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A SPEAKING COURSE

### 口语教程

主 编: 金利民



外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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# 致用英语

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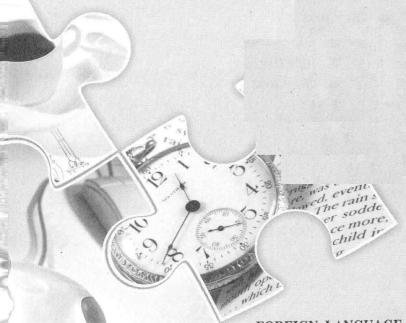
### 口语教程

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### 前言

#### ☞ 简 介

在国家关于大力发展职业教育政策的推动下,近年来,我国高等职业教育蓬勃发展,无论从招生规模还是在校生人数上,高职高专教育均已形成高等教育的半壁江山。与此同时,随着我国涉外经济的发展,对外交流日益增多,对于应用型英语人才的需求也在不断增长,因此,大部分高职高专院校都开设了英语专业。为满足新形势下高职高专英语专业教学的需要,推进课程建设与发展,引导注重职业素质培养、提高实际应用能力的高职高专英语教学改革方向,我们在广泛调研的基础上,为高职高专英语专业基础课程编写了这套《致用英语》系列教材。

《致用英语》系列教材是依据我国高职高专英语专业的培养目标和教学要求,结合高职高专学生的实际需求,为英语专业学生量身定制的教材。该系列教材的起点词汇在1,500词左右,力求从低起点入手,循序渐进,通过大量、有效的实践,引导学生达到既定的学习目标。系列教材充分吸收和借鉴了国内外优秀英语教材的优点,以外语教学理论为指导,语言知识与语言技能并举,不同课程各有侧重;同时,营造真实丰富的语言环境,提供生动多元的文化知识,设计形式多样的教学活动。教材内容的选取紧密结合高职高专学生的学习与生活,同时兼顾其职业发展的需求,这不仅可以激发学生学习的兴趣,奠定其坚实的专业基础,同时也为学生今后的求职、就业做了铺垫。正如书名《致用英语》所示,本系列教材致力于全面提高学生实际应用英语的能力,同时促进学生自我发展能力的培养。

根据教育部颁布的"高职高专教育指导性专业目录",高等职业教育英语专业分设应用英语、商务英语、旅游英语和英语教育四个专业。《致用英语》基础课系列教材涵盖了这四个专业在基础教学阶段课程设置中开设的主干课程,可满足两个学年、四个学期的教学需求。

#### 雪结 构

数 材 :	册数	教学配套资源
《综合教程》	共四册	教师用书+mp3光盘+教学课件
《听力教程》	共四册	教师用书+mp3光盘
《口语教程》	共两册	mp3光盘+教学课件
《阅读教程》	共两册	教学课件
《写作教程》	共两册	
《语法教程》	全一册	
《英语国家概况》	全一册	教学课件
《英语报刊阅读》	全一册	

#### **等特点**

1. 充分体现系列教材的针对性和系统性

该系列教材是专门针对高职高专英语专业学生编写的,根据高职高专英语专业 基础阶段的教学目标和教学要求确定教材结构与教学内容,充分考虑高职高专英语 专业的教学状况和学生的实际水平与需求。在尽量体现不同课程特点的同时,兼顾 各个课程之间在教学形式和内容上的融通、互补与衔接,确保英语专业基础课程教 学资源的整体性。

2. 突出以学生为中心的教学理念

教材编写贯彻以学生为中心的教学理念,一切教学活动的设计以学生为中心,调动学生的参与意识。重视基本功的训练,同时强调学生实际应用语言能力的培养。

3. 注重教材的适用性

教材的起点照顾大多数学生的水平,不简单重复高中阶段已学过的内容,而是 重在应用能力的进一步提升,同时,每门课程的教材都设计了扩展性内容,给教师 和学生提供了结合实际教学灵活调整内容的空间。

4. 展示真实语境中的地道英语,培养跨文化交际意识

教材的选材照顾高职高专学生的特点,贴近生活与职场就业,语境真实,语言 地道,丰富多元的社会与文化知识可以帮助学生开阔视野、增长知识,提高跨文化 交际意识。

5. 多样的活动设计,关注学生自我发展能力的培养

通过精心设计的导学、教学活动,推进自主学习、协作学习,使学生养成良好的学习习惯,掌握有效的学习策略,练习设计注重交际性、应用性和实践性,促进学生积极思考与实践,不断提高解决问题的能力。教材中每单元之首均列出该单元的学习目标,使学生明确学习重点,提高目标意识,培养自我管理的能力。学会学习,不仅对学生的专业学习和社会就业有益,而且为其今后的职业发展创造了条件。

6. 立体化教学支持,满足多样化教学需求

根据不同课程的特点,同步提供课本、mp3光盘、教学课件等。充分利用现代信息技术,通过生动、形象、互动的形式激发学生的学习兴趣,提高英语的综合应用能力。

#### ☞ 编写队伍

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参加《致用英语》系列教材编写的单位有北京外国语大学、北京师范大学、中央广播电视大学、山西大学工程学院、广东外语艺术职业学院、武汉职业技术学院、河北外国语职业学院、江西师范大学高职学院、山东商业职业技术学院、北京经济管理职业学院、郑州牧业高等专科学校、湖南第一师范专科学校等。

### 编写说明

"英语口语"是高职高专英语专业必修的专业基础课,通常设在一年级,目的是通过大量的基础口语练习,全面提高学生的英语口语表达能力,为以后的"专业英语口语"打下良好的基础。

在编写《致用英语口语教程》过程中,针对高职高专学生的需要,制定了以下基本原则:

- 一、在选材方面,既选择了实用性很强的功能和情景,也选择了有一定深度的 社会话题,使教学内容贴近学生生活和需要的同时,也引导学生关注社会的发展、 世界的变迁。
- 二、在能力培养方面,强调针对性和实用性的原则。例如,本书中的语音练习 重点是中国学生的问题所在,目的是为了更有效地表达,更好地交流,而非系统的 语音教学。
- 三、在内容编排方面,没有使用单一的"意念"、"功能"、"主题"、"情景"或"任务"型教学模式,而是将它们融合在一起,每四个单元为一个板块,形成从简单到复杂的循序渐进的编排模式。

《致用英语 口语教程》分为上、下两册。其中上册共 16 个单元,每个单元的开篇都有学习目的(Learning Objectives)的描述,使学生能够了解训练目标,并根据目标自查学习成果。根据训练的重点和练习难度的不同,全书又分成四个板块。

第一板块为语音,训练的重点是中国学生英语口语中普遍存在问题的重音与节奏、句中重音、语调和停顿。每单元都由 Notice It, Understand It, Learn It 和 Tips 四部分组成。其中, Notice It 的目的是引导学生注意本单元重点讲解的语音现象, Understand It 是通过例子讲解这种语音现象背后的规律, Learn It 是通过活动使学生掌握本单元的核心语音技巧,而 Tips 则给出练习和掌握本单元核心技巧的实操性建议。

第二、三、四板块为生活中的常用功能和常见情景。 每个单元都由导入 (Warming-up) , 活 动 (Activities) 和 复 习 (Review: Useful Words and Expressions) 三部分组成。其中导入部分包括针对单元内容的思考性提问 (Questions for Thought) 和一些准备性练习;活动部分的编排以任务为主线,遵循先模仿后拓展的原则,形成由易到难的渐进模式;复习部分总结了本单元涉及的一些实用词汇和表达法,便于学生复习和掌握。此外,以"小贴士 (Tips)"的形式将课文中涉及的文化要点等进行了简单的介绍。

在第二、三、四板块的编写中,特别强调难度的阶段性提高。比如,虽然第二、三板块均以常用功能为练习重点,但是第二板块的功能在表达上比第三板块的功能 要容易一些。此外,第二板块的单元在导入部分有词汇练习,可以帮助学生为活动 部分做好准备。第四板块包括了四个常见情景:看病、在餐馆、购物以及在银行。 在编写过程中,我们尽量融入了第二、三板块中涉及的功能,使学生能够在提高中 复习,在复习中提高。

为了方便教师使用本教材,在书后附录了听力内容的脚本(Scripts)和练习答案(Key to Exercises)。练习答案包括对话等练习的样本,但一般不包括仿照性练习的答案。第一至四单元,由于录音内容都在练习中,所以书后没有附录音脚本和练习答案。

此外,本教材按照每单元两课时,每课时 50 分钟设计。鉴于各院校课时安排不同,学生水平不同,本教材提供的练习有可能超过教师上课所需的练习。我们建议,教师可以根据本校的教学安排和学生特点,对教材提供的活动进行选择性使用。

《致用英语 口语教程》(上)的主编为金利民,负责全书的策划、设计和审稿。副主编为夏玉和,负责样课的设计并编写第7、9、10、11、12、14、15、16 单元,张笑一编写第1、2、3、4 单元,范立云编写第5、6、8、13 单元。

在《致用英语 口语教程》(上)的策划和编写过程中,外语教学与研究出版社的徐建中副社长、高等英语教育出版分社常小玲社长、陈海燕副社长和编辑朱书义以及总主编刘黛琳教授都提出了很好的建议,北京外国语大学英语学院的富布赖特专家 Jeff Thompson 认真审读了全部稿件并提出了修改意见,在此,向他们表示衷心的感谢!

在教材的编写过程中,我们参考了多种中外英语口语教材,从中得到灵感和启发,在此向这些教材的编者表示诚挚的谢意。由于水平有限,教材中难免有疏漏之处,恳请同仁和使用教材的老师和同学批评指正。

金利民 2008年3月

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# Unit 1

### Stress and Rhythm

#### **Learning Objectives**

- To practice stress and rhythm, and understand how they are used in English to convey meaning;
- To learn about stressed syllables (重读音节) and understand how stress is used in words;
- To practice and understand how to pronounce weak forms (弱读), incomplete plosions (爆破音) and liaisons (连读).

### **Notice IT**



- 1. Listen to the song Do Re Mi from the musical Sound of Music.
- 2. Listen to the song again while reading its lyrics below. Add movement to your pronunciation practice. Clap your hands in time with the rhythm.

Doe, a deer, a female deer,

Ray, a drop of golden sun,

Me, a name I call myself,

Far, a long, long way to run,

Sew, a needle pulling thread,

La, a note to follow "sew",

Tea, a drink with jam and bread,



#### 致用英语 口语教程

That will bring us back to Do (oh-oh-oh),
Do-re-mi-fa-so-la-ti-do
So-do!

3. The capitalized syllables (音节) fall on strong beats. The syllables that fall on strong beats are stressed syllables. Read



the lyrics aloud and clap your hands when you come to a strong beat.

1		2	3	4
DOE,	a	DEER, a	FE-male	DEER,
RAY,	a	DROP of golden	SUN,	
ME,	a	NAME i	CALL	my-SELF,
FAR,	a	LONG, long way to	RUN,	
SEW,	a	NEEdle pulling	THREAD,	
LA,	a	NOTE to follow	SEW,	
TEA,	a	DRINK with jam and	BREAD,	
THAT	will	BRING us	BACK to	DO
(oh-oh-oh).				

Do-re-mi-fa-so-la-ti-do So-do!

4. Listen to the song again. Do you notice that there is an even length of time between every two stressed syllables?



就像歌中唱的— "Do re mi fa and so on are only the tools we use to build a song. Once you have these notes in your head, you can sing a million different tunes by mixing 'em up." 我们在这套教材前四个单元所学的语音技巧是以后开口说话、训练口语的基础。大家一定要在一开始培养良好的发音习惯,再通过不断地训练、巩固,就能说一口地道的英语了。

### Inderstand IT



#### Task 1 Understanding stressed syllables

- 1. Listen to the recording. Do the words in bold form have different pronunciations?
  - 1) Don't take my words as an **insult**. 别把我的话当作是一种侮辱。 He felt **insulted**. 他感觉受了侮辱。
  - 2) The baby held a round **object**. 宝宝拿着一个圆东西。 I **object**! 我反对!
  - 3) Two **suspects** were arrested today. 两个嫌疑犯今天被捕了。 He never **suspected** anything. 他从不怀疑任何事情。
  - 4) Where is the **checkout** at the supermarket? 超市的收款台在哪儿? We **checked out** at noon. 我们中午退了房(离开了宾馆)。
  - 5) Do you have the teacher's **handouts**? 你有老师的讲义吗? The teacher **handed out** the books among the students. 老师把书 发给了学生。
  - 6) I don't usually wear much **make-up**. 我通常不化浓妆。
    I can **make up** for the missing classes next week. 我下周把缺的课补上。



2. In words with two or more syllables, each syllable is not given equal emphasis. Mark the stressed syllable in each of the following words with a stress mark (').

predict cancel
market banana
computer printer
passenger notebook
pronunciation geography

holiday deposit



3. Listen to the recording of the above words, read after the speaker and see if you have marked the stressed syllables correctly.

### Task 2 Understanding weak forms, incomplete Plosion and Liaison

1. Listen to the recording, read after the speaker and pay attention to the words in bold form. Are their pronunciations weakened?

He sat and ate.

I ought to be going.

He does but I don't.

We can take it.

Let's go for a walk.

What have you done?

Give him his money.

The table is laid.

I saw that it was useless.

There is nothing left.

I can still see you.



2. In oral English, some words are reduced to help the flow of language. Listen to the recording, read after the speaker and decide if the words in bold form are pronounced as indicated. If not, how are they changed?

a /eɪ/
am /æm/
an /æn/

and /ænd/

are /ɑ:/
as /æs/

as /æs/ at /æt/ be /bi:/

been /bi:n/

but /bʌt/
can /kæn/

do /du:/

does /dnz/

for /fo:/

from /from/

had /hæd/

in a minute

What am I to do?

an apple

in and out

The days are shorter.

as old as you

all at once

I ought to be going.

She has been out.

He does but I don't.

It can stand there.

How do you do?

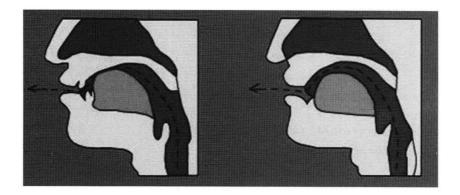
What **does** that mean?

That is for me.

It comes from there.

The man had left.





has /hæz/ have /hæv/ he /hi:/

her /h3:(r)/

him, his /him,hiz/

is /ɪz/ me /mi:/

must /mast/

not /not/ of /ov/ or /o:/

shall /ʃæl/ should /ʃud/

sir /s3:/

some /snm/

than /ðæn/ that /ðæt/ the /ðə/

them /θem/

there /ðeə/

till /tɪl/
to /tu:/
us /As/

was /wbz/ were /ws:/

will /wɪl/

would /wod/

you /ju:/

Lunch has begun.

I have never been there. But he said he would.

She had her hair done.

Give him his money.

My hat is there.

Could you tell me the time?

You must ask again.

It doesn't matter.

one of each

two or three days

What shall we do?

We should have told you.

No, sir.

Have you had some bread?

better **than** that on the day **that** I left

the other day

Tell **them** what to do.

There are not enough.

not till tomorrow

They hope to win.

Tell us at once.

That was a mistake.

They were very pleased.

That will be enough.

I'd like to tell them.

See you.



3.	. Listen to the recording, pay attention to the bold letters. Are they pronounced completely?							
	what time	goodbye	be <b>d</b> time					
	big kite	picture	bi <b>g</b> jug		以/t/、/d/、/g/、			
	good child	that joke	good morning	TI				
	big nation	mad man	correct note		其后面的单词如果以辅音开			
					头,那这些"爆破音"则保留			
4.	Read the phone	_		e down	发音姿势和发音时间而不发出。			
	phrases or senten	ices according	ly.		<b>出户盲蚁</b> 印分地及户。			
	/notæ 'to:l/							
	/pli:s 'du:(w) rt/							
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5.				Do you pronound	ce them in the same way			
	as you do with th Not at all!	Please d		four inches	walk on a road			
	Can't you go?		ou come?	We are leaving.	walk oil a load			
	cun t you go.	Would )	ou come.	we are leaving.				
	earn I	Γ	• • • • • • • • • • • • •					
1.	Read the lyric of	the song Twi	inkle, Twinkle I	Little Star. Try to	identify its rhythm and			
	mark out the stressed syllables. In order to read it in a rhythmical way, do you need to use							
	weak forms, inco	mplete plosio	ns and liaisons?					
	Twinkle, twinkle,	little star,	Like	a diamond in the sk	xy.			
	How I wonder wha	at you are!	Twin	kle, twinkle, little s	tar,			
	Un above the worl	1 1 1 1	**	I wonder what you				

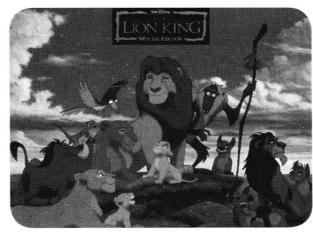
When the blazing sun is gone, When he nothing shines upon, Then you show your little light, Twinkle, twinkle, all the night. Twinkle, twinkle, little star, How I wonder what you are!

Then the trav'ler in the dark
Thanks you for your tiny spark;
He could not see where to go,
If you did not twinkle so?
Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are!

In the dark blue sky you keep,
Often through my curtains peep,
For you never shut your eye,
Till the sun is in the sky.
Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are!

Twinkle, twinkle, little star, How I wonder what you are! Up above the world so high, Like a diamond in the sky. Twinkle, twinkle, little star, How I wonder what you are!

- 2. Listen to the song *Twinkle*, *Twinkle Little Star*. Learn its rhythm and read aloud the lyric again. Do you read with stress, weak forms, incomplete plosions and liaisons this time?
- 3. Watch an excerpt from the film *Lion King*. Get ready to dub this part with reference to the following script.



Mufasa: A king's time as ruler rises and falls like the sun. One day, Simba, the sun will set on

my time here and will rise with you as the new king.

Simba: And this'll all be mine?

Mufasa: Everything.

Simba: Everything the light touches! (Simba looks all around.) What about that shadowy

places?

#### 致用英语 口语教程

Mufasa: That's beyond our borders. You must never go there, Simba.

Simba: But I thought a king could do whatever he wants.

Mufasa: Oh, there's more to being king than getting your way all the time.

(Mufasa starts back down the rock)

Simba: (Awed) There's more?

Mufasa: Haha. Simba.

(Camera switch. Mufasa and Simba are out walking on the savannah.)

Mufasa: Everything you see exists together in a delicate balance. As a king, you need to understand that balance, and respect all the creatures—from the crawling ant to the

leaping antelope.

Simba: But, dad, don't we eat the antelope?

Mufasa: Yes, Simba, but let me explain. When we die, our bodies become the grass. And the

antelope eat the grass. And so we are all

connected in the great Circle of Life.



4. Turn off the sound of the excerpt and dub the film. Read with rhythm. Use weak forms, incomplete plosions and liaisons where necessary.

说英语时,要把自己想象 成为一个"外国人",想想自己崇拜的某

个以英语为母语的人(政治家、播音员、娱乐明星……),说话时可以模仿他(她)的语音语调和表情动作。把英语语音看作一件随时可以穿上和脱掉的衣服。当你操这种口音时,忘记你的本来身份,这样有助于摆脱你对这种外语语音的潜在的抵触,从而更容易领悟并掌握其技巧。

然而,语音训练的目标是改掉那些妨碍听话人理解的语音习惯,完全消除自己原有的"口音"是没有必要也是不切实际的。实际上,每个人不管说哪种语言——包括自己的母语,都有自己独特的语音,这是语音的丰富性所在。

## Unit 2

### Intonation

#### **Learning Objectives**

- To understand the function of intonation in speech;
- To learn rules in using rising and falling pitch patterns;
- To learn to use various intonations flexibly and naturally in communication.

### **Notice IT**



- 1. Listen to the poem The Night Has a Thousand Eyes read without intonation.
- 2. Listen to the poem read with intonation. How do you think the effects of the two ways of reading vary?
- 3. Listen to the second recording again. Mark the poem with "↗" and "↘" pitch marks over the focus words.

