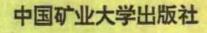
Arai 1681 Course of Modern English



An Oral Course of Modern English

主编 周本友 仲 锡 副主编 葛志宏 李兆平





现代英语口语教程

主 编 周本友 仲 锡副主编 葛志宏 李兆平

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内容摘要

本教程共分四部分,每部分 15 单元。内容包括: 情景对话、社交用语、口语体文广游戏、故事、谚语、诗歌、讲话较巧、英美风俗和节假日、英游歌曲、课堂英语等。 每年还附有若干讨论题、思考题。 内容丰富、选材精当; 生动活发, 充满时代气息; 语言凝视范·富有趣味性和适用性。本书主要适用于师范院校的学生及各种出国人员, 也是学英语教师和所有英语爱好者的一本实用参考手册。

责任编辑 姜志方

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编者的话

近年来,随着我国的国际交往不断增多,人们对学习英语口语 为兴趣也愈来愈浓厚,除了高等学校英语专业的正规训练外,社会 上还兴办了种类繁多的业余英语学校、夜校,还有英语口语培训 坻、提高班、强化班等等。随之也出现了品种繁多的英语口语教材, 然而它们其中很大一部分都是从国外引进,只是在内容上作了一 些修改,加以注释或配上译文,就被搬来使用了。通过多年的教学 实践,我们深深感到:这些教材固然有许多引人之处,但是对于中 国学生来说,其实用价值并不大。不少师范院校和出国培训班英语 口语教师都在呼吁:他们需要适合中国学生实际的英语口语教材。 针对上述情况,我们根据多年英语口语教学的经验以及在多年教 学实践中所熟知的学生学习上的希望和要求,并依据他们的心理 特征和思维特点,参照国家教委师范教育司编写的《英语教学大 纲》对中学英语教师所提出的基本要求和条件,编著了这套《现代 英语口语教程》。本教程主要适用于师范院校的学生和各种出国人 员,也是中学英语教师和所有英语爱好者的一本实用参考手册。在 编写过程中,我们力求做到使这一教程尽可能地与他们未来的教 学和工作需要相结合,尽量采用有交际价值的语言,并在语言形式 上不受传统语法框框的束缚,力求符合口语习惯;在语言内容上为 求符合交际情理;在风格上力尽自然轻松、新颖活泼。

本教程共分 4 个部分。每部分含 15 单元,可供 4 个学期使用 (按每学期实际上课时间 15 周,每周 4 课时计算)。

教材中编有大量既联系教学内容又十分接近生活的话题。教师可以认真组织学生参与班级或小组的讨论。另外,书中所涉及的情景对话、社交用语、乡土风情、节假日介绍、讲话技巧、歌曲、课堂用语等,也可供学生课内外操练使用。

在本教程的编写过程中,得到了差籍专家 Ben Sells, Lisa Sells和 Gene King, Lucy King 以及荷兰籍英语语言文学博士 Egbert Dirk de Vries 等人的通力支持和帮助。Egbert Dirk de Vries 博士还亲自审阅了本教程全部语言材料,很为满意。在此,我们一并向他们表示衷心的感谢!

限于编著者的水平,本教程疏漏、不妥之处在所难免,敬请读者不吝指教。

编者

1990.12

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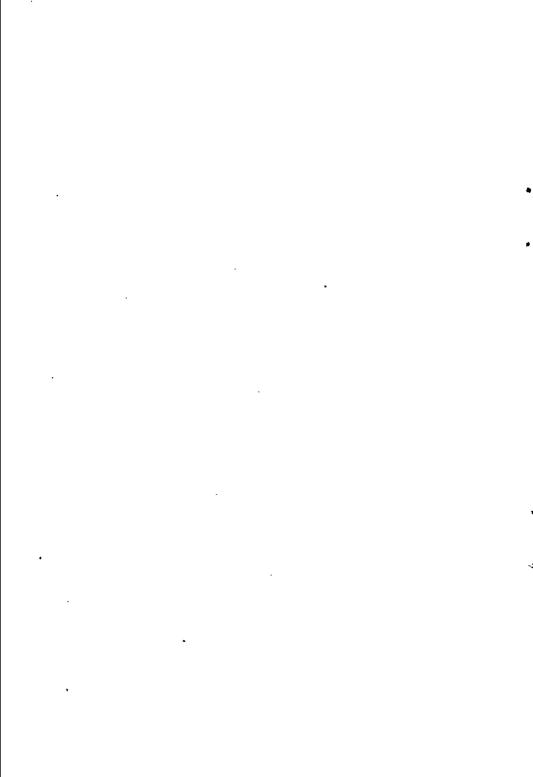
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PART 1



UNIT 1

Greetings, Introductions and Leave-Taking

Section I. Background Information

When you are with a friend and you bump into someone you know, it is always polite to introduce them to one another.

Introductions are often made using both first and last names: "Mary Smith, this is John Jones." In this situation you are free to decide whether to call the lady "Mary" or "Miss Smith". Americans sometimes use occupational titles, for example: Judge Harley, Senator Smith. General Clark, Professor Green or Doctor Brown. People in all other occupations are generally addressed as "Mister", "Miss", "Mrs" (pronounced ['misiz]), or "Ms" (pronounced ['miz]) which has become popular in the United States in recent years and is used for either a married or unmarried woman.

According to the western social custom, when you introduce people to each other, you should introduce the junior to the senior first.

The ritual greeting is "How do you do?" The customary dialogue then continues with the response "Fine, thanks". After the first meeting, there are two kinds of greetings. The more formal is "Good morning", "Good afternoon", etc. The less formal is simply "Hello", or just "Hi". Any of these may be followed by "How are

you?" The answer is supposed to be "Fine", regardless of whether one feels fine or not.

Section I. Dialogue Situation

(At a party in a private house in London. The host is Mr Baker. A young English couple, Jane and Frank Milton have just arrived.)

. Baker: Good evening, Jane. Good evening, Frank.

Jane and Frank: Good evening, Mr Baker.

Baker: How nice to see you both. Come in please. Let me introduce you to some of my guests.

Jane: Thank you.

Baker: This is George Smith. This is Jane and Frank Milton.

(They shake hand s.)

George: How do you do?

Jane and Frank: How do you do?

(Bill and Jane meet in the street.)

Bill: Hello Jane. How are you getting on?

Jane: Fine, thanks. How are you?

Bill: Just fine, thank you. How is George? Is he well?

Jane: He's very well, thanks.

Bill: I'm afraid I have to move on. See you later. Good-bye.

Jane: Good-bye, Bill.

(John is at Sally's house. This is his first visit there.)

Sally: Hello, John. Glad you've come.

John: Hello, Saily. How are you this evening?

Sally: Fine, thanks. I don't think you've met my father.

John: No, I'm afraid I haven't.

Sally: This is John. This is my father.

Mr Baker: How do you do, John? Very glad to meet you.

John: How do you do, Mr Baker? Very Pleased to meet you.

(Mary has spent the weekend at Betty's house. Betty would like Mary to stay on a day or two, but it is Sunday and Mary wants to catch a train back home.)

Mary: (Looking at her watch.) I'm afraid I must be going now.

Betty: Must you really? Are you quite sure you can't stay for another day or two?

Mary: I'm afraid I must go. Thank you very much for the evening. It's been a most pleasant stay.

Betty: I won't keep you then. It was nice of you to come. I hope you can come again soon.

Mary: I hope so, too. Good-bye.

(Mr Baker takes leave of Mr Smith.)

Mr Baker: It's about time I was going. I'm afraid.

Mr Smith: Surely you can stay a bit longer, can't you?

Mr Baker: No, I can't stay but thanks for the evening. It has been a pleasure.

Mr Smith: Giad you enjoyed it. Drop in again whenever you have time.

(Betty sees Mary off at the station.)

Mary: It's very good of you to come to see me off.

Betty: Not at all. I wish you a pleasant journey home.

Mary: Thank you. By the way, please say good-bye to your parents for me and give them my best regards. Bye.

Betty: Yes, I will. Byc.

Section I. Pair Work /Group Work

- 1. Introduce your friend to the class/teacher.
- Practise spoken English in various situations in your own words, especially of introductions and greetings.
- 3. Practise the varied ways of saying good-bye in your own words.

Section N. Reading and Discussion

On Wednesday evening, we went to the Town Hall. It was the last day of the year and a large crowd of people had gathered under the Town Hall Clock. It would strike twelve in twenty minutes' time. Fifteen minutes passed and then, at five to twelve, the clock stopped. The big minute hand did not move. We waited and waited, but nothing happened. Suddenly someone shouted, "It's two minutes past twelve. The clock has stopped." I looked at my watch. It was true. The big clock refused to welcome the New Year. At that moment, everybody began to laugh and sing.

- 1. What do people usually do on the last day of a year?
- How do you spend the New Year's Eve(Spring Festival)?
 Section V. Speaking Skills

Men usually shake hands with each other when they meet for the first time, but shake hands with women only if the woman extends her hand first. Woman do not usually shake hands with each other.

There is a widespread practice of making "small talk" in certain social situations. Small talk deals with topics superficially, simply for the sake of keeping a conversation going. These topics might include the weather, sports, college courses, clothing, food, etc. Small talk is especially useful at social gatherings, when meeting

someone for the first time, or whenever the person is in a situation when polite conversation is expected but no serious discussion is desired.

Classroom English

- 1. Good morning /afternoon/evening, students (boys and girls /class).
- 2. Please sit down. Please be seated.
- 3. Who's on duty today?
- 4. Is everyone here/present? Is anyone absent? Who's absent?

UNIT 2

Asking the Way

Section I. Background Information

Americans are very direct people. When they want something they say "yes" and when they don't they say "no". In many countries, people will tell you what they think you want to hear, whether or not it is true. To them, this is the polite thing to do. To Americans, it is considered confusing —even dishonest —to avoid telling the true facts.

"How far is it to the next town?" an American asks a man standing by the edge of a road. In some countries, because the man realizes the traveller is tired and earger to reach the next town, he will politely say, "Just down the road." He thinks this is more encouraging, gentler, and therefore the answer the traveller wants to hear. So the American drives alone for many more hours before he comes to the town. The traveller is angry, feeling "tricked". He thinks that the man has purposely lied to him because he must have known quite well what the distance was.

If you asked an American standing at the edge of a road how far the next town was, the American would say, "You have a long way to go yet. It is at least 24 miles more." The traveler might be disappointed, but he would know what to expect, and there would

be no misunderstanding.

Section I. Dialogue Situation

(Mr Baker is in New York. He has been busy the whole morning. Now he is hungry and tired. He wants to go to a restaurant but he does not know his way round the city.)

Mr Baker: Excuse me, can you tell me where the nearest restaurant is?

Girl: I beg your pardon?

Mr Baker: Where is the nearest restaurant, please?

Girl. Oh, the restaurant. The nearest one is the Doves. It's on the Fifth Avenue.

Mr Baker: I'm ··· I'm afraid I don't quite ··· you see, I'm a stranger here.

Gitl: 1 see. Walk two blocks straight ahead, then turn left. It's right down the street. You can't miss it.

Mr Baker: Thank you very much.

Girl: You are welcome.

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(Ben Sells is now watking along Chang'an Street in Beijing.

Mr Baker comes up to ask him for help. He wants to go to

Wang Fu Jing Department Store but does not know the way.)

Mr Baker: I say. I'm sorry to trouble you. Could you tell me how to get to Wang Fu Jing Department Store?

Mr Sells: Why, yes. It's about four or five blocks from here.

Mr Baker: How long will it take me if I walk?

Mr Sells; It'll take you half an hour. It's really too far to walk.

Why not take the No. I Bus. It stops almost in front
of the department store. The bus stop is just around
the corner.

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