

大学英语 口语 自助读本

仲锡 李兆平 编著

TEACH-YOURSELF
TEXTBOOK OF
COLLEGE
ENGLISH
SPEAKING

中国书籍出版社



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464889

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语口语自助读本/仲锡、李兆平编著.-北京:中国
书籍出版社,1999.1

ISBN 7-5068-0787-4

I.大… II.①仲…②李… III.英语-口语-高等学校-自学参考
资料 IV.H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 34522 号

责任编辑 张立

封面设计 北京夸菲特艺术设计事务所

※

中国书籍出版社出版发行
(北京市丰台区太平桥西里 38 号)

邮政编码:100073

北京京海印刷厂印刷 全国新华书店经销

※

850 毫米×1168 毫米 32 开本 12.5 印张 300 千字

1999 年 1 月第一版 1999 年 1 月第一次印刷

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印数:1-10100 册 定价:16.00 元

前 言

《大学英语口语自助读本》共有 60 个单元，每个单元含“课文”、“语汇操练”、“话题讨论”、“常见英语口语表达法”、“英语语音强化训练”和“说话技巧”等六个部分。

课文：本书的 60 篇课文精选自英国著名语言学家 L. G. Alexander 的两部力作 New Concept English 和 For And Against。这两部作品自六十年代问世以来一直风靡世界。书中的文章情节生动有趣，内容涉及广泛，语言地道自然，写法独特巧妙，许多国家都把其作为高等院校的口语教材。

语汇操练：每单元从课文中精选了若干个片语，并给出中文意思，一方面帮助学习者更好地理解课文，更重要的是，学习者可以通过对这些语汇的熟读熟背，使这些表达用语牢固地扎根于头脑之中，为复述文章、讨论话题和今后的熟练运用打下基础。

话题讨论：作者根据课文含义，并联系社会生活实际，在每个单元里精心设计了 8~10 个讨论话题，为学习者自我操练口语提供交谈内容和线索。针对这些内容进行口语操练之后，学习者可以依据自己的亲身经历或充分发挥自己的想象，完成一篇演讲稿。

常见英语口语表达法:作者在每个单元里设置了一个情景,根据这些情景设制了20个左右常见英语情景口语表达句型,其目的在于训练处于高级阶段的学习者,使其准确掌握不同场景里地道的口语表达方式,逐步做到表意清晰,脱离“中国式英语”的模式。

英语语音强化训练:英语语音是练习英语口语能力的第一步。没有坚实的语音基础,练习英语口语就无从谈起。许多大学生在各类没有口语能力测试的考试指挥棒下进行的不注重语音的几年英语学习之后,发现自己说不出一句流利、准确的英语;勉强能说出几句的学习者,别人也很难听得懂,因而无法进行日常的口头交际。具有了雄厚的英语基础知识之后,他们渴望具有用口头英语方式表达自我的能力。为了在这方面助他们一臂之力,作者在这一部分里收编了英语元音和辅音,并围绕这些语音,精心编制了大量的英语语音强化训练题,给急需改善英语语音的学习者提供了行之有效的操练素材,使其在短期的强化训练之后,能优美、准确、自如地用比较地道的英语表达自己的思想。

说话技巧:本部分就如何学习和提高英语会话技能,以及如何与人交谈、如何参加面试、如何作公开演讲、如何主持会议、如何在电话里交谈等诸方面提出了有益的建议,供学习者实践时借鉴。

《大学英语口语自助读本》是一本专为已有相当英语基础的大学文、理科学生及英语自学者编写的高级英语口语读物,充分体现了“自助”的宗旨,无须他人辅导或带

动操练,只需按部就班地自学完《读本》的全部内容,英语口语水平就可能达到理想的境界。

作 者

1999年1月

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UNIT 1. THE IMPORTANCE OF PUNCTUALITY

I. STUDY THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE FOR ORAL PRACTICE

Punctuality is a necessary habit in all public affairs of a civilized society. Without it, nothing could ever be brought to a conclusion; everything would be in a state of chaos. Only in a sparsely-populated rural community is it possible to disregard it. In ordinary living there can be some tolerance of unpunctuality. The intellectual, who is working on some abstruse problem, has everything coordinated and organized for the matter in hand. He is therefore forgiven, if late for a dinner party. But people are often reproached for unpunctuality when their only fault is cutting things fine. It is hard for energetic, quick-minded people to waste time, so they are often tempted to finish a job before setting out to keep an appointment. If no accidents occur on the way, like punctured tyres, diversions of traffic, sudden descent of fog, they will be on time. They are often more industrious, useful citizens than those who are never late. The over-punctual

can be as much a trial to others as the unpunctual. The guest who arrives half an hour too soon is the greatest nuisance. Some friends of my family had this irritating habit. The only thing to do was ask them to come half an hour later than the other guests. Then they arrived just when we wanted them.

If you are catching a train, it is always better to be comfortably early than even a fraction of a minute too late. Although being early may mean wasting a little time, this will be less than if you miss the train and have to wait an hour or more for the next one; and you avoid the frustration of arriving at the very moment when the train is drawing out of the station and being unable to get on it. An even harder situation is to be on the platform in good time for a train and still to see it go off without you. Such an experience befell a certain young girl the first time she was travelling alone.

She entered the station twenty minutes before the train was due, since her parents had impressed upon her that it would be unforgivable to miss it and cause the friends with whom she was going to stay to make two journeys to meet her. She gave her luggage to a porter and showed him her ticket. To her horror he said that she was two hours too soon. She felt in her handbag for the piece of paper on which her father had written down all the details of the journey and gave it to the porter. He agreed that a train did come into the station at the time on the paper and that it did stop, but only to take on water, not passengers. The girl asked to see a timetable, feeling sure that her father could not have made such a mistake. The porter went to fetch one and arrived back with the stationmaster, who produced it with a flourish and pointed out a microscopic 'o' beside the time of the arrival of the train at his station; this little 'o' indicated that

the train only stopped for water. Just as that moment the train came into the station. The girl, tears streaming down her face, begged to be allowed to slip into the guard's van. But the stationmaster was adamant: rules could not be broken. And she had to watch that train disappear towards her destination while she was left behind.

II . SAY THE FOLLOWING FLUENTLY

1. public affairs of a civilized society 文明社会中的公共事务
2. nothing could ever be brought to a conclusion 无法作出结论
3. a state of chaos 混乱状态
4. Only in a...is it possible to do sth. 只有……才可能
5. sparsely-populated 人口稀少
6. In ordinary living 在平常的生活中
7. to be working on sth. 正在致力于……
8. the matter in hand 手头的工作
9. to cut things fine 把时间掐得很紧
10. to be tempted to do sth. 设法去做某事
11. to keep an appointment 践约
12. over-punctual 过分早到的人
13. half an hour too soon 提前半小时
14. a fraction of a minute too late 一点也不能迟到
15. in good time 刚好及时
16. Such an experience befell a certain young girl 某年轻姑娘曾有过这种经历
17. the train was due 列车进站
18. to impress upon sb. 给……最深印象;叮嘱
19. who produced it with a flourish 挥手出示……
20. to slip into the guard's van 溜进列车员的车厢

III . TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION:

1. Why is punctuality a necessary habit for everyone of us in the civilized society? Can you describe its importance?

2. Are you a punctual man yourself? Do you like to make friends with those who are very punctual? Why or why not?

3. Is it true that the over-punctual can be as much a trial to people as the unpunctual? If it is true, give your explanations.

4. Do you agree that when you want to catch a train you should be well advised to allow yourself plenty of extra time? Can you explain why?

5. Why is it better to choose to wait on the platform before the train arrives than to be forced to wait after it has gone?

6. What do you think are the dangers of leaving the bare minimum of time for appointments? Have you had such experiences?

7. Suppose you would hold a dinner party at home, and the time you had fixed was 6 o'clock. When would you like to expect your guests to arrive then?

8. Is it true that people in the countryside are less punctual than people in cities? Do you know why? What kind of people are the most punctual in our daily life?

IV . COMMON SPOKEN ENGLISH EXPRESSIONS

1. Ways of starting a conversation

① Very nice weather, isn't it?

② Dreadful weather, don't you think?

③ Excuse me, but could you tell me the time?

④ Excuse me, didn't we see each other last week/the other

day?

- ⑤Excuse me, do you mind if I sit here?
- ⑥Excuse me, haven't we met somewhere before?
- ⑦Excuse me, is anyone sitting here?
- ⑧Horrible weather we're having.
- ⑨I hope you don't mind my asking, but haven't we met somewhere before?
- ⑩I say, aren't you Miss Black?
- ⑪Sorry, I couldn't help overhearing, did you mention something about about the accident?
- ⑫Sorry to interrupt you, is that a real diamond?
- ⑬Sorry to trouble you, but do you happen to know when the museum opens?
- ⑭Uh, could you help me? I'm looking for a parking lot.
- ⑮Sorry, but can I have a look at the newspaper?
- ⑯Do excuse me, but are you flying to London?
- ⑰Forgive me for asking, but do you mind if I open the window?
- ⑱I beg your pardon, but could you tell me where the New Street is?
- ⑲Hi! Wonderful performance, eh?
- ⑳Hi! You're Mr Robert's secretary, then?

V. PRACTICE IN ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION

1. [i:]这个音为前元音。发音时,舌端要抵住下齿,前舌要高抬起,牙床几乎呈全合形,双唇扁平。

- ①Peter begins to feel sleepy.
- ②In the evening, Eve reads to her niece Jean.

- ③ Do you see the green leaves of each tree in the field?
- ④ A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- ⑤ I need a big cheap meal.
- ⑥ Which of these women is teaching this week?
- ⑦ Is this the seat where she sits?
- ⑧ These don't fit his feet.
- ⑨ Does he sing every evening at 6:15?
- ⑩ Please keep it a secret.
- ⑪ We eat peas and green beans.
- ⑫ See the breeze teasing the tree, Weaving the leaves or shaking them free, Tossing the fleece of sheep, that keep On peacefully feeding, half asleep.
- ⑬ Some teachers' teaching pleases some people, but other people feel the same teaching isn't pleasing. It isn't easy to please each person, but teasing the teacher won't please the teacher. And each teacher needs to be free to teach as he pleases.

VI. HOW TO SPEAK

要想学好英语口语，必须首先学好英语语音。因为只有准确的语音才能帮助你在英语口语交际中更自信、更从容。语音不好，往往会将你带入尴尬的局面，因为对方会因误听而误解你的本意，从而给交流带来障碍。

许多英语学习者都觉得英语语音难学。这主要是由于学习者在开始阶段对英语语音所使用的国际音标学习不重视造成的。其实，简要地分析起来，英语语言所使用的国际音标数量极少，学习起来也很有规律可循，只要给予足够的重视，数日之内就会完全将其掌握。

英语中涉及的国际音标共有 48 个,其中 20 个元音,48 个辅音。所谓元音,也就是那些发音时气流从肺中压出,经过气管进入口腔的过程中不受发音器官的阻碍,而是受到发音器官的调节,且发音时声带振动、声音响亮的音素;所谓辅音,也就是那些发音时气流从肺部压出后受到发音器官的阻碍的音素。发音时声带振动的音称作浊辅音,声带不振动的音称作清辅音。

为记忆的方便,可以将此 48 个音素分类如下:

元音类

前元音:[i:] [i] [e] [æ]

中元音:[ə] [ɜ:]

后元音:[a:] [ɔ] [ɔ:] [u:] [u] [ʌ]

双元音:[ei] [ai] [ɔi] [au] [ou] [iə] [ɛə] [ue]

辅音类

清辅音:[p] [t] [k] [f] [] [h] [s] [] [tʰ] [ts] [tr]

浊辅音:[b] [d] [g] [m] [n] [] [v] [] [z] [] [dʰ]

[r] [w] [j] [l] [dz] [dr]

当然,还有其他方式的分类,如:清、浊辅音成对分类:

[b p] [d t] [g k] [v f] [z s] [dz ts] [dr tr]

英语语音无非是这些音素的相互组合而已。