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新世纪

英语口语教程

Functioning in
an Intercultural Community

3

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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Functioning in
an Intercultural Community

交际与提高

COMMUNICATION AND PROFICIENCY

Book Three

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新世纪英语口语教程 3

交际与提高

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前言

《新世纪英语口语教程》(Functioning in an Intercultural Community)是针对英语达到中级水平(intermediate level)或以上,已经较好地掌握了英语基本语法,并有一定的词汇量,但迫切需要提高口语能力的学习者而度身定做的贯彻“以功能为突破口的跨文化交际法”的课堂使用教材,是编写者常年进行口语教学和理论研究后的一次突破性的尝试。

缘起

跨世纪之交,随着我国进入世界贸易组织,对外开放不断深入,社会对人才的英语口语水平要求越来越高。新颁布的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》和《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》对英语口语教学提出了更高的要求。同时,全国范围内正在开展英语专业和大学英语口试试点工作,这一举措把口语教学推向一个新台阶。除原有的英语专业口语课以外,各种口语课型不断涌现,如大学英语基础阶段的口语辅修、提高阶段的口语选修、英语双学位口语、研究生英语口语、对外合作培训口语、各类社会服务口语培训等。这些趋势反映了社会对人才英语口语交际能力的迫切需求。

然而,我们在口语教学和相关调查中发现,相对如此大的需求,目前适合大学阶段英语口语课教学的教材种类不多,针对性也不强。境外编写教材大多不适合中国英语口语教学的国情,而国内的部分教材教学模式和选材内容陈旧。这种现状使英语教师在选择教材时颇感为难。

目前在应用语言学研究领域,特别是在功能意念教学和跨文化交际等方面已经是硕果累累,但迄今为止很少有人将这些科研成果应用于教材编写领域。这促使我们编写一套能体现最新口语教学科研成果的教材,以适应形势发展的需要,为我国英语口语教学尽绵薄之力。

理论依据

本套教材贯彻“以功能为突破口的跨文化交际法”的原则。其主要理论依据如下:

1. 功能意念教学法:交际法教学大体可分为情景教学法和功能意念法。功能是指用语言做事和传达情感。由于实际生活中的情景不可能全部概括于适用面较广的大纲或教材之中,因而目前国内外某些新口语教材都以功能意念为主线。鉴于此教材面向的对象为中级及中级以上水平学习者,他们对意念的表达已经大多掌握,固本书较为偏重功能部分。

2. 跨文化交际理论:跨文化交际针对的不仅仅是不同的国家和民族,更不仅仅指中国与英美国家之间,而是指不同分类的人群之间进行的交际活动。文化差异是指不同的人群因其历史、地理、语言、宗教、风俗乃至居住区域、性别、年龄等不同而引起的社会信仰和看问题视角的差异。这些差异必然对他们之间的交际活动产生障碍。许多研究表明,不同文化群体之间经常产生交际失误,这些失误大多是由于缺乏文化宽容意识而不是由于词汇和语法掌握不够所致。基于这种因素,我们在教材编写过程中,将功能意念与跨文化语境和主题有机地结合起来。

1) 跨文化语境:一个几乎可以作为公理但却被教学实践长期忽视的假设是,中国人之间是不用英语作为主要交际工具的,一旦使用英语,其真实语境必然具有跨文化性质。口语是一种需要迅速反应的跨文化交际行为,无法当场查阅资料或词典,因而更加需要跨文化

语境交际训练。语境(context)有三个层次,从宏观到微观分别称为文化语境(cultural context)、情景语境(situational context)和上下文语境(linguistic context)。跨文化语境体现于上述三个层面。如果让学生达到用口语交际“得体”的程度,除了词汇和语法的基础以外,还必须考虑跨文化语境要素。因为在任何的真实交际中,交际双方都必须考虑对方的文化背景、会话情景(时间、地点、交际双方的身份关系和交际目的)和前面所述的语境。尽管任何课堂模拟的交际语境从严格意义上讲都是不真实的,属于虚拟交际语境(pseudo-context),但如果连这种虚拟的东西都没有的话,跨文化交际能力的培养就无从谈起。鉴于此,我们在教材中设计的语言输入和交际活动,便充分体现了这些跨文化交际要素。

2) 跨文化主题:语言是信息的载体,因而任何语言教材的编写都不可能脱离信息内容而只谈语言形式(语言学教材除外)。我们在第二册、第三册中采用了主题教学模式,选取了符合学生需要和兴趣的跨文化主题,每个单元紧紧围绕一个主题进行语言输入,展开交际活动。在第一册虽然以功能为主线,对跨文化主题也有所结合。

3. 语言输入与输出、接受和产出的关系理论:我们主要参考了 Krashen 的输入假设(input hypothesis)和 Swain 的输出假设(output hypothesis)理论。

1) Krashen 的输入假设: Krashen 认为,可理解输入(comprehensible input)是第二语言习得(second language acquisition)的惟一途径,并提出理想语言输入(optimal language input)应当符合“ $i+1$ ”公式,即教学的主要任务便是提供充足的可理解输入,其中既包括学生已掌握的语言知识“ i ”,又包括一点新的语言知识“ 1 ”。

2) Swain 的输出假设: Swain 则强调了语言输出的重要性。他认为,输出不仅可以提高流利性,而且还具有使学习者集中注意力(noticing)、进行假设验证(hypothesis-testing)和自觉反思(conscious reflection)以调整自己的学习策略等三项功能,从而提高其使用语言的准确性。

听和读属于接受性技能(receptive skills),是语言输入的渠道;说和写属于产出性技能(productive skills),用来进行语言输出。语言的各项技能是相互促进,共同提高的。我们可能在实际教学中较为突出某一项或几项技能,但却不能脱离或避开其他技能。目前的大部分大学英语教材,对学生输入有余却输出不足,片面发展了学生的阅读和听力,造成许多学生能读有一定难度的文章,能听懂对话和短文,但却张不开口,被人称作“哑巴英语”。许多口语教材便过分侧重说,往往只是提供一个话题,让学生进行自由交谈。听起来似乎合理,但学生没有接受充分的可理解输入,拿什么去说呢?因而在教材编写过程中,我们充分尊重语言学习规律,围绕功能或跨文化主题,先输入后输出,使接受和产出达到某种均衡,使学生在提高口语的同时,综合技能得到全面提高。

实践依据

本套教材的主要编写人员有各类口语课的授课经验,其中包括大学英语口语辅修、英语双学位口语、英语专业口语和各类口语培训等,试用过大量的国内外口语教材。初稿编写前曾就选材内容在学生中进行问卷调查,研究了大学英语和英语专业教学大纲及英语口语考试大纲,查阅了大量文献。教材部分材料在上述口语课中曾进行试用,并进行了教材使用效果的问卷调查,教师和学生普遍反映良好。这些教学和研究实践使我们增强了出版此套教材的动力和信心。

教材特色

本套口语教材在编写中力求体现以下特色:

1. 功能设置、技能要求和跨文化主题选择紧扣大纲。



2. 每个单元围绕功能（第一册）或符合学生需要和兴趣的跨文化主题（第二册、第三册）展开。
3. 着重发展口语能力，兼顾听、读、写等其他技能，语言输入和输出结合，比例适当。
4. 练习方式从功能操练（第一册）到丰富多彩的交际活动（全套教材），难度层层递进，以期达到熟练运用的目的。
5. 活动组织形式多样，包括单人、双人、小组和全班等四种形式。
6. 与单元内容有关的名言和歌曲可以提高学生兴趣，激发其深入思考。
7. 以课本和磁带两种媒体同时出版，方便各种条件下的口语教学。
8. 三册难度循序渐进，内容各有侧重，方便教师根据学生水平和需求进行选择。

分册编排

本套教材共分三册，每册分为26个单元，每单元约需2学时。三册侧重点不同。第一册《功能与语境》(Functions and Contexts)围绕《大学英语教学大纲（修订本）》规定的功能展开，结合跨文化语境组织对话和练习，旨在使学生学会常用交际功能的核心句型，并结合不同语境进行灵活运用。第二册《差异与理解》(Differences and Understanding)围绕符合学生需要和兴趣的跨文化主题展开，提供一定的对话和文章的输入，扩大学生对这些主题范围内知识和词汇量积累，揭示文化差异，培养文化宽容意识，并复习第一册所学的功能句型，使学生有话可说、表达得体，全面拓展学生口语交际能力的深度和广度。第三册《交际与提高》(Communication and Proficiency)中主题和选材范围拓宽，加大语言输入，开展多种交际活动，如讨论、辩论、即兴表演等。使学生的口语交际能力达到熟练的程度。教师可以选择逐册系统教学，可以根据学时限制和学生水平不同，选用其中的某一册或两册，也可以根据教学目的不同，摘取其中的某些单元学习。

本册内容（第三册）

每个单元包括四大板块：

听力 (Listening): 提供文化注释 (Cultural notes)，讲述文化差异。帮助学生了解和克服交际障碍，避免交际失误。配有录音，可以用来练习听力。

阅读 (Reading): 提供数篇课文，围绕单元主题，增加信息和语言输入。对于这些课文，教师可选择：(1) 布置学生课前预习，以便课上有较多的时间“说”；(2) 选择部分课文在课上阅读并讨论；(3) 根据课文的性质和难度，增、减、更换课堂活动形式（参见 Appendix 5）。

交际活动 (Communication activities): 包含自由度高、语境真实和富于创造性的跨文化交际活动。学生可以灵活地运用所学知识和语言，并且发挥语言使用创造性达到交际目的，以培养流利性。

每单元后 Notes 的设置是以方便并有利于学习为目的，其中大部分为英、汉双解，少数只用一种语言解释。不用汉语是因为要么英文释义简单易懂，要么后面有学习者熟悉的同义词而不用英语则是因为用了英文反而费解。

写作 (Writing): 结合跨文化语境，强调写作的交际目的，可以巩固复习所学内容，培养逻辑思维能力，增强口语连贯性。



此外, 每单元配备了相关词汇和短语 (Related words and expressions), 用以扩大学生与单元主题有关的词汇储备; 有用的小设计 (Useful gadgets), 包括与主题有关的幽默、谜语和双关语等, 用以提高学习兴趣; 名言 (Words of wisdom), 用于加深对单元主题的理解, 可以让学生背诵, 在交际活动中使用, 或用来组织讨论和辩论; 部分单元还选配了英文歌曲 (A song for the unit), 用以活跃气氛、提高语言学习兴趣, 改进语音语流, 尤其是语流的节奏、同化、省音和连音。歌曲内容与本单元相关, 并设计了填空练习, 进行听力训练并加深对主题的理解。

书末附有常用功能句型、感叹词、语气词、绕口令和课堂活动形式共五个附录, 供教材使用者参考。

第三册由袁洪婵、June Fiorito (加拿大) 主编, 栾凤池、李素真编写。最后由袁洪婵、栾述文、李华东统编、修改、补充、定稿。

面向对象

本套教材可以作为必修、选修口语课堂教材, 也可用于自学。

适用对象为: 在校本、专科 (包括英语专业、外经贸专业) 大学生; 在读硕士、博士研究生; 准备参加大学英语口试学生; 出国英语口语培训学员; 各类社会英语口语受训人员和英语口语自学者等。

教师角色

在采用本套口语教材时, 建议教师不仅仅做一个课堂的控制者(controller), 而且要承担多种角色, 如评价者(assessor)、活动组织者(organizer)、士气鼓动者(prompter)、活动参与者(participant)、解疑者(resource)、辅导员(tutor)和研究者(investigator)等, 彻底摆脱“填鸭式”教学模式, 将更多的课堂时间留给学生, 并想方设法提高他们学习的自觉性和自主性。

致谢

本套教材编写过程中, 我们查阅了国内外大量口语教学理论资料和教材, 参考了大量报刊和书籍, 谨向这些作者和出版社表示衷心感谢。邹文轩协助校对第二册部分资料; 冯晓梅、尹衍桐、王红旭、石绍云协助设计了第三册部分练习; 李秀清和加拿大籍专家Lorna Lacopuriere校阅了第三册书稿; 美籍专家Judith L. Musselman审阅了全部书稿; 孟卫东负责全部的美术设计和排版; 石油大学93级管理工程、会计、焊接、自动化等专业的学生参与功能意念教学试点; 97和98级英语双学位班和2000级研究生部分班级的学生参与了本套教材的试用和问卷调查。对上述专家、同行、技术人员和学生的帮助一并致谢。

我们恳切希望专家、同行和教材使用者对本套教材提出批评意见和建议, 以利于我们做好修订工作, 使其日臻完善。

编者

2002年4月

Preface

Functioning in an Intercultural Community is an English textbook series specially tailored for adult Chinese learners of English at the intermediate level who have mastered basic grammar and vocabulary, but felt the urgent need to improve their spoken English. This series is designed to be taught and learned using a function-based intercultural communicative approach. The aim is to help learners to function in a world where people of different cultures frequently meet and converse in English.

Features of the textbook series

1. Functions, themes and language skill requirements are in accordance with the *College English Syllabus* (revised edition) and the *Syllabus for English Majors* issued by the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China.
2. Unit activities are centered either on useful functions (Book One) or on interesting, real-life intercultural themes.
3. Speaking skills are the primary focus. However, other skills such as listening, reading, and writing are also integrated, creating a delicate balance between language input and output.
4. Exercises include functional practice (in Book One) and communication activities (in all three books), ranging from tightly controlled, accurate reproduction work to free, authentic, creative tasks.
5. Class organization format varies from individual study, pair work, group work, and lockstep (whole class work).
6. Selected words of wisdom and songs included in the units are relevant to the themes of the units.
7. Textbooks can be used together with cassette tapes and multimedia courseware CDs. These are available as extra resources.
8. All three books in this series are interrelated but with different areas of focus. Each book can be used either as the main textbook, or as a part of a series of textbooks.

Arrangement of the three books

Functioning in an Intercultural Community is a three-book series, each book comprising 26 units, each unit designed to fill in two class hours.

Although adopting the same function-based intercultural communicative approach, the three books have different focuses. Book One is named *Functions and Contexts* and is arranged around functions required by the *College English Syllabus*, familiarizing learners with prototypical functional devices and enabling them to use these devices appropriately in intercultural contexts. Book Two is called *Differences and Understanding* and is made up of abundant language input, recurrent functional de-



vices and contextualized communication activities developed around intercultural themes relevant to learners' current and future needs. Consequently, Book Two is meant to enlarge the learners' knowledge reserves and vocabulary on these themes and to cultivate their awareness, understanding, and accommodation of the cultural differences. Book Three is entitled *Communication and Proficiency* and can be seen as an extension of Book Two. However, both the range of themes and amount of language input are considerably enlarged. This book also gives more flexibility to the learners' communication and intends to make learners proficient English speakers.

The instructor may choose to teach the three books sequentially, or select one or two volumes, or to pick units from any of the books according to available class hours, learners' levels, and specific purposes of instruction.

Contents of Book Three

Each unit consists of four major parts:

Listening: Cultural notes dealing with intercultural differences will help the listener to overcome cultural obstacles in communication.

Reading: Reading passages in the units relate to the theme to enrich learners' knowledge and vocabulary and to prepare them for upcoming communication activities.

Communication activities: This part comprises authentic creative tasks in which learners can freely use the language and information on the theme to achieve their communicative purposes.

Writing: Writing tasks are included in the units to enable learners to review what they have learned. Such tasks are also intended to enhance students' oral performance by having them write what they intend to deliver in the form of a speech.

Words of wisdom, related words and expressions, songs, humor, riddles and puns are included in the units to add depth to thoughts on the theme. The songs are intended to arouse readers' interest in the language and to improve their pronunciation. Sound-word recognition is enabled by fill-in-the-blank exercises, designed for the learners to practice.

Book Three has five appendixes for reference by textbook users. The appendixes contain functional devices, exclamations, interjections, tongue twisters, and forms of classroom activities.

Target learners

Although this textbook series is planned for classroom teaching, individual learners can also use it for self-study.

The most probable target learners are: College students (including English majors) at different grade levels, master or doctoral degree candidates, adult education receivers, spoken English test takers, personnel in a language training program who are planning to go abroad, and people under a ESP (English for Specific Purposes) program.



Roles of the instructor

In using this textbook series, the instructor is advised to take multi-roles and to maintain a delicate balance among them. The instructor will be the controller of the class, as well as the assessor, organizer, prompter, participant, resource person, tutor, and investigator. The instructor empowers the students with the autonomy needed to improve their motivation and to learn what they want is important to them.

Compiler
April 2002

课堂组织形式图标说明

Icons for classroom organization





单人形式	
Individual work	
双人形式	
Pair work	
小组形式	
Group work	
全班形式	
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UNIT 1

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COLLEGE LIFE

College life is a time of great change and growth. It is a time when young adults, aged 18 or 19, enter universities and colleges. This is a time when they begin to live independently, away from home. College life is a time of learning, of discovery, and of personal development. It is a time when students spend some of their spare time and energy on their studies, but also on other activities. They may join sports teams, dance troupes, or music groups. They may also take part in social events, such as parties and dances. College life is a time of fun and enjoyment, but it is also a time of hard work and dedication. Students must study hard to pass their exams and to graduate. They must also learn to manage their time and to balance their studies with their other activities. College life is a time of challenge and opportunity. It is a time when students can learn a great deal about themselves and the world around them. It is a time when they can develop their talents and interests, and when they can prepare themselves for the future. College life is a time of great importance, and it is a time that should be treasured.



Knowledge is power.— F. Bacon

“Press On”

Nothing in the world can take the place of persistence.

Talent will not; nothing is more common than unsuccessful men with talent.

Genius will not, unrewarded genius will not;

unrewarded genius is almost a proverb.

Education alone will not; the world is full of educated derelicts ¹.

Persistence and determination alone are omnipotent ².

— Anonymous

▶ Listening



Cultural notes

Thinking about college life invokes³ images of busy students studying in the library, with headphones on in listening centers, conducting scientific experiments in laboratories, welding in the auto body shop, or sweating it out in countries of ancient civilizations digging up relics⁴ in archeology⁵ classes. This is true of any university student who pursues an education in any institution of higher learning.

Students usually enter universities at age 18 or 19 as young adults full of vitality. College life is usually a very active lifestyle. Apart from classes, students spend some of their spare time and weekends at the cinema, on the dance floors, on the sports field, traveling, competing in contests, or discussing academics and current events with their peers. Students usually graduate at age 22 or 23. For approximately four years, undergraduates pursue this lifestyle with vigor as well as anguish⁶, and experience the joy of their academic accomplishments.

In every country around the world, college campuses exhibit an atmosphere of vibrant⁷ pursuit of knowledge. As students seek their educational goals, they also learn to live with other students who share similar ambitions. The community spirit of college life is active and engaging.

Comparable to all these preparations and activities is the cost of education. In most Western countries students learn to work for their expenses, or take out bank loans or government loans to pay for their education. While the cost may be high, the joys accrued⁸ from such endeavors⁹ are long lasting. We must always determine where we are going, what we want to achieve in life, and then forge¹⁰ ahead to achieve our life's dreams!



Comprehension and discussion

- 1) Summarize what you've just heard briefly.
- 2) Do you want to study abroad? Why or why not?



Reading



Passage 1. Meeting a new friend

- Ryan: Hey, aren't you in my biology class?
- Christie: Yes, I think so. Don't you have Dr. Brown?
- Ryan: Yeah, I thought I'd noticed you but it's hard to tell with all those people.
- Christie: I find it very strange to be in a class with 300 people. I'm used to just 30 or 40 kids in a class.
- Ryan: This is my second year, so I'm used to it by now. What year are you in school?
- Christie: This is my first semester. I'm a lowly freshman.
- Ryan: Where are you from?
- Christie: I'm from San Diego. Where are you from?
- Ryan: I'm from Salt Lake City. I've visited San Diego before and I loved it there. You really have a great zoo.
- Christie: I guess you must ski if you're from Salt Lake City. Aren't the Winter Olympics going to be in Salt Lake in 2002?
- Ryan: Yes, they are. It's really exciting but there will be too many people crowding up my slopes. By the way, how do you like biology?
- Christie: Well, the class is really interesting, but science isn't my best subject. I like liberal arts better. How about you?
- Ryan: I had to take it for my general education but it's nice to learn about it. My major is Electrical Engineering.
- Christie: Oh, really! My major is English Literature.
- Ryan: Have you ever read *David Copperfield*? I read it in high school and I really liked it.
- Christie: I love Dickens, but my favorite book is *Emma*, by Jane Austin.
- Ryan: Have you started your research paper yet?
- Christie: No, but it's on my list of things to do. How about you?
- Ryan: Well, not really, but maybe we could go to the library sometime and grab a bite to eat afterwards.
- Christie: That sounds like a great idea. It will be easier to make myself study if I have a partner.

Ryan: How does Thursday night sound? We could meet at 6:00 in front of the circulation desk.

Christie: Sure, I'll see you then.



Comprehension and discussion

- 1) What did Ryan and Christie talk about in their first meeting? What will they do in the second meeting?
- 2) You are a sophomore, majoring in English Language at the university. One Sunday afternoon, while you are taking a walk on campus, you are stopped by a foreigner, Lucy, who asks you the way to a campus store where she can buy some daily necessities. From her self-introduction, you know that she came from America to teach English at the University. She arrived here only two days ago and she wants to get familiar with the university. You happen to know that she will teach your English Conversation class. Hence you gladly offer her a campus tour. On the way, you introduce her the history of the university, different buildings, departments and other institutions, the sports ground, the free market, the clinic, the canteens, etc. You and Lucy also talk about college life in the two countries. (Each pair has the freedom to decide the roles and then jot down some words and phrases of the things to be talked about. The instructor may choose some pairs to perform it in class.)

Passage 2. Recreation on campus

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy". It is true that all of us need recreation. We cannot study all the time if we are going to maintain good health and enjoy life.

Everyone has his own way of relaxing. Perhaps the most popular way is to participate in sports. There are team sports, such as baseball, basketball, and football. There are individual sports, also, such as jogging and swimming. In addition, hiking, fishing, skiing, and mountain climbing have a great attraction for students who like to be outdoors.

Not everyone who enjoys sporting events likes to participate in them. Many people prefer to be spectators¹¹, either by attending the games in person, watching them on television or listening to them on the radio. Chess or card-playing, and dancing are forms of indoor recreation enjoyed by many students.

It doesn't matter whether we play a fast game of ping-pong, concentrate over the bridge table, or go walking through the woods on a brisk autumn afternoon. It is important for everyone to relax from time to time and enjoy some form of recreation.



Comprehension and discussion

- 1) Do you think recreation is necessary for everybody? Why?
- 2) What do you usually do for relaxation?

