



总主编 陈明娟



复旦卓越·英语系列

# 21世纪实用英语

21st Century Practical Oral English

## 口语教程 1

本册主编 陈文姗



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Excellence  
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# 21世纪实用英语

21st Century Practical Oral English

## 口语教程 I

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# 前言

《21世纪实用英语口语教程》依据教育部颁发的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》编写。本教程结合职业人才需求和中职学生英语学习的实际,精选与学生学习、生活、职业密切相关的教学内容,依据社会语言学理论的交际法原则和功能性原则,突出语料实用化、形式多样化、语言生动化、练习精炼化等原则,体现情景性、实用性、文化渗透性等特色,力求加强学生口语能力培养,为学生就业和升学打好扎实的英语语言基础。本教程的编写充分注意了以下5点。

## 1. 题材丰富多彩

本书每个单元为一个主题,内容涉及学习、生活、教育、社会、经济、科技、文化、娱乐、体育等方面,力求题材丰富多彩,话题贴近生活和工作实际。

## 2. 语言鲜活生动

绝大部分对话和文章取自英语原版书刊、网络和其他媒体,强调原汁原味,并注意选取活泼、幽默、轻松的内容,力求在激发学生兴趣的同时,满足其求知欲,调动其学习主动性。

## 3. 语料短小精悍

本教程所选文章、对话短小精悍,易于学习、操练,以便学生用较少的精力理解所选内容,腾出时间和精力进行能力训练。

## 4. 题型新颖多样

练习设计新颖多样,练习之间无固定顺序,但紧紧围绕单元主题,形散神不散。

## 5. 文化对比较多

本教程重视中外文化差异对比,通过练习设计和知识拓展,使学生在语言的同时了解和熟悉西方文化。

本教程共分4册,每册12个单元,每个单元为一个主题,建议上2—3课时,每学期使用一册。

各个单元的形式和编排特点如下:

1. “Warm up”(导入):此部分为简单的热身练习,形式多样,活泼生动,旨在激发学生的兴趣。



2. “Start” (输入): 此部分提供规范、具代表性的主题对话, 供学生熟记模仿。

3. “Practice” (输出): 此部分编排图片描述、情景操练、小组讨论等练习, 以活泼多样的形式帮助学生巩固所学内容, 拓展学生的思维和表达能力。

4. “Broaden” (拓展): 此部分为与主题相关的阅读拓展, 选材活泼有趣, 旨在提高学生的阅读能力。

另外, 每单元最后均附有精选的补充词汇和15句相关句子, 以便学有余力的学生课后自主学习和运用。

本教材总主编为陈明娟, 主编为陈明娟、陈文珊、谢永业, 编者为于路平、付慧、龙亚萍、刘星星、孙鑫鑫、应逸芬、张晨曦、李婷、苏力、范丽迪、姜华、徐晓慧、秦竞竞、曹红莲、梁璜、彭向凤、董蕾莉、谭勇、薛淑锋 (按姓氏笔画顺序)。

由于编者水平有限, 书中难免会有疏漏或错误, 敬请广大读者批评指正, 并由衷欢迎诸位同仁不吝赐教。

编 者

2011年2月

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## UNIT 1

## Daily Greetings

## Focus

- Greetings & introductions
- Farewell

## Warm Up

1 Follow the sample dialogue and play a round-robin memory game.



## New Words &amp; Expressions

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| round-robin /'raʊndrəbɪn/ n. | a tournament in which every contestant plays in turn against every other 循环, 轮转 |
| memory /'meməri/ n.          | sth. that is remembered 记忆  |
| strawberry /'strɔ:bəri/ n.   | a sweet, fleshy red fruit 草莓  |
| ice cream                    | a frozen dessert containing cream and sugar and flavoring 冰激凌                   |

**Example:**

**Student A:** My name is Alice, and I like strawberry ice cream.

**Student B:** This is Alice, and she likes strawberry ice cream. I'm John, and I like playing basketball.

**Student C:** She is Alice, and she likes strawberry ice cream. He's John, and he likes playing basketball. I am Mary, I like reading story books.

**Student D:** ...

**Student E:** ...

...

**2 Match the greetings with their proper occasions.**



*New Words & Expressions*

pleasant /'plezənt/ *a.*

surprise /sə'praɪz/ *n.*

for ages

greeting /'gri:tɪŋ/ *n.*

unexpectedly /ˌʌnɪk'spektɪdli/ *ad.*

affording pleasure 令人愉快的

the astonishment you feel when sth.

unexpected happens 惊奇

for a long time 很长时间

an acknowledgment or expression of

good will (esp. on meeting) 问候, 招呼

sth. done in a surprising way or beyond expectation 出乎意料地

1. Hello/Hi, Mary!

2. Morning, Jack!

3. How do you do?

4. Nice to meet you!

5. How are you?
6. Hello! This is a pleasant surprise.
7. Hi, John! Small world, isn't it?
8. Good morning/afternoon/evening!
9. Hey! What's up, buddy?
10. I haven't seen you for ages. How've you been?
11. I don't think we've met before.
12. May I have your name, please?
13. Long time no see.

A. First meeting	B. Everyday greetings	C. Meeting people unexpectedly	D. Meeting after not seeing each other for some time

## Start

**3** Read and practice the following dialogues with your partner.

### New Words & Expressions

in a hurry	匆忙地
rush /rʌʃ/ v.	act or move at high speed 冲, 奔

### Dialogue 1

**A:** Hi, Mary. How's everything?  
**B:** Fine, just fine. Thanks. What about you?  
**A:** Very well, things couldn't be better. Thank you.  
**B:** It seems that you're in a hurry.  
**A:** Yes, I'm rushing for the school bus.  
**B:** Then I won't take your time. Good-bye!

## Dialogue 2

A: Anita! It's you!

B: Well, if it isn't Jack! Fancy meeting you here!

A: Yeah, it's really great to see you again. How've you been?

B: Pretty good. And you?

A: Not bad. I haven't seen you for long. Where have you been?

B: Geneva. I've got an uncle there.

### 4 Listen to the following dialogues and fill in the blanks.

#### New Words & Expressions

Los Angeles

洛杉矶 (美国城市)

programmer /'prəʊgræmə/ n. one who writes computer programs 程序员

design /dɪ'zain/ v.

plan out 设计

#### Dialogue 1

A: Say, Michael, 1) \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Fine. How are you?

A: 2) \_\_\_\_\_. Where are you going?

B: 3) \_\_\_\_\_. What about coming with me?

A: No, thanks. I'm so hungry that I could 4) \_\_\_\_\_!

B: Well, I'd better let you go and get some food.

A: 5) \_\_\_\_\_. Maybe we could get together sometime.

B: Sounds good. I'll 6) \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Ok. Great! Well, 7) \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Dialogue 2

A: Hello, 1) \_\_\_\_\_. My name is Bill Smith.

B: My name is Celina. 2) \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Pleased to see you, too. Well, 3) \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Sure, but where do I start?

A: Say, where do you come from?

B: New York. What about you?

A: Los Angeles. What do you do?

B: I'm a 4) \_\_\_\_\_.

A: What exactly do you do as a programmer?

B: I design 5) \_\_\_\_\_.

A: It must be an interesting job.

B: Yes, I like it very much.

## Practice

- 5 Introduce yourself to four classmates. Then ask about their names and occupations. Complete the chart with their information. Use the Useful Expressions to help you.

### Useful Expressions

Introducing yourself

A: My name is Mary.

B: I'm Jane.

A: Nice to meet you.

B: Nice to meet you, too.

Asking about occupation

A: What do you do?

B: I'm an English student.

Names	Occupations
Mary	student (studies English)
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

- 6 There are several mistakes in the following dialogue. Pick them out and role-play the dialogue.



*New Words & Expressions*

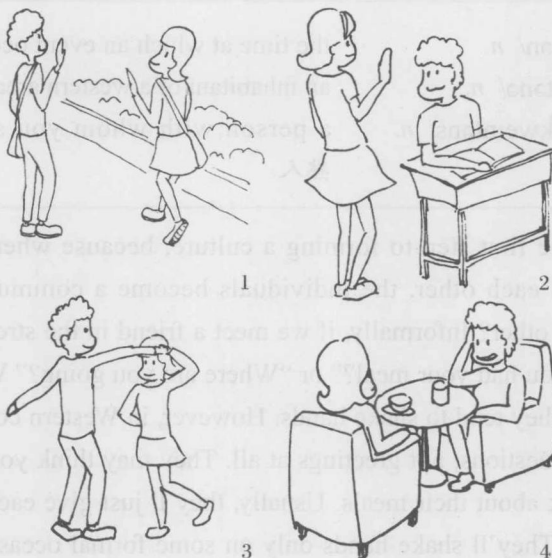
fresh /freʃ/ <i>a.</i>	新的; 新到的
anyway /'eniweɪ/ <i>ad.</i>	in any way 无论如何
contact /'kɒntækt/ <i>v.</i>	write to or telephone sb. 联系
cell phone	手机

- A:** Excuse me. Is this seat taken?
- B:** No, help yourself.
- A:** Thank you.
- B:** How are you? Haven't I seen you? Are you new in our school?
- A:** Yes. I am a fresh student. How is everything?
- B:** Fine. What's your name anyway?
- A:** My name is Celina. It's a pleasant surprise to meet you here. And what's yours?
- B:** Mark. Glad to meet you.
- A:** How can I contact you?
- B:** My cell phone number is 15913312228.
- A:** Thank you. My English teacher comes. Do you know her name?
- B:** Anna Li.
- A:** Thanks.

- 7** Work in groups. Make up dialogues in pairs according to the different situations given below.

*New Words & Expressions*

café /'kæfeɪ, kə:'feɪ/ <i>n.</i>	a small restaurant where drinks and snacks are sold 咖啡馆
----------------------------------	---



1. Julia and Peter are classmates. They meet each other on Monday morning.
2. Allen and Alice are good friends. Alice was absent from school for a couple of days. They meet when Alice comes back to school.
3. Daniel meets Lucy for the first time at a party. He wants to ask Lucy to dance with him.
4. Susan meets David in a café. It's the first time they have met since they graduated from high school.

## Broaden

8 Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

### New Words & Expressions

communicate /kə'mju:niket/ .v.	interchange information or ideas 交流, 沟通
individual /ˌɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl/ n.	a single human being 个人
community /kə'mju:nəti/ n.	society 团体, 社会
tend to	倾向于

occasion /ə'keɪʒən/ n.

the time at which an event occurs 场合

Westerner /'westənə/ n.

an inhabitant of a western area 西方人

acquaintance /ə'kweɪntəns/ n.

a person with whom you are acquainted  
熟人

Greeting is the first step to forming a culture, because when people begin to communicate with each other, the individuals become a community. How do we Chinese greet each other? Informally, if we meet a friend in the street, we are used to saying: "Hi, have you had your meal?" or "Where are you going?" When it is the case of two gentlemen, they tend to shake hands. However, in Western countries, the above questions are just questions, not greetings at all. They may think you're inviting them to dinner if you ask about their meals. Usually, they'll just give each other a smile or greet with a "Hi." They'll shake hands only on some formal occasions. By the way, Westerners may leave a party or meeting halls without a formal goodbye, or may not shake hands with everyone like most of us will do here.

### Questions:

1. What does the author think is the first step to form a culture?
2. How do Chinese people usually greet an acquaintance?
3. If a Westerner is greeted with "Hi, have you had your meal?" what will he think?
4. If a Westerner leaves a party, is it necessary for him to tell every attendee?

### Word Bank

道别

farewell

道歉

apologize

向某人打招呼

greet sb.

道歉

apology

感激的

grateful

熟悉的

familiar

跟某人打招呼

say hello to sb.

向某人道别

say farewell to sb.

向某人道别

say goodbye to sb.