教程

中级
Intermediate

主 编 陈艳玲 刘利坤 贯丽丽
主 审 张 敏



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陈艳玲 刘利坤 贯丽丽 主编

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前 言

本教材的编写旨在配合英语实践教学改革,充分利用和开发语音实验室及英语实践中心的功能,贯彻“听说领先”的教学原则,为学生提供真实、宽松、持久的文化背景和语言环境,在自主环境下培养学生听说能力,切实提高学生的语言交际能力,为学生将来走向社会,提高社会竞争力打下坚实的基础。

本教程采用让学生从知识和情感两方面深入参与的教学策略,与口语训练紧密结合,激发学生的学习兴趣 and 参与热情。话题经充分调研筛选而成,贴近学生生活,按照由易到难的顺序排列,对学生进行逐级的英语口语技能训练。在全面训练英语口语技能的基础上提高学生的英语交际能力。

为满足实践教学的要求,本教程在编写上突出以下特点:

1. 贴近学生生活,引发学生兴趣

本教程选取的语言素材话题丰富广泛,反映了当代大学生多姿多彩的课内外生活,引入诸多学生感兴趣的讨论主题。结合大学生活不同阶段的特点设置情景,给予学生广泛的空间,发挥其自主学习的积极性,变被动学习为主动学习,使其养成良好的学习习惯。

2. 注重语言信息输入,丰富学生知识储备

本教程在培养听说能力方面,遵循语言输入先于语言输出的规律。为学生提供大量的语言材料,涵盖了语言知识、语言技能和文化扩展三个方面。在情景对话中展示实例对话,演练口语交流技巧;在经典短文中为学生提供相应主题的语料;在文化扩展中提供话题讨论的文化背景知识;在话题讨论环节提供与话题相关的内容进行讨论,以培养话题说话的能力与技巧;在核心词汇中则给出该单元话题所需的词汇及短语表达;在知识拓展中提供扩展素材,拓宽学生的知识面。丰富的单元模式为学生口语训练提供了充足的语言材料和文化信息。

3. 注重分层次教学,由浅入深

在话题选取方面,充分考虑不同年级学生的学习程度,选材上采取由浅入深、由易到难的原则。如初级教程针对一年级新生的话题涉及校园生活,侧重于培养标准的语音语调和发音技巧,做到能熟练地就课文中的话题进行简单的讨论;中级教程在初级的基础上,突出了话题的多样性,侧重于培养英语交际能力,能就日常生活中的话题进行交流;高级教程则针对高年级学生,谈及职业规划、商务谈判等话题,旨在提高学生自我表述能力,能清楚而连贯地讲述熟悉的题材,并发表个人观点和意见,从而实现口语表达能力的突破。

《英语口语实训教程》(中级)注重选取学生学习生活相关的语言材料,涵盖了学生感兴趣的数字及网络素材,语言材料新颖,富有时代感,同时在知识拓板块中增加了名诗诵读,选取英美诗歌中的经典片段,旨在提高学生的文学素养和审美能力。

本书必有疏漏与不妥之处,敬请批评指正。

编者

2014年5月

Contents

Unit 1 Travel

Dialogues	(1)
Passages	(4)
Translation	(6)
Cultural Background	(6)
Practical Statements.....	(9)
Discussion Topics	(9)
Essential Words	(10)
Knowledge Extension	(11)

Unit 2 Chinese Traditional Festivals

Dialogues	(13)
Passages	(15)
Translation	(17)
Cultural Background	(17)
Practical Statements.....	(19)
Discussion Topics	(19)
Essential Words	(19)
Knowledge Extension	(20)

Unit 3 Foreign Holidays and Festivals

Dialogues	(21)
Passages	(23)
Translation	(24)
Cultural Background	(24)
Practical Statements.....	(27)
Discussion Topics	(27)
Essential Words	(27)

Knowledge Extension (28)

Unit 4 Transportation

Dialogues (29)
Passages (31)
Translation (33)
Cultural Background (33)
Practical Statements..... (34)
Discussion Topics (35)
Essential Words (35)
Knowledge Extension (36)

Unit 5 Sports

Dialogues (37)
Passages (40)
Translation (41)
Cultural Background (42)
Practical Statements..... (42)
Discussion Topics (43)
Essential Words (43)
Knowledge Extension (44)

Unit 6 Healthy Life

Dialogues (45)
Passages (48)
Translation (50)
Cultural Background (50)
Practical Statements..... (51)
Discussion Topics (52)
Essential Words (52)
Knowledge Extension (53)

Unit 7 Music

Dialogues (54)
Passages (56)

Translation	(58)
Cultural Background	(58)
Practical Statements.....	(60)
Discussion Topics	(60)
Essential Words	(61)
Knowledge Extension	(62)

Unit 8 Hobby

Dialogues	(63)
Passages	(66)
Translation	(67)
Cultural Background	(68)
Practical Statements.....	(68)
Discussion Topics	(69)
Essential Words	(69)
Knowledge Extension	(70)

Unit 9 Family

Dialogues	(73)
Passages	(75)
Translation	(76)
Cultural Background	(77)
Practical Statements.....	(78)
Discussion Topics	(78)
Essential Words	(79)
Knowledge Extension	(79)

Unit 10 Food

Dialogues	(81)
Passages	(84)
Translation	(85)
Cultural Background	(86)
Practical Statements.....	(87)
Discussion Topics	(88)
Essential Words	(88)

Knowledge Extension (89)

Unit 11 Books

Dialogues (90)
Passages (92)
Translation (93)
Cultural Background (94)
Practical Statements (96)
Discussion Topics (96)
Essential Words (97)
Knowledge Extension (97)

Unit 12 Fashion

Dialogues (99)
Passages (101)
Translation (102)
Cultural Background (103)
Practical Statements (104)
Discussion Topics (105)
Essential Words (105)
Knowledge Extension (107)

Unit 13 Computer and Internet

Dialogues (109)
Passages (110)
Translation (112)
Cultural Background (112)
Practical Statements (113)
Discussion Topics (113)
Essential Words (114)
Knowledge Extension (114)

Unit 14 Digital Life

Dialogues (116)
Passages (118)
Translation (120)

Cultural Background	(120)
Practical Statements	(122)
Discussion Topics	(122)
Essential Words	(123)
Knowledge Extension	(124)

Unit 15 Love and Marriage

Dialogues	(126)
Passages	(128)
Translation	(129)
Cultural Background	(130)
Practical Statements	(131)
Discussion Topics	(132)
Essential Words	(132)
Knowledge Extension	(133)

Unit 16 Body Language

Dialogues	(134)
Passages	(135)
Translation	(136)
Cultural Background	(137)
Practical Statements	(140)
Discussion Topics	(141)
Essential Words	(141)
Knowledge Extension	(141)

Unit 17 Men and Women

Dialogues	(143)
Passages	(145)
Translation	(146)
Cultural Background	(147)
Practical Statements	(148)
Discussion Topics	(149)
Essential Words	(149)
Knowledge Extension	(150)

Unit 18 Shopping

Dialogues	(151)
Passages	(153)
Translation	(154)
Cultural Background	(155)
Practical Statements	(156)
Discussion Topics	(156)
Essential Words	(157)
Knowledge Extension	(157)



Unit 1 Travel



Dialogues

Sample One

Blair: Hello, Miss. Can I see your ticket number?

Wang: Sure, here you are. And here are my application forms as well.

Blair: Thank you Miss. . . Wang. I'm Bob Blair and I'll be handling your application.

Wang: Nice to meet you, Mr. Blair.

Blair: The first step is to determine your eligibility for a U. S. visa. Let's see here. . . you're applying for a special business visa^①. Why is that?

Wang: Well, my first order of business will be attending a conference in Seattle, but after that I intend to spend two weeks visiting my friends. I assumed a business visa would be required.

Blair: I think a regular visitor's visa should suffice. With this visa, you can stay in the United States for up to 90 days.

Wang: So I can attend conferences and do business on that visa?

Blair: Yes. You are free to do temporary business with this visa. If you were planning on setting up a new business in the U. S. you might need to apply for a long-term visa.

Wang: Oh, I see. I think 90 days is more than enough time.

Blair: You said you plan to attend a conference. May I see your official invitation letter?

Wang: Of course. . . I've also attached two reference letters from my senior management who can confirm my itinerary.

Blair: I see. Your passport has quite a few international stamps in it. You do a lot of business traveling?

Wang: I'm out of the country almost half a year. I'm a Chinese antiquities consultant and advisor. Our company has an office in Zurich(苏黎世).

Sample Two

(Kate is talking about her vacation in Hainan with her friend Julie.)

Kate: We had a wonderful vacation this year. My whole family enjoyed it.

Julie: Tell me about it. What made it so good! Where did you go?

Kate: We went to Hainan. Since the whole family enjoys water, we spend most of the time in Sanya where you can swim. My brother enjoyed surfing and I enjoyed catching up on my reading while getting a suntan.

Julie: Did you spend all of your time at the beach?

Kate: No, not all. My Dad has a native friend at Sanya who took us sailing and deep sea fishing. We all enjoyed that. We also visited some other tourist attractions: Marine World, Diving World and of course Tropic Botanic Garden.

Julie: How did you like Sanya Tropic Botanic Garden? I visited the Botanic Garden of my province last year with my parents. What an amazing place! I got to know thousands of plants, flowers and trees. They varied in size and shape. As to cacti, there were more than 100 kinds of species.

Kate: Yeah, our family got a real kick out of that. Those tropic plants were so diversified and even some extinct species of tropic plants were kept and grown in the Garden. The outlay of the garden was great and we were like strolling in a tropic forest while visiting.

Julie: It sounds like you all enjoyed yourselves. Did your family start planning next year's vacation yet?

Kate: Good heaven, no! Let me get rested from this one first.

Sample Three

Todd: Jason, actually I'm going to England this summer.

Jason: Really?

Todd: Yeah can you give me some advice about where I should go. I'm gonna have about one week.

Jason: One week. What I suggest you do then is to stay in the suburbs of London for a start, because it's a lot cheaper. If you stay in North London then you can spend all your money on rent. And I guess you should go around Central London. That's where all the tourist attractions are. That's where all the nightlife is. It's just got everything you need really, but like I said rent is way too expensive there, so.

Todd: OK, now I was thinking of taking a day trip to Oxford or Cambridge or

Bath. What would you recommend?

Jason: It depends really. Bath has got a lot of history. I guess Oxford is a lot quieter, but again there is a lot of nightlife there as well. It really depends what you want to do, but Bath is good for history, definitely.

Todd: OK. What about Cambridge?

Jason: Cambridge I'm not too sure about. I haven't been there.

Todd: Oh, really. OK. If I want to go to Oxford or to Bath, how can I get there? Do I have to drive?

Jason: The easiest way is to get a train. It can vary how much you wanna pay really. It's kind of similar to Japanese trains. But traveling as far as Cambridge and Bath would be quite expensive, maybe 30 pounds, which is quite a lot of money really.

Sample Four

A: I'm thinking of going to Brazil next year, Maria.

B: I'm sure you'll have a good time.

A: What places do tourists visit in Brazil?

B: Well, a lot of people go to Rio for Carnival. And nowadays, lots of people go to Amazon to take river trips.

A: Oh, really? That sounds interesting and when's a good time to visit?

B: Well, I like Rio in the spring and fall because it was not too hot then.

A: And what other cities are worth visiting in Brazil?

B: Well, I'd suggest Brasilia first.

A: OK.

B: It's been the capital city of Brazil since 1960. It's not very big, but very, very modern. The architecture is very interesting. Most of the buildings were designed by Niermeier, a famous Brazilian architect.

A: It sounds very interesting.

Sample Five

A: I'm thinking about spending my vacation in Southeast Asia, but I haven't decided where?

B: Oh? What kind of place are you looking for?

A: Somewhere with good weather, that's quiet and far away the place.

B: Hmm, Phuket² might be the place.

A: Phuket? Where's that?

B: In Thailand. It's a beautiful island with excellent beaches. I was there last summer. It's fantastic!

A: Sound good! But what about the weather?

B: The weather is great. And there are plenty of cheap hotels along the beach.

A: It sounds just like the kind of place I'm looking for.



Notes

① **Visa** /vi:zə/ 签证 A visa is a document or mark showing that a person is conditionally authorized to enter or leave the territory for which it was issued, subject to permission of an immigration official at the time of actual entry. A visa generally gives non-citizens clearance to enter a country and to remain there within specified constraints, such as a time frame for entry, a limit on the time spent in the country, and a prohibition against employment. Some countries do not require a visa in some situations, such as a result of reciprocal treaty arrangements. A visa application in advance of arrival gives the country a chance to consider the applicant's circumstance, such as financial security, reason for applying, and details of previous visits to the country. A visitor may also be required to undergo and pass security and/or health checks upon arrival at the border.

② **Phuket** /'pu:'ket/ 泰国普吉岛



Passages

Text One

Tourism

There are varied ways of defining tourism. Some people regard it as a pollution-free industry; others think of it an invisible school. Both are based on an accepted fact that tourism cannot only produce profits bearing no pollution along with, but help broaden knowledge and fortify healthy. Aside from the above there exists a widespread theory, claiming that whatever is of the ability to increase in capital belongs to productive industry. In this sense, tourism should hold a position in the scope and ought to be treated as such.

It is true that there is some sense in the theory, yet another equally or even more important aspect should be granted more publicity to. Tourism, in terms

of its objective purposes, has a social function which contributes to human communication. Coming from various social backgrounds, having motives and goals of every kind, tourists get together, draw close and exchange ideas of their own, from which a fresh state of mind will be created. The more frequently such exchanges are made, the more good they will do to promoting social and economic development of the mutual. Therefore, to keep close eyes on the latter involves changing our minds first, that is, tourism is by no means a pure economic concept, but takes plenty of ideological activities as its content.

To sum up, unlike other economic forms, the profits from tourism economy cannot be measured completely by means of how much output value, profit, and foreign exchange it will produce. In addition to the reputation of pollution-free industry, its social and far-reaching profit should be probed more deeply. As such the existing scenic spots ought to be kept in good maintenance, and some new ones exploited.

Text Two

Michelle Obama Tours Beijing with Peng Liyuan

Obama is on her first-ever trip to China, alongside her mother and two daughters, and will spend four days in Beijing before heading to a string of popular tourist sites in the interior cities of Xi'an and Chengdu.

Back during the Ming dynasty, some four centuries ago, the Hall of Earthly Tranquility in Beijing's Forbidden City was the redoubt of China's empress. On Friday, under rare unpolluted skies, the two ladies of the world's two biggest economies, Michelle Obama and her Chinese counterpart Peng Liyuan, embarked on a lightning tour of the imperial residence. They strode through the Hall of Supreme Harmony, checked out the Hall of Preserving Harmony and admired a golden throne off-limits to most tourists. Obama and Peng glided past by a large stone carving that was labeled "Large Stone Carving". Alas, time was running tight so they had to skip a tea ceremony in the Lodge of Fresh Fragrance. Perhaps next time.

A day before, Obama had arrived on her first trip ever to China with her mother Marian Robinson and children Malia and Sasha in town. She is set to spend four days in Beijing before heading to the interior cities of Xi'an and Chengdu, where she will take in some of China's most famous tourist sights: the terra-cotta warriors and the giant pandas. Obama is even blogging about her China experience. In a month, President Barack Obama is also due in Asia. But

his four-nation tour, somewhat controversially, will not include a China stop. Instead, it was left to his wife to help smooth ties and develop a relationship—however brief and somewhat stiff—with Peng.



Translation

中美领导人夫人同游北京

美国总统夫人米歇尔·奥巴马踏上了其首次访华之行。在北京为期四天的停留后,米歇尔会继而启程访问中国内陆的西安和成都。

早在400年前,在古老的明朝,京城的紫禁城中,坤宁宫便是中国皇后的居所。本周五(3月21日),在北京罕见的碧空下,米歇尔·奥巴马和彭丽媛,世界最大的两个经济体的领导夫人一起以闪电般的速度游览了这座皇家宫殿。两位夫人快步穿过太和殿,参观了禁止对普通游客开放的黄金龙椅,经过了一块标着“大石雕”的巨大石雕。哎,时间紧迫,两位女士不得不放弃了在故宫饮茶的计划。只好等下次了。

一天前,米歇尔携母亲和两个女儿抵达中国。按计划,她将在北京停留四天,然后前往西安和成都两座内陆城市,一览中国最为著名的旅游景观:秦兵马俑和大熊猫。米歇尔甚至还在博客上直播她的访华行程。一个月后,美国总统巴拉克·奥巴马也将访问亚洲。不过他的四国访问计划并不包括中国,这颇引发了一些争议。现在,与中国的外交重担落在了他夫人身上,和中国习主席夫人疏通关系、发展感情,尽管两人鲜有交集,并不熟识。



Cultural Background

1. Tourism taboos

◆ Don't ask privacy

If you go to Britain or other foreign countries, do remember that never ask questions like “Where are you going?” “Have you had a meal?” etc. Because they dislike their private lives be interfered. Meanwhile, Englishmen avoid talking about men's salary and women's ages. Even the price of their furniture is not a proper question. All above is their personal privacy, therefore others should not take interests in it.

◆ The number 13 and Black Friday

In China, the number “4” and the word “死 (death)” almost sound the same. People do not like the number “4”, while in western countries, one of the most influential taboo numbers is 13. According to the story of “The Last Supper”: Judas, the