

大学英语自主学习规划教材

*P*ractical Oral English Course for College Students

大学英语口语实训教程

(第四册)



华中科技大学出版社

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前言

大学英语口语实训教程

(第四册)

主 编 徐坤银 陈国良

一、培养学生自主学习文化知识,在 Watch & Discuss 环节推荐广泛,反映了当代大学... 结合大学生活不同阶段... 英语口语输出任务,便于学生自主开展口语... 英语口语输出任务,便于学生自主开展口语... 二、加大语言文化观摩,为学生提供听说学习的文化环境... 遵循语言输入先于语... 自由选择,使其可将... 文化知识,在 Watch & Discuss 环节推荐... 观摩,为学生提供听说学习的文化环境... 充足的语言材料和文化信息。... 英语口语输出任务,便于学生自主开展口语... 中介绍与话题相关的文化知识,在 Watch & Discuss 环节推荐... 英文影片供学生欣赏观摩,为学生提供听说学习的文化环境。统一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。

三、设计多元化的口语输出任务,便于学生自主开展口语交流。《实训教程》应用了任务教学法... 活动形式多样,诸如演讲、对话... 中国·武汉

四、强调听说训练的策略指导,确保学生自主学习的效果。《实训教程》四册书

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前言

为适应大学英语教学的新形势,深化教学改革,提高教学质量,满足社会对人才培养的需要,教育部颁发了《大学英语课程教学要求》,作为高等学校非英语专业本科英语教学的主要依据。《大学英语课程教学要求》在论及教学模式改革时指出,“新教学模式应能使学生选择适合自己需要的材料和方法进行学习,获得学习策略的指导,逐步提高其自主学习的能力”。针对这一大学英语教学改革要求,各高校积极探索培养学生自主学习能力的有效途径,创建语言自主学习中心,为学生训练听说能力提供了硬件上的保障。作为大学英语自主学习中心的系列辅助教材,《大学英语口语实训教程》(以下简称《实训教程》)的编写旨在配合大学英语教学改革,努力丰富完善自主学习中心在听说能力培养上的软件建设,为学生在自主环境下培养听说能力给予切实指导。

根据自主学习的特点和要求,《实训教程》在编写上具有以下鲜明的特色。

一、培养学生自主学习的兴趣,话题结合学生生活实际。《实训教程》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,《实训教程》分为拥抱校园(Embracing Campus Life)、畅游校园(Enjoying Campus Life)、超越校园(Beyond Campus Life)、走出校园(Farewell to Campus Life)四个分册,贯穿了初识大学校园、爱上大学生活、在校园里成长、告别大学走向社会等全程大学生生活。

二、加大语言文化信息输入量,方便学生自由选择利用。在培养听说能力方面,遵循语言输入先于语言输出的规律。《实训教程》为学生提供大量的语言输入,供其自由选择,使其可将更多的精力投入到语言训练的实践中。《实训教程》的输入环节全面涵盖了语言知识、语言技能和文化扩展三个方面。《实训教程》四个分册每单元遵循统一模式,在 Word Bank 中提供讨论该单元话题所需的词汇及多种口语表达方式;在 Demonstration 中展示实例对话,演练口语交流技巧;在背景知识和补充材料中介绍与话题相关的文化知识,在 Watch & Discuss 环节推荐资料库中与话题相关的英文影片供学生欣赏观摩,为学生提供听说学习的文化环境。统一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。

三、设计多元化的口语输出任务,便于学生自主开展口语交流。《实训教程》应用了任务教学法,四册书每单元都设计了多种 In-Class and After-Class Activities。活动形式多样,诸如演讲、对话讨论、戏剧表演、模拟采访、影片配音、分组辩论等。学生可根据喜好和需要自由选择,积极参与其中。

四、强调听说训练的策略指导,确保学生自主学习的效果。《实训教程》四册书

每单元统一的编写体例向学生传达了口语自主训练中应注意和遵循的原则:听先于说,教材中大量语言和文化的输入是流畅表达的前提;口语表达的目的是有效交际,教材选取实例帮助学生领会语言交际技巧;口语同样离不开文化,本教程利用文本材料和多媒体手段创造口语交流的文化环境。

本教材由多年从事大学英语口语教学的资深教师编写:习强毅(第一册 Unit 1—Unit 5)、罗敏(第一册 Unit 6—Unit 10)、田颖(第二册 Unit 1—Unit 5)、李鹏(第二册 Unit 6—Unit 10)、刘玲玉(第三册 Unit 1—Unit 5)、何敏(第三册 Unit 6—Unit 10)、徐坤银(第四册 Unit 1—Unit 5)、陈国良(第四册 Unit 6—Unit 10)。

本教材的顺利出版要特别感谢武汉工业学院外语系领导和全体同仁及华中科技大学出版社对口语教学改革和教材编写工作自始至终的关心和大力支持。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中不免有各种不足之处,恳请广大读者及同行不吝赐教。

编者

2010年6月

Unit 1 Careers and Jobs

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satisfy all their wants. Some individuals are even gifted in certain areas and hence naturally drift into that profession.

After selecting a career one has to be prepared to train hard to hone their skills over time and through hours of work. It's also very useful for them to attend seminars and courses that further build on their talents and expertise. Some professions even require one to constantly learn new procedures to keep up to date. All this training and hard work pays off pretty well though and while a job provides few opportunities for advancement and promotion, a well trained career professional can find himself moving quickly up the company's power ladder.

It's not the hardest thing to earn an income, but by having a career one can earn more and do what they're best at. Another benefit is that when you're good at something, you tend to enjoy doing it a lot more, and job satisfaction is definitely higher for a career professional. They are proud of what they do and identify themselves with their professions. People with simple jobs tend to

Unit 1 Careers and Jobs

I. Background

Many would consider a job and a career as synonyms; two words that essentially describe the exact same thing. After all, they both describe the means through which a person earns his living. There are though some key differences between the two. Primarily, a job is just a form of income, and it rarely involves any planning. You could get a job at a fast food restaurant, but that wouldn't really count as a career. A career involves a lot more hard work and planning; it takes a lot longer to get and requires a strong foundation and usually involves an educational background. Careers are usually something people are trained and specialized to do; a job is something anyone can pick up in a matter of days.

To build the appropriate foundation for a career one usually looks to obtain a degree, diploma or certification of sorts. These are usually obtained through a college or a vocational school. Different career choices require different number of years of training, some take just a year, while others might require over seven years of extensive study. Those who are ready to choose a career often have a focus and ambition clear in their heads. It might be a dream career for which they have a strong passion, or it could be a normal job that just doesn't pay enough to satisfy all their wants. Some individuals are even gifted in certain areas and hence naturally drift into that profession.

After selecting a career one has to be prepared to train hard to hone their skills over time and through hours of work. It's also very useful for them to attend seminars and courses that further build on their talents and expertise. Some professions even require one to constantly learn new procedures to keep up to date. All this training and hard work pays off pretty well though and while a job provides few opportunities for advancement and promotion, a well trained career professional can find himself moving quickly up the company's power ladder.

It's not the hardest thing to earn an income, but by having a career one can earn more and do what they're best at. Another benefit is that when you're good at something, you tend to enjoy doing it a lot more, and job satisfaction is definitely higher for a career professional. They are proud of what they do and identify themselves with their professions. People with simple jobs tend to

become dissatisfied over time as their true gifts go wasted, and often many of them end up leaving their jobs in search for a more prestigious and satisfying career.

II. Warm-Up

Activity 1

Work with your partners and try to tell the differences between a career and a job.

The following sentences are for your reference.

- A career needs formal education while a job may not.
- A career needs an ambition and hard work while a job may not.
- You may get a job and make money, but you don't think it is a career.

Activity 2

Suppose you are planning to find a part-time job. In what way will you find it? What kind of job will you do? What is your purpose of doing that?

III. Demonstration

Conversation 1

M: Good afternoon. My name is Ma Ping, the director of the job center of this university. We all know that senior students are very concerned about their future jobs. They ask: "What's an ideal career? Is this a good job for me? What am I supposed to do before I apply for a job?" Now, let's talk about these questions: ideal careers, favorite jobs and so on.

S1: First of all, let me introduce myself. My name is Wang Tao. I'm busy looking for a job. I have been to several job markets already. But up to now I haven't found a job I'm interested in. It's tough to find a good job with high pay. I hear landing a job in a foreign enterprise will enable you to make money fast. But for me, I've already made up my mind to quit job-hunting. I want to start my own business after graduation. I have a great idea I want to work on.

M: Really? That means, instead of working for someone, you would be your own boss.

S1: Yes, you are right about that. To tell the truth, I want to start up a small computer company. I want to hire some young people to work with my company who want to carve out a career. I believe I can establish my company here. I know to be the boss of a small company is no picnic. You have all the responsibilities and obligations as well as running a risk of incurring losses.

But I like the challenges and working under pressure.

S2: I'm Wang Fang, a senior student from the English Department. As far as I'm concerned, teaching is an ideal job. If I have a choice, I'd prefer to be a high school teacher after I put myself through college. It's true you will be much better than the average if you take a job in some foreign firms, but it's also true you will be obliged to work like a dog. Usually large corporations require long hours and hard work in return for their benefits. If you are not willing to put in the time, that job's not for you and I've decided it's the last job I want to take.

M: Well, many graduates are reluctant to make teaching their career because even though people regard it as an important job, the salary remains quite low. What do you think?

S2: That doesn't surprise me. Service careers are usually the lowest paid. Here, like other places in the world, teaching is a very honorable job. In fact, it is one of the most important occupations in our society, though not the highest paid. We need education. No education, no high-tech, no development. It's as simple as that.

S3: Well, I'm only at the beginning of my career. After I get a job, I would say what I need most is training and experience. If I want to be a candidate for an MBA two years' working experience is necessary. I'm aware that getting a job in a famous company is very competitive because there are many other people trying to get the same job. To become a successful administrator is not a piece of cake. But I think I stand a really good chance with my strong educational background.

S2: While we are on the topic of ideal careers and jobs, how do graduates from your department usually find jobs?

S1: The most common way to find a job is to look at job advertisements and apply for the specific jobs that are available. By the way, my roommate found a job in the newspaper ads. Now he has got a job interview and since he has passed the test for the government officials, he is now trying to find a position there. It's a more secure job though he'll make less money.

S3: To my knowledge, there are three ways to contact the companies.

S2: What are they? Would you think that applying for a job is complicated?

S1: No, not really. I would say that contrary to what some job applicants believe, it's quite simple. The first way is to contact a company on the phone. Another way is to write a cover letter and send it to the company with

a resume. And still another way is to go directly to the company without writing or calling.

S3: But the problem with that is, many companies don't want applicants to come to the office without an appointment. Anyway, no matter the method used to contact the company, the goal is the same — to get a job interview.

M: Well, we have discussed a lot about careers and jobs. It looks as if that's all we have time for. I hope you can find good jobs you are interested in. I'll keep my fingers crossed for you!

S3: Thank you!

Conversation 2

A: You haven't started looking for a part-time job yet, have you?

B: Well, I've already got a job.

A: Did you start your new part-time job this week?

B: Yes, I did.

A: What's it like working with your company and how do you like it so far?

B: I'm happy in my job. It's demanding, but it's very interesting. And I'm really good at this part-time job.

A: Why do you have to work so hard?

B: Because I want to keep this job. It pays well and offers me a good chance to put what I've learned into practice. Plus it helps to foster a sense of competition, which is important for me in the future.

A: I could imagine that you have got sufficient satisfaction from your part-time job.

B: You bet. Otherwise, it's not worth the effort. But next to that I suppose you need nice people to work with. I can't stand working with people I don't like.

A: That's just what I think, of course. How is your boss?

B: He seems to be very kind and patient.

A: Is your company a big one or a small one?

B: It's neither a big nor a small company. It's something in between and seems to be competitive.

A: So are they going to let some people go if the company is not satisfied with their work?

B: That's how it looks. I hear that even the supervisor might get his walking papers. That's why everyone is doing his best to put on a good show.

A: I understand. Take care and good luck keeping your job.

B: Thank you. I'll need it.

IV. Word Bank & Useful Expressions

to land a job 揽到一份工作	foreign enterprise 外资企业
to carve out a career 创立一番事业	to incur losses 遭受损失
to work like a dog 拼命干, 苦干	a piece of cake 容易做的事
to keep one's fingers crossed for sb. 祝某人交好运	to keep this job 保住这份工作
sense of competition 竞争意识	to let sb. go 解聘某人
walking papers 解聘书	to put on a good show 留下好印象
to take care 注意, 小心, 关照	full-time job 全职工作
permanent job 固定工作	temporary job 临时工作
nine-to-five routine 朝九晚五的工作	to get a job 得到工作
to find a job 找到工作	to take a job 接受工作
to hunt a job/ look for a job 寻找工作	to quit a job 辞职
to leave a job 离职	to change a job/ job-hopping 跳槽
to trade a job 转换职业	

V. In-Class Activities

Task 1

Direction: Answer the following questions.

1. Have you ever had a job? What was it? Did you enjoy it? Why or why not?
2. Have you ever quitted a job? Why did you quit it?
3. Do you want to start your own business? Why or why not?
4. Where do you prefer to work, in a corporation or a small firm? Why?
5. What kind of boss do you expect to have?

Task 2

Direction: Complete the following conversations according to the cued situations.

Situation 1

A: Good morning. Take a seat please.

B: have free or inexpensive.

A: I believe you realize that we're looking for a sales manager for our export division.

Results of various assessments

A: Good. I'd like to know if you're interested in our products.

B: job would tell the class about

A: Would you say that you're a self-starter?

B: a resume.

A: Yes, I can say that from your resume.

B: Well, I have only one more question, and then I'd like to answer any questions you might have. What salary do I expect?

A: That's reasonable. Let me show you around the office and then we'll talk about it.

Situation 2

A: I haven't seen you on the weekend for a long time. Where have you been keeping yourself?

B: I've been busy working...

A: Why are you getting home so late these days?

B: I've got a lot of...

A: How many hours a day are you working?

B: About...

A: Are you getting overtime?

B: No. But the boss says...

A: Well, if it's important he can very well pay you for it, too.

B: Actually, I figure if I work now...

Task 3

Direction: Talk about the following topics with your partners.

1. part-time jobs for students
2. the feeling of having part-time jobs
3. your expectation from a part-time job
4. money and part-time jobs
5. an ideal career

Task 4

Directions: The following questions are for you to discuss. First state your points and clarify them, then try to convince your partners to agree with you. You may argue with them but then try to reach an agreement.

1. What do you think is an ideal career in our society?
2. What do you think are decent jobs?
3. As a graduate, what will you do if you can't find an ideal job?

VI. After-Class Activities

1. Make a speech about your experience in a part-time job and tell the class what you have got from the part-time job.

2. Tell a story about a person who is successful in his career, including his / her educational background, training and his / her achievements.

VII. Additional Information

Career Assessment Do's and Don'ts

Here are the keys to successful career assessment. Follow these simple rules and you should achieve success in this self-discovery process.

- **Do** be aware that assessments are available to help guide you toward the right career for you. A qualified career counselor can administer, score and interpret these assessments. A number of free career assessments also are available on the Internet, though many experts question their reliability.
- **Do** compare online career assessments to see which ones might meet your needs.
- **Do** keep your expectations in check when you take free online assessments. You may attain some direction and guidance from these tests, but don't be overly reliant on them for magic answers.
- **Don't** discount the possibility that these free online assessments might suggest to you some career ideas and directions you had never thought of and that are worth further exploration.
- **Do** take several different assessments to help you learn more about yourself and to help you determine which tests provide the most reliable results for you.
- **Do** print out and retain the results of the assessments you take online. Compare results and see if you can see patterns — a “career snapshot” beginning to emerge.
- **Do** trust your gut. If a free online assessment tells you something about yourself that doesn't ring true, disregard that information.
- **Don't** rely on free online assessments alone for self-discovery and career guidance. Meet with a career counselor; college students and alumni usually have free or inexpensive access to counselors. Supplement the results you've obtained from free online assessments with other assessments the counselor might administer. Ask the counselor to help you interpret and integrate the results of various assessments.
- **Do** use career assessments with a variety of other self-discovery activities, such as examining your strengths and weaknesses and the activities you most enjoy and least enjoy.

- Do have fun taking career assessments. Self-discovery is almost always an enlightening and often entertaining process.

VIII. Watch & Discuss

*Directions: Watch the movie **Erin Brockovich**, then discuss the following questions with your partners.*



Erin Brockovich is an unemployed single mother, desperate to find a job, but is having no luck. This losing streak even extends to a failed lawsuit against a doctor in a car accident she was in. With no alternative, she successfully browbeats her lawyer to give her a job in compensation for the loss. While no one takes her seriously, with her trashy clothes and earthy manners, that soon changes when she begins to investigate a suspicious real estate case involving the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. What she discovers is that the

company is trying quietly to buy land that was contaminated by hexavalent chromium, a deadly toxic waste that the company is improperly and illegally dumping and, in turn, poisoning the residents in the area. As she digs deeper, Erin finds herself leading point in a series of events that would involve her law firm in one of the biggest class action lawsuits in American history against a multi-billion dollar corporation.

Questions:

- Q1. What does Erin Brockovich go to the law firm for? Why does she do so?
- Q2. For what reason does Erin Brockovich's boyfriend George leave her temporarily? Why does he come back at last?
- Q3. What can we learn from Erin Brockovich?

VI. After-Class Activities

Unit 2 Body Language

I. Background

Most people believe we talk in language. Can we “talk” without language? The answer is positive. People convey their thoughts, feelings not only in words, but also in many other ways, such as body movements, facial expressions, gestures, etc.

Scientific research shows that there are basically three elements in any face-to-face communication: words, tone of voice and body language. These three elements account differently for the meaning of the message:

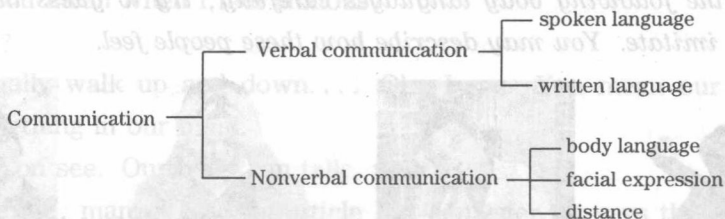
Words account for 7% ;

Tone of voice accounts for 38% and

Body language accounts for 55% of the message.

Whether you believe it or not, it is definitely true. People tend to overlook the more important part of our daily talk: nonverbal communication. Nonverbal communication is a way of communicating without words, that's, spoken or written language. Consciously or unconsciously, we convey our thoughts and feelings through our eyes, hands, legs, almost every part of our body, even the distance can convey our feelings.

The following is the classification of communication:



In order to make things clear, in the following parts, we explain the nonverbal communication in detail.

Body language is to express how one feels in the way one sits, stands, moves, etc. For example, a palm supporting one side of the face shows the one is thinking about something or is listening attentively. A person walking up and down may convey a deep thought or hesitation. If a person shrugs his shoulders, it means he has no idea or he is of no help.

As part of the human body, our face is the most sensitive and expressive organ which almost shows everything in our minds, especially our eyes. Usually,

if one feels nervous or upset or timid, he tends to avoid other's eye contact. From one's eyes, we know he or she is happy or sad, brave or timid, confident or depressed. Besides, other organs on our face also convey important information in our mind such as nose, eyebrows, lips, tongue, teeth, etc.

As for distance, a simple way to convey feelings is to keep a certain distance from others. If the two persons are intimate friends, they may stay closely even hug each others, hand in hand, etc. If the two are strangers, they usually keep a distance from each other. It is generally believed that the shorter distance people get to each other, the closer relationship they have. So, distance can "talk".

If you are suggested minding your words, then from now on, you should pay more attention to your behaviors associated with your body movements, facial expressions and distance, for behaviors speak louder than words.

II. Warm-Up

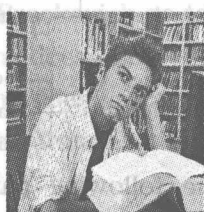
Activity 1

Discuss the following questions with your partner and share your opinion with others.

1. In what way do you often communicate with your friends?
2. Can you make others understand your feelings without speaking or writing? How?

Activity 2

Examine the following body languages carefully, try to guess the meaning of them and imitate. You may describe how these people feel.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____



5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

III. Demonstration

Conversation 1

- A: Hi, Harry, haven't seen you for a while. Where have you been these days?
- B: I am busy hunting for a job.
- A: Is there any intent?
- B: Not yet. But, ah, I learned a lot during job hunting.
- A: What's it?
- B: You know, what one says and does reflects one's quality. But most of the time, we pay much attention to our words, overlooking our behaviors.
- A: Does this have anything to do with job hunting?
- B: Sure it has. The employers are more likely to believe what they see over what they hear. So our behaviors play a very important role while hunting for jobs.
- A: Could you please just make it specific?
- B: Well, our eyes, hands, legs, almost every part of our body can talk.
- A: I only believe our eyes can talk because they are the windows to our soul. But how can hands, legs talk?
- A: Let me tell you something. What do you usually do when you feel impatient?
- B: Impatient... let me think.... Oookay, I usually cross my hands in front of me.
- A: How about anxiety?
- B: Anxiety? You mean when I feel anxious?
- A: Yes. Then?
- B: I, I, I usually walk up and down.... Oh, I see. You mean our behaviors reflect something in our mind.
- A: That's it. You see. Our body can talk, right?
- B: You inspire me, man. I read an article last semester. It says there are many ways in which we can talk with people through our body, such as facial expressions, gestures, postures and so on.
- A: You are quite right. So we need to attach great importance to our behaviors.
- B: Yeah, I can't agree with you more.

Conversation 2

- A: Hey, Lucy, I attended a lecture last week. It really broadened my eyes.
- B: What is it about?
- A: Nonverbal communication.
- B: What communication?