

新视界大学英语系列教材/拓展系列

N PROSPECT
NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语 (第二册) 交际口语

主编 贾卫国 副主编 陈伟 李玲

 中国人民大学出版社

大学英语交际口语

(第二册)

2

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《大学英语交际口语》(第二册)是在学生已经掌握了一定的听说能力后,需要进一步学习,提高英语口语表达能力的教材。

《大学英语交际口语》(第二册)运用多媒体优势,努力创造一种真实的语言环境,让学生在情景体验过程中学习英语,运用英语,领略东西方文化,培养跨文化交际的能力。

《大学英语交际口语》(第二册)对学生英语口语能力的要求是:通过课堂教学或自主学习,完成课程内容和技能训练;能熟练运用2 200~2 500个英语单词(积极词汇)和部分短语就某一话题进行流利、持续的会话或议论,能对事物进行基本的描述;在与外国人交流中,清楚地表达自己的思想;语音、语调基本正确。

《大学英语交际口语》(第二册)共分8个单元,每个单元为一个专题。围绕每个专题下设四个主要部分:“**Read and Speak**”,“**Listen and Speak**”,“**Listen and Translate**”和“**Watch and Speak**”,各个部分内容相互贯通,强调语篇水平上的口语能力训练。

本书具有下列鲜明的特点:

1. 独特的编写理念和编排方式

本书的编写符合学习者认知的规律,由浅入深,温故知新,以信息输入带动输出。本书以口语练习为中心,采取“先读后说,先听后说,先看后说”的形式,通过视频和音频媒介传导大量的语言、文化信息,让学生在了解基本信息的基础上主动学习,并在口语表达中加以运用,在运用中达到熟练。本书还特别注意学习技能的培养和语言知识的扩展,每个单元都有针对性地设计了不同的练习,提供了“学习者词典”栏目使学生在反复练习中逐步掌握说的基本技能,积累语言文化知识和扩大词汇量。为了方便学生理解,对于难度较大的语言点和文化点,课本都做了注释,并提供了与主题相关的词汇表。在教材的后面则附有音视频的文字参考资料和本书的练习答案。

2. 丰富的语料资源和文化内涵

本书内容十分丰富,既有西方文化的话题也有中国文化的话题,涉及人际交往、科学技术、教育培训、学术交流、职业规划、医疗保健、经济活动等,涵盖了新闻、影视、访谈等多种文体,较全面地展示了东西方社会的文化生活。视、听语料皆出自真实场景,保存了原汁原味的生活气息。

3. 很强的趣味性和实用性

本书充分考虑到学生的需求和兴趣,在内容编排、练习设计上力求新颖、时尚,并围绕谈话主题,提供了详细的注释和参考资料,便于学生自主学习之用。本书的实用性很强,所有章节和练习都本着实用的原则编写,使学生在真实的交际场合中,能够灵活运用所学

的知识, 增强跨文化交际的能力。

本书是编者集体努力的成果。贾卫国教授担任了本书的全部设计、统稿、改稿和定稿工作。陈伟和李玲教授协助主编组织编写工作, 整理和审定了所有的稿件。张静老师和曹军老师分别承担第1章和第4章的编写任务; 曹庆华老师完成了第2章的编写; 董艳丽和许莹老师负责第3章和第6章的编写工作; 吴倩老师编写了第5章和第7章; 丁巧玲老师编写了第8章。

在本书的编写过程中, 我们还参阅和使用了国内外部分网站和作者的照片和资料, 为此, 特向有关人员和作者表示诚挚的谢意。山东大学教务处、中国人民大学出版社对本书的出版给予了大力的支持和帮助, 在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

《大学英语交际口语》(第二册) 是我们在大学英语课程改革上的一种尝试, 疏漏、不妥之处在所难免, 敬请专家和读者不吝赐教。

编者

2009年7月

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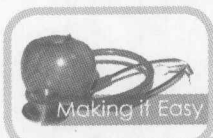
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Unit 1

The Nation and People



Warm-up Activities

1. *Work in pairs and test your knowledge about the country. You may take turns to ask questions, either listed in the following **Quiz on China**, or about other China facts you know. Score your answers and find out who knows more about our motherland.*



Quiz on China

- (1) What was buried with the first emperor of China to protect him in the after-life?
A. Rickshaws (人力车). B. Woks (锅). C. Terracotta soldiers (兵马俑).
- (2) What is used as a religious symbol in China?
A. Lotus (莲) blossom. B. Kite. C. Yangtze River.
- (3) Which of these was not invented in China?
A. Ping-pong. B. Firework. C. Ice-cream.
- (4) In which year did Hong Kong become a special administrative region of China?
A. 1997. B. 1999. C. 2000.

- (5) Which dynasty contributed the first written records?
A. The Shang. B. The Han. C. The Qin.
- (6) What was the Silk Road?
A. Ornamental drape (帘幕) for Chinese nobility.
B. Road that went through silk fields.
C. Caravan (旅行队) route from China to Asia Minor (亚洲小国) and India.
- (7) Why was the Great Wall constructed?
A. To serve as a war memorial.
B. An example of artistic expression in China.
C. To keep out warring nations.
- (8) Chinese people first did Chinese watercolor on _____.
A. paper B. pottery C. silk
- (9) Which Chinese city, capital of 13 different dynasties, is known as the cradle of Chinese civilization?
A. Nanjing. B. Luoyang. C. Kaifeng
- (10) The Chinese civilization flourished in the Yellow River basin from 1600 BC and well into the twentieth century. In around 600 BC, Lao Tzu was born. What religion did he establish?
A. Buddhism. B. Confucianism. C. Taoism.
- (11) Which is the tallest mountain (range) in the world?
A. Himalayas. B. Mt. Everest. C. Kunlun Mts.
- (12) Which of the following dynasties in Chinese history was ruled by Han people instead of an ethnic minority?
A. Ming. B. Yuan. C. Liao.
2. Work in groups and discuss what you are most proud of in China, say, the vast territory and abundant resources, or the 5,000-year civilization, or the national achievements of these years. Please explain your answer.

Part I Read and Speak



In this part, you will read some materials about China facts and Chinese spirit. Read carefully and complete the tasks as required.

Section 1 Create a Dialogue

In this section, you are going to read a passage entitled A Brief Introduction to China. Before

reading, you are supposed to read the words and expressions related to the passage, which might help you to understand the text. Read the passage carefully and then do the exercises.

Words and Expressions

- monsoon** *n.* 季风
terrain *n.* stretch of land, with regard to its natural features 地形, 地貌
abound *v.* to be very plentiful; exist in great numbers 富于, 大量存在
feudalism *n.* 封建制度
monarchy *n.* 君主政体, 君主制
energize *v.* to give energy to (sb./sth.) 给予 (某人 / 某物) 精力或能量
calligraphy *n.* 书法
embroidery *n.* 刺绣
cuisine *n.* (style of) cooking 烹饪 (风味)
municipality *n.* town, city or district with its own local government 自治市, 直辖市

A Brief Introduction to China

China, an ancient, mysterious and beautiful land, is always appealing to foreign visitors. Located in eastern Asia on the western shore of the Pacific Ocean, the third largest country in the world occupies an area of 9,600,000 square kilometers, with 18,000 kilometers of continental coastal line, and more than 5,400 islands. China has beautiful scenery. The wide variety of terrain, together with a marked continental monsoon climate, shapes numerous natural attractions. China also abounds in natural resources. No other country in the world boasts more wildlife.



Now the vast country nurtures a population around 1.31 billion, over one-fifth of the world's total. Fifty-six different ethnic groups make up the great Chinese national family with the Han people accounting for over 92 percent of China's population. Mandarin Chinese (Putonghua), based on Beijing dialect, is commonly used, plus 80 local dialects. At the moment, China is divided into 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions, 4 municipalities directly under the Central Government and 2 special administrative regions.

One of the nation's greatest treasures is her long, rich history. The first dynasty, Xia, dates to about the 21st century BC. For 4,000 years, feudalism was the dominant economic and cultural

model. Then, in 1911, the revolution led by Sun Yat-sen¹ brought the monarchy to an end. On October 1st, 1949, modern China was founded as the People's Republic of China with Beijing as its capital. Since then, it has developed independently and vigorously. Most recently, reform and opening-up policy has energized life here.

China is proud of her many people, long history, brilliant culture and distinctive customs. Among her greatest gifts to the world are the "four great inventions"². Chinese arts and crafts, including painting, calligraphy, martial arts³, operas, embroidery and silk, are unique. And, of course, there is Chinese cuisine, which has been exported to every corner of the globe.



Notes

1. **Sun Yat-sen** (孙逸仙, 即孙中山先生): He was a Chinese revolutionary and political leader often referred to as the Father of Modern China. Sun played an **instrumental** (有帮助的) role in **overthrowing** (推翻) the Qing Dynasty in 1911. He was the first **provisional** (临时的) president when the **Republic of China** ("中华民国") was founded in 1912 and later co-founded the **Kuomintang** (KMT, 国民党) where he served as its first leader.
2. **four great inventions**: the compass, gunpowder, papermaking and printing. These four discoveries had an enormous impact on the development of Chinese civilization and a **far-ranging** (广泛的) global impact. English philosopher Francis Bacon once commented, "Printing, gunpowder and the compass: These three have changed the whole face and state of things throughout the world; the first in literature, the second in warfare, the third in **navigation** (航海); **whence** (从该处, 从那里) have followed innumerable changes, in so much that no empire, no **sect** (宗派, 教派), no star seems to have exerted greater power and influence in human affairs than these mechanical discoveries."
3. **martial arts**: They are also known as wushu, such as **shadowboxing** (太极拳), **swordplay** (舞剑). They have been part of Chinese culture for centuries, and recently begun to enjoy popularity in other parts of the world.



Exercises

You and your partner are preparing for a short presentation on China. Please create a dialogue based on the information from the above passage. You may start with:

A: OK. Let's look at our short presentation on China. What do we need to include?

B: We need to talk about the size of the country and its population.

.....

Section 2 Tell What You Know

In this section, you are expected to read the following topics and do the oral practice as required.

Topics

A Historical Person
Chinese Arts
Chinese Customs and Habits
Chinese Symbols

Examples

Confucius or Zheng He
calligraphy or Beijing Opera
marriage custom
Chinese Zodiacs (十二生肖) or
Chinese dragon

• Step 1

*China is a diverse nation boasting its 5,000-year history and **resplendent heritage** (辉煌的文化遗产). What do you know about our great nation? Choose one topic from the above list and share information with your partners. Try to be specific by focusing on one example. Take notes if necessary.*

• Step 2

Prepare a short speech about the topic you choose and give a 2~3 minutes' oral presentation.



Section 3 Describe and Comment

In this section, you will read the following paragraph, then describe the cartoon and give your comment.

On May 12, 2008, a **8.0-magnitude earthquake** (里氏 8.0 级地震) struck Sichuan, China, the worst natural disaster in three decades. It released destructive energy 400 times as great as of the first atomic bomb, seriously damaging buildings, bridges and other public facilities in an area of more than 100,000 square kilometers, and killing more than 60,000 people. However, the quake shook the ground but not the Chinese spirit. Instead, it has brought out the best in Chinese people. Military troops **raced against time** (争分夺秒) to rebuild the roads and save lives. Volunteers risked their lives helping the victims. There are also moving stories about husband and wife, mother and baby son, teacher and students. The disaster shocked the world, while Chinese unity and bravery shocked all. History will surely record the remarkable and significant day, not

only for the big quake, but also, and especially, for the great spirit Chinese people have revealed to the whole world when they face the **raging** (狂暴的) power of the nature!

• Step 1

Describe the following cartoon. Some useful words and expressions are given to you for your reference.

• 我的力量大 危急面前我不怕



as the picture shows 如图所示 collapse 倒塌, 坍塌 in tears 泪流满面
to tremble/quiver with terror 害怕得发抖 red scarf 红领巾
to support with hand 用手扶
there are words above the picture saying ... 画面上方的文字写道……

• Step 2

Give your comment on the above picture: What spirit is demonstrated through the boy's act of heroism? How do you understand Chinese spirit? Some useful words and expressions are given to you for your reference.

to risk one's life to do sth. 冒生命危险去做某事 in times of adversities 在困难时刻
to act on behalf of others 舍己为人 to stand the test 经受考验
to sacrifice one's own interests for the sake of others 舍己为人
to reveal... to the world 向世界展示出 a strong willpower 坚强意志
tenacity 顽强, 不屈不挠 compassion 同情 unyielding 不屈服的
the courage, discipline, unity and mutual love the Chinese people demonstrated in their battles
against... 中国人民在对……的战斗中所表现出来的勇气、纪律、团结和互爱
to show one's confidence in future and life 表现出对未来和对生活的信心



Learner's Dictionary

- Stretching from its southern borders in the Himalayas to the deserts of Mongolia in the north, and from the East China Sea through the Yangtze River Valley plains, to the Tibetan Plateau in the western mainland, China covers an area of 9,596,960 square kilometers.
从南疆的喜马拉雅山, 到北部的蒙古沙漠, 从东海到长江流域的内陆平原, 再到西部的

青藏高原，中国国土总面积为 9,596,960 平方公里。

- Because the Han people accounts for more than ninety percent of China's population, the remaining fifty-five groups are generally referred to as "ethnic minorities."

汉族占中国总人口的 90% 以上，因此其他的 55 个民族被统称为“少数民族”。

- In north China, such as Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia, summer is dry and sweltering while winter is formidably cold. Sandstorms sometimes occur in April in this area, especially in the Inner Mongolia and Beijing area.

中国北部，像新疆和内蒙古，夏季干热，冬季严寒。4 月份常会出现沙尘暴，尤其在内蒙古和北京地区。

- China, a country with a civilization of 5,000 years, has contributed to the world its four major inventions, namely, the compass, gun-powder, paper-making and movable type printing. Meanwhile, China has spread across the globe its knowledge and methods of traditional healthcare, for example, Taichi boxing (or shadow boxing), static qigong breathing (or controlled deep breathing exercise) and therapeutic massage.

有着五千年文明史的中国不仅因为四大发明（指南针、火药、造纸术和活字印刷）为世界作出了贡献，而且还传播了传统保健知识和方法，例如太极拳、气功和按摩。

- Calligraphy, or *shufa*, is one of the four basic skills and disciplines of the Chinese literati, together with painting (*hua*), stringed musical instruments (*qin*) and board games (*qi*). To learn calligraphy, it is necessary to learn about the necessary tools, namely, a brush, paper, ink stick and ink stone, commonly referred to as the "Four Treasures of the Study".

书法，即“书”，与绘画（画）、弹琴（琴）、下棋（棋）一起，并称为中国文人的四项基本技能和素养。若要学习书法，必须先了解它的必备工具，即通常被称为“文房四宝”的笔、墨、纸、砚。

- Silk Road served as a path not only for items and goods being transported from east to west and vice versa, but also as a door for foreign ideas, foreign religions, foreign cultures, foreign knowledge (Indian and Arab astronomy and mathematics) and foreign arts enriching China and for Chinese culture and knowledge leaving the motherland and spreading to the west.

丝绸之路不仅是东西方之间物品、货物运输的通道，还是国外思想、宗教、文化、知识（如印度和阿拉伯的天文、数学知识）以及艺术传入中国的门户，也是中国文化和知识离开祖国传播到西方的必经之路。

- The Chinese people faced this disaster with compassion and courage, resourcefulness and tenacity.

中国人民用爱心和勇气、智慧和坚韧来面对这场灾难。

- The Chinese were demonstrating their will to overpower any kind of adversity; and they were expressing their most profound love for their motherland that had suffered humiliations and aggressions in late modern times and suffered two major natural calamities over the past few months.

中国人民正在展示他们战胜困难的顽强意志，正在表白他们对祖国的赤子之心，尽管中国在近现代饱受耻辱和侵略，在过去的几个月里又经受了两次大的自然灾害。

- The Chinese people are far from being overtly expressive — and are the least aggressive — by nature. They are shy of showing their emotions in public. But whenever in adversity, they stand erect with their chins up, united as one.

中国人民向来不善于表达,在本质上也最不具有侵略性。他们羞于公开表露自己的情感。但是在逆境中,他们总会与自己的同胞站在一起,团结一心。

- I hope that these heroes from the 5.12 Earthquake will inspire all of us to turn our anxiety into courage, our misery into tenacity, and our sorrow into love.

我希望,这些 5.12 大地震中的英雄们能激励我们所有人,把我们的焦虑转化为勇气,把我们的苦难转化为坚韧,把我们的悲伤转化为爱心。

Part I

Part II Listen and Speak



In this part, you will listen to some materials about Chinese drinks. Listen carefully and complete the tasks as required.

Get Ready to Listen

Read the background information, which might help you in the following practice.



Chinese people are believed to have enjoyed tea drinking for more than 4,000 years. Legend has it that Yan Di, one of the three rulers in ancient times, tasted all kinds of herbs to find medical cures. One day, as he was being poisoned by some herb he had **ingested** (吞下, 咽下), a drop of water from a tea tree dripped into his mouth and he was saved. For a long time, tea was used as an herbal medicine.

In the Song (960—1279) and Yuan (1271—1368) Dynasties, a popular custom was tea **appraising** (品茶). Over the long history of drinking tea, a special and simple Chinese tea culture came into being. Drinking tea is not only for **quenching thirst** (解渴) or for enjoyment, but also for the promotion of friendship and mutual understanding. Folk customs of drinking tea reflect Chinese people's great interest in tea culture.

However today, the ancient country is **brewing** (酝酿) an increasingly sophisticated coffee culture. Especially among younger urban Chinese, coffee is **fast catching on** (流行得非常快),

and the percentage increase in demand is in the double digits (需求增速的百分比达到了两位数) —though still less than one tenth of tea consumption.

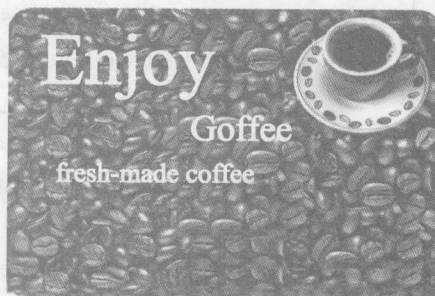
Section 1 Listen and Dictate

In this section, you are going to listen to an interview on *A Dream of Coffee*. Before listening, you are supposed to read the words and expressions related to the interview, which might be helpful with your listening. Listen carefully and then do the exercises.

A Dream of Coffee

(04:10)

In August, 2004, E Huiyuan, a reporter from *English Salon* interviewed Stuart Eunson, managing director of *Arabica Coffee Roasters*, the first specialty (专业, 特色) coffee roasting company in China.



Words and Expressions

- gourmet** *n.* person who enjoys and is expert in the choice of fine food, wines, etc. 美食家
fanciful *adj.* using the imagination rather than reason 想象的, 富于幻想的
roasted *adj.* (meat) cooked by dry heat in an oven 烤好的
goatherd *n.* person who looks after a flock of goats 牧羊人, 牧羊者
berry *n.* 浆果
enrapture *v.* to fill (sb.) with great delight or joy 使(某人)非常喜悦或快乐
invigorating *adj.* making vigorous; giving strength or courage 使精力充沛的
from scratch (口语) 从起点开始, 从零开始, 白手起家
One story has it that... 一个故事据说是这样的……



Notes

1. **Ethiopian**: 埃塞俄比亚人
2. **Arabia**: 阿拉伯
3. **Ethiopia**: 埃塞俄比亚
4. **Persian**: 波斯的; 波斯人
5. **Islam**: 伊斯兰教, 回教; 回教徒
6. **Muslim**: 穆斯林, 穆罕默德信徒
7. **Arabic**: 阿拉伯语(的); 阿拉伯人的; 阿拉伯式的



Exercises

1. Listen to the interview and complete the summary.

Summary
<p>Q1: As a foreigner, why did you choose to start your own business in Beijing?</p> <p>A1: We saw (1) _____. But at first, we (2) _____. Then we were forced to (3) _____.</p> <p>Q2: What is the greatest achievement you have made? Any special thoughts or feeling about the work?</p> <p>A2: The greatest achievement is that we are (4) _____ in the Chinese market, and that we teach (5) _____ and help them (6) _____, so as to (7) _____.</p> <p>Q3: Chinese people have tea culture. Do westerners who drink coffee have coffee culture?</p> <p>A3: Yes. Tea and coffee have similar stories of (8) _____. In the 11th century, coffee was (9) _____ from its original home in Ethiopia. And in the 16th century, it began to (10) _____ in many countries. It is (11) _____ in the world. Like tea, it also has (12) _____.</p>

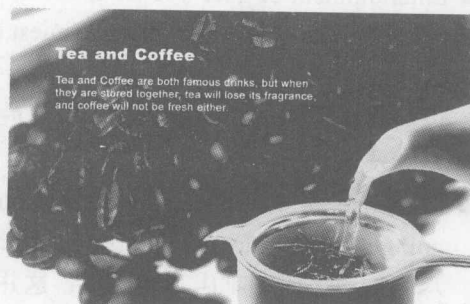
2. Listen again and try to complete the following sentences by writing down the exact words you hear on the recording.

- (1) We expected there to be much more _____ and that wasn't the fact. We had to work _____.
- (2) Actually when we _____ in 1994, we were hoping to _____ in Beijing, and it turned out _____ it was.
- (3) I would say that one of the biggest achievement is that we have worked hard and _____ Chinese coffee customers. Although _____ like Nestle, when people are interested in coffee, _____.
- (4) There are _____ surrounding the discovery of _____. One story has it that an Ethiopian goatherd _____ of his goats after _____.
- (5) The Persians were enraptured _____, because real wine was _____ Muslims.

Section 2 Present Your Ideas

In this section, you are required to make oral presentations based on the given topics.

Since the reform and opening up, many foreign elements have been imported into China. Coffee shops are a case in point. Starbucks (星巴 克) was the first to introduce the coffee shop to this traditionally tea-drinking nation in 1998. Today, the company has nearly 500 stores in China, with more than 230 stores in 22 cities.



Exercises

1. What appeals to many Chinese, especially younger urban Chinese, to turn to coffee from tea? Do you think one day coffee-drinking will beat tea-drinking in Chinese daily life? The following words and expressions may be helpful for your practice.

good taste 味道好 to value freshness 重视新奇的感觉
the romantic and elegant environment 浪漫优雅的环境 to quench thirst 解渴
coarse tea and tasteless dinner 粗茶淡饭 The business is bulging. 生意不断扩大。
not only a habit but also a life style 不仅是习惯还是一种生活方式
the appeal of the western culture 西方文化的吸引力
nothing can shake the ground of ... 的地位是坚不可摧的
Some traditions are not going to simmer down. 一些传统不会逐渐被遗忘。

2. In July, 2007, Starbucks was forced to close its **outlet** (经营店) in the Forbidden City. Ever since its opening in 2000, there had been widespread protests that it **trampled** (践踏, 轻视) on Chinese culture. What do you think of this event? The following words and expressions may be helpful for your practice.

It's a matter of ... 这是一个……的问题 national treasures 国家财富
to give priority to 优先考虑 to preserve culture 保护文化
to pose a challenge to 对……提出挑战 cultural exchanges 文化交流
of great historic importance 具有很高的历史重要性的
a UNESCO World Heritage site 联合国教科文组织世界遗产地
to blend everything together crudely 粗暴地把一切事物相融合
to undermine the integrity of the culture 破坏文化的完整性