

根据教育部最新教学大纲编写

大学高级英语系列教材（非英语专业本科用）

高级英语口语

（另配磁带）

主编◎杨树臣 副主编◎初 萌

An
Advanced
Course of
Spoken
English

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前 言

近 20 年来,我国的大学英语教学取得了举世瞩目的伟大成就,与之密切相关的大学英语四、六级考试也产生了巨大的影响,并得到了国际语言学界的广泛认同。然而,随着我国改革开放的力度不断加大,随着我国成功地加入世贸组织,我国的经济建设需要越来越多既懂专业又熟练掌握外语的优秀人才。社会各界对大学生的外语水平,尤其是他们的外语应用能力提出了更高的要求。越来越多的大学生也希望在步入社会之前把外语学得更好,以便日后能胜任自己将要承担的工作。所有这一切都使我国的大学英语教学面临新的挑战。

正是在这种催人奋进的新形势下,我校的大学英语教学开始了新一轮的改革。去年我们启动了“大学英语教学模式创新试点”这一教改项目,其核心内容是开设三门高级选修课。而与之配套的三种教材的编写则是整个教改项目中的重要一环。奉献在读者面前的这套《大学高级英语系列教材》正是这一教改立项的成果之一。

这套系列教材共三种,分别是《高级英语口语》、《高级英语写作》和《英美文学欣赏》。前两种实用型教材旨在提高学生的英语应用能力,使他们的书面和口头表达能力登上一个新台阶。而《英美文学欣赏》则旨在提高大学生文学艺术修养,了解并欣赏英美文学史上的名篇佳作。

《大学高级英语系列教材》的使用对象为修完基础阶段大学英语课程的非英语专业本科生。本套教材具有下列特点:

1. 教材编写过程中紧紧把握《大学英语教学大纲》提高阶段的教学要求,从选材上尽量保证文理科的通用性。
2. 本系列教材根据各自的课型自成体系,又相互配合,形成一个整体。学生在学其中一种教材时,也会对另两种教材产生兴趣。
3. 按照教学大纲的要求,本系列教材努力为课堂教学提供最佳的语言样本及有系统性和针对性的语言实践活动。
4. 本系列教材注重处理好知识性与可思性、系统性与灵活性、可接受

性与前瞻性、语言典范与时代气息的关系。

5. 本系列教材注重东西文化的对比,以唤起学生跨文化的交流意识,帮助学生开阔视野,加深对外部世界特别是西方文化的了解,提高自己的文化素养。

6. 本系列教材借鉴了国外优秀教材在练习设计上的多样性,力求以生动有趣并富有挑战性的练习项目让学生学会如何更好地使用英语。

《大学高级英语系列教材》得以顺利出版,首先要感谢中国人民大学副校长、博士生导师林岗教授。是他最早提出编写这套教材的建议,并一直关注着教材编写的进展情况。中国人民大学出版社外语部主任刘敏博士及鞠方安博士也对这套教材的编写和出版给予了大力支持和帮助。在此,一并向他们表示衷心的感谢。

我们热切地期待着广大师生对本教材的批评和建议。

杨树臣

2003年5月于人大林园

使用 说明

众所周知，“哑巴英语”一直是困扰英语学习者的最大的问题，对非英语专业的学生更是如此。然而申奥成功与成功入世已使中国真正迈向国际化。在全球化竞争中能否成功，很大程度上取决于能否准确地交流信息，赢得机遇。所以，利用目标语言进行口语交流的能力对于非英语专业的学生同样重要。三年前，中国人民大学在全国率先为非英语专业学生开设口语必修课，取得了可喜的成果。但是，在教学中我们发现，目前国内缺少适用于非英语专业学生的口语教材，对于已经完成基础阶段教学任务的学生来说，提高他们的口语能力的教材就更少了。因此我们在研究了当前国际最新的口语教学理论的基础上，结合教学实践，选取最新素材，编写了这本《高级英语口语》。

本教程以话题为主线，共 18 个单元，每单元包含 4 部分：

1. Famous Saying and Proverbs: 根据主题，每个单元都收录了相关的名人名言和谚语。这些材料浓缩了人类思想的精华，总结了每个单元的内容，起到了画龙点睛的作用。在理解的基础上，适当记忆这些材料，可以深化学生的思想，使其口语表达的内涵更加深刻。

2. Language Input: 通过提供一到两篇自然、地道的对话示范和具有科学性、思想性的文章，向学生介绍与每一话题相关的观点和语言材料，使其具有思维和语言知识的储备，以摆脱无话可说的局面。和国内其他教材相比，本教材的语言输入部分具有以下几个鲜明的特点：第一，我们增大了语言输入量。高级口语不仅要求学生掌握各种语言功能，还要求其口语表达具有逻辑性和思想性。要达到这样的要求，学生必须要对话题有深刻的理解，所以一定量的语言输入可以开拓视野，使学生了解更多的文化背景知识，为语言输出做好充分的准备。第二，我们选取最新的材料，内容丰富多样，包括电视访谈、广播节目、英文歌曲、电影录音以及英文演讲等，有助于学生了解最新的语言表达方式和使用语境。

3. Focus: 总结该单元的重点句型，同时提供学生在进行课堂练习中所

需要的句型结构, 帮助学生熟悉常用的语言功能。根据话题的需要, 在部分单元中, 我们提供了相关的词汇和短语, 便于学生在课堂练习中使用。

4. Class Activities: 根据语言输入和每个话题的特点, 我们精心设计了新颖别致、生动有趣的课堂练习, 包括描述图片、小组讨论、辩论、戏剧表演、模拟场景、心理测试以及游戏等。对这些活动的指导说明十分详尽, 可操作性和实践性强, 能够充分调动学生的主观能动性, 在实际的语境中使用语言。

在使用本教程时, 我们建议每单元课时为 4 学时, 教师可以选取适合自己班级情况的练习。在课堂上, 教师要把更多的时间放在提供使用语言的机会上, 加大口头实践量。对于语言输入部分, 教师可让学生利用课余时间预习。同时, 根据练习的设计, 教师可采用如下口语教学法:

1. 交际式教学法 (Communicative Language Teaching): 在课堂练习中, 教学重点不应放在语法操练上, 最初也不要斤斤计较准确性, 而应更多地注重语言交际过程, 以说话流利为口语训练的首要目标。因此, 教师应更多地鼓励学生积极思考, 交流看法。对于学生语言错误的纠正应置于第二位。纠正语言错误宜在交流暂告一段时进行, 以免打断学生的思路和语流。

2. 任务式教学方法 (Task-based Language Teaching): 二语习得的最新理论表明, 在完成任务的实际过程中, 学生才能更好地体会语言技能。因此, 在教材中我们设计了很多任务, 像 Problem-solving Activities, Research Project 等。教师在使用时, 应在课堂中检验学生完成这些任务的情况, 锻炼其独立思考和用目标语解决问题的能力, 坚持在实践中提高学生的交流能力。

3. 文化教学 (Culture Teaching): 学生只有把语法词汇知识和对文化的理解结合起来, 才能使其语言更加地道、自然。语言的学习在某种意义上说也是对文化的学习。因此, 本教程介绍了大量的西方文化背景知识。在实际教学中, 教师应让学生以理解为主, 避免交流误区。

4. 游戏教学 (Game Teaching): 游戏教学是目前语言教学中比较流行的方法。本教材设计了许多游戏, 包括 Maze, Personality Test 等, 供教师选择使用。这些游戏不仅生动有趣, 而且需要学生运用语言交流来完成, 是活跃课堂气氛, 增加学生学习英语口语兴趣的有效活动。

在本教材的编写过程中, 我们得到了在华从事高校英语教学工作多年的美国专家 Cody Handlin 先生的帮助。他认真细致地审阅了全部书稿, 并提出了许多宝贵意见, 在此我们表示衷心的感谢。

所有语法知识的习得、语言技能的培养和提高, 都有赖于大量的练习。本教材的编排思路充分体现了新大纲培养学生口头表达能力的思想, 消除了简单功能对话训练或技能训练的单调乏味性, 使口语课堂的内容充

实而活泼，使学生的口语表达清晰、流畅、达意。我们相信，这一编排新颖、内容充实的口语教材符合目前我国非英语专业学生的需要，能帮助他们达到高级口语的水平。

编者

2003年5月

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Unit

1

Love and Marriage

In real love you want the other person's good. In romantic love you want the other person.

—Margaret Anderson

Love is composed of a single soul inhabiting two bodies.

—Aristotle

In dreams and in love there are no impossibilities.

—Janos Arday

Falling in love is easy, staying in love requires work.

—Mark Floyd

The easiest part of marriage is falling in love and walking down the aisle. The most difficult part of marriage is 10 years later when the problems have ensued and issues have come about and you still find love. Marriage is not about the beginning, marriage is about the process and still being able to love through all things.

—Rhonda Ann



Language Input

1. Arranged Marriage

The following interview is with an Indian lady, Rajkumari Kejriwal, known to her family and friends as Raj. In the interview she talks about her arranged marriage¹, and the day she was introduced to her future husband.

Interviewer: How old were you when you met your husband, Raj?

Raj: Mm... I was er... sixteen.

Interviewer: And what were you doing at the time?

Raj: Oh I was at home. I had left school, and I was having private tuition actually, at home, to prepare me for my exams.

Interviewer: And your father arranged your marriage, is that right?

Raj: Yes, that's right.

Interviewer: Could you tell me how he did that?

Raj: Yes. He looked around for a suitable husband. He asked friends and relatives if they knew anybody, and found out about their education, their background, and most importantly, the family's background. He got all the information about them, you know.

Interviewer: And did this take a long time?

Raj: In my case, no, but it depends² you see, er... sometimes a father can see up to a hundred men before he chooses one. My elder sister, for my elder sister my father saw over a hundred men. You know, sometimes it can be difficult to decide. But for my brother he saw only one girl.

Interviewer: And for you?

Raj: He saw only two, one in the morning and one in the evening, and er... he chose the second one.

Interviewer: My goodness! Tell me about that day.

Raj: Yes... well, in the morning the first man came. He was very wealthy, but er... not very well educated, but he had a lot of money. And he was well-dressed, and he had very good manners.

Interviewer: And the other one?

Raj: He wasn't terribly wealthy, but he was well-educated, and he came from



a good background. His family owned a village, and were like princes. And all his relatives were suitable. He was twenty-two, and studying law.

Interviewer: And your father chose him?

Raj: Yes.

Interviewer: Why, do you know?

Raj: I think he thought that money wasn't everything. He didn't want the... you know, he didn't want the family's money. (Education was more important. If he's well-educated, he'll earn it later. Actually, Shyam, that's my husband's name, didn't want to get married. He wanted to wait, but you know his father persuaded him. You know when he came to my house to meet my father, he was very badly dressed because he wanted my father to refuse him, so he could say to his father "Look, they didn't like me." But luckily my father did like him and... er... so he had to say "yes."

Interviewer: And did you meet him that day?

Raj: Yes. First my family spoke to him, and then they called me in, and we talked for four, four or five minutes. My father decided immediately.

Interviewer: And did you agree?

Raj: Of course. My father had decided.

Interviewer: But did you prefer the second?

Raj: Um... well I wasn't sure, actually. I left it to my father.

Interviewer: And what happened next?

Raj: Well, after a certain time, there was a special day when I went to see his family and he came to see my family. It was a sort of engagement party. But we, you know, we used to be on the phone every day, we'd see each other regularly, but never without a chaperon³. We were married ten months later.

Interviewer: And how long have you been married?

Raj: Oh for twenty-two years now.

Interviewer: And... it's been a successful marriage? Have you been pleased with your father's choice?

Raj: Oh... yes, of course.

Interviewer: Now you have two sons, don't you, one twenty-one and one fifteen. Are you going to arrange their marriages?

Raj: Yes, we are planning them now. We've er... we've been asking families in India for some time, and we've found some suitable ones.

Interviewer: Do you think that the system of arranged marriages is a good one? I can see that you've had a good marriage, but what about other people? How

common is this system of arranged marriages?

Raj: Well, most marriages in India are still arranged in this way, and generally it is a system that works. Er... of course it depends a lot on the, you know, family choosing the right person, but one reason it works is that the couple enter the marriage not expecting too much, if you see what I mean. Actually, actually, there are many more divorces between couples who thought that they were marrying for love and who then find that it isn't there. Arranged marriages seem to last, and that is a good thing.

Interviewer: And is sixteen the age when girls get married?

Raj: Well, my mother was married at thirteen, but that is considered too young now and er..., at one time it used to be twenty, but it was found that the girls were then too old to be integrated into their new families, so now it is usually when the girls are sixteen or seventeen, yeah.

2. Runaway Bride

Ike Graham is a New York columnist with a cynical outlook. Suffering from writer's block with the deadline, he nurses his sorrows in a neighborhood bar. There he hears the story of a serial runaway bride who has a habit of leaving her potential husbands at the altar⁴. Graham writes the story without checking the facts, and is promptly fired. He went to investigate Maggie, who is deep in preparation for her fourth wedding attempt. Graham decides to follow Maggie around, hoping to understand her fear of marriage. The prickly⁵ animosity⁶ between the mismatched pair slowly melts and gives way to⁷ romance as they realize they have more in common. However, Maggie ran again in their wedding. The following part explains why Maggie always runs away from her own wedding ceremonies.



Maggie: Hello, Ike.

Ike: Don't tell me. My doorman is one of your many admirers⁸. I knew I should have given him a better Christmas gift.

Maggie: I've been making friends with your cat. Is it okay that I'm here?

Ike: I don't have much choice in the matter now, do I? But I can't speak for Italics.
(to Cat) Traitor!

Maggie: I don't blame you for being mad... or... furious.

(Ike looks at her again.)

Maggie: Irrate⁹? Livid¹⁰? How's that?

Ike: Livid is good. So what is it, Maggie? You here on business? I saw your lamps. They're terrific.

Maggie: It's something I've always wanted to do.

Ike: You actually could make breaking and entering into a new career. So, what are you doing here?

Maggie: I wanted to talk to you about why I run or ride away from weddings.

Ike: Does it matter?

Maggie: I think so... When I was walking down the aisle, I was walking toward somebody who didn't have any idea who I really was. And it was only half the other person's fault, because I had done everything to convince him that I was exactly what he wanted. So it was good that I didn't go through with¹¹ it because it would have been a lie, but you... you knew the real me.

Ike: Yes, I did.

Maggie: I didn't. And you being the one at the end of the aisle didn't just fix that.

Ike: No, I couldn't fix anything... But I still ended up chasing a truck.

Maggie: I understand why you bring up the truck. Let me explain something. The fact is, You've seen me at my worst, most embarrassing, potentially but not certifiably¹², psychotic¹³ state. And if you liked me then, I mean, now... I can't imagine...

(Ike has no response.)

Maggie: I hate big weddings with everybody staring. I would like to get married on a weekday while everybody is at work. If I ride off into¹⁴ the sunset, I want my own horse.

Ike: Should I be writing this down?

Ike: What's this?

Maggie: These are for you.

(He opens it. It's her running shoes.)

Ike: Used?

Maggie: They're mine. I'm turning in my running shoes to you.

Ike: This is getting serious.

Maggie: And one more thing. I know it's hard to believe there could be more. Um...

Maggie: If you could have a seat, please.

(Ike sits. Maggie takes the box from him and puts it aside. And then she gets down on one knee for a proposal.)

Ike: (laughing) Oh my God. No.