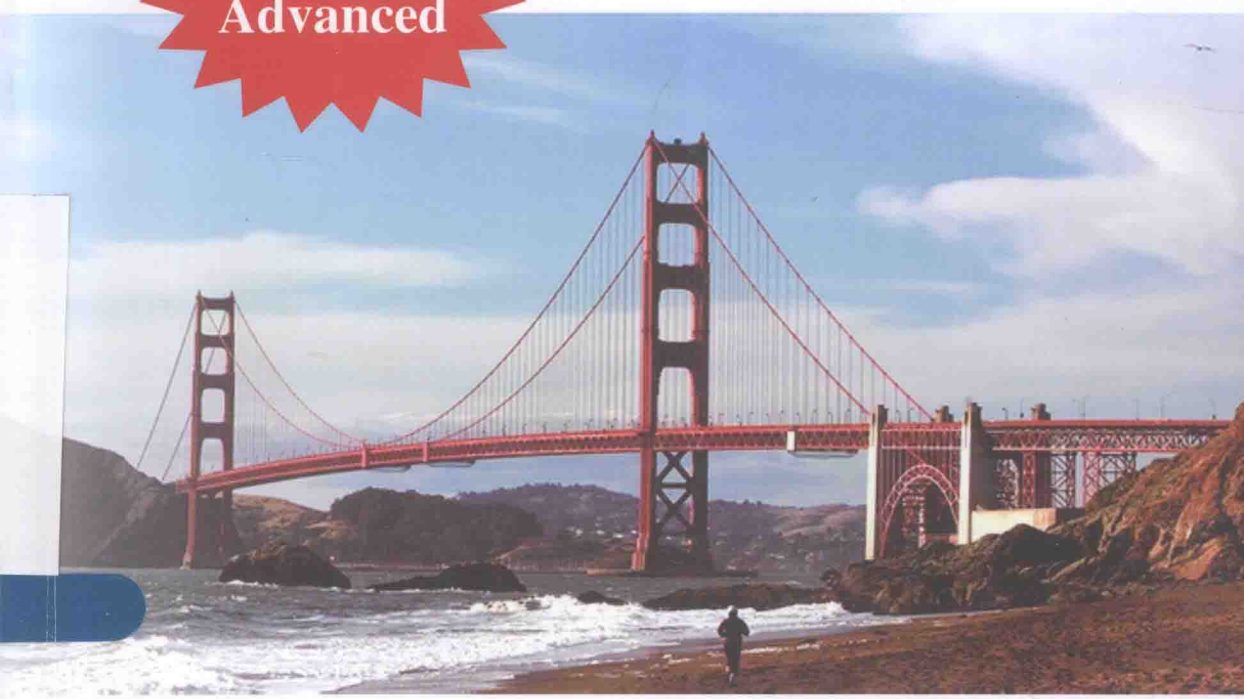


English for
Practical Communication

英语口语实训教程

高级
Advanced

主 编 刘玉凤 杨伟达 刘书杰
主 审 常丽坤



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS
浙江大学出版社

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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。例如,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》(高级)在内容上注重选取与高年级学生紧密相关一些口语话题和语言材料,如教育、职业、科技、环境、时间、住房、休闲、出国、商务等话题,这些语言材料涉及大学生日常学习生活的方方面面,内容新颖,富有时代感;高级分册结尾设有三个部分的附录内容,包括日常习语谚语、60个英文绕口令以及60个语言图表等语言辅助学习材料,这些内容为学习者口语表达提供背景材料和语言框架,并为学生增强知识底蕴及培养流利口语表达能力提供帮助。

本书必有疏漏与不妥之处,敬请批评指正。

编者

2014年5月

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Unit 1 Education and Learning



Dialogues

Sample One

A: What do you think the purpose of education today?

B: Well, the way I see it. Education serves one purpose. It prepares young children for the future, when they will become part of the working world.

A: You mean that a good education should provide the necessary qualifications—in other words, training and skills for future employment.

B: Quite right, students need to learn the skills; there is no way round it—and the best way to do is by solid academic training. You see, academic training and teaching them to memorize facts give them fundamental knowledge, of course this involves hard work, and without which they can't hope to get a job.

A: Hmm... Yes. Well, you've got a point, but, as far as I am concerned, education should not stop there. Although I agree that students need to acquire knowledge, the emphasis should be on teaching study skills and the ability to think themselves.

B: I agree with you on that point. Education should also teach students how to deal with everyday life and to solve practical problems using learned knowledge. In that way students are better prepared to deal with any situations they might face later—not just at work.

A: Exactly, school is where people spent their formative years during which they develop as people, so school education should involve learning moral values and building characters. School should provide experimentation and hand-on learning.

B: Then what do you think of discipline?

A: As for discipline... well—I disagree. Strict discipline and rules create

unfriendly environment and that's no longer relevant to today's world. Encouraging students' discussion and teaching them to ask questions is, in my opinion, far more effective—not forcing them to obey stupid rules written...

Sample Two

A: Good afternoon, Prof. King. Sorry I'm late.

B: No, you've just on time.

A: I've got a question.

B: Go ahead.

A: How many credits are required to get a master's degree?

B: Usually about thirty-six credits. If you take three to four courses per term, you will have enough credits after four semesters of work. Usually each course is worth two to four credits. To get the six remaining credits, you either prepare a thesis or take two more courses.

A: Mmm, how are the courses are graded?

B: They are graded by letter-A through E mean "pass" and F means "Fail". Pupils who want to get a scholarship need high marks.

A: Huh! But what happens if a student doesn't do well the first time? Can he take exams again and try to improve their grades?

B: Absolutely! Some take them again and again... for years!

A: Gosh! I'm afraid that course load might be too heavy for me.

B: Well, many foreign students carry a light load, especially in the first term, until they are used to the graduate school.

A: Is there anything else besides 36 credits for the master's?

B: You have to take an oral examination.

A: What's an oral exam?

B: Well, usually three of your professors make a committee. This committee is called by your advisor.

A: You mean it's named by my academic advisor?

B: Yes, they ask you questions about your thesis, if you submitted one. If not, they ask you questions about the courses you took.

A: How long does it take?

B: About two hours. If you don't pass that test, you're not allowed to graduate.

A: Sounds terrible. Do they do the same thing for a doctor's degree?

B: Yes, but you have to submit a long paper called a dissertation.

A: I see. Thanks for being so helpful.

B: Sure. Lots of luck to you.

Sample Three

A: Hello, Liu Jiang.

B: Nice to see you. How are you doing?

A: Not too bad.

B: That chair isn't taken. Why don't you take a seat?

A: OK. I've been wondering how to be an efficient student.

B: If you want to be efficient, you must make a study schedule.

A: Do you mean I should have a definite plan for the day?

B: Yes, if you form the habit of study a certain subject at a certain time each day, you will need less energy to focus your attention upon it.

A: That's right. I can avoid those last-minute cram-sessions before a quiz or an examination.

B: If you follow a definite pattern, you can certainly make better use of your time.

A: Please tell me how you make your schedule.

B: First, write down all the things you must do at a fixed time. That will include your class and lab periods and time for eating and sleeping.

A: Next...?

B: Write down the exact time of day you will study each subject and also the time for reviewing each subject each week.

A: I see. Is there any recreation time?

B: Yes, you should also indicate it in your schedule. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, you know.

A: I don't want to be a dull boy.

B: It's important to count the hours of study to see if you're provided for at least two hours of study for each class period of the course.

A: Thanks. I'll have a try.



Passages

Education in the United States

Education in the United States is provided by both public and private schools. Public education is universally available, with control and funding

coming from the state, local, and federal government. Public school curricula, funding, teaching, employment, and other policies are set through locally elected school boards, who have jurisdiction over individual school districts. State governments set educational standards and mandate standardized tests for public school systems.

Private schools are generally free to determine their own curriculum and staffing policies, with voluntary accreditation available through independent regional accreditation authorities. 88% of school-age children attend public schools, 9% attend private schools, and nearly 3% are homeschooled.

Education is compulsory over an age range starting between five and eight and ending somewhere between ages sixteen and eighteen, depending on the state. This requirement can be satisfied in public schools, state-certified private schools, or an approved home school program. In most schools, education is divided into three levels: elementary school, middle or junior high school, and high school. Children are usually divided by age groups into grades, ranging from kindergarten and first grade for the youngest children, up to twelfth grade as the final year of high school.



Cultural Background

1. Grades and Records

Grades represent the level or quality of the student's performance measured against standards of knowledge, skill and understanding as evaluated by the instructor. Grades are reported to the university registrar at the end of each term by the symbols:

Grade	Definition	Numerical Equivalent
A	Outstanding	4.0
B ⁺		3.5
B	Good	3.0
C ⁺		2.5
C	Satisfactory	2.0
D	Poor	1.0
F	Failing	0.0

2. Higher Education

Higher education is schooling after high school. In the U. S. there are thousands of colleges and millions of students attend them. Almost every state

in the U. S. has its own university, a large school with different colleges, sometimes in law or medicine. These state universities are public and often much cheaper than private schools.

In the U. S. today, the cost of a college education can be very high. In fact, these costs are rising every year. In order to give some students the opportunity to go to college, certain schools or groups offer scholarships. Scholarships are gifts of money. They are usually given to students with very good grades or with special talents, as in sports or music.

3. A Rule of Thumb to Make Schedule

Keep in mind the following guide-lines while making our schedule:

- ✓ Make it flexible: If something unexpected comes up and you must use a study hour for another purpose, you should be able to “trade” this hour for another hour marked free.
- ✓ Allow enough time: The number of study hours on your schedule should be at least twice the number of hours you spend in class each week. Some difficult subjects will require more than two hours of study per class hour.
- ✓ Arrange your schedule to fit your personality: If you find the study of math difficult and you do your best work early in the morning, then plan your math for the morning.
- ✓ Plan for a weekly review: Include at least one hour each week for a review of each of your subject.
- ✓ Plan to make use of free time: Most of your free time (non-class and non-study periods) should be used in an organized way. This will release some hours for social life.
- ✓ Plan a study period to follow a class period: Prepare your assignment for the next day’s physics lesson in the time after the physics lecture so that you can attack the subject while it is still fresh in your mind.
- ✓ Space your study period: Do not spend more than two hours at one sitting. One hour is preferable. After intensive study, you should rest or change your activity. Prolonged mental work without rest periods lowers learning efficiency.



Essential Words

association /ə'səʊʃɪ'eɪʃən/ n.

联盟、社团

dormitory /dɔ:mɪtərɪ/n.	宿舍
drop-out /'drɒp,aʊt] n.	辍学
faculty /'fækəltɪ/n.	系
freshman /'frefmən/n.	一年级学生
grant /grɑ:nt; grænt/n.	助学金
internship /'ɪntə:nʃɪp/n.	实习
junior /'dʒu:njə/n.	三年级学生
jurisdiction /,dʒʊərɪs'dɪkʃən/n.	管辖、司法权
lecture /'lektʃə/n.	讲师
qualification /,kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ n.	资格证书
senior /'si:njə/n.	四年级学生
sophomore /'sɒfəmə:/n.	二年级学生
supportive /sə'pɔ:tɪv/adj.	支持的
transcript /'trænskɪpt/n.	成绩单
a full-time student	以读书为主的学生
academic advisor	指导教师
academic standards	学术水平
academic subject	学术课程
all-night cram sessions	开业车、急来抱佛脚
assembly hall	礼堂
auditing courses	旁听课程
develop talents and interests	发挥聪明才智
dissertation	学位论文
do badly in an exam	考得不好
elective courses	选修课程
emotional anxiety	感情上的忧虑
extracurricular activities	课外活动
go slowly but surely	踏踏实实地干
lack of discipline	缺乏管束
large class sizes	大班额

learning atmosphere	学习氛围
life skills	生活技能
mandate standardized tests	强制标准测试
moral education	道德教育
oral examination	口试
physical fatigue	体力上的疲劳
play truant	逃学
prolonged mental work	长时间的脑力劳动
reach one's full potential	实现全部潜质
set educational standards	制定教育标准
shelving library books	图书上架
sit an exam	参加考试
skip classes	逃课
social and cultural life	业余生活
staffing policies	人事政策
state-certified schools	国家认证的学校
tertiary degree	大专学历
the roll call	点名
time-consuming	耗时的、旷日持久的
transferable skills	终身受用的技能
tuition fees	学费



Practical Statements

1. Students are stimulated by the use of pictures and games in class.
2. When students are thinking about what to study, they should keep in mind what they intended to pursue as a career after graduation.
3. Have you got a few minutes to spare? I want your advice on how to prepare for the examinations.
4. If you need help, don't hesitate to go to your academic advisor.
5. The traditional blackboard is now being replaced by whiteboard in most classrooms.

6. The better the education you have, the better your chances of quick promotion in your career.
7. The whole education system needs to be reassessed in order to maintain high standards.
8. Students who find a particular subject difficult should be given extra training.
9. I'd like you to recommend me some courses to take for the fall semester.
10. Pupils who behave especially badly in class are sent to the headteacher's office.
11. Some public schools are rather expensive and not many parents can afford them.
12. Perhaps I didn't make my point clear. I think I'd better explain the point again.
13. If teachers' salaries were higher, the quality of their work might be better.
14. The government should be responsible for improving schools by giving grants to help pay for better facilities.
15. Experienced teachers consider it important to stimulate students.
16. When students leave school and go on to further education they are preparing themselves for the job market.
17. Her qualifications are insufficient for her to be given the post.
18. Rich members of society can make donations to school to help them.
19. M.A. candidates should do a lot of research before writing their theses.
20. She is an extremely dedicated teacher who puts the welfare of her students above everything else.
21. What good education should do is provide you with training and skills that are necessary for future employment.
22. Teaching moral education should be an important part of education because schools should prepare young people for the real world and help build their character.
23. It's important to encourage students to ask questions because learning by rote doesn't help them to think for themselves.
24. In teaching children, we are shaping the character and attitude of the next generation of adult minds.
25. Education must prepare today's youth for tomorrow's employment market.