



主 审 / James Major
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应用型 大学英语

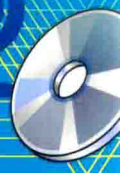
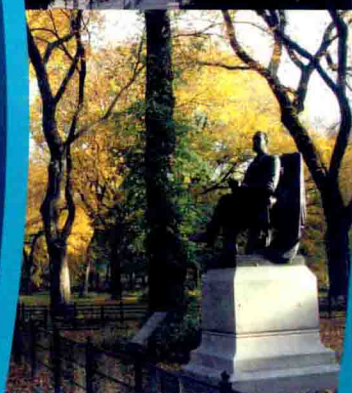
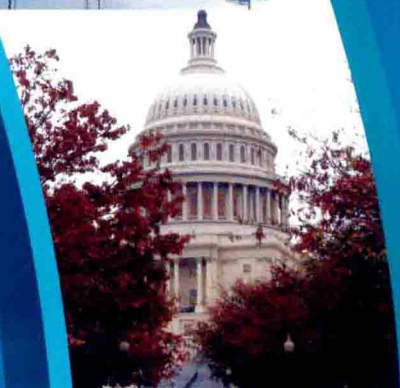
口语教程

3

APPLIED
COLLEGE
ENGLISH



大连理工大学出版社
Dalian University of Technology Press



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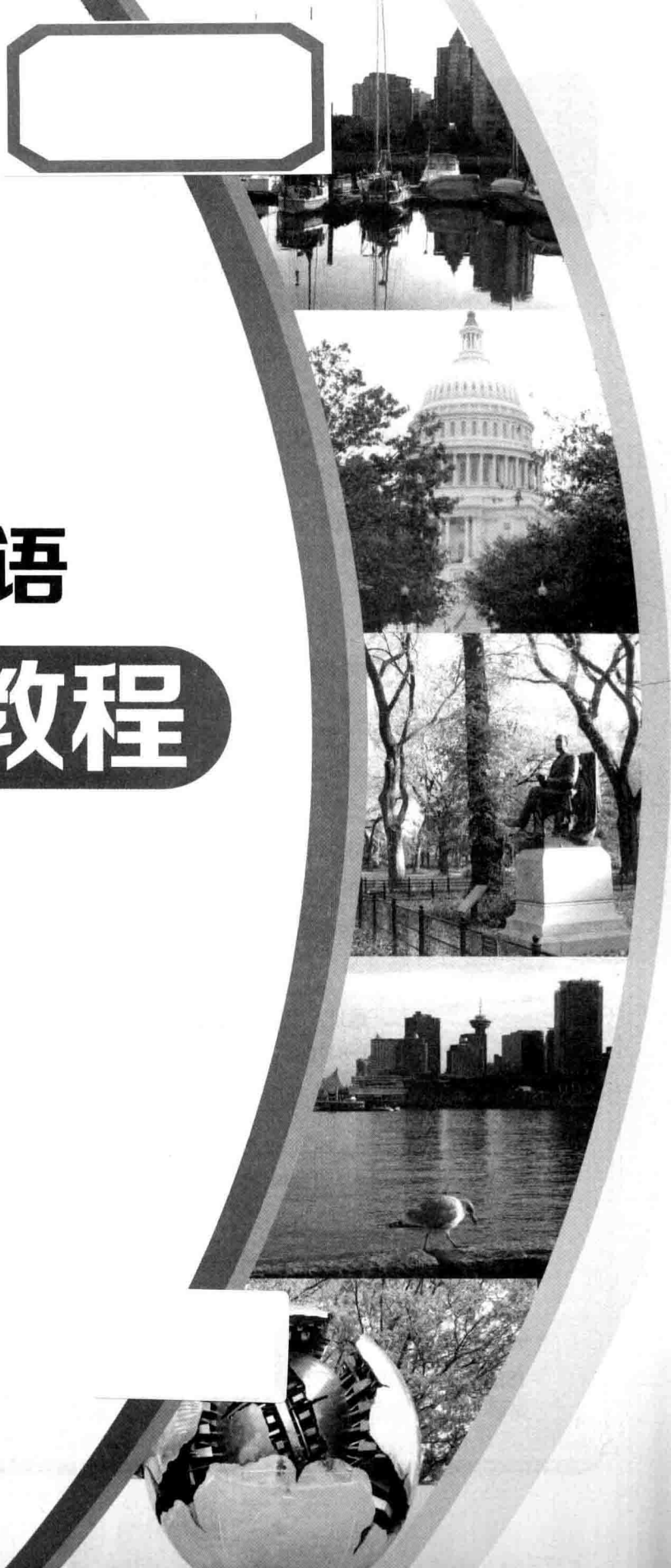
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随着全球经济一体化的发展和对外交流需求的增加,我国高等院校的英语教学不断面临着新的挑战 and 更高的要求。社会需要的不仅仅是懂英语的学生,而是需要具有综合能力和丰富知识面、语言能力能适应国外大学研究与学习要求的高素质专门人才。鉴于此,我们邀请一批具有国外知名高校留学经历和丰富教学经验的教师编写了《应用型大学英语口语教程1~4》,以满足各种英语口语交流、出国深造、开展学术研究等方方面面的实际需要。本教材借鉴了国内外同类优秀教材之精华,并参照了国内外口语考试要求,力图实现整体编排科学合理、内容涵盖广泛、设计新颖独特的目标。

《应用型大学英语口语教程1~4》遵循建构主义理论,在多个环节科学安排小组活动练习。本教程遵循听说自然习得顺序和我国学生二语习得的规律设计教学环节,按照“输入”与“输出”理论,保证听力与口语学习的先后顺序和科学合理的重复练习。本教程侧重知识性、实用性和趣味性,力求为学生参加国内有关考试和托福、雅思等国外考试以及接受国外高等教育打下坚实的基础。尤其是吸收了大量的最新实用的英语口语和习惯表达,这也是目前许多国内外英语口语考试和英语听力考试所考查的重点。学习者可以通过本教材的训练,全方位、快速、高效地提高自己的英语口语能力。本教程共包括18个单元,内容既涵盖学生经常用到的各种生活主题,又包括更具深度的国外学习、实际工作和就业等方面的主题。本教程适合大学本科生使用,同时也适用于具有相当英语水平的英语学习者使用。

教材的总体设计与特点:

1. 教学环节内容丰富。以培养口语技能为主线,通过各个教学环节系统地对某一专题进行口语及综合能力训练,培养学生具有准确的语音语调及朗读、对话、独白、演讲等多方面的口语技能。
2. 单元主题突出。每一个单元围绕一个话题,由浅入深、循序渐进地使学生沉浸在纯英语语境中,逐步适应英语授课及讨论的氛围。口语练习量由少到多,难度安排循序渐进,由单句逐渐过渡到段落,直至语篇的连续口语表达。
3. 兼顾全面语言能力培养。教材设计有词汇、阅读、写作等板

块，在培养口语能力的同时，兼顾到学生词汇、阅读、写作等综合应用能力的提高，训练学生具有综合运用语言的能力。

4. 语言材料丰富、语言形式多样化。本教程选用了丰富的口语化材料，提供了多样化的语言材料样本，同时为学生提供多种语言操练环境。丰富多样的课堂活动设计使学生在使用语言中学习、理解并掌握语言，有趣的课堂活动体现寓教于乐的理念。本教程配有CD光盘。
5. 本教程与《应用型大学英语听力教程1~4》相辅相成，两者单元话题一致，词汇结构既有重复又增加多样性，更适合“听”与“说”两种语言技能的相互融合与相互促进。
6. 本教程特别聘请牛津大学著名学者、权威英语语言教学专家 James Major 作为主审。在教材的编写设计、语言的地道性等方面给予重要的支撑。

教材的结构编排：

本教程每个单元由 Warming-up、Oral Translation、Theme Reading、Group Work 及 Speaking and Writing 等五部分构成。Warming-up 为导入阶段，帮助学生尽快熟悉单元话题和相关词汇结构；Oral Translation 要求学生对单元话题进行口译练习，调动学生课堂参与积极性；Theme Reading 为学生提供单元相关主题的精选语料，是学生练习朗读的理想材料；Group Work 为学生提供对话模板及对话情景，要求学生根据情景进行创造性地对话、小组讨论等活动，培养其学以致用能力；Speaking and Writing 为学生提供口语与写作相结合的训练，提高语言综合能力。

参加本书编写的还有：李树清、牛蕾、高慧、吕婷婷、高忆南、张令怡等，在此一并表示感谢。因水平所限，书中定会存在一些问题和需要改进的地方，希望广大使用者不吝指出，以便我们及时改正。

王志

2013年8月 于北京

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Unit

I



Nature

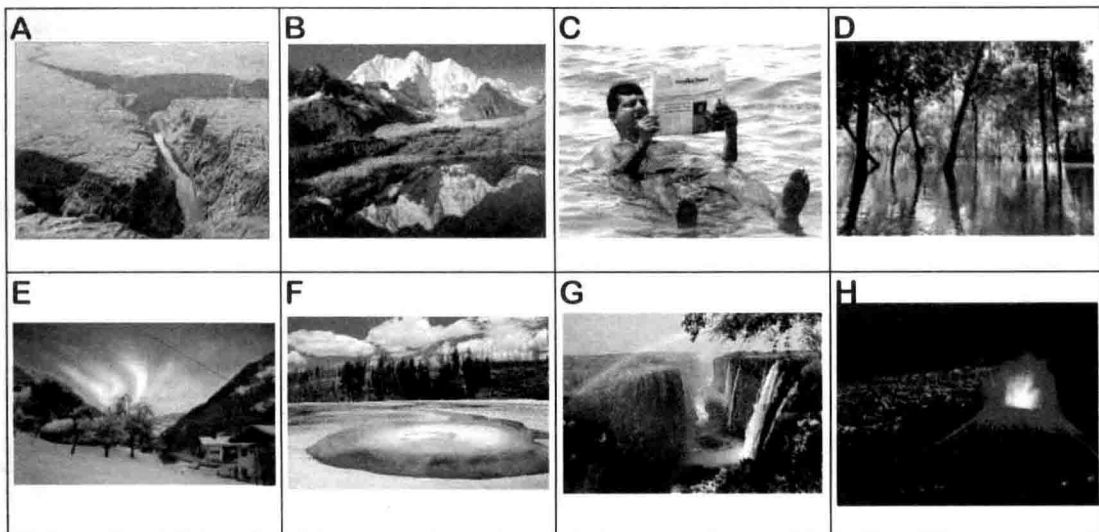
Part A

Warming-up



1

Directions: Match the place names with the pictures.



1. _____ Kilauea Volcano

2. _____ Northern Lights

3. _____ Amazon Rain Forest

4. _____ The Grand Canyon

5. _____ Victoria Falls

6. _____ Yellowstone National Park

7. _____ The Himalayas

8. _____ the Dead Sea

2

Directions: Do you know any places in China that are famous for their landscapes in China? Think of three different places and say something about them.



Part B

Oral Translation



Directions: Please translate the following Chinese into English.

1. 现在我们需要学会与自然和谐生活。(in harmony with)
2. 许多鸟兽现已绝种。(die out)
3. 这种独特的景观, 只有在这个自然保护区才能见到。(natural reserve)
4. 在热带地区可以看到美丽的落日余晖。(tropical)
5. 既有冰川, 又有雨林和秀丽的山峰。(glacier, rainforest)

Part C

Theme Reading



Word Tips

Finland ['fɪnlənd] n. 芬兰

midnight sun 夜半太阳 (夏季在南极或北极能见到)

Northern Lights 北极光

Lapland ['læplənd] n. 拉普兰

Arctic Circle 北极圈

Para 1

As we all know, nature is very important to humans. People depend on nature to live because we need fresh air, water and vegetables, which all come from nature. The industry needs fuel and raw materials, which also come from nature. What's more, humans also belong to nature as the highest animals in the food chain. As a consequence, if we destroy nature, to some extent, we will destroy ourselves.

Para 2 As you look out from the plane, the first impression you may have is that there are a lot of trees... an endless carpet of forest, with many lakes and small towns in between. Finland is a land of interesting contrasts, such as the four seasons, the midnight sun and the winter darkness, urban and rural, East and West. The best place to see the Northern Lights in Finland is in the northern Lapland Region, which is almost entirely located within the realm of the Arctic Circle. During the dark winter months there, when the sun rarely peaks its head over the horizon, you can expect to see the Finnish Northern Lights regularly, and other peak seasons include February and March as well as September and October.



Task 1 • Read the passage aloud.

Task 2 • Answer the following questions in your own words.

1. Why nature is very important to humans?
2. Where is the best place to see the Northern Lights in Finland?
3. What are the Northern Lights? Besides Finland, do you know any other places where you can see Northern Lights?

Part D

Group Work



Task 1 • Work in pairs.

Directions: Role-play the following conversation, and then work in pairs to make a similar one.

Model

A: Danny? What a surprise! Why are you in this forest right now?

B: Hey, Daisy. Good to see you again. I'm currently working and teaching English courses up here on the campus, up here in the forest. It is really nice here.

A: Do you take any walks in the woods?

B: Yes, I enjoy taking walks in the woods, and sometimes I even go for a jog in the woods.

A: It sounds really great! What's the best thing about being in nature, in the forest?

B: Well, for me it's the stress relief that it provides.

For Drilling: You meet your friend in Tanzania. He/she lives in a quiet village near the sea. You wonder why. He/she explains the reasons.

Task 2 Work in groups.

Directions: Think about the things we humans do that upset and destroy the environment, and then discuss with your classmates about how to live in harmony with nature.

Part E

Speaking and Writing



Directions: Complete the following conversation according to the information given and role-play it with your partner.

A: So, what do you think? Do you also want to stay in Beijing, _____? (去参观一些文化遗址吗?)

B: Er, actually, no.

A: So?

B: I would suggest _____, (我们去桂林欣赏自然风光,) though it would be a long journey.



A: Are there any interesting places for us to go?

B: Sure, _____. (那里有很多自然保护区, 我们可以看见很多即将灭绝的动植物。) We can also go boating there and eat at a farm house.

A: And?

B: Well, all in all, we can enjoy _____. (不同于城市的自然风光。)

What do you think?

A: What a good idea!

Study for Fun

Eight Natural Scenic Spots

1. Grand Canyon 科罗拉多大峡谷
2. Amazon Rain Forest 亚马逊热带雨林
3. Great Barrier Reef 大堡礁
4. Sahara Desert 撒哈拉沙漠
5. Everglades National Park in Florida 佛罗里达国家公园的沼泽地
6. Ayers Rock 艾尔斯巨石
7. Victoria Falls 维多利亚瀑布
8. Mount Everest 珠穆朗玛峰

2



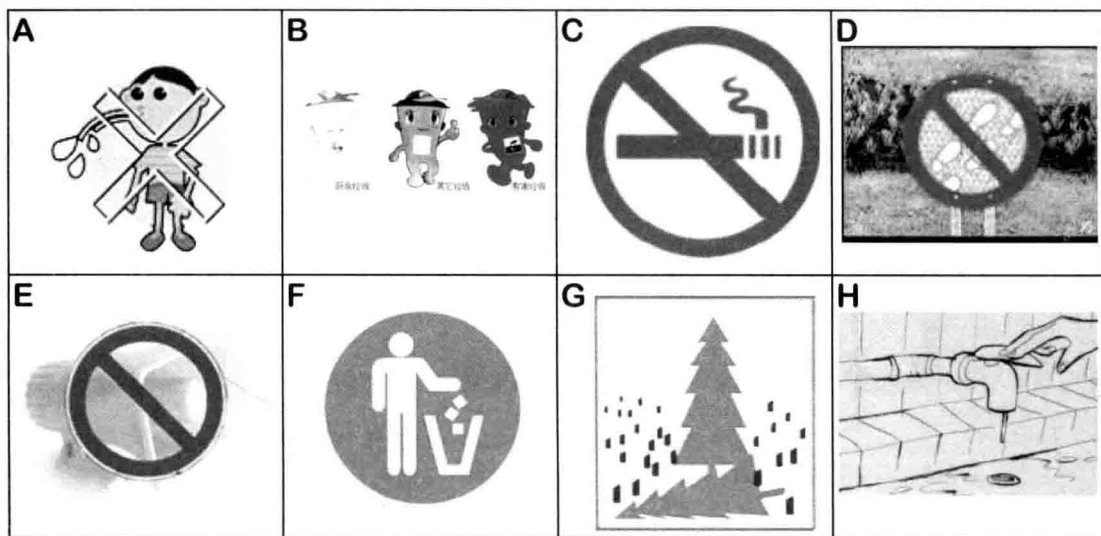
Part A

Warming-up



1

Directions: Match the groups of sentences with the pictures.



1. Don't smoke in public places.

No smoking!

2. Don't spit.

No spitting!

3. Don't tread on the grass.

Keep off the grass!

4. Don't litter the ground with paper.

No littering!

5. Put different types of rubbish into different dustbins.

Please recycle!

6. Don't make so much noise in public places.

No noise!

7. Please save on water.

No wasting Water!

8. Please take care of the trees.

No chopping down trees!

2 *Directions: Work in pairs to read the following sentences aloud, then try to fill in the blanks with an appropriate word beginning with the given letter.*

1. Riding a bicycle is good for your h _____.
2. Riding a bicycle is a cheap and efficient means of t _____, especially in large cities.
3. Riding a bicycle doesn't h _____ the environment.
4. Riding a bicycle allows you to travel quietly and at your own speed, and e _____ the sights and sounds of nature in a direct way.
5. Riding a bicycle can give us a lot of p _____.

Part B Oral Translation

Directions: Please translate the following Chinese into English.

1. 世界上三分之一的人口没有足够的饮用水。(drinking water)
2. 在美国和加拿大每人每天制造大约1.8公斤的垃圾。(create)
3. 世界上三分之二的海岸线被污染。(coastline)
4. 绿色环保材料被广泛用于很多工业领域。(environmental-friendly material)
5. 志愿者们积极投入到各种环境保护活动中。(volunteer)

Part C

Theme Reading



Word Tips

regulation [ˌregjuˈleɪʃn] n. 管理, 规则, 规章

loan [ləʊn] n. 贷款

authority [ɔːˈθɒrəti] n. 权力, 官方, 当局

fivefold ['faɪvfəʊld] adj. 五重的, 五倍的; adv. 五重地, 五倍地

pose [pəʊz] v. 摆姿势, 摆位置; 造成, 形成

grave [ɡreɪv] adj. 严肃的, 严重的, 庄重的

The Kingdom of Bicycles

Para 1 China is referred to as “the Kingdom of Bicycles”. Wherever you go, you may see people riding on bicycles. They ride bicycles to go to work, to go to school, to go shopping and so on. All in all, bicycles are the most important and popular transportation in China. Compared with cars, bicycles have many advantages.

Para 2 To begin with, they are cheap enough for every family to buy. Secondly, they are convenient. Thirdly, they don't use fuel, so they are pollution-free. Finally, cycling has become a sport that many people like.



Para 3 However, bicycles may also cause a lot of problems. Bicycles can be placed everywhere. As a result, they can make streets more crowded. People who don't obey traffic regulations may cause a lot of accidents. If these problems can be solved, cycling will become an enjoyable part of our lives.

Para 4 Many people now think China is no longer the Kingdom of Bicycles as a result of the increasing number of cars. The Chinese people are now encouraged to own private cars. Loans are available from banks if you wish to buy your own car.