

陈 献 ■ 主编

英语口语 实用教程

LET'S TALK



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英语口语实用教程

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近年来,英语教学改革势头越来越强。各界对英语教育理念、教学模式、教学目标等改革的探讨也越来越热烈。英语教育工作者在积极思考英语教育的定位、意义、方式等,这顺应整个中国教育改革深化的趋势。口语是英语教学中五项基本技能之一,也是中国学生学习英语的一大难点。提高口语能力,不仅有益于提高学生英语水平,更能提升他们的自信心及英语交际能力。听和说是语言输出,而语言输出是语言学习最重要的目标之一。由此,注重训练听说能力的大学英语口语课程的必要性和重要性毋庸置疑,而一本好的教材对于整个课程建设、教学开展至关重要。

根据最新的《大学英语课程教学要求》,大学英语教学目标为培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行交际,同时增强其自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。本教程紧扣最新《大学英语课程教学要求》,重点突出,内容丰富。为了更好地促进教学活动的开展,本教程将提供配套的教学课件,并出版相应的教师指导用书。

本教程基本指导思想:编排遵循语言学与教学理论;内容安排能有效保证教学过程循环性;活动设计新颖丰富;语言知识与技巧训练并重;注重学生主体性,教师主导型;注重思辨能力培养;注重跨文化交际意识培养。

本教程由话题扩展和技巧拓展两大部分组成。

第一部分为 Topics,共有八个单元,每个单元围绕一个话题展开,提供大量相互关联的语言样本。话题的选择和编排结合实用性和学生兴趣特点。编排根据语言认知理论,反复地输入同一主题,同时保证同一主题下内容的深度和广度循序渐进。

第一部分每个单元有一个主题,围绕该主题衍生两到三个小主题。每单元由 Let's Warm Up, Let's Learn, Let's Dig, Let's Go Further, Let's Discuss, Let's Enjoy, Let's Read More 七部分组成。整个编排考虑语言输入的重要性、听力的必要性、学生参与的重要性以及内容递进的合理性等。

Let's Warm Up 部分为每个主题的开篇,利用 Brainstorm 等一些活动检测学生对相关主题的了解程度,便于教师进行初步评估。通过教师与学生、学生与学生之间的互动,了解本单元主题知识,激发学习兴趣,导入主题主体的学习。

Let's Learn, Let's Dig 和 Let's Go Further 这三个模块构成每个主题的主体部分,由浅入深地解析每个主题,并且在这三块的每处末尾加入 Word Bank,提供丰富的相关词汇和表达。Let's Learn 部分以对话为主要内容,通过对话范例让学生熟悉如何就相关主题展开交流讨论,一般以某个小话题为重点,为该话题的初步引入。

Let's Dig 部分根据大话题的主线深入拓展,围绕另一个小话题展示对话或者提供听力训练等其他练习与内容。

Let's Go Further 部分沿着主线继续拓展,围绕新的小话题用对话、阅读等让学生掌握相关内容。

Let's Discuss 部分提供相关主题的讨论话题和案例分析,让学生在结合已学内容的基础上运用相关输入,锻炼其输出能力,并且培养逻辑组织能力、锻炼思辨能力。

Let's Enjoy 为学生参与部分,可以提前布置为作业或者在一个话题学习结束后布置为作业,让学生分享相关主题的音乐、电影、美文等,同时可以设计为复述、朗诵、表演等活动。

Let's Read More 部分为拓展阅读部分,避免了内容的重复性,提供 1—2 篇文章补充相关主题的内容,并着重强调跨文化交际意识的培养。

第二部分为 Skills,共有六个单元。每个单元围绕若干技巧展开,并解释说明技巧、指导运用技巧、提供范本和练习。该部分内容均为口语中的基本实用技巧,是学生口头表达和书面写作中的重要内容。

第二部分编排根据每个技巧的不同特点安排了不同内容,整体上都包括对每个技巧的说明,讲解如何更好运用该技巧,并且提供了大量的表达范式以及练习题。

教师在进行教学计划时,可以将第一部分和第二部分分开学习,也可以将第二部分融入到第一部分,结合主题进行练习。同时,每个单元资料丰富,教师可以根据教学学时作出适当选择,并且可以根据课堂实际情况调整话题、习题顺序等。

书后附有 Key to Exercises (答案),另外附有一份 Evaluation Sheet (评估表),该表格用于学生对自己及同学口语活动的评分记录,可以让学生充分参与到课堂教学,同时提高学生对口语评分内容及侧重点的元认知,从而促进其口语活动能力的提高。

本教程由陈献担任主编,柳菁参编,美籍英语教学专家 Kathleen Stucky 女士仔细审核了全书。本教程编写得到浙江农林大学外国语学院的支持以及同行专家的指导和帮助,谨在此致以衷心的感谢。编写过程中从众多书籍和网站获取了资料,在此一并向作者表示诚挚的谢意。但由于资源来源广泛,难以在书中详尽标注,如有任何问题或建议,请与编者联系(联系方式:chenxianly@gmail.com)。本教程难免疏漏或不当之处,欢迎广大读者及同行专家指正,以期修改完善。

编者

2013 年 7 月于杭州

C ONTENTS

Section A Topics

Topic 1	Greeting and Introducing	2
Topic 2	Campus Life	19
Topic 3	Travel	39
Topic 4	Transportation	58
Topic 5	Finding a Job	77
Topic 6	Entertainment	96
Topic 7	Food	116
Topic 8	Social Problems	139

Section B Skills

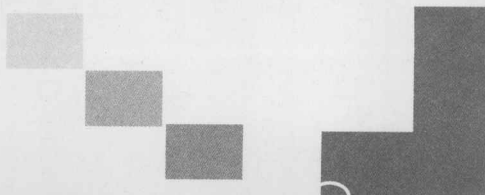
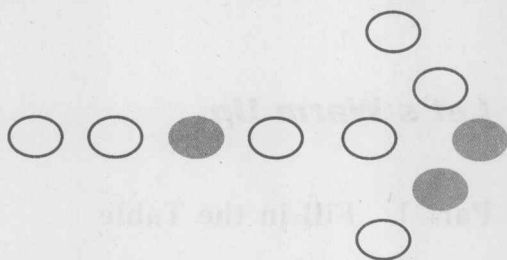
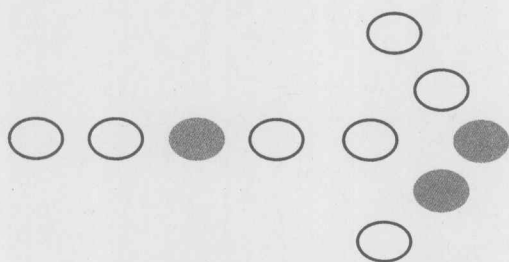
Skill 1	How to Debate and Argue	156
Skill 2	How to Describe and Narrate	164
Skill 3	How to Make Comparison and Contrast	173
Skill 4	How to Make a Successful Speech	179
Skill 5	How to Make a Successful Presentation	185
Skill 6	How to Have an Effective Group Discussion	192

Appendix

Key to Exercises	198
Evaluation Sheet	200

Section A

Topics



Topic 1

Greeting and Introducing

English greetings are used in everyday speech, such as when you meet a friend, answer the phone, leave work for the day or go to bed at night. The English language has a variety of greetings, some of which are used at a specific time of day, year, holiday or occasion. Several everyday greetings start with the words, “ Good ” or “Happy”, making them easier to learn, but some do not.



There are so many different ways to greet someone depending on etiquette, culture, relationship between speakers, etc. Nevertheless, when you greet someone properly you will put them at ease and present yourself well to set a good standard for your future relationship.

Let's Warm Up

Part 1 Fill in the Table

How do you normally greet others and how do you introduce yourself to people you meet for the first time? Fill in the following blanks.

To greet people	
To introduce people	

And your topics to start conversations will be: _____

Part 2 Follow Up

When we greet others, we can say “Hi”; this is a verbal greeting. And there are also non-verbal ways of greeting, such as handshake, kiss, etc. How many kinds of greeting ways can you list? And can you tell to which particular country or culture each one of them belongs, or are they universal?

Handshake, cheek kissing, _____

Part 3 Watch and Learn

Watch the video clip recommended here: Episode 2 of *Learning English with Mister Duncan*. While you are watching, add the new words or expressions to the table of Part 1.

Part 4 Background Information

Read the passage below aloud and write down all the new words and new information in the right column. Then answer the questions in Part 2 again by using your notes. Also organize a report of different ways of greeting in your own words.

Greeting is an act of communication in which human beings intentionally make their presence known to each other, to show attention to, and to suggest a type of relationship or social status between individuals or groups of people coming in contact with each other. While greeting customs are highly culture- and situation-specific and may change within a culture depending on social status and relationship, they exist in all known human cultures. Greetings can be expressed both audibly and physically, and

New words:

often involve a combination of the two. A greeting can also be expressed in written communications, such as letters and emails. A greeting can consist of an exchange of formal expression, a simple kiss, a hand shake or a hug. The form of greeting is determined by social etiquette, as well as by the relationship of the people.

Beyond the formal greeting, which may involve a verbal acknowledgment and sometimes a hand shake, facial expression, gestures, body language and eye contact can all signal what type of greeting is expected. Gestures are the most obvious signal, for instance, greeting someone with open arms is generally a sign that a hug is expected. However, crossing arms can be interpreted as a sign of hostility. Facial expression, body language and eye contact reflect emotions and interest level. A frown, slouching and lowered eye contact suggests disinterest, while smiling and an exuberant attitude is a sign of welcome.

Throughout all cultures people greet one another as a sign of recognition, affection, friendship and reverence. While handshakes, hugs, bows, nods and nose rubbing are all acceptable greetings, the most common greeting is a kiss, or kisses, on the cheek. Cheek kissing is most common in Europe and Latin America and has become a standard greeting in Southern Europe.

While cheek kissing is a common greeting in many cultures, each country has a unique way of kissing. In Russia, Slovenia, Serbia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro, the Netherlands and Egypt, it is customary to "kiss three times, on alternate cheeks". Italians, Hungarians and Romanians usually kiss twice in a greeting and in Mexico and Belgium only one kiss is necessary. In the Galapagos women kiss on the right cheek only and in Oman it is not unusual for men to kiss one another on the nose after a handshake. French culture accepts a number of ways to greet depending on the region. Two kisses are most common throughout all of France but in Provence three kisses are given and in

New information:

Nantes four are exchanged. However, in Finistère at the western tip of Brittany and Deux-Sèvres in the Poitou-Charentes region, one kiss is preferred.

(From Wikipedia)

Let's Learn

Part 5 Practice Dialogues

1. Jane and Pamela are friends. They haven't seen each other for a long time.

Jane: Hey, Pam! How are you doing? I don't think I've seen you in months!

Pamela: I know! It's been too long. So lucky to run into you here!

Jane: Yeah. How is everything going with you?

Pamela: I'm OK. I found a job. I'm working here. What's up with you?^①

Jane: I can't complain. My job is going well and I have a nice place.

Pamela: That's wonderful. I'm happy everything is working out^② for you.

Jane: How about you? I'm really interested to hear how you've been for the past several months.

Pamela: I've been well. I got a job. It pays well. But my social life and love life are not so interesting.

Jane: Why? You are a beautiful girl and I remember you used to go out a lot and have many friends.

Pamela: My current job pays well, but also it consumes a lot of my time. So I don't have much time to go out for fun.

Jane: No wonder we lost touch. You need to relax a little. All work and no play makes you a dull girl.^③ I'm shopping here. Join me.

Pamela: Er, I'd love to, but I have an errand to run now.

Jane: On Saturday afternoon? You're still working?

Pamela: Yes, but I'll be back to join you in half an hour. Are you free this evening? I'd love to have dinner with you.

Jane: Sounds great! We certainly have a lot to catch up on. Go get your work done. I'll be here waiting for you.

Pamela: Good. See you then.

2. Danny and Troy are new students and they met on their way to the library.

Danny: Hi, there. Are you new here, too?

Troy: Yes. I'm Troy.

Danny: Danny. So, where are you from?

Troy: I'm from New York. How about you?

Danny: Oh, a New Yorker. I'm from San Francisco.

Troy: Nice place. Isn't the weather there ideal, like spring most of the year?

Danny: That's right. New York is cold?

Troy: Right. It will be a big change for you. Our Winters are longer.

Danny: What's your major?

Troy: I'm majoring in Law. How about you?

Danny: I'm a Law major, too. I will probably be seeing you a lot.

Troy: That's great! Maybe I'll see you in class tomorrow.

Danny: Yes. I need to go to the library now. I've got to fly. See you tomorrow.

Troy: See you.

Notes:

① What's up with you? 或 What's up? 是问候别人的一种表达方式, 比较轻松随意。

② work out 这个短语有好几种意思, 可以表示锻炼身体, 可以表示想出办法, 这里表示有好的结果, 情况不错。

③ All work and no play makes you a dull girl. 这句改用了俗语 All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. 只工作不玩耍, 聪明孩子也变傻。

Part 6 Follow-up Questions

1. Can you tell the difference between friends meeting and strangers meeting?
2. Report the different topics in these two dialogues.
3. What do you learn from these dialogues?

Word Bank

Hi! Hi, there! Tata for now

Formal Situation

How do you do? I'm ... (It's) nice to meet you.

Informal Situation

Howdy. How are you doing? How are you?

Others

How long have you been here/in ... ? Where have you been living?

What do you think of ... ? Do you like the life here/living in ... ?

I'm so cold I could die. Do you ever get homesick?

It's starting to let up. The wind is cutting my skin.

What a downpour! It's raining cats and dogs.

The fog is beginning to lift. What's it like here in the summer?

How do you deal with the homesickness?

Do you have any idea what the weather is like out there?

You could check the weather channel on cable TV.

I have access to the Net. I can check the weather anywhere in the world.

We had a storm last night that left a foot of snow on the ground.

The roads were plowed early this morning.

The sun is shining, and there's a pleasant breeze. It's lovely.

We're lucky to be in New England this time of year.

I'm so used to Centigrade I get mixed up all the time.

Our winters are generally long and hard, but in the fall when the leaves turn color, it's paradise.

The days are generally very hot and very humid, but it tends to cool off in the evening.

The newscasters often give us both now, but I'm so used to the Fahrenheit scale I just can't get used to Centigrade.

Let's Dig

Part 7 Practice Dialogues

Develop conversations on hometown with your partner by using the words and expressions from the Word Bank below.

Hometown is one of the common topics when people meet each other for the first time. Also, weather is a common topic for people to start a conversation or to talk about hometown. Prepare for 3 minutes about the introduction of your hometown. Then, talk with your partner based on the outline below:

1. Greet
2. Talk about weather
3. Ask about hometown
4. Ask for more information about his/her hometown

Part 8 Fill in the Table

Fill in the table with the information of your hometown and then think about what other aspects of your hometown can be introduced.

My Hometown

location	
weather	
life pace	
uniqueness	

Part 9 Make a Speech

1. Read the words or useful expressions in the Word Bank first.
2. Reorganize your speech on the introduction of your hometown. You can refer to the skill part of this book (See Part 2 How to Describe and Narrate).

Part 10 Watch and Learn

Watch a video clip on the introduction of a big city, such as Hangzhou, Beijing and Shanghai, and note down the key words and sentences and retell it.

Word Bank

Where are you from?

Which area are you from?

What is it like (there)?

In Beijing winters are very much like those here.

Where in ... are you from originally?

I was born and raised in ...

It's raining very hard.

I have an extra umbrella I can lend you.	They're usually rather mild.
How are the winters here generally?	It's getting cloudy.
If feels like spring in November.	
I hear we're in for sleet and hail this evening.	
They said it would be sunny today, but it turned out to be rainy.	
The roads are very slippery.	I haven't heard the forecast.
I hope we can get a snow day tomorrow. I'm ready to curl up in bed with a good book.	
It's freezing out.	It's worse than yesterday.
How cold is it?	It's about ten above.
It's a very good thing I got out my long johns last night.	
The terrible thunderstorm last night made us lose electricity for hours.	
Many trees were uprooted.	No one was struck by lightning.
Do you like the weather in this part of the country?	
Not really, but it's not so different from the weather at home.	

Let's Go Further

Part 11 Read and Learn

Do skimming and scanning of the passage below and note down the key points. Then carry out a conversation with your partner on *How to Give an Introduction*.

When people meet for the first time or have an initial correspondence, most cultures consider it proper etiquette to go through either a formal or informal introduction. This takes just a few moments or sentences. However, the short time that an introduction takes means that a person has just a few seconds to make a good impression to another person or a group. The fact that every culture has slightly different introduction expectations and customs makes introductions even touchier. Although you might not follow every culture's code with basic introduction methods, basic techniques at least show you're trying to be polite.

Instructions

Make good eye contact and smile.

Extend your hand for a handshake. Men shaking hands with men should offer a firm handshake, gripping

Key points:

around the entire palm. Keep the handshake more relaxed and closer to the fingers if the handshake is man-to-woman or woman-to-woman. Replace the handshake with a light, brief kiss on the cheek or a bow if the culture expects it. A cheek kiss is common in France but not in the United Kingdom, while bows are common in Asia.

Say hello and the name of the person to whom you are being introduced. Replace the name of a person with “everyone” if addressing an entire group. Replace “hello” with “dear” in a formal letter. Say something like “What’s up, (name)?” if the situation is very informal.

State your name.

Explain very briefly your interests, qualifications or someone in the group you know. For example, “Hi, (name). I’m Jane Doe. I’m a senior executive here at Company A. I work with John Doe over at the buffet table.”

Ask the person to whom you are introducing yourself how they are or state that it is a pleasure to meet them. Use the person’s name again at the end of this statement (e.g. “How are you, Billy?”). If you state their names at the beginning and end of the introduction process, you’ll be more likely to remember it later.

Listen to the response of the person to whom you are introducing yourself. Use their responses to keep the conversation going. Try to keep the atmosphere light, even in formal situations, so that you come off as more personable.

(Wanda Thibodeaux)

Part 12 Practice Dialogues

1. Pam and Jane are having dinner together. Tom, Pam’s boss, approaches.

Tom: Hello, Pam. How is your weekend?

Pam: Good as usual. Have you met my friend Jane?

Tom: No, I haven’t had the pleasure.

Pam: Jane is one of my old friends. We were classmates through our high school. Jane, this is Tom, my boss, a great boss.

Jane: Nice to meet you, Tom.

Tom: I'm very pleased to meet you, Jane. I'm always happy to meet a friend of Pam's.

Jane: Well, thank you. We kinda lost touch after we graduated from college. I ran into her this afternoon, luckily.

Pam: Yes, it was really a pleasant surprise.

Tom: Good for you. OK, enjoy your dinner, ladies. I hope to see you again, Jane.

Jane: I hope so. Bye.

Tom: Goodbye.

2. Tom is Pam's boss. Today, they meet with their new client.

Tom: Good morning, Mister Smith. It's my great pleasure to have you here.

Bill: The pleasure is all mine. I've long heard of your expertise.

Tom: I'm flattered. I'd like you to meet my colleague, Pam Brown. She will be assisting me with your case. Ms Brown, this is Mister Smith.

Pam: Pleased to meet you, Mister Smith.

Bill: My pleasure. Just call me Bill.

Pam: OK, Bill. You can call me Pam. So you are from Miami?

Bill: Yes, as soon as I got the confirmation letter from your company, I bought my ticket. It's nice here in New York. The sun is shining, and there's a pleasant breeze. It's just lovely.

Pam: Definitely not as hot as in Miami. I'm glad you are enjoying your stay here.

Tom: Miami is great too, the sunshine state. Winters must be nice there.

Bill: That's true. It's worth the trip in winter.

Pam: Maybe we'll be there this winter, you know, to win your case.

Bill: I'd love to show you around.

Pam: Thank you. Shall we proceed to the details of your case now?

Bill: Sure, That's what I'm here for.

Tom: OK. Please close the door for us, Pam.

Pam: OK.

Part 13 Fill in the Table

Fill your information in the table as required and make a short speech of self introduction. Then carry out a conversation with others to ask for their information.