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STEP ONE
第一步

Phonetics and Oral Production

语音与口语

假如你的语音不准确,你不但会感到听力理解有困难,而且会造成口语交际的障碍。其中母语的干扰、多种社会因素、自身的学习心理等等都是形成障碍的原因。本章简要分析了上述原因,概括了较典型的发音错误,提出了克服的办法,列出了排除听说困难所必须掌握的语音规则并安排了朗读练习。如果你能有的放矢,纠正错误,经常模仿,坚持早晚各 10~15 分钟的朗读,相信一定会见成效。常言道“字如门面”,一笔好字能给人留下良好的印象,那么一口漂亮的语音难道不能给你的口语增光添彩?

Common people rarely regard speaking ability as significant as linguists do. They just take it for granted and think that speaking and understanding is as natural as breathing. This psychology sheds shadow on learning and teaching "DUMB ENGLISH", the result being that learners are shocked whenever they meet difficulties in oral communication. Among many other factors, the most prominent is phonetics, which, to a large extent, weakens the learners' confidence both in speaking and listening. In the case of the senior students at the university, a reasonable accuracy in the pronunciation of individual sounds should certainly have been achieved, however, many students still fail to attain perfection. Here, a brief review of English phonetics should be of utility to them if only to put them on their guard against speaking with local or native accents.

1. Mother tongue interference 母语干扰

- The powerful resonator of the nose differentiates the quality of westerners' speech from that of the Chinese in the way that it makes the sounds louder and adds to their "thickness".
- The Chinese sound system is different from the English one. Some English phonemes can't find their equals in Chinese, /θ/ and /ð/ being a case in point. Often, Chinese learners tend to substitute English phonemes with Chinese ones, which results in the Chinese mark in their English.

2. *Social factors* 社会因素

- The difference in social status and economic conditions between rural and urban people cause the sharp phonetic features among regions.
- Less exchange among areas and still less exchange between China and the outside world for many a decade have resulted in phonetic obstacles. Consequently, college students from rural areas have kept distinct regional accents in speaking English, and those from urban areas put on a more standard pronunciation.
- Students with educated family background find it easier to articulate English sounds.
- Most college learners' speaking context is limited to the formal classroom and by serious textbooks. They have little chance to practise speaking in simulated situations, let alone to get in touch with native speakers.
- The limitation of the teacher's phonetic knowledge and the cramming method employed in most English classrooms have exacerbated the written presentation of students' spoken English.

3. *Learner's learning psychology* 学生学习心理

- Quite a few students resist coordination with teachers in

phonetics classes. It is not uncommon to find them laughing at each other in pronouncing foreign sounds and in reading texts with English intonation.

- In learning to speak English, many students always play a passive role instead of being highly motivated to speak.

4. Obstacles and remedies 障碍和排除

<u>Obstacles</u>	<u>Remedies</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of motivation. • Developmental obstacles due to over-generalizing English phonetic rules (e.g. row/rəu/, now/nau/, cow/kau/). • Inferiority in sound discrimination (e.g. /i:/—/i/, /e:/—/æ/, /e:/—/ai/) • Strong local accent • Physical impairment • Speaking English with Chinese intonation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give them more encouragement to arouse their interest. • Correct the errors once or twice, and they will gradually disappear automatically. • Provide more sound recognition exercises. Teach them to properly adjust speech organs, especially the tongue. • Hard to deal with. Try to learn mandarin first. Learn to sing. • No remedy. • Mimic the English intonation. Turn to more extra-curricular activities. Be exposed to authentic English intonation by listening to broadcasting and watching TV, etc.

5. Some phonetic rules 语音规则

• Assimilation

The assimilation rule assimilates one segment to another by copying a feature of a sequential phoneme, thus making the two phones more similar. This rule accounts for the varying pronunciation of the nasal /n/ that occurs within a word. This rule is that within a word, the nasal consonant /n/ assumes the same place of articulation as the following consonant. The negative prefix “in” serves as a good example. It is pronounced differently as /in/, or /im/, when occurring in different phonetic contexts. e. g. *indiscrete* /in-/, *inconceivable* /in/, *input* /im-/. The sound assimilation is actually reflected in spelling in most cases, e. g. *impossible*, *irrelevant*, etc.

• Deletion

By deletion is meant that a sound is to be deleted although it is orthographically represented. For example, while the letter “g” is mute in *sign*, *design*, and *paradigm*, it is pronounced in the corresponding derivatives of these words *signature*, *designation*, and *paradigmatic*. The rule can be stated as: delete a “g” when it occurs before a final nasal consonant.

• Loss of plosion

a.

/p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/ occurring in two neighbouring words, e. g. *Sit down*. *I can't come*. *I've got two ink bottles*. *I don't believe he is a bad boy*.

b.

/p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/ before /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /m/, /n/,

/θ/, /ð/, e. g. He is a good *child*. Try on this black *jacket*. Good *morning*. Good *night*. I don't *know*. Have you read *the* book "Not Like *This*"? You may keep *the* book if you need it.

c.

/t/, /d/ before /l/, /s/, e. g. I can't *sing*. Did Sally tell you anything about *Larry*? You don't *like* to eat *sausages*, do you?

• Liaison/Sound linking

a. Consonant + vowel

e. g. Take a look at it.

I'll be back in half of an hour.

Will it take a lot of time to go to town on foot?

b. r + vowel

e. g. There is a pair of shoes.

She has been away from her own country for a long time.

c. phrase + pause + phrase—no sound linking

e. g. Can you speak English or French?

Shall we leave at six sharp if it is convenient to you?

• Omission of vowels

Words with more than two syllables containing vowels /ə/ or /ɪ/. e. g. *factory*, *history*, *literature*, *university*, *extraordinary*.

6. Exercises for reading aloud 朗读练习

(1) Read the following words, paying special attention to the sounds.

a. /e/—/æ/

beg—bag

bed—bad

head—had

	led—lad	leg—lag	men—man
	lend—land	send—sand	set—sat
b. /e/—/ai/			
	get—guide	pen—pine	let—light
	men—mine	set—sight	met—might
	bend—bind	said—side	bed—bide
c. /u:/—/əu/			
	choose—chose	blew—blow	shoe—show
	cool—cold	grew—grow	stool—stole
	soup—soap	noon—known	who—hoe
d. /ʃ/—/tʃ/			
	sheet—cheat	sheer—cheer	share—chair
	cash—catch	dish—ditch	wish—witch
	sheep—cheap	ship—chip	show—chow
e. /s/—/θ/			
	sick—thick	sing—thing	seam—theme
	sink—think	sought—thought	sign—thigh
	saw—thaw	sank—thank	sin—thin
f. /s/—/ʃ/			
	sign—shine	sow—show	sake—shake
	sour—shower	same—shame	save—shave
	seat—sheet	sell—shell	lass—lash
g. /w/—/v/			
	wine—vine	wane—vain	went—vent
	west—vest	wheel—veal	wall—vault
	wild—vile	white—vice	work—verse
h. /n/—/ŋ/			
	thin—thing	win—wing	ton—tongue
	gone—gong	sun—sung	lawn—long

been—being

kin—king

run—rung

(2) *Read aloud the following sentences, paying attention to the pronunciations of the vowels and consonants.*

a. Vowels

Pete Lee sleeps on a clean sheet.

Dick gives his sister a pink silk dress.

Ted sells fresh eggs at ten cents each.

The fat man grabbed a black cat.

A large cart passed Martin's garden.

The tough bus conductor cut his thumb.

Bobby put the hot dog in the pot.

Lord George called Dr. Ford this morning.

He looked at the good cook.

The poor fool has a blue boot and a loose shoe.

The worker in a dirty shirt works in the first workshop.

The brave sailor and his mate became great friends.

The child has five nice white ties.

The crowd shouted loudly down town.

Don't close the soap box.

The boy is boiling his toy in the oil.

b. Consonants:

Theodore Smith's sister sits in the sixth seat.

Miss Ruth Smith has three thick sticks.

She sells seashells on the seashore.

The shells she sells are seashells I am sure.

Vicky Wilkinson plays volleyball very well.

We will wait for you at five on the veranda.

Larry loves to grow roses.

The lad let the rats run around the lawn.

(3) *Read aloud the following sentences, paying attention to assimilation.*

Did you see him?

I thought you would come.

I haven't seen him these years.

Does she like it?

Of course she does.

Please show me the way.

You can go now.

What is this?

I used to swim in the lake.

I should think so.

(4) *Read the following words, paying attention to omission of vowels and deletion.*

interesting, victory, difference, student, general, difficult, separate, sovereignty, bread and butter.

(5) *Read the following words and word-groups, paying attention to loss of plosion.*

a.

looked	stopped	begged	blackboard
chapter	department	picture	outside
advice	breakfast	grandpa	bookcase
football	postcard	subject	platform
practice	broadcast	construction	dictation

factory	production	September	title
little	gentle	middle	bundle
needle	lately	greatly	correctly
recently	badly	coldly	hardly
friendly	coastline	outline	headline

b.

at last	at least	bad light
a big leap	a bright lamp	the front line
the first line	the second letter	sweet potatoes
wild fruit	at the top	one cold night
next morning	the first thing	keep quiet
up there	hope to	hoped to
ask me	asked me	asked them
used to	stop now	at midnight
the right thing	an old friend	let me help them
the bus stop		

c.

Will you please wait for a moment?

There is an apple tree in front of the house.

Put on your hat.

He has a lot of translation exercises to do.

He takes good care of your aunt.

(6) *Read the following for sound-linking.*

a.

berries and apricots	a heated argument,
an American explorer	public opinion
an important matter	freedom of speech
hundreds of islands	the whole of Europe

foreign invaders	art and literature
sense of touch	round and tall
our friends abroad	a good command of English
rules of grammar	English idioms
in and out of class	

b.

Fight our way out!	Thanks a lot.
Have a look.	Go at once.
Catch up with us.	Forge ahead.
Take your places.	Look at it.
I beg your pardon.	Guard against such blunders.

c.

In June the river slowly begins to rise. At about the middle of July, the increase becomes very rapid. Toward the end of September, the water ceases to rise. It remains at the same level for about twenty days. During the first half of October, it rises again and reaches its highest level. After a while, it begins to fall, until it is at its lowest in April and May. The difference between the highest and the lowest states of the river is, on the average, twenty-five feet at Cairo.

(7) *Read the following aloud, paying attention to intonation as marked.*

a.

“↓ What do you mean? ↓” cried ↑ Mother in alarm. ↓

“I’ll bring some tomorrow, ↓” she replied ↓.

“Here ↓, lads, move up ↑ and make room for Mag ↓,” said Sam ↓.

“Shut up ↓,” said ↑ someone very sharply ↓.

"There ↓," said he, "I have something for you ↓."

"Wear flowers ↓," her husband replied ↓.

b.

I was hardly expecting to see you this morning ↓, Mary ↑.

Now ↓, Jack ↓, don't push me ↓.

↓ Don't be hard on a fellow ↑, Mary ↓.

Why ↓, aunt ↓, you're up early ↓.

No ↓, my dear, no ↓. I had a fancy to see him before he went ↓. That is all ↓.

c.

"↓ What do you expect me to put on my back when I go? ↓" she said impatiently ↓.

"I am going back ↑," said he, putting on his clothes again ↓, "over ↓ every foot of the way we came, to see if I cannot find it ↓."

"Hullo ↓, Mother! Simply wonderful ↓!" said Yegor, holding both her ↑ hands in his ↓.

d.

A: Hi ↓! You are in trouble ↓, aren't you ↑?

B: Hello ↓, old chap ↑, you've got to work ↓, eh ↑?

A: Why ↓, it's you ↓, Ben! I wasn't noticing ↓.

B: I say ↓, I'm going swimming ↓. ↓ Don't you wish you could ↑? But of course you'd rather work ↓—wouldn't you ↑? Of ↓ course you would ↓.

A: Well ↑, maybe I would ↓, and maybe I wouldn't ↓. All I know is ↑, it suits Tom Sawyer ↓.

B: Oh come, now ↓, you don't mean to say that you like it ↑?

A: Like it ↑? Well ↑, I don't see why I shouldn't like it ↓. ↓ Does a boy get a ↑ chance to whitewash a fence every day ↑?

STEP TWO
第二步

Aural Comprehension and Oral Production

听力与口语

本章的目的是将听和说相结合。听力材料并不难,但要口头回答问题,特别是就 talking points 表达自己的意见,却是不易做到。如果你既能听懂又能陈述,那么你的听说能力就有了提高。你不妨试试。

This unit aims at training students both in listening and in speaking. As is known, to be a good speaker, one must first of all be a good listener. Provided below are twenty passages of similar length with questions and talking points for each passage. Students will find the contents familiar to them and the language easy to understand, at least not more difficult than those they hear in the Listening Comprehension Section of CET6. Correct answers to the questions are based on students' complete understanding, which in turn helps cover the talking points satisfactorily.

***1. Requirements* 要求**

- Plunge yourselves immediately into the listening passage.
- Answer the questions directly. Usually short answers are expected.
- Speak in complete sentences and be grammatically correct.
- Talking points are provided for relatively longer speech, hence more freedom for students.
- The time limit for covering each talking point is ONE minute.
- The speaking activities should be carried out under the guidance of the teacher.

2. Practice 实践

Passage 1

Listen to the passage and then answer the following questions orally. _____

1. Mention three uses of radio and television.
2. What is "Telstar"? Why is it important?
3. What effects have radio and television brought to the world?
4. What are the other major instruments of communication besides radio and TV?

Talking points

1. Do you often listen to the radio? What type of program do you prefer?
2. Do you often watch television? What type of program do you like best?

Words

Telstar 通信卫星
tournament 比赛

Passage 2

Listen to the passage and then answer the following questions orally. _____

1. What was the earliest known method of preserving?

2. For what was the Frenchman given credit?
3. What can you generalize by combining the facts you have heard?

Talking points

1. What other ways do you know for preserving foods?
2. If one eats too much preserved foods, what damage will they do to his health?

Words

buffalo 水牛
seal 密封
canning industry 罐头食品工业
pasteurizing 消毒
decay 腐败
spoilage 食品等的腐败
dairy 乳制品业
apricot 杏
prune 梅

Passage 3

Listen to the passage and then answer the following questions orally. _____

1. Which city has a longer tradition of being the capital of Japan, Tokyo or Kyoto?
2. How was Kyoto spared from bombing during the second world war?
3. "Tokyo is Japan's dynamic today, Kyoto, her perfumed

yesterday." What does the sentence mean?

Talking points

1. How many cities have been the capital of China? What are they?
2. Briefly say something about Beijing, Xi'an and Nanjing as far as their historical backgrounds are concerned.

Words

Kyoto 京都

Jerusalem 耶路撒冷

mellow 使成熟

Passage 4

Listen to the passage and then answer the following questions orally. _____

1. What is protein?
2. Why can't vegetarians get enough nutrition from their vegetable food to satisfy their body needs?
3. What are the correct ways of cooking meat and vegetables?

Talking points

1. To be or not to be a vegetarian?
2. What would you suggest for a balanced daily diet?

Words

protein 蛋白质

amino-acids 氨基酸

vegetarianism 素食主义

Passage 5

Listen to the passage and then answer the following questions orally.

1. What is the population in New York?
2. What is the biggest international airport in New York?
3. Which avenue is the most famous for shopping?
4. The first sentence of this passage is *New York is more*. What does it mean?

Talking points

Describe any one of the biggest cities in China that you know better (including location, population, transportation, city structure, business, etc.).

Words

checkerboard 棋盘

Passage 6

Listen to the passage and then answer the following questions orally.

1. What are the differences between the "Open University" and the normal university?
2. What are the advantages of teaching students "on the air"?
3. When do you think the "Open University" started operation?
4. What does a tutor usually do to guide his students?

Talking points

1. The “Open University” is superior to the normal university in many ways. Do you agree?
2. State the similarities and differences between the British “Open University” and the TV University in China.

Passage 7

Listen to the passage and then answer
the following questions orally.

1. What do you think of a person who has an opinion on every subject?
2. Do you think Uncle John knew everything about the world?
3. Do you suppose that Miss Ellis was really an expert on nature?
4. Why did the boy think his parents had learned a lot in two years?

Talking points

1. Do you like to give your opinion on different subjects? Why and why not?
2. In real life there are people who like to show their opinions and ideas first; there are also people who don't. Which type of people do you approve of? If you don't approve of either type, what are your opinions?

Passage 8

Listen to the passage and then answer
the following questions orally.

1. What did Mark Twain say about the weather?

2. Why is the weather the most common subject of a conversation?
3. Do people usually agree about the weather?
4. Do you believe that the weatherman usually gives us the correct weather news?

Talking points

1. Do you watch weather forecast on TV every day?
2. What kind of weather do you like best? Why?

Passage 9

Listen to the passage and then answer
the following questions orally.

1. In what respect is the United States very fortunate?
2. What can you say about the climate in the United States?
3. What are the principal physical characteristics in the United States?
4. What are used for transportation in modern times?

Talking points

1. What kind of climate do you have in your country?
2. What are the principal rivers and lakes in your country? Are they important in the development of your country?
3. Describe briefly the geographical location of your country and its physical characteristics.

Passage 10

Listen to the passage and then answer the following questions orally.

1. Why shouldn't you argue with people who have little information on a subject?
2. What is a quarrel? What is a discussion? How are they different?
3. When does a conflict become an exchange of ideas instead of a quarrel?
4. What do the citizens do in New England?

Talking points

1. Do you think public discussion of local problems is a good idea? Why?
2. What do you think would affect discussing different points of view?

Passage 11

Listen to the passage and then answer the following questions orally.

1. At what age does a guide dog begin an intensive course?
2. Is the guide dog required to possess the quality of speed? If not, why?
3. What does the guide dog learn in the training course?
4. Why must the guide dog and its owner take the training together?

Talking points

1. Explain why many blind people are not willing to work together with dogs.
2. As far as you know, how do police dogs take special training?

Words

disposition 性情

leather harness 皮挽具

Passage 12

Listen to the passage and then answer the following questions orally.

1. What is the function of a newspaper?
2. Name three sections of a newspaper.
3. What is the purpose of headlines?
4. Name three types of magazines.

Talking points

1. What newspapers and magazines do you often read?
2. Which section or sections are you most interested in? Why?
3. What do you know about quality papers and popular papers?

Words

editorial 社论

Passage 13

Listen to the passage and then answer the following questions orally.

1. What is a hobby?
2. Name three types of hobbies.
3. Is a hobby expensive?
4. Why is a hobby important?

Talking points

1. Do you have a hobby? What is it?
2. Some collectors seek the value of the things they collect; others seek pleasure the collection itself gives them. Which do you like better?

Passage 14

Listen to the passage and then answer the following questions orally.

1. If a street accident suddenly happens, who is to blame, the driver or the passenger in your opinion?
2. Most drivers are friendly but a few of them are not. How would you deal with a hostile driver?

Passage 15

Listen to the passage and then answer the following questions orally.

1. A marijuana user who is "high", what does "high" mean here?

2. Why does marijuana limit a person's job opportunities?
3. Why do young marijuana users consequently fail to develop to their full potential?

Talking points

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of drinking alcohol?
2. What is the difference between a marijuana user and a drug taker?

Words

- marijuana 大麻
hangover 不适
felon 重犯
“high” “醉”
escape 逃避(现实)

Passage 16

Listen to the passage and then answer the following questions orally.

1. List three advantages of using solar energy.
2. Has solar energy found wide application so far?
3. Does the author intend to show us the bright future of using solar energy?

Talking points

1. In how many fields has solar energy been used in our country?
2. Briefly talk about the pressure of the shortage of energy sources.

Words

Israel 以色列

Passage 17

Listen to the passage and then answer
the following questions orally.

1. What factors determine the amount of water an adult American drinks per day?
2. How many cases of water-borne illnesses occur each year in America?
3. Why do most people think that the water they drink is safe?

Talking points

1. Do you think we all drink sanitary water every day?
2. What do you think are the sources of water pollution?

Words

toxic chemicals 有毒的化学品

contaminated 污染的

water-borne illnesses 源于水的各种疾病

Passage 18

Listen to the passage and then answer
the following questions orally.

1. How long did Old English last?
2. How long did Middle English last?
3. Shakespeare produced his famous plays during the late 1500s and early 1600s. Did he write in Late Middle English or

Modern English?

4. What advice do you think the author intended to give beginners of English?

Talking points

1. Say something about the variations of the Chinese language.
2. Why is English widely spoken in the world?

Words

uniformity 一致

trait 特征

Passage 19

Listen to the passage and then answer the following questions orally.

1. At what age does a child in the United States enter elementary school?
2. Are public schools in the United States free to the students? Why?
3. How long does the law require a student to go to school in most states?
4. At what age do most students graduate from high school?
5. Why is education so important today?

Talking points

1. How about the compulsory education in China?
2. How can high school students in China continue their education in colleges or universities?

Passage 20

Listen to the passage and then answer the following questions orally.

1. Why is it important to find the right career?
2. Name three ways that we can find the right career.
3. What are some of the careers found in the scientific world?
4. What do we mean by "square peg in a round hole"?
5. Do you know anyone who is not happy in his work? Is he a "square peg in a round hole"?

Talking points

1. What is your plan for finding your right career in future?
2. Which job do you prefer, to work in a joint venture or in a state-owned enterprise? Why?

Words

- a square peg in a round hole 不适宜担任某一职务的人
bookkeeper 记帐员
accounting 会计

3. Listening scripts 听力原文

Passage 1

There are few homes in the United States today that do not have either a radio or television set. Both of them have become an

essential part of our daily life, keeping us informed of the news of the day, instructing us in many fields of interest, and entertaining us with singing, dancing, and acting.

Marconi, the Italian inventor who gave us the radio, probably didn't realize what effects his great invention would have on the world in the years to come. Radio has, perhaps, had as much influence on the world as any other communication device. Events of universal interest can be reported to the entire globe a few seconds after they happen. Explorers in remote areas, ships at sea, even astronauts circling the earth are able to keep in touch with civilization by means of radio.

Television is another major instrument of communication, permitting us to see as well as to hear the performer. Since its appearance, TV has had a tremendous effect on the daily life of people everywhere.

Improvement of all kinds are constantly being made in television so that reception will be as close to perfect as possible. Most programs are now televised in color.

Perhaps the most recent advancement of significance has been "Telstar". This specially-equipped space capsule, orbiting the globe, makes it possible for the entire world to be closer than ever before. Now a family in Chicago can watch on TV an auto race in Italy, a ski tournament in Norway, or a parade in Japan as these events are actually happening!

Passage 2

The search for ways of preserving foods is not new. Primitive man learned that he could make foods last by drying them. The Indians, for example, hung buffalo and deer meat in the sun. The

great single advance began in 1800 when a Frenchman discovered that he could preserve certain foods by sealing them in jars and keeping the air from them. The process was the start of the vast canning industry which brings many foods in all seasons. Pasteurizing is another process which delays spoilage. It is of great importance to the dairy industry. Foods like apricots, prunes, peaches, and apples are often preserved by drying. The use of chemicals is another method, and some foods are cooked with sugar. But recently the use of frozen foods has grown quickly. Thus, more foods than ever before are being processed by freezing.

Passage 3

Japan's capital city has been Tokyo, meaning Eastern Capital, for the past hundred years. Before that it was Kyoto, meaning The Capital. Kyoto was the great capital for well over 1000 years. Today's noisy Tokyo was completely rebuilt after its ruin in World War II. In a real sense it is not even twenty-five years old. Kyoto was also scheduled to be bombed but, as one American argued at the time, "It would be like destroying Rome or Jerusalem. It's not just a Japanese treasure, but a world treasure!" Kyoto was spared. And today, mellowed by twelve centuries, it has the grace of old silver. Tokyo is Japan's dynamic today, Kyoto, her perfumed yesterday. Tokyo is her brain, Kyoto, her soul.

Passage 4

A strict vegetarian is a person who never in his life eats anything derived from animals. The main objection to vegetarianism on a long-term basis is the difficulty of getting enough protein—

the body-building element in food.

Proteins are built from approximately twenty food elements called "amino-acids", which are found more abundantly in animal protein than in vegetable protein. This means you have to eat a great deal of more vegetable than animal food in order to get enough of these amino-acids. A great deal of the vegetable food goes to waste in this process and so there is not much to be said in favour of life-long vegetarianism.

Vegetarianism is definitely unsatisfactory for growing children, who need more protein than they can get from vegetable sources. Meat and cheese are the best sources of usable animal protein and next come milk, fish, and eggs.

Slow and careful cooking of meat makes it more digestible and assists in the breaking down of the protein content by the body. When cooking vegetables, however, the vitamins, and in particular the water-soluble vitamin C, should not be lost through over-cooking.

Most nutrition experts today recommend a balanced diet containing elements of all foods, largely because of our need for sufficient vitamins.

Passage 5

New York is more. To the southwest of Boston is New York City, the largest city and seaport with a population of more than 7 million. New York is mainly situated on Manhattan Island which, with an area of about 60 square kilometres, is between the Hudson River on the west and the East River on the east.

New York's largeness can be seen from the following figures. It has a network of 320 kilometres of bus routes, 8 railways,

50 airlines, about 800 kilometres of bus routes with 62 big bridges and 9,600 kilometres of streets within the city. Kennedy International Airport is its most important airport.

Many streets in New York run across each other at a right angle, turning the city into a checkerboard. Each check is called a block.

All the streets running from south to north are called avenues, with First Avenue on the east side and Twelfth Avenue on the west side. All those running from east to west are called streets, with First Street on the south side. The famous Fifth Avenue runs up the centre of Manhattan Island from south to north. It is a street of fashion and shopping centre. Broadway, a centre of theatres, is different from other streets in that it runs almost across the island in a southeast-to-northwest direction. Wall Street, though not very large but walled by skyscrapers of large banks and offices of big companies, is a financial centre of the capitalist world.

Passage 6

Some students at the Open University left school 20 years ago. Others are younger but all must be at least 21 years old. This is one example of how the Open University is different from all other universities. Its students must either work full-time or be at home all day, for instance, mothers of families. They do not have to pass any examinations before they are accepted as students. That is why the university is called "open". The university was started in order to help a known group-people who missed having a university education when they were young.

The first name for the Open University was "The University

of the Air". The idea was to teach "on the air", in other words, on radio and television. Most of the teaching is done like this. Radio and television have brought the classroom into people's homes. But this, on its own, is not enough for a university education. The Open University student also receives advice at one of 283 study centres in the country. 36 weeks of the year he has to send written work to a "tutor", the person who guides his studies. He must also spend 3 weeks every summer as a full-time student. Tutors and students meet and study together, as in other universities. At the end of the Open University's first year, the results were good. Three out of every four students passed their examinations. If they do this every year, they will finish their studies in four or five years.

Passage 7

When I was a child there were some people whose ideas I respected. My Uncle John, I thought, knew everything about the world; he had traveled and seen all there was to see. I believed anything he told me about places like Japan, Australia, and Brazil. When I wanted to know anything about baseball I asked our neighbor, Mr. Fulton; there wasn't anything he did not know about that game. My teacher, Miss Ellis, was an expert on nature and I always believed all of the things she told our class about plants and animals.

When I was sixteen years old I got the idea that my parents, while they were very nice people and I loved them, really didn't know very much. I, of course, knew everything. Then, when I was eighteen, I realized that my mother and father had learned a lot in just two weeks. I now respected their opinions on different

subjects. It took two years of growing up for me to realize that they had had these opinions and ideas all the time.

Some people have an opinion on every subject. Others have none. The best kind is the person who studies the subject before giving an answer to the question, "What do you think?"

Passage 8

The famous American writer Mark Twain once said, "Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it." It is true that everybody talks about the weather; it's the most common subject of conversation there is. "Isn't it a nice day?" "Do you think it will rain?" "I think it's going to snow." These are common ways of starting a conversation.

Many people think they can tell what the weather is going to be like. But they hardly ever agree with each other. One man may say, "Do you see how cloudy it is in the east? It's going to rain tomorrow." Another man will say, "Yes, it's cloudy in the east. We are going to have fine weather tomorrow."

People often look for the weather they want. When a farmer needs water, he looks for something to tell him it's going to rain; he won't believe anything else. When friends have a picnic, they are so sure the weather is going to clear up very quickly that they sit eating their lunch while it rains.

Almost everyone listens to what the weatherman says. But he doesn't always tell us what we want, and once in a while he makes a mistake. Still, he probably comes closer to being correct than anyone else.

Passage 9

The geographical location of a country and its physical characteristics are very important to its development and progress. The United States is very fortunate in this respect.

First of all, it has a good climate. In almost all sections of the country it is possible to live comfortably during the whole year. It is true that in the south it sometimes gets very hot, and in the north very cold. But the people who live in these regions become accustomed to the climate and never suffer very much when the weather is either very hot or very cold.

In a large country there is usually a great variety of different physical characteristics. In the United States, there are wide plains and high mountains, thousands of lakes and rivers of all sizes, cool forests and hot deserts, and a coastline several miles long.

The many lakes and rivers, as well as the long coastline, have been of great importance to the development of the country, since they made possible the easy transportation of people and all the things people need. Transportation by water is still necessary and important. In modern times, however, trains, automobiles, trucks and airplanes are doing much of the work which was formally done by ships and boats.

Passage 10

Some people are always starting an argument. They often have very little information on the subject, but this doesn't matter. They have strong beliefs, anyway. There's no point in debating with people like this because you can never resolve anything.

But with other people a difference of opinion can start an ex-

tremely interesting discussion. Each person tries to explain his point of view, but he listens to other arguments, too. This type of conflict becomes an exchange of ideas instead of a quarrel. Whether or not their differences are reconciled, each person learns something from the experience.

In New England and in some other parts of the United States, citizens of the town meet and talk over all local problems. The people sometimes disagree with each other, and there may be some arguments. Each side will try to persuade others that its point of view is the best. But frequently the two sides are not really far apart in their views, and this kind of public discussion helps to settle their differences. This is a healthy situation.

Passage 11

A guide dog is a dog especially trained to guide a blind person. Dogs chosen for such training must show good disposition, intelligence, physical fitness, and responsibility.

At the age of about fourteen months, a guide dog begins an intensive course that lasts from three to five months. It become accustomed to the leather harness and stiff leather handle it will wear when guiding its blind owner. The dog learns to obey such commands as "forward", "left", "right", and "sit", and to disobey any command that might lead its owner into danger.

The most important part of the training course is a four-week program in which the guide dog and its future owner learn to work together. However, many blind people are unsuited by personality to work with dogs. Only about a tenth of the blind find a guide dog useful.

Passage 12

The American humorist, Will Rogers, used to say, "All I know is what I read in the newspapers". This was an exaggeration for humorous purposes, but it is true that newspapers are an important source of information. Many people begin their day by reading the paper. In this way they learn what is going on in the world. Sometimes, however, they don't have time to read the news carefully and must be satisfied with a quick look at the front page; at other times they may be in such a hurry that they have time only to glance at the headlines.

There are newspapers to satisfy every reader. In the big cities there are many types of papers, with several different editions every day. In small towns there are fewer newspapers and perhaps only one edition each day. In some areas the paper is printed weekly.

Most newspapers have several sections, especially on Sundays when the edition is larger than usual. There are, in addition to the front page with the most important news, the sports section, the society page, the comics, the amusement section, a business page, and editorials.

Another type of publication which helps keep the population informed is the magazine. Some magazines are published weekly; others are put out monthly. There are news magazines, and magazines for such special interests as photography, sports, arts, and music. Some are primarily for men, others for women, and there is a selection of children's magazines, too. In the United States, there are publications for every taste and interest.

Passage 13

From Monday till Friday most people are busy working or studying, but in the evenings and on weekends they are free to relax and enjoy themselves. Some watch television or go to the movies; others participate in sports. It depends on individual interests. There are many different ways to spend our spare time.

Almost everyone has some kind of hobby. It may be anything from collecting stamps to making model airplanes. Some hobbies are very expensive, but others don't cost anything at all. Some collections are worth a lot of money; others are valuable only to their owners.

I know a man who has a coin collection worth several thousand dollars. A short time ago he bought a rare fifty-cent piece worth \$250! He was very happy about his purchase and thought the price was reasonable. On the other hand, my youngest brother collects match boxes. He has almost 600 of them but I doubt if they are worth any money. However, to my brother they are extremely valuable. Nothing makes him happier than to find a new match box for his collection.

That's what a hobby means, I guess. It is something we like to do in our spare time simply for the fun of it. The value in dollars is not important, but the pleasure it gives us is.

Passage 14

There are several things that every defensive driver should learn. To begin with, the defensive driver should learn to drive courteously. That is, he should always let the other person have the right-of-way if there is any doubt. Also, the defensive driver

should learn to anticipate, or guess, what the other driver is going to do next. This gives him time to get his car into a safer position, if necessary. Furthermore, every defensive driver should learn to give the proper signal before changing directions, allowing enough time for other drivers to react to it. Lastly, every defensive driver should learn to keep a safe distance between his car and the car ahead.

Passage 15

Smoking marijuana has some advantages over drinking alcohol. Marijuana is not physically habit forming as alcohol often is. The user usually suffers no hangover. It is not necessary to use larger and larger amounts of it to get the same effect.

However, smoking marijuana also has very serious disadvantages. A user is considered a felon if he is caught. As a result, many jobs which require clearance may be closed to him, such as teaching or working in a government position. A marijuana user who is "high", loses some of his judgment of depth and time. And finally, since marijuana provides a means of escape, young users often suffer serious personality changes, and as a result, may fail to develop to their full potential.

Passage 16

Since its beginning, life has relied upon the sun to sustain a good climate on Earth. Now, the use of solar energy is starting to be viewed as a great, non-polluting means of energy. Solar energy has already been used as a source of heat. The principle that a black surface exposed to the sun will absorb solar energy is the basis of several million domestic hot water heaters used in a dozen coun-

tries, including Japan, Australia and Israel. A more advanced system could be applied to home heating and cooling. If solar energy someday replaces oil and coal, we will enjoy more power, cleaner air, and better health.

Passage 17

An adult American drinks from one and a half to five or more quarts of water a day. His total daily intake depends on climate, workload, body size and many other factors.

Most of us think that the water we drink is safe. It usually is, but some of us are using poorly treated drinking water which has been spoiled by bacteria, toxic chemicals, metal, and a possible wide range of other pollutants.

At least 4,000 cases of water-borne illnesses occur each year in this country. The actual total may be ten times higher. Further, medical science has not yet determined the effects on man of long-term, low-level exposure to contaminated drinking water.

Passage 18

The development of the English language falls into three reasonably distinct periods. Old English lasted from about A. D. 450, when the first Germanic tribes began to settle in England, until about 1100. Middle English extended from about 1100 to about 1475. And Modern English began about 1475 and has lasted to the present time. Of course the breaks were not as sudden and definite as these dates indicate. There has never been a year when the language was not changing, or a time when it was spoken with anything like complete uniformity. Nevertheless, the traits of the three periods are so different that a man who knows both Old and

Modern English well will find a great deal of difficulty reading some of the Middle English writings without additional study in the important aspects of the language.

Passage 19

Life in the twentieth century demands preparation. Today, all individuals in a country must have adequate schooling to prepare them for their work as well as for their responsibilities as citizens. With this in mind, national leaders everywhere are placing more emphasis on the education of the young.

In the United States, government officials, parents, and teachers are working hard to give the children—tomorrow's decision makers—the best preparation available.

There is no national school policy in the United States. Each of the fifty states makes its own rules and regulations for its schools, but there are many similarities among the fifty school systems. Public schools in all states are supported by taxes paid by the citizens of the individual state. In most states the children are required to attend school until they reach the age of sixteen.

When they become six years old, children begin elementary school. After six years in elementary school, they go into junior high school and remain there for three years. The last three years of their public school education are spent in senior high school, from which they graduate at the age of eighteen.

A great number of high school graduates continue their education in one of the many colleges or universities in the country. After four years, they receive a bachelor's degree. Some continue studying for a master's degree and perhaps a doctor's degree.

Passage 20

Sometimes we say that someone we know is “a square peg in a round hole”. This simply means that the person we are talking about is not suited for the job he is doing. He may be a bookkeeper who really wants to be an actor or a mechanic who likes cooking. Unfortunately, many people in the world are “square pegs”; they are not doing the kind of work they should be doing, for one reason or another. As a result they probably are not doing a very good job and certainly they are not happy.

Choosing the right career is very important. Most of us spend a great part of our lives at our jobs. For that reason we should try to find out what our talents are and how we can use them. We can do this through aptitude tests, interviews with specialists, and study of books in our field of interest.

There are many careers open to each of us. Perhaps we like science. Then we might prepare ourselves to be chemists, physicists, or biologists. Maybe our interests take us into the business world and such work as accounting, personnel management or public relations. Many persons find their place in government service. Teaching, newspaper work, medicine, engineering—these and many other fields offer fascinating careers to persons with talent and training.

STEP THREE
第三步

Functions and Notions—Situational Dialogues

功能意念——情景对话

本章根据“大学英语教学大纲”和“大学英语口语考试大纲”，以及生存英语必需的功能意念而设置了情景对话。与其它口语书不同的是没有提供对话让学生去背，而是仅仅设置情景，列出某一情景或类似情景常用的词语，让学生投入情景，构筑简短的对话，以期更好地调动学生自身的学习因素。练习时可各自寻找 partner 或组成 small group，当然最好有教师指导。既然是学英语，情景的营造不妨多一些西方文化的气息。人名还是 John, Mary 较张三、李四为宜。对话的长度以 10 句左右为宜。

In this unit, the students are given a series of situations to construct short dialogues. Each situation serves as a function or notion which is closely related to what is required not only in College English Test—Spoken English Test(CET-SET), but also in many other oral tests.

1. Requirements 要求

- Read the situations carefully.
- Refer to the words and expressions given which may be used in similar situations.
- Work in pairs or groups, depending on the situation requirement.
- Cast roles in some situations.
- Overcome shyness, talk as naturally as you are conversing with others in your mother tongue.
- Don't digress, directly enter the situation.
- Mind your pronunciation and intonation.
- Find a partner or work in a small group. Certainly it would be best to work under the guidance of the teacher.

2. Practice 实践

Example

Situation 1 Greetings 问候

John and Bill are new students of Cambridge. They meet in

the school corridor the first day of the semester. They greet and introduce each other.

John: Hello, good morning!

Bill: Hi, good morning!

J: Are you a new student?

B: Yes, I am. You are a new student, too, aren't you?

J: Yes. My name is John Smith. How do you do!

B: I am Bill Johnson. How do you do!

J: Very glad to know you, Bill.

B: I'm glad to know you, too, John. Oh, the bell is ringing. Good-bye, see you later.

J: Good-bye, see you.

Related words and expressions

How are you?

How are you doing?

Fine/Very well/ Pretty well, thank you.

Not bad/ Just so-so/ Same as ever/ Couldn't be worse.

Let me introduce ... / May I introduce ...

Pleased/ Nice/ A great pleasure to meet you / to make your acquaintance.

My name is ... / I am ... / Just call me ...

My first name (given name) is ... / My last name (family name) is ...

Thank you / Thanks.

Good-bye/ Bye.

See you later/ again/ See you.

Have a good/ nice day.

Practice

Situation 2 Gratitude 感谢

John and Mary are classmates. Today is Mary's birthday. John gives Mary a lovely pen as her birthday present. Mary enjoys the pen very much and expresses her thanks to John.

Related words and expressions

It's nice/ kind of you to ...

I quite appreciate ...

Lovely pen, isn't it?

Thank you very much for ...

I'm glad you like it.

Happy birthday!

Many happy returns of the day!

Situation 3 Leave-taking and apology

告辞与道歉

Mary invites John to her house for her birthday party. John gladly accepts her invitation. After a short stay, it suddenly occurs to John that he has something important to attend to. So he has to take leave and apologize himself.

Related words and expressions

I'm afraid I have to be off now/to take leave now.

I don't think I can stay any longer as I ...

Excuse me/ Pardon me for ...

It's really a pity that I . . .

Sorry/ Awfully sorry for not being able to . . .

I apologize to you for . . .

Situation 4 Congratulation 祝贺

Susan has won the first prize in the speech contest at the university. John and Bill, on behalf of the whole class, congratulate her on her success.

Related words and expressions

Congratulations!

We are delighted to . . .

We sincerely congratulate you on . . .

You've done a good job.

Great/Wonderful/ Marvellous/ Fantastic!

Situation 5 Worry and consolation

担忧与安慰

Catherine carelessly lost her purse on her way to school which contained keys, some money and, what is the most important, her student card. She felt worried and was about to cry. Her classmates Paul came to console her and promised to help her find her purse back.

Related words and expressions

What's wrong/the matter?

Is anything wrong/the matter?

I feel worried.

I am worrying about . . .

unfortunate

sad

frown

be troubled with

It doesn't matter.

Don't worry.

Have sympathy for ...

Post a "Lost and Found".

Situation 6 Intention and determination

意图与决心

Susan, Mary and Catherine are going to graduate from the university this summer. The three girls are discussing what they want to do after graduation. Susan says that she is determined to enter the graduate school to further her study. Mary intends to find a well-paid job in a big corporation, while Catherine wishes that she could be a Hollywood movie star as she thinks she's quite talented in the art of movie.

Related words and expressions

I want/hope/wish to ...

I would like to ...

I will ...

I decide to ... / I decide that ...

I wish that ...

I am going to ...

I am determined to / I have made up my mind to ...

I intend to ...

... shows strong determination to ...

... is ambitious

Situation 7 Complaint 抱怨

Today is weekend. Paul invites his girlfriend Emanuel to dine in a luxurious restaurant in London. They have ordered Russian soup, fried fish, beefsteak and vegetable salad. When the dishes are served, they find everything delicious except for the fish. It tastes horrible. So Paul calls the waitress and complains about the horrible fish. The waitress accepts their complaints and promises to compensate the loss.

Related words and expressions

I'm afraid I have to complain about ...

I'm sorry to say that ...

It seems that something is wrong with ...

Will you please change ...

Sorry about that.

I'm afraid you must see the manager.

We are awfully sorry for ...

We apologize for ...

I'm afraid there is nothing that we can do about it, actually.

Situation 8 Advice and suggestion

劝告与建议

After dinner, Paul and Emanuel went to a nightclub where they had a good time. When they left there, it was around midnight. Paul escorted Emanuel home. In front of her house, Emanuel searched her pockets for the front door key but failed to find it. She must have left it at home. Paul offered advice and

suggested that (i) she knock hard to wake up her parents; (ii) he climb up and break the window; and (iii) she go to get a copper-smith. But all his suggestions proved to be impossible. In the end, they had to put up in a nearby hotel.

Related words and expressions

What do you suggest I should do?

Could you give me some advice?

I suggest you . . .

I think you should . . .

What shall I do?

You'd better . . .

Why not . . . ?

I don't think . . .

It seems O. K. doesn't it?

It would be better for you to . . .

Were I you, I would . . .

Shall I . . . ?

What about . . . ?

That seems a good idea.

That's absolutely impossible.

Situation 9 Requests 请求

When Henry came home from the office yesterday evening, he met his wife Maria in the doorway who was hurrying to the hospital to see her mother who was seriously ill. Maria told Henry that she would have to be with her mother for a few days in the hospital and asked him to do some things during her absence:

- a. take her blue blouse and white dress to the laundry,

- b. take her brown shoes back from the repairman's,
- c. go to the supermarket in the neighbourhood to buy some coffee, butter and oats.

Henry promised her and asked if there were any other things she would have him do. Then Maria added:

- d. pay the milkman when he came,
- e. give the dog something to eat.

Related words and expressions

Would you mind helping me ...?

I'd be glad to ...

Hand me ..., please.

Would you please ...?

Could I ask you a favour?

Shall we ...?

Would you be so kind as to ...?

Please don't ...

Sorry to trouble you.

Never mind.

I want you to ...

Situation 10 Likes and dislikes

喜欢与不喜欢

Tomorrow is Christmas. Jane and Emily are going to Robert's house to help decorate Christmas tree for the celebration. They ring the door chime. As soon as Robert opens the door, his dog Sam rushes out of the house, barking at the girls. Jane and Emily are frightened and draw back. Later, Jane tells Robert that she doesn't like dogs. Emily says that she doesn't, either. Both girls

prefer cats because cats are mild pets. But Robert doesn't agree with them, because he thinks that dogs are always faithful to their masters.

Related words and expressions

I don't like ...

I dislike ...

I particularly dislike ...

I hate ...

I like ...

I prefer ...

I love ...

I enjoy ...

I can't decide ...

I'd rather ...

Situation 11 Possibility 可能

Yesterday Steve asked Judy to go to the school dance with him on Saturday night, and she accepted his invitation. Now, it seems he won't be able to go. Judy is telling Betty about it. She complains that Steve should have told her sooner then she might have been able to accept someone else's invitation. Betty suggests she go with Charles, but Judy thinks there is no possibility because Charles has been invited by Susan.

Related words and expressions

It's (im)possible to ...

There is still hope to ...

Probably you can ...

Could I expect ...

Is there any possibility to ...

You can possibly do ...

It's not impossible to ...

You might ...

Situation 12 Discussing points of view

讨论观点

Fred and Joan are discussing a drawing of modern art. They hold different points of view. Fred says that he doesn't understand the so-called modern art. Joan says that he is conservative, at least narrow-minded, so he'd better keep his feelings to himself. In this way they started an argument.

Related words and expressions

argue

argument

agreement

debate

convincing

Every coin has two sides.

attempt to explain ...

conflict

express one's point of view

controversial view

reconcile

persuade

persuasive

quarrel

There are two sides to everything.
narrow-minded

Situation 13 Asking for information 问讯

David and Belinda are planning to travel to Paris. They go to the travelling agency to seek some information. The service girl suggests different means of transportation. She says that they can take the sealink or the hovercraft or the helicopter, or just go through the Channel Tunnel. But, anyway, they'll have to go to London first.

Related words and expressions

What can I do for you?
Can I help you?
Excuse me, could you tell ...?
We are trying to find ...
I have no idea about ...
I'd like to know something about ...
Could you explain it again?
Sorry, I didn't quite catch you.
Pardon?
Just a moment.

Situation 14 Moods and feelings 情绪与感情

Paul and Jack are football fans. They are now watching a game between the Brazilian Team and the French Team. Paul stands by the Brazilian side, while Jack expects the French Team to

win the game.

Related words and expressions

thrilling

marvellous

wonderful

great

fantastic

terrific

worry about

goodness

cheer up

get upset

exciting

Couldn't be worse.

It's a great pity that ...

I'm pleased/glad/happy/excited to ...

Situation 15 Going places 外出

Dick's father and mother have decided to visit Dick's uncle in Edinburg and spend Christmas there. They are now discussing the travelling plan. There are different ways of going there. They can go by railway or by air or by coach or by car. Each has its advantages.

Related words and expressions

departure

arrival

flight	stop
flight number	comfortable
express way	trip
boeing	airport/airfield
book tickets	railway station
drive	reserve seats
sightseeing	safe landing
land	

STEP FOUR
第四步

Retelling

复述

本章是练习口语必不可少的一个环节。所提供的 20 个小故事或段落均有情节,语言简单生动。学生可以只听录音或先阅读(生词已注出),然后参照所给出的提纲复述。注意要说出 main idea, 略去细节,不能本末倒置或是只说出几点细节,使整个复述支离破碎,不相连贯。

Retelling, especially retelling a story, is an art, which is based on efficient listening or careful reading. While listening or reading, you should try to memorize the theme, the key points and the key words of the story or passage. If necessary, take some quick notes either in English or in Chinese.

1. Requirements 要求

- Read or listen to a story/passage.
- Shorten the story/passage and retell it in your own words.

2. Reminders 提醒

- Speak clearly and loud enough to be distinctly heard.
- Pronounce every word correctly.
- Give the events in their logical order.
- Vary your sentence structure, and put life into your expression.
- Suit your mood to that of the story, but remember that tactful humour is seldom inappropriate.
- Make your conclusion strong—imagination will help you to an impressive close.
- Use indirect speech and in most cases use past tenses.

3. Practice 实践

Example

Shopping made easy 简易购物

People are not so honest as they once were. The temptation to steal is greater than ever before—especially in large shops. A detective recently watched a well-dressed woman who always went into a large store on Monday mornings. One Monday, there were fewer people in the shop than usual when the woman came in, so it was easier for the detective to watch her. The woman first bought a few small articles. After a little time, she chose one of the most expensive dresses in the shop and handed it to an assistant who wrapped it for her as quickly as possible. Then the woman simply took the parcel and walked out of the shop without paying. When she was arrested, the detective found out that the shop-assistant was her daughter. The girl “gave” her mother a free dress once a week!

from *New Concept English*

Retelling

A detective watched a well-dressed woman in a large store one Monday. She bought a few small articles and then she chose an expensive dress. The assistant wrapped it up for her and the woman took it with her. She did not pay for it, so the detective arrested

her. The assistant was her daughter. She gave her mother a free dress once a week.

Practices

Practice 1 The tragedy of a cancer patient 一位癌症病人的悲剧

Outline: a cancer patient—trying to recover—the public—the hospital volunteer—the business associate—the horror stories in newspapers—his beloved friend—Christmas party—felt desperate

Practice 2 An accident 事故

Outline: a big ship and a small ship—collision—the judge—witness—sending a signal—Good Luck

Practice 3 Follow the bus 赶汽车

Outline: jumped off the bus—walking down the street—window-shopping—unpleasant feeling—left something on the bus—chasing the bus—the bus gone

Practice 4 The functions of human blood 血液的功能

Outline: a provider—a disposer—a defender

Practice 5 A parrot that broke up a gang of burglars 鹦鹉驱匪

Outline: Parrot Baby—mimic human speech—broke up burglars—

Baby and the two top suspects—the third man—Baby
calling the robbers—the arrest of the burglars

Practice 6 A likely story 老调重弹

Outline: developed a strange habit—plaster on small cuts—got
hurt purposely—got on mother's nerves—playing
dart—really got hurt—isodine instead of a plaster—al-
ways the same story

Practice 7 A clever suggestion

一个聪明的建议

Outline: complaints about lift service—engineers' suggestions—
psychologist's suggestion

Practice 8 A bad foot 伤足

Outline: bookseller—foot injured—doctor's prescription—bought
books—asked for pay

Practice 9 The doctor 医生

Outline: a doctor who knows many other doctors—the first vis-
it—the second visit—the third visit—the fourth visit—a
terrible doctor

Practice 10 What's the time?

现在几点钟了?

Outline: the strange collection of a man—clocks found every-
where—his wife's complaint—chimes day and night—
never knows the correct time

Practice 11 The “Bait and Switch” technique 钓术

Outline: the advertisement—low price temptation—the “Bait and Switch” technique—your judgment and ability to reason

Practice 12 The little mouse and the lion 小老鼠与大狮子

Outline: a little mouse running up and down a sleeping lion—waked him—in danger of being eaten—begged pardon—promised to return his kindness—the lion caught—the mouse to his rescue

Practice 13 Ordinary aspirin—a truly wonderful drug 阿斯匹林

Outline: aspirin—relieve pain, reduce fever
aspirin—cause poisoning, upset stomach
aspirin—should be taken properly

Practice 14 The female mosquito 雌蚊

Outline: mosquitoes everywhere—the female mosquito and her victims—your blood—mosquito eggs—the male mosquito and his wife

4. Reading/Listening scripts

阅读/听力原文

Passage 1 The tragedy of a cancer Patient

I am a cancer patient, and I am trying to get well. I will get well. That is, if people ask me. The cancer may not kill me, but I'm not at all sure about the public. I have to contend with people who think I am going to die.

In fact, 48 percent of all cancer patients are alive five years after diagnosis and are considered cured. Unfortunately, these statistics, I guess, are not exactly common knowledge. There was the hospital volunteer who greeted me with a cheerful smile "How are you?" and then reddened and murmured, "I'm sorry, what a stupid question."

There was the business associate who asked me casually over lunch, "Are you going to climb Mount Everest this year?" And the old friend who spent an afternoon telling about Babe Didrickson's successful cancer operation and her painful death after a relapse.

So much of cancer recovery is based on a positive attitude. But it's hard to be strong in a world where newspapers emphasize the horror stories and where some people are so afraid they might "catch" cancer that a once beloved friend refused to come near to me at a Christmas party.

Passage 2 An accident

One day a big ship hit a smaller ship while they were about going from England to America. The smaller ship was badly damaged, and had to be taken back to England where a judge had to decide who was to blame for the accident.

Several of the people who had seen the big ship hit the smaller one said that, a few seconds before the accident, the big ship had sent a signal to the smaller one. The judge was puzzled by this, so he said, "Who sent the signal?"

A young signalman came forward and said, "I did, sir."

"Oh?" said the judge. "And what signal did you send to the other ship?"

The young signalman's face went red as he answered, "Good luck on your voyage."

Passage 3 Follow that bus!

I jumped off the bus before it stopped and began walking down the street. As I had arrived early, I decided to look at the shop windows before going home. The idea made me quite happy, but at the same time I had the unpleasant feeling that I had forgotten something. I stopped in the middle of the pavement and began searching my pockets. All of a sudden I remembered that I was without my briefcase! I had left it on the bus and it was full of important papers. The thought was enough to make me start running down the street, though, by now, the bus was out of sight.

Passage 4 The functions of human blood

One important purpose of blood is to carry the substances that

maintain and repair the body tissues. In this way, blood serves as a provider. The second use of blood is to act as a disposer, carrying wastes and gases away from the tissues of the body. Blood acts in a third way as a defender. The white corpuscles in the bloodstream constantly guard against and try to destroy bacteria and other agents that threaten the body's welfare.

Passage 5 A parrot that broke up a gang of burglars

For centuries, parrots have been prized pets because of their strange ability to mimic human speech. Recently, an Amazon parrot named Baby put her vocal talents to unusual use: she helped break up a gang of burglars thought to be responsible for crimes involving the theft of over \$50,000 in property. A recent robbery victim reported to the police in Baytown, Texas, that her parrot, Baby, had had only a twenty-eight word vocabulary; but after the robbery the bird started saying the new phrases "Come back Robert!" and "Come here Ronnic!"

The police detective was delighted. Ronnic and Robert were the names of his two top suspects. A third man had already been arrested in the case and soon explained under questioning what had happened. When the robbers entered the house they heard Baby talking and thought someone was at home. Ronnic and Robert began running away, while the third man yelled for them to come back several times.

Passage 6 A likely story

When I was small I always liked to have plasters put on the least cut. At school I can remember getting people to push me

down the bank, in the hope that I might fall and get a plaster put on the cut.

One day I can remember pestering my mum to give me a plaster to put on a cut, but she wouldn't. I was gradually getting on her nerves so she took me upstairs and left me in my brother's room, where he was playing darts with his friend Sydney.

I sat on the bed, but after a while I got bored so I decided to leave. I got up to go and as I did so Brian threw his dart, which missed the board and stuck in my knee instead.

We all stared at the dart. A bubble of blood appeared; it popped and trickled down my leg. Brian wanted to pull the dart out so he could continue his game but I wouldn't let him.

I went downstairs to my mum. She pulled the dart out and before I could say how it had happened she said, "Don't think you're having a plaster on that, my girl, when a dab of iodine(碘酒) will do just as well."

She probably thought I stuck the dart in my leg just to get a plaster. Even when I told her what had happened, she gave me a look which seemed to say, "A likely story!"

Passage 7 A clever suggestion

The manager of a large office building had received many complaints about the lift service in the building. He engaged a group of engineers to study the situation and make recommendations for improvement. The engineers suggested two alternative solutions:

1. adding more lifts of the same type.
2. replacing the existing lifts by faster ones.

The manager decided that both alternative solutions were too

expensive. So the firm's psychologist offered to study the problem. He noticed that many people arrived at their offices feeling angry and impatient. The reason they gave was the length of time they had to wait for the lift. However, the psychologist was impressed by the fact that they had only had to wait a relatively short time. It occurred to him that the reason for their annoyance was the fact that they had to stand by the lifts inactive. He suggested a simple, inexpensive solution to the manager. This was adopted and complaints stopped immediately. The solution was to place a large mirror next to the lifts.

Passage 8 A bad foot

In some countries now, a man who is ill can ask for a doctor's help and pay nothing. But in the old days everyone had to pay a doctor for his work.

There was a bookseller who did not like paying for anything. One day he let a big box fall on his foot.

"Go to the doctor," said his wife, "and show that foot to him."

"No," he said. "I'll wait until the doctor comes into the shop next time. Then I'll ask him about my foot. If I go to see him, I shall have to pay him."

On the next day the doctor came into the shop and bought some books. When the bookseller was getting them ready, he told the doctor about his bad foot. The doctor looked at it.

"Yes," said the doctor. "You must put that foot in hot water every night. Then you must put something on it."

He took out a piece of paper and wrote on it.

"Buy this and put it on the foot before you go to bed every

night.” he said.

“Thank you,” said the bookseller. “And now, sir, here are your books.”

“How much?” said the doctor.

“Two pounds.”

“Good,” said the doctor. “I shall not have to pay you anything.”

“Why?” asked the bookseller.

“I told you about your foot. I want two pounds for that. If people come to my house, I ask them to pay one pound for a small thing like that. And I came here, didn’t I? Good morning.”

Passage 9 The doctor

I have a very good doctor. He knows many other doctors who are specialists. Often he sends me to see them.

For example, I call on the telephone for an appointment, and the nurse answers the phone.

“May I have an appointment with the doctor?” I ask.

“When do you want to come?” she asks.

“As soon as possible,” I say.

“This afternoon?” she asks.

I look at the clock. It is a long time to wait.

“Well, all right,” I say. “What time?”

“At two o’clock,” she answers.

“That’s fine,” I say, “Thank you.”

Then I go to the doctor’s office. I plan carefully to be there on time.

“Doctor,” I say. “I have an earache. It hurts terribly all night.”

The doctor takes an instrument and looks into my ear with a little light.

Then he sits back in his chair and say, "Yes, I see. You must go see Dr. White. He is an ear specialist."

The next time I say, "Doctor, my foot is very sore. It hurts when I walk on it. Sometimes the pain is very severe."

The doctor walks up and down the room.

At last he says, "You must go to see Dr. Brown. He is a very good foot doctor."

Another time I call on the telephone. "Something is wrong with my eye. It hurts and it is almost shut. I can't imagine what is wrong with it."

My doctor doesn't say anything for a minute.

Then he says, "I am going to send you to see Dr. Black. He is very fine eye doctor."

Many time in cold weather, I have a very sore throat. Then my doctor sends me to see Dr. Green. He is a famous throat doctor.

Sometimes I think my doctor is strange. he never seems to do much for me. He always sends me to someone else.

There are certain times when not just one part, but my whole body, aches, pains, or hurts.

On these days, I do not call my doctor. I do not go to talk with him. In fact I do not even let him know I am sick. "What's the matter with you today?" he might ask if I went to see him.

"Oh, doctor, I feel terrible all over, not just one part of me," I would say. "I just feel terrible."

"Well, then," he might say, "you must go see Dr. E. He is a terrible doctor!"

Passage 10 What's the time?

People often collect things. Stamps, books and records are fairly common. But the strangest collection I have ever seen belongs to a man who possesses 1500 clocks. There are clocks in every room of his house. The living-room is surrounded by shelves which have been filled with clocks. As there is not enough room for so many clocks, the man has filled several trunks and stored them in the garage. His wife complains every day about the work she has to do, for it is not easy to dust several hundred clocks. She also complains about the noise. Each clock keeps its own time, so chimes can be heard almost any time during the day and night. In her opinion, however, there is something even worse than dust and noise. Even with so many clocks around, she never knows what time it is!

Passage 11 The "Bait and Switch" technique

If you were planning to buy a television set, the following advertisement would certainly attract your attention: "Color TV, only \$ 79. Two day sale. Hurry." However, when you go to the store ready to buy, you may discover that the advertised sets are sold out. But the salesman is quick to reassure you that he has another model, a more reliable set which is "just right for you." It costs \$ 359. This sales tactic is called "bait and switch." Buyers are baited with a sales offer, and then they are switched to another more costly item. Buying items on sale requires careful consideration of the merchandise and the reasons for the sale.

Passage 12 The little mouse and the lion

Once when a lion was asleep a little mouse began running up and down upon him. This soon wakened the lion, who placed his huge paw upon him, and opened his big jaws to swallow him. "Pardon, O King," cried the little mouse. "Forgive me this time, I shall never forget it. Who knows but what I may be able to do you a turn some of these days?" The lion was so tickled at the idea of the mouse being able to help him, that he lifted up his paw and let him go. Some time after the lion was caught in a trap, and the hunters tied him to a tree while they went in search of a wagon to carry him on. Just then the little mouse happened to pass by, and seeing the lion's situation, went up to him and soon gnawed away the ropes that bound the lion. "Was I not right?" said the little mouse, "Little friends may prove great friends."

Passage 13 Ordinary Aspirin—A truly wonderful drug

Americans this year will swallow 15,000 tons of aspirin, one of the safest and effective drugs invented by man. The most popular medicine in the world today, it is an effective pain reliever. Its bad effect are relatively mild, and it is cheap.

Aspirin, in short, is truly the 20th-century wonderful drug. It is also the second largest suicide drug and is the leading cause of poisoning among children. It has side effects that, although relatively mild, are largely unrecognized among users.

A small quantity of aspirin (two five-grain tablets) relieves pain and inflammation. It also reduces fever by interfering with some of the body's reactions. Specifically, aspirin seems to slow

down the formation of the acids involved in pain and the complex chemical reactions that cause fever. The chemistry of these acids is not fully understood, but the slowing effect of aspirin is well known.

Aspirin is very irritating to the stomach lining, and many aspirin takers complain about upset stomach. There is a right way and a wrong way to take aspirin. The best way is to chew the tablets before swallowing them with water, but few people can stand the bitter taste. Some people suggest crushing the tablets in milk or orange juice and drinking that.

Passage 14 The female mosquito

No matter who you are or where you come from, one thing is certain: you are acquainted with the mosquito—although you probably wish you weren't. Mosquitoes are everywhere. They can be found all over the world, and they come in more than 2,500 species. Somewhere, at some time, you have surely met at least one.

No one loves the mosquito. But unfortunately, the mosquito may decide that she loves you. She? Yes, she. Did you know that only the female mosquito bites? Well, it's true. And it's not because she's unfriendly; she needs blood to reproduce.

Do you know how the female mosquito decides whom to bite? She's quite selective, and she chooses her victims carefully. First, she uses sensors to find her victim. With these sensors, she tests your body moisture, body warmth, and chemical substances in your sweat. If she likes what she bites, she bites. If you don't appeal to her, she'll reject you for someone more appetizing. The next time a mosquito bites you, just remember that you were cho-

sen. You're special.

And then what happens? Well, after her delicious dinner, the mosquito is tired. She just wants to find a place to rest. Heavy with your blood, she picks a spot—on a leaf or a wall or a stone—to quickly lay her eggs. Just one drop of blood will produce hundreds of eggs.

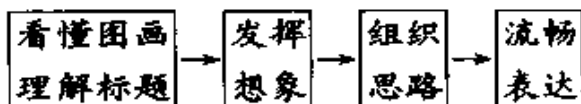
Where is her mate? Well, their relationship is over, and he's no longer around. Their mating took place before she bit you. She will live one to two months and lay eggs four or five times during this time.

STEP FIVE
第五步

Oral Composition

口头作文

本章难度有所增加。不论是看图作文还是标题-提纲作文均要求学生既能发挥想象力又能顺利表达,其流程大体如下:



每篇后列出的适用词语对你会有所帮助。

看图或卡片作文(或作看图或卡片说话)是各种口语考试常用的手段,现行大学英语口语考试就是如此,且为考试重点。

Very common in colleges and universities as well as in public examinations like CET-SET, IELTS is the use of pictures and cards for descriptive and narrative purposes. The student is given a picture or a card to study for a few minutes; he is then required to describe the picture or narrate the points given on the card in a given time. Usually, the teacher is the tester, responsible for marking the scores by taking into account such factors as grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, content, length, accuracy, fluency, etc. that are involved in the testee's speech. During the student's presentation, the teacher can occasionally give some encouragement if there is a longer silence.

This unit provides twelve pictures and eight cards for students to practise Oral Composition Based on Picture and Oral Composition Based on Topic and Outline with an example for each type. Below the pictures or the cards are suggested words and expressions that might be used in the description and narration.

1. Requirements 要求

- Clearly understand the teacher's instructions.
- Carefully study the topics.
- Quickly build the frame of your composition.
- Cooperatively work with your partner or group members.

2. Practice 实践

I. Oral composition based on picture

看图作文

Example

Topic 1 Lucy's daily routine

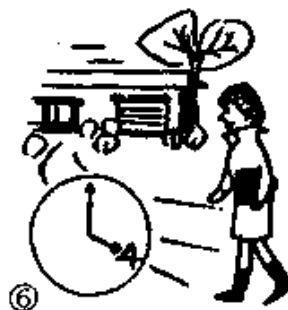
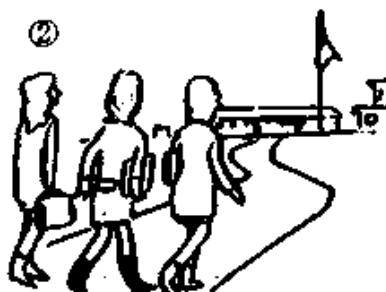
露茜的日常生活规律

Teacher's instructions:

I'd like you to talk about *Lucy's Daily Routine*. On the next sheet of paper, you will see eight pictures, showing what Lucy is doing at different hours of the day. Please describe the pictures in sequence. Then tell us about your daily routine as a university student. You have one minute to prepare and two minutes to make your presentation. Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit so that more students can have a chance to speak. Now start.

Student:

To my mind, Lucy must be a primary or middle school pupil. Well, the pictures show that her life is very regular. She has breakfast at seven o'clock. That means she usually gets up at six, eh, anyway, not later than six thirty. Her breakfast is simple, yeh, may consist of two pieces of bread, a glass of milk and, suppose a fried egg. Seems her school is not far away from her home, guess



just about ten or fifteen minutes' walk, because at eight o'clock she's already in the classroom. She has four classes in the morning, usually arithmetic and English. Lunch is at twelve. It's very common either in China or abroad that pupils have lunch in the school canteen or cafeteria. As a rule, pupils have physical education in

the afternoon, skating, jogging, playing balls, etc. At four o'clock, we find Lucy on her way home. The school is over. Then, I think she has two hours for doing homework assignment and recreation, like playing the piano or listening to music. After supper, well, the picture doesn't show what she does, but I guess she takes a walk. She goes to bed at ten thirty and has a nice sleep.

Practice

Topic 2 Preparing (for) dinner 准备饭食

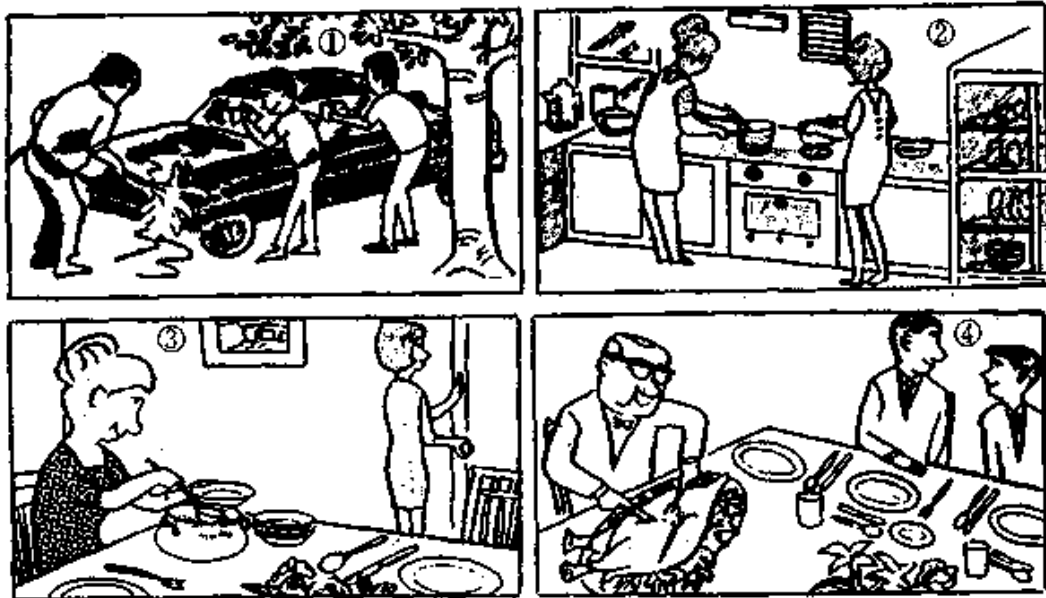
Teacher's instructions:

I'd like you to talk about ordinary family life at weekends—*Preparing (for) Dinner*. On the next sheet of paper, you will see four pictures, showing what the family are doing. Please start from the first picture—Back from Shopping, and then describe the pictures in sequence. After that, I'd like to ask another student to tell us how his/her family prepare (for) dinner at weekends. You have one minute to prepare and one and a half minutes to make your presentation. Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit so that more students can have a chance to speak. Now start.

Suggested words and expressions

do shopping 购物
shopping list 购物单
prepackaged food 半成品
vegetables 蔬菜
kitchen 厨房

supermarket 超市
canned food 罐头食品
frozen food 冷冻食品
cooking utensils 灶具
fridge 冰箱



oven 烤箱

pot 罐

lay the table 摆好餐具

napkin 餐巾

serve the soup 上汤

beverage 饮料

gas stove 煤气灶

wash the car 洗车

tableware / cutlery 餐具

tissue paper 纸巾

turkey 火鸡

wine 酒

Topic 3 An English lesson 一堂英语课

Teacher's instructions:

I'd like you to talk about *An English Lesson*. On the next sheet of paper, you will see a group of students are having an English lesson. Please describe the picture by using your imagination power. You may not find it difficult as you yourselves take four English lessons a week at the university, and therefore, must know very well what the teacher and the students usually do in class. You have one minute to prepare and one and a half minutes to make your presen-

tation. Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit so that more students can have a chance to speak. Now start.



Suggested words and expressions

- composition 作文
- report 报告
- dictation 听写
- translation 翻译
- read aloud 朗读
- explain 解释
- vocabulary 词汇
- grammatical structure 语法结构
- comprehension 理解
- take notes 记笔记
- questions and answers 问答
- retell 复述
- intensive reading 精读
- extensive reading 泛读
- fast reading 快读
- respond to 作出反应
- concentrate attention 集中注意力

absent-minded 心不在焉

study skills 学习技巧

analyse 分析

Topic 4 The cycling of seasons 四季

Teacher's instructions:

I'd like you to talk about *The Cycling of Seasons*. On the next sheet of paper, you will see twelve pictures, showing the four seasons, each consisting of three months. Please describe the pictures in sequence. I'd like to have four students to work together. Each one is to do one season. You have one minute to prepare and one and a half minutes to make your presentation. Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit so that more students can have a chance to speak. Now start.

Suggested words and expressions

nature awakens 大自然苏醒

farmers' busy season 农忙季节

fields and meadows 田野和草地

cut the grass 割草

woods and forests 树林和森林

make hay 晒干草

thunderstorm 雷雨

harvest 收获

fog 雾

sleet 冻雪,雨夹雪

frost 霜

north winds 朔风



Snow
in January



Ice
in February



Wind
in March



Rain
in April



Flowers
in May



Roses
in June



Play
in July



Hot days
in August



School
in September



Apples
in October



Thanksgiving
in November



Christmas
in December

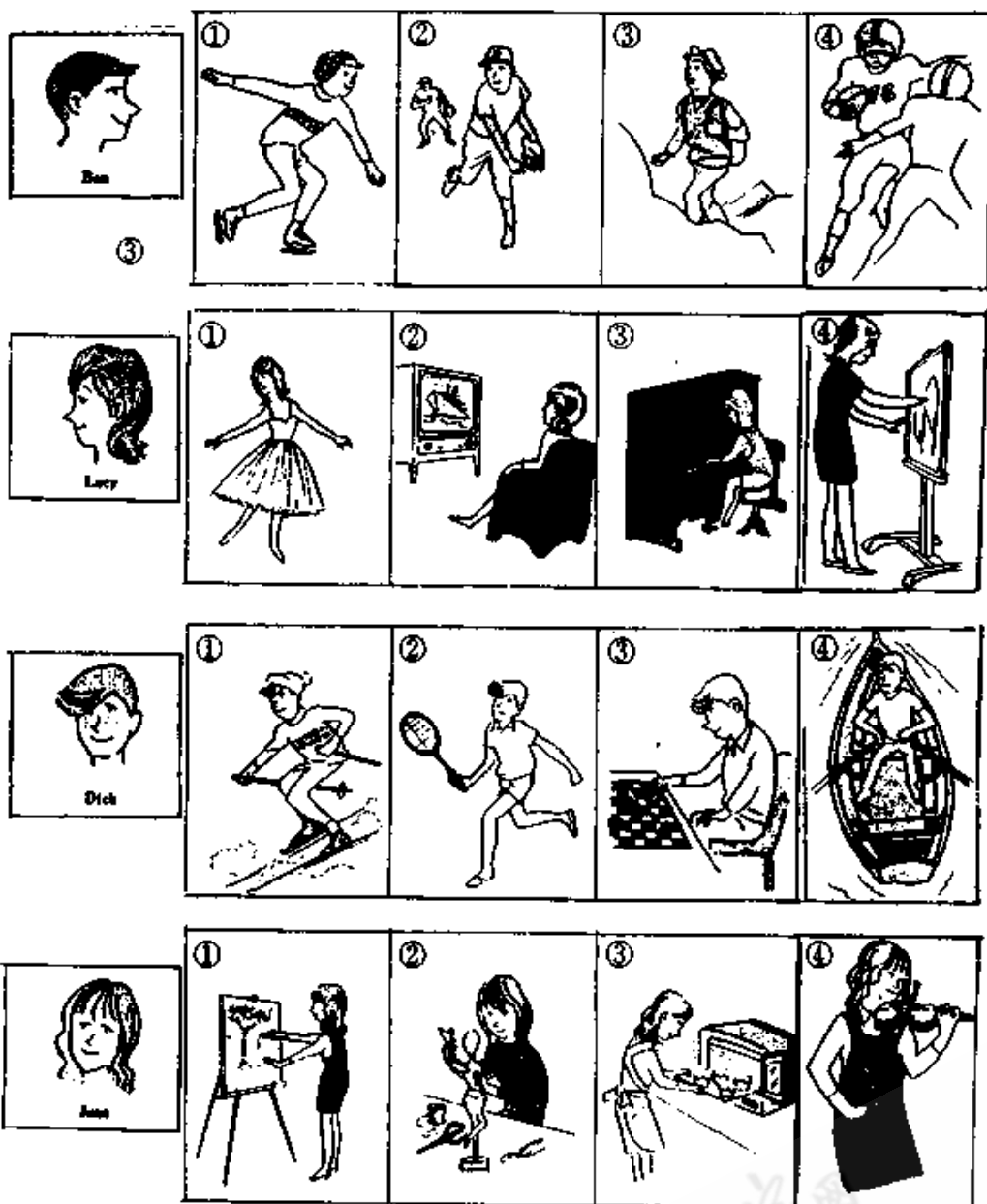
winter and summer vacation 寒暑假

the trees are bare 树木凋零

Topic 5 Spare-time hobbies 业余爱好

Teacher's instructions:

I'd like you to talk about *Spare-time Hobbies*. On this page,



you will see four groups of pictures, each showing different spare-time hobbies. I'd like to have two boys and two girls work together by casting the roles of Ben, Lucy, Dick and June. Remember your presentation must be a short composition instead of a simple description of each picture. You have one minute to prepare and one and a half minutes to make your presentation. Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit so that more students can have a chance to speak. Now start.

Suggested words and expressions

skate 溜冰

base ball 棒球

mountain-climbing 登山

rugby 橄榄球

canvas 画布

ski 滑雪

badminton 羽毛球

oar 桨

canoe 小船

microwave oven 微波炉

Topic 6 A Story without words 无题

Teacher's instructions:

I'd like you to talk about the following pictures which form a *A Story without Words*. On the next sheet of paper, you will see six pictures, showing what Mr. Brown is doing in the park. Please work in small groups to discuss the pictures, and then each group is to produce a speaker to make the presentation. Begin with "One day, Mr. Brown is walking in the park. He stops because he sees. . ." Don't forget to tell us what implication you've got from the pictures. You have three minutes to prepare and two minutes to make your presentation. Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit so that more students can have a chance to

speak. Now start.



from *Essential English*

Suggested words and expressions

in the park 在公园里

a five-pound note 一张五英镑钞票

pick up 拾起

a fine / a penalty 罚款

embarrassed 窘迫

honest(y) 诚实(的)

stand still 停下来, 站住

look round 四面观望

keep off... 远离...

guilty 有愧

park-keeper 公园管理员

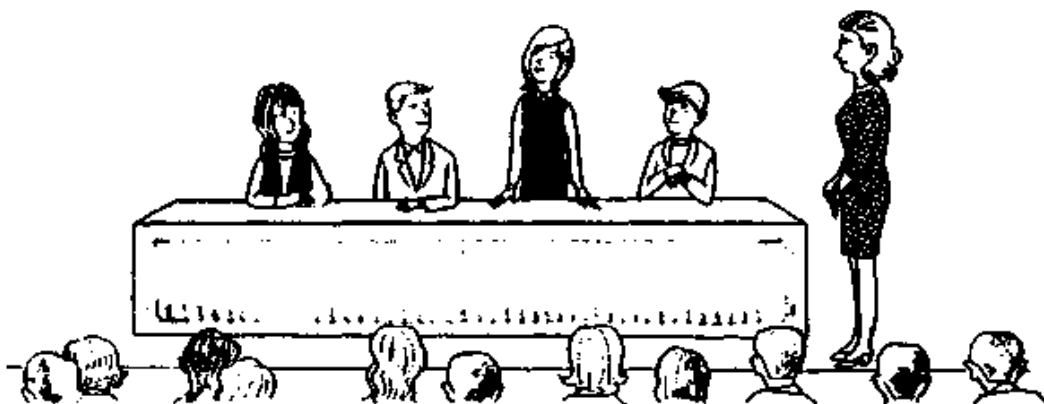
dishonest(y) 不诚实(的)

Topic 7 A panel discussion 讨论会

Teacher's instructions:

I'd like you to talk about *A Panel Discussion*. On the next sheet of paper, you will see a picture, showing that a panel discus-

sion is going on. The students on the panel are Ben, Dick, Susan and Lucy. I'd like each small group to work out a topic of the discussion, and then produce a speaker to present the opinion of the group on the topic, such as *Are We Happier Than the People in the Eighteenth Century?* You have three minutes to prepare and two minutes to make your presentation. Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit so that more students can have a chance to speak. Now start.



Suggested words and expressions

in front of 在……面前

audience 听众

on the panel 参与讨论(者)

eloquently 雄辩地

dispute 驳斥

confirm 证实

debate 辩论

warm discussion 热烈讨论

argue 争论

participate in 参与

hot argument 热烈辩论

judge 判断

firm grounds 论据确凿

atmosphere 气氛

Topic 8 Christmas celebration

圣诞节庆典

Teacher's instructions:

I'd like you to talk about *Christmas Celebration* in western

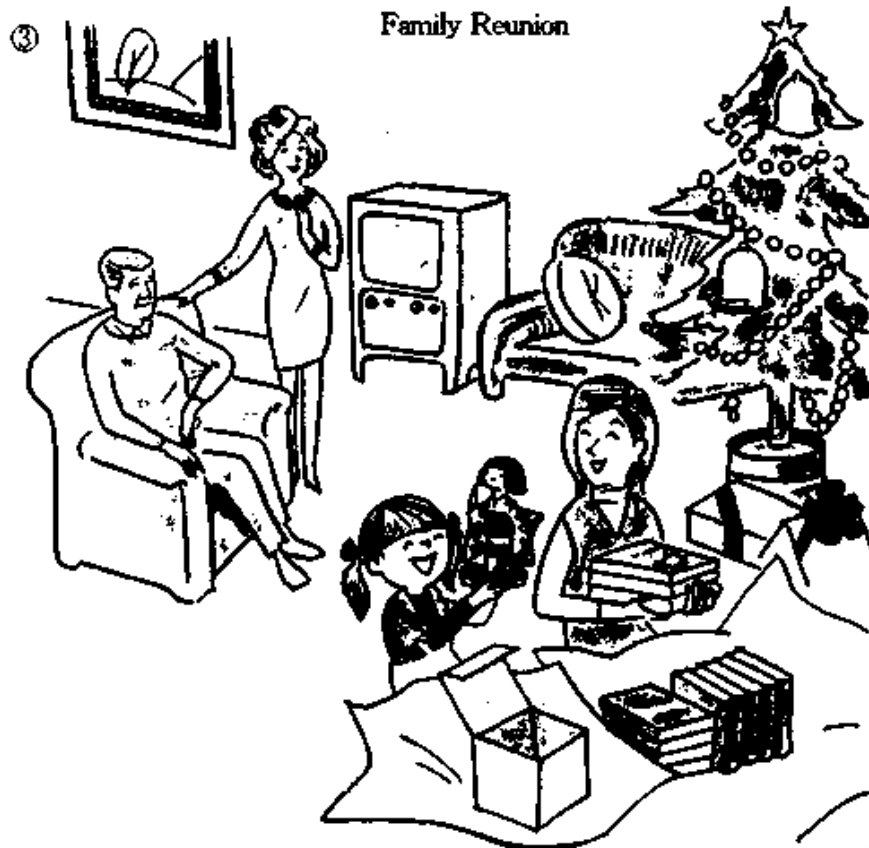
countries. On this sheet of paper, you will see three pictures, showing *Decorating Christmas trees*, *Christmas gifts* and *Family reunion* respectively. Describe the pictures and then tell other cele-



Decorating Christmas Tree



Christmas Gifts



Family Reunion

bration activities at Christmas as far as you know. You have two minutes to prepare and three minutes to make your presentation. Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit so that more students can have a chance to speak. Now start.

Suggested words and expressions

Christmas carols 圣诞颂歌	Christmas cake 圣诞蛋糕
turkey 火鸡	Santa Claus 圣诞老人
Merry Christmas 圣诞快乐	Christmas Eve 圣诞前夜
Jesus Christ 耶稣基督	Christmas cards 圣诞卡

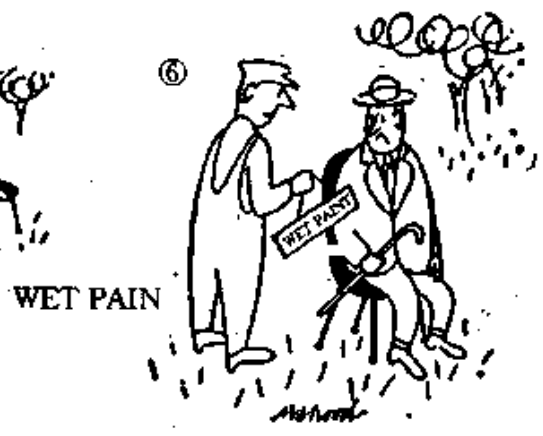
Topic 9 A story without words 无题

Teacher's instructions:

I'd like you to talk about the following pictures which form A *Short Story without Words*. On the next sheet of paper, you will see six pictures, showing two men, Mr. Green (the man with a stick) and Mr. Brown (the man without a stick) walking fast. Please work in small groups to discuss the pictures and then each group is to produce a speaker to make the presentation. You have three minutes to prepare and two minutes to make your presentation. Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit so that more students can have a chance to speak. Now start.

Suggested words and expressions

walk towards 朝……走去
wet paint 油漆未干



from Essential English

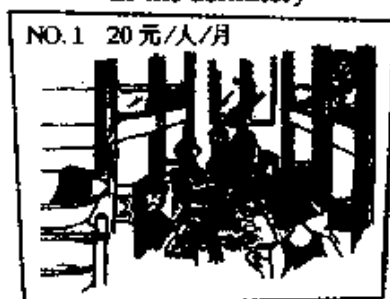
Topic 10 Accommodations for students

学生住房

Teacher's instructions:

I'd like you to talk about *Accommodations for Students*. On this sheet of paper, you will see four pictures, showing four different kinds of accommodations. Please describe the pictures and tell what you think about them. Don't forget to tell us which kind of accommodation you prefer and why. You have two minutes to prepare and two minutes to make your presentation. Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit so that more students can have a chance to speak. Now start.

eight students sharing a room
in the dormitory



living in a students' apartment
on the campus



renting a room outside of campus



four students sharing a room
in the dormitory



from CET-SET

Suggested words and expressions

rent 租, 租金

share a room 合住

double-deck bed 双层床

dormitory 宿舍

crowded 拥挤

quilt 被子

bed sheets 床单

TV set 电视机

cupboard 小柜

facilities 设施

apartment 公寓

wardrobe 衣柜

air-conditioner 空调器

blanket 毯子

armchair 小沙发

pillow 枕头

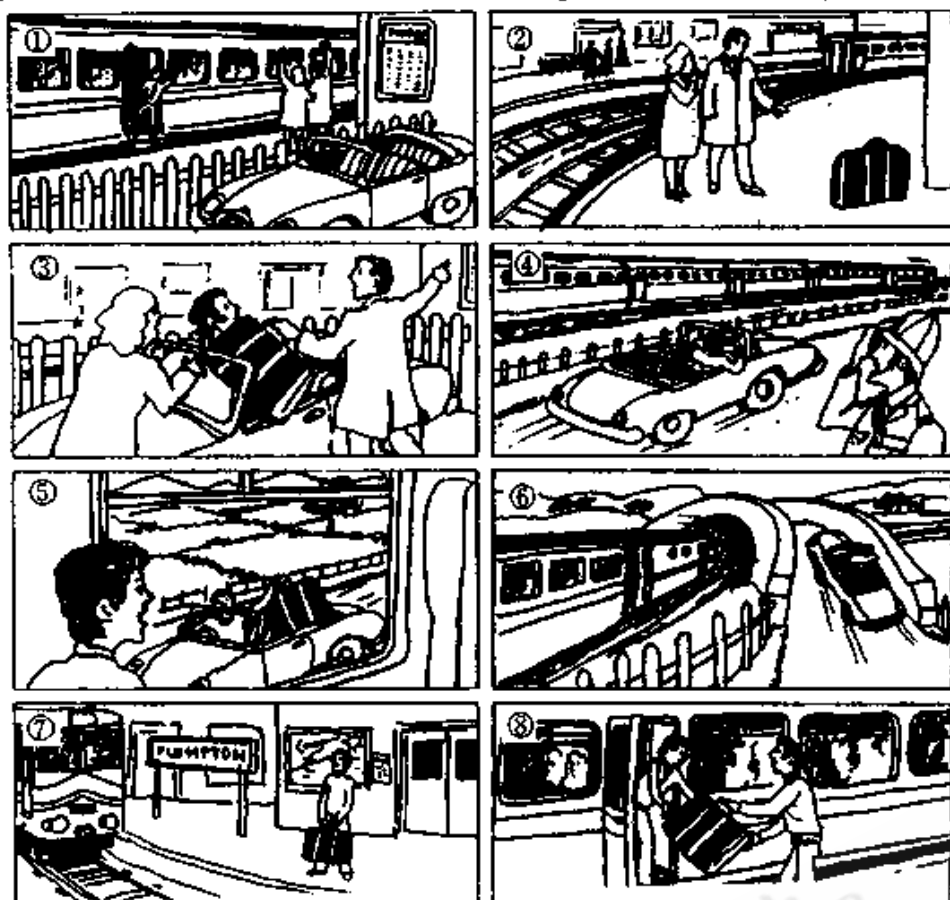
revolving chair 转椅

convenience 方便

Topic 11 A Story without words 无题

Teacher's instructions:

I'd like you to talk about the following pictures which form A *Story without Words*. Please read the pictures carefully and discuss



them in small groups for three minutes. Then each group is to produce a speaker to make the presentation. The characters in the pictures are Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, their son Simon, a driver and a policeman. Talk about the pictures in sequence for two minutes. Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit so that more students can have a chance to speak. Now start.

Suggested words and expressions

railway station	火车站	luggage	行李
suitcase	手提箱	station	站头
chase	追赶	in a hurry	匆忙
leave	遗留	see off	送别

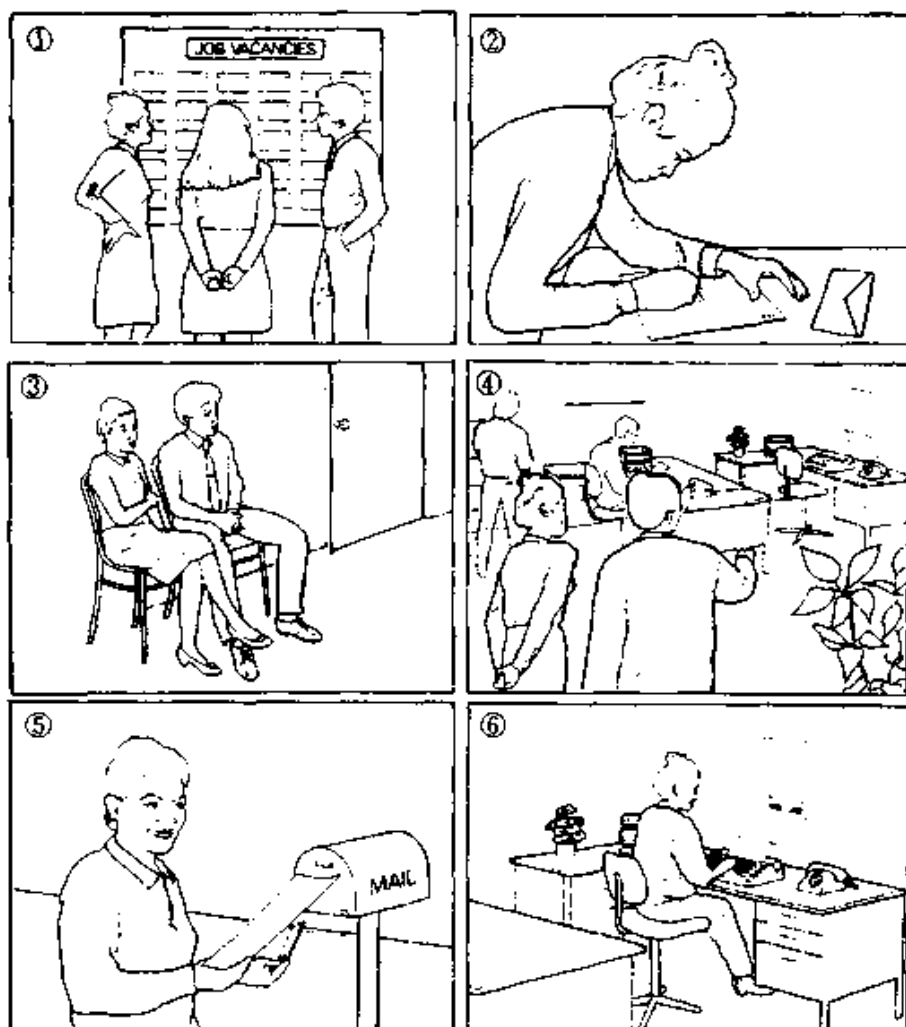
Topic 12 Obtaining a Job 就职

Teacher's instructions:

I'd like you to talk about the following pictures which show the process of obtaining a job. Read the pictures carefully for two minutes and then talk for two minutes. Remember the girl who obtains the job is called Linda. Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit so that more students can have a chance to speak. Now start.

Suggested words and expressions

job vacancy	空缺职位	application form	申请表
fill	填写	interview	面试
office/work place	办公室	employ	雇用
employee	雇员	clerk	职员



II . Oral composition based on topic and outline 标题-提纲作文

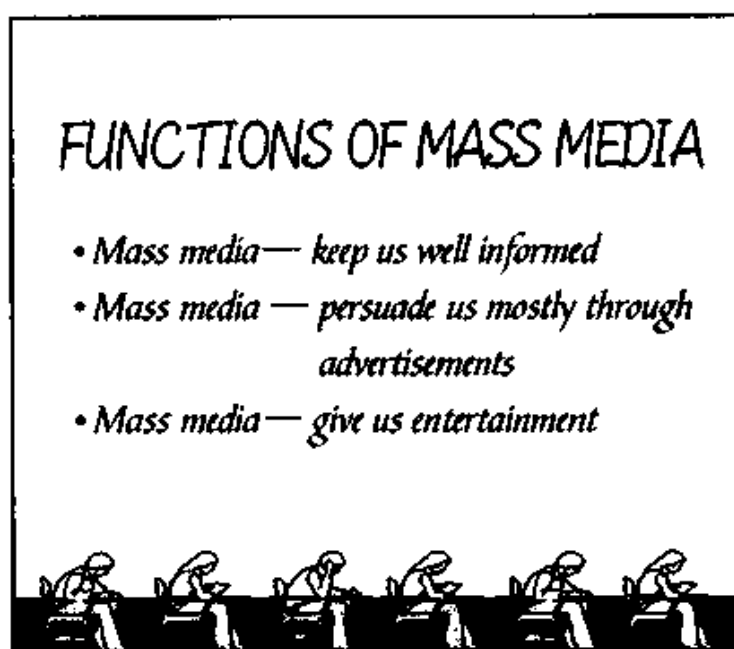
Example

Topic 13 Functions of mass media 传媒的作用

Teacher's instructions:

I'd like you to talk about *Functions of Mass Media*. On the

next page, you will see a card, on which are listed three points. Your presentation should be based on these points. You have two minutes to prepare and two minutes to talk. Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit so that more students can have a chance to speak. Now start.



Student:

It is true that mass media function in various ways. First, they keep us well informed of the happenings of the world which would otherwise remain unknown. Second, mass media persuade us mostly through advertisements. As we can see, newspapers, magazines and TV are filled with all kinds of colourful, persuasive advertisements. No matter whether you like them or hate them, you know, they are shown and repeatedly shown every evening. The purpose is of course obvious, just to tempt us to buy their products. Third, mass media give us entertainment. Either TV or radio broadcasting provides us with a variety of programmes every day. And films, books,

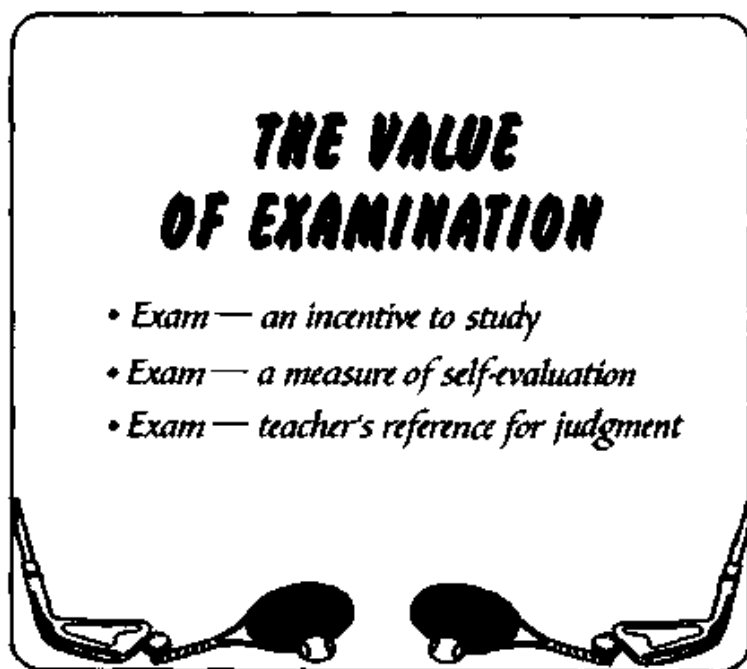
magazines, etc. give us daily amusement. I think mass media will undoubtedly expand in future.

Topic 14 The value of examination

考试的好处

Teacher's instructions:

I'd like you to talk about *The Value of Examination*. On this sheet of paper, you will see a card, on which are listed three points. Your presentation should be based on these points. You have two minutes to prepare and two minutes to talk. Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit so that more students can have a chance to speak. Now start.



Suggested words and expressions

incentive 激励

evaluation 评估

judgment 判断

grade 等级

review 复习

extra effort 加油

remedial work 补课

improve teaching method 改进教学方法

make progress 进步

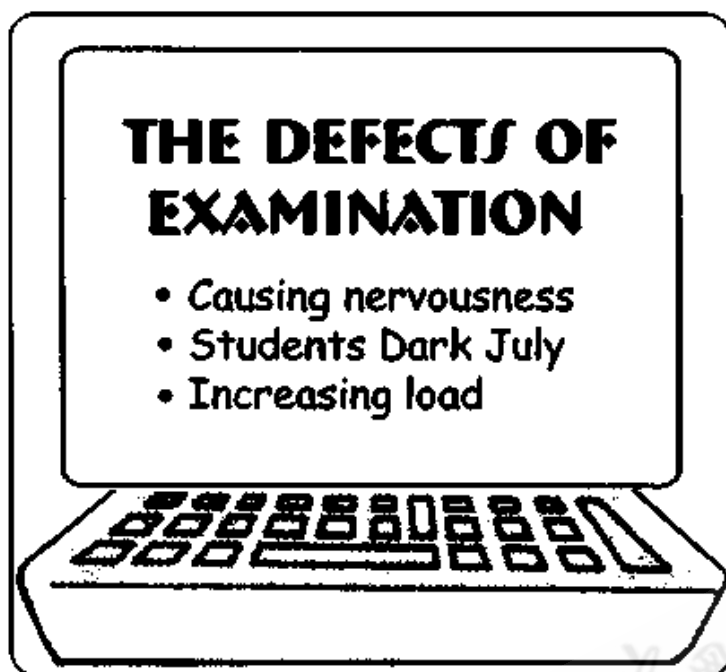
lag behind 落后

Topic 15 The defects of examination

考试的弊端

Teacher's instructions:

I'd like you to talk about *The Defects of Examination*. On this sheet of paper, you will see a card, on which are listed three points. Your presentation should be based on these points. You have two



minutes to prepare and two minutes to talk. Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit so that more students can have a chance to speak. Now start.

Suggested words and expressions

dread 惧怕

worry about 担忧

nervous 紧张

piles of books 书堆

load 负担

opportunity 机会

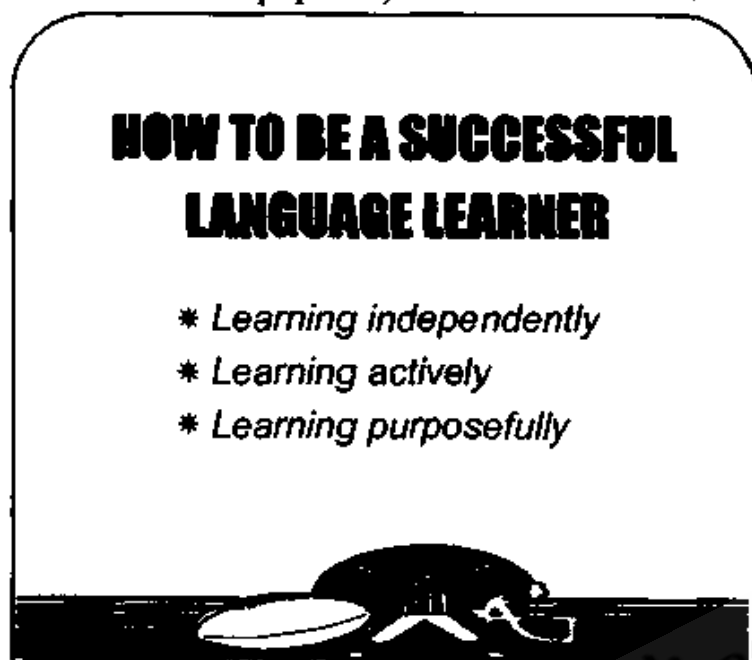
sit up late 开夜车

lose weight 减轻体重

Topic 16 How to be a successful language learner 怎样成为一名成功的语言学习者

Teacher's instructions:

I'd like you to talk about *How to Be a Successful Language Learner*. On this sheet of paper, you will see a card, on which are



listed three points. Your presentation should be based on these points. You have two minutes to prepare and two minutes to talk. Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit so that more students can have a chance to speak. Now start.

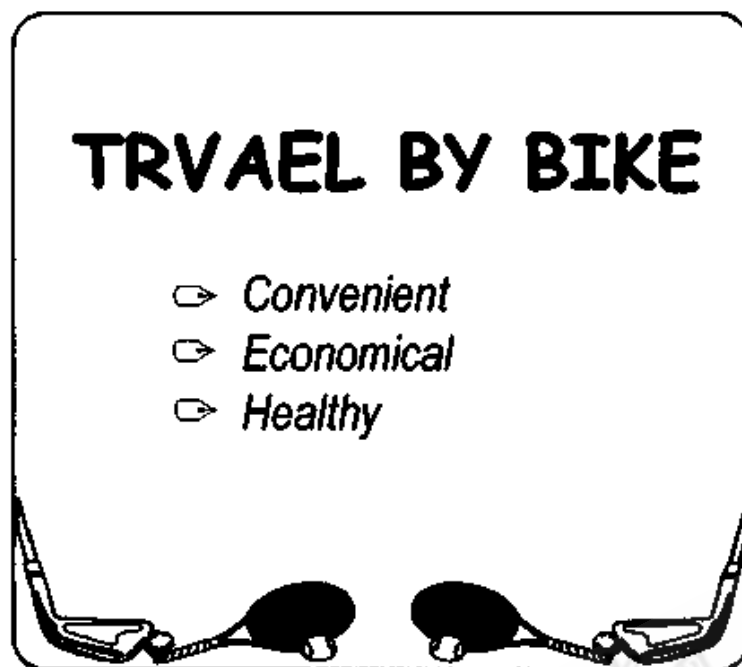
Suggested words and expressions

master 掌握	a good command of 掌握
make mistakes 出错	communicate 交际
study skills 学习技能	make use of 利用
practice makes perfect 熟能生巧	be good at 善于

Topic 17 Travel by bike 骑车出游

Teacher's instructions:

I'd like you to talk about *Travel by Bike*. On this sheet of paper, you will see a card, on which are listed three points. Your presentation should be based on these points. You have one minute to



prepare and one and a half minutes to talk. Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit so that more students can have a chance to speak. Now start.

Suggested words and expressions

set out 出发
 save money and time 省钱省时
 strengthen one's muscles 强体
 test one's will 锻炼意志
 pollution 污染
 atmosphere 大气, 环境
 repair 修理
 parking lot 停车场

Topic 18 Advantages of taking more optional courses 多选选修课的好处

Teacher's instructions:

I'd like you to talk about *Advantages of Taking More Optional Courses* at the university. On the next sheet of paper, you will see a card, on which are listed three points. Your presentation should be based on these points. You have one and a half minutes to prepare and one and a half minutes to talk. Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit so that more students can have a chance to speak. Now start.

Suggested words and expressions

widen one's horizon of knowledge 扩大知识面
 major 专业, 主修

ADVANTAGES OF TAKING MORE OPTIONAL COURSES

- 有利于扩大知识面
- 有利于学习第二专业
- 有利于增加就业机会



specialty 专业

specialized knowledge 专业知识

job opportunity 就业机会

compulsory courses 必修课

high IQ 高智商

cultivate interest 培养兴趣

Topic 19 Advantages of fast food

快餐的好处

Teacher's instructions:

I'd like you to talk about *Advantages of Fast Food*. On the next sheet of paper, you will see a card, on which are listed five points. Your presentation should be based on these points. You have two minutes to prepare and two minutes to talk. Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit so that more students can

have a chance to speak. Now start.



Suggested words and expressions:

sandwich 三明治

hamburger 汉堡包

fried chicken 炸鸡

orangeade 橙汁

mineral water 矿泉水

pop corn 爆米花

sausage 香肠

beef burger 牛肉饼

hot dog 热狗

chips 薯条

hot /cold drinks 热/冷饮

lemonade 柠檬汁

ice-cream 冰淇淋

pizza 比萨饼

tomato 西红柿

cucumber 黄瓜

Topic 20 Why do I take CET-SET?

我为何要参加大学英语口语考试

Teacher's instructions:

I'd like you to tell us *Why Do You Take CET-SET*. On the

next sheet of paper, you will see a card, on which three points are listed. Your presentation should be based on these points. You have one minute to prepare and one and a half minutes to talk. Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit so that more students can have a chance to speak. Now start.



Suggested words and expressions

accomplishments 素质

dumb English 哑巴英语

communicative competence 交际能力

spoken language 口语

the four skills 四种技能

survival English 生存英语

STEP SIX
第六步

Discussion and Debate

讨论与辩论

本章的要求更高一些,宜在小组或小班进行。所列 31 个项目均为学生熟悉的话题,这些话题也常是短文写作题,不过笔头作文要难于口头讨论与辩论,前者要严谨、连贯、完整,后者的自由度则大得多,发言可长可短,但必须围绕主题。建议在展开些项活动前,先阅读参考文章,再熟悉列出的可供使用的词语,这样效果会更好。具体怎么做请看正文。

Friendly, intelligent discussion/debate is one of the most enlightening forms of communication. There is no lack of interesting subjects for it, such as campus life, current events, hot social issues, etc. In a good discussion/debate, everyone is interested, everyone wants to talk, everyone has studied the topic and has something to say. There will be strong opinions and perhaps some excitement. This does not mean that loss of temper or rude interruptions are acceptable, because excitement does not excuse discourtesy. Read the following before starting the activity.

1. Requirements 要求

- Number of participants: 6.
- Time duration: 20 minutes.
- Chairperson: Choose one boy/girl from among the six. The Chairperson should be responsible for the discussion/debate and avoid unprofitable situation in which everyone tries to talk at once.

2. Procedure 过程

- Briefly introduce yourself (name, university, major, etc.) (1 minute)
- The chairperson declares the meeting open.
- Each participant speaks on the topic given for one minute to show his/her view so as to form the argument side and the counter-argument side. (6 minutes)

- The two sides ask each other questions and start the debate (12 minutes)
- The chairperson makes a summary (1 minute)

3. **Suggestions** 建议

- Be a good listener

Perhaps there is no effective way of gaining the reputation of being a good speaker than by listening attentively. So, be alert so that you can contribute to the line of discussion.

- Get the others' viewpoints

Try your best to see things as the other people see them.

- Make no reference to the other people's weakness

Let them feel that you think them strong.

- Do not be a know-all

Perhaps the most unpopular of all speakers is the know-all. Be modest and respect others.

- Be genuinely courteous

Be tactful and courteous always. In a group, make everyone feel at ease, but don't be shy in expressing your own opinion.

- Do not correct yourself too often

Use good but natural speech. Do not correct your errors and slips of the tongue too often. If necessary, do it skillfully.

- Avoid repeating what someone else has said. Stick to the subject.

4. Practice 实践

Topic 1 Governments of all countries should launch serious campaigns against smoking 各国政府应发起禁烟运动

Reference ideas :

Argument

- Smoking definitely linked with bronchial troubles, heart disease, lung cancer.
- A few governments have taken timid measures. e. g.
- Enormous sums spent fighting the disease; lives lost.
- The tobacco industry spends vast sums on advertising.
- All advertising should be banned; anti-smoking campaign launched.
- Smoking should be banned in public areas.
- Warning, death's head, included in every packet.
- 1.1 billion smokers out of 5.8 billion people in the world.
- Annual production of tobacco around 14 billion pounds.
- 300 million people die annually.
- Annual consumption of tobacco amounts to 200 billion dollars.

Counter-argument

- Tobacco: source of revenue, e. g. Britain—tobacco tax

pays for education

- There are still scientists who doubt smoking-cancer link.
- Smoking brings many psychological benefits. e. g.
- Enjoyable, relaxing, social contacts made easy.
- Absurd to suggest that smoking be banned after so many hundreds of years.
- Enormous interests involved: governments, tobacco growers, tobacco industries, retail businesses.
- People should be free to decide; banning is undemocratic.
- The tobacco industry spends vast sums on medical research.
- Improved filters result in smoking without danger.
- Smoking associated with great open-air life, beautiful girls, togetherness.

Suggested words and phrases

ban 禁止

bronchial trouble 气管炎

short-sighted 目光短浅的

statistic figure 统计数字

launch a campaign 发起运动

tobacco consumption 烟草消耗

commodity 商品

amount to 达到

health deterioration 健康恶化

public welfare 公共福利

Reference reading

If you smoke and still don't believe that there is a definite link between smoking and bronchial troubles, heart disease, and lung

cancer, then you are certainly deceiving yourself. No one will accuse you of hypocrisy. Whenever the subject of smoking and health is raised, the governments of most countries hear no evil, see no evil and smell no evil. Admittedly, a few governments have taken timid measures. In Britain, for instance, cigarette advertising has been banned on TV. The conscience of the nation is appeased while the population continues to puff its way to smoke, cancerous death.

You don't have to look very far to find out why the official reactions to medical findings have been so lukewarm. The answer is simply money. Tobacco is a wonderful commodity to tax. It's almost like a tax on our daily bread. In tax revenue alone, the British government collects enough from smokers to pay for its entire educational facilities.

This is surely the most short-sighted policy you could imagine. While money is eagerly collected in vast sums with one hand, it is paid out in increasingly vaster sums with the other. Enormous amounts are spent on cancer research and on efforts to cure people suffering from the disease. Countless valuable lives are lost.

If the governments of the world were honestly concerned about the welfare of their peoples, you'd think they'd conduct aggressive anti-smoking campaigns. Far from it! The tobacco industry is allowed to spend huge sums on advertising. The advertisements suggest it is manly to smoke, even positively healthy! Smoking is associated with the great open-air life, with beautiful girls, true love and togetherness.

For a start, governments could begin by banning all cigarette and tobacco advertising and should then conduct anti-smoking advertising campaigns of their own. Smoking should be banned in all public areas like theatres, cinemas and restaurants. Great efforts

should be made to inform young people especially of the dreadful consequences of taking up the habit. A horrific warning—say, a picture of a death's head—should be included in every packet of cigarettes that is sold. As individuals we are certainly weak, but if governments acted honestly and courageously, they could protect us from ourselves.

Topic 2 The implementation of week-long holidays system in China 中国实施长假制

Reference ideas:

Argument

- Unsuitable for a populous country.
- Traffic jams everywhere.
- Transportation overcrowded.
- Noise, disorder and excitement reign restaurants.
- Completely bored.
- Week-long holidays—an ordeal.
- After-holiday commercial depression.

Counter-argument

- More leisure time to do things you like. e. g.
- Completely relaxed.
- Travelling to distant places.
- Activate economy.
- Shopping—discount, special sale temptation.
- Enjoy yourself.

Suggested words and phrases

boredom 枯燥乏味
purchasing power 购买力
melancholy 寂寞
flock 成群走入
ordeal 折磨
taxi-stands 出租车停靠站
discount coupons 优惠券
cut the queue 插队
instant lucky draws 即时幸运抽奖
honk 按喇叭
every now and then 时时
shopping season 购物季节
scenery 风景
accommodation 膳宿供应

Reference reading

Our National Day is coming. We shall have days of rest, presumably week-long holidays again just like the week-long May Day holidays. Many people welcome week-long holidays and are busy planning where and how to spend the seven days; whereas many other people do not applaud. As to me, week-long holidays mean a span of dullness, boredom, melancholy and helplessness, and I think anyone who had experienced the holiday sufferings in May would share my feelings.

I well remember that from May Day, to be more exact, a few days earlier than May Day, the shopping season started. Most shops extended their shopping hours to respond to their overwhelmingly

enthusiastic customers. There were special sales with discount coupons and instant lucky draws and various sales promotions in nearly every big store to lure potential customers into spending more. Crowds of shoppers flocked towards department stores, enjoying their high purchasing power.

There were traffic jams almost everywhere. People waited in long queues at bus-stops and taxi-stands, looking entirely exhausted. Tempers flared when people got pushed or if someone else cut the queue. Impatient drivers honked at each other every now and then.

The railway station was congested with travellers who rushed to the platform like a swarm of bees and then squeezed their way into the train for seats as if there would be no tomorrow.

In the restaurants, tables were shared. A platoon of waiters filed out from the kitchen armed with various containers of eatables. Orders were taken feverishly and then shouted across to the kitchen. Excitement reigned everywhere as waiter ran hither and thither to fill the orders.

The above are just some vivid scenes that happened a few months ago. Everywhere was chaos and chaos everywhere. I am really afraid the drama will soon be repeated.

True, week-long holidays help activate economy, but what about after-holiday depression? No doubt, people can have a lot of leisure, but leisure does not always bring a lot of pleasure.

Topic 3 Help the victims of natural calamities 帮助灾民

Reference ideas :

Argument

- Suffering from diseases, flooding, famine.
- Ought to help them.
- Send food, clothes, money.
- Show sympathy in the spirit of fraternity.
- Rendering help is humane.

Counter-argument

- How to help?
- We have our own problems.
- We can't sacrifice ourselves.
- Give them technical, agricultural, health education.
- Help them develop their economy—a radical cure.

Suggested words and phrases

disaster 灾难

calamity 灾难, 不幸事件

famine due to crop failure 灾荒

victims of a natural calamity 灾民

condition of a disaster 灾情

earthquake-stricken area 地震灾区

drought-stricken area 旱灾区

flooded area 水灾区

severely afflicted area 重灾区

sense of humanity 人道主义精神

render help 给予帮助

radical cure 根治

stay with folded arms 袖手旁观

indifferent response 反应冷漠

relief workers 救灾人员

Reference reading

Many people may be afflicted with natural disasters such as flooding, famine, drought or starvation. Should the rich and better-off people extend their help to those unfortunate victims?

Personally, I see the importance of addressing three crucial questions here. Why should help be given? When should help be given? How is help really to be given?

The knowledge of numerous suffering people from various problems do affect us emotionally. Our sense of humanity and sympathy is the basis of rendering help to such unfortunate people. Naturally speaking, we do not wish to hear or witness great increase in the victims of calamities. Thus, we are moved to put our sympathy into action in thinking of ways to help instead of staying where we are with folded arms and indifferent response.

However, when should help be rendered? It should be rendered only when the helpers are convinced of the need to meet the problems. This is often easily achieved when their own needs have been met or are being met. Thus, if their own problems are not solved, it is less effective to consider solving other people's problems without running the risk of sacrificing themselves.

How should help be given? There are many ways of doing this. We can send relief workers into the problem areas like doctors,

nurses, technicians or workers. This is a form of rendering professional help. Other practical forms of help include collecting and sending food and clothes into these areas. These useful items will serve their purposes very well in the absence of corrupted officials. A far more important way is providing them with technical, agricultural and health education. This will definitely be a more costly involvement but it is effective in building up their economy or developing it for their future survival.

Topic 4 Advantages of having similar and different friends

交一类朋友和多类朋友的好处

Reference ideas:

Argument

- Feel a sense of strength.
- Share happiness and sufferings.
- Encouragement.
- Increase confidence.
- Maintain mutual trust.
- Avoid potential friction.
- Warmth and laughter.

Counter-argument

- Equally advantageous.
- Broaden one's world outlook.
- Different friends—a real treasure.
- Reinforce one's belief.

- Lead to more adventures and new career opportunities.
- Show one new avenues in life.
- Help overcome difficulties.

Suggested words and phrases

friendship—an eternal theme in human life

友谊——人类生命的永恒主题

true friends 真正的朋友

be surrounded by friends (生活在)朋友中间

friends in trouble 患难之交

assistance and encouragement 帮助和鼓励

bosom friends 知己

in frequent contact with 经常接触

choose friends wisely 明智择友

treasure friendship 珍惜友谊

a friend in need is a friend indeed

患难中的朋友是真正的朋友

Reference Reading

It is universally known that friendship is one of the eternal themes in the literature of all languages. This is because human beings were born to need the warmth and laughter of friends. Indeed, people, old and young, male and female, at work or at leisure, unsurprisingly or unexpectedly, are meeting new people and making new friends every day. However, it is impossible for us to make friends with everybody. We have to choose true friends. Some of us like similar friends, while others different friends. Personally, I prefer both.

It goes without saying that having similar friends has many ad-

vantages. We can feel a sense of strength when we have a group of old friends who would share our sufferings and happiness. Naturally, anybody with an ambition in life, either to become an artist or an engineer or a politician, will feel a special need to be surrounded by friends whose assistance and encouragement will add to his confidence. Moreover, old friends always know how to maintain mutual trust and how to avoid potential friction. I always feel delighted when I meet an old friend after a long departure. Immediately, hearty laughter fills the atmosphere.

Nonetheless, I believe that a mixture of friends is equally advantageous. In the first place, frequent contact with different friends broadens my world outlook. For instance, during my stay abroad, I found it a real treasure to have foreign friends who often helped me reinforce my beliefs that I had made at home. Secondly, I find that different friends can not only lead to new adventures and new career opportunities, but also show me new avenues in life, which would otherwise be impossible with merely similar friends. Thirdly, they can help me with whatever difficulties I encounter in life. They are indeed my friends in need.

To conclude, I prefer to have both types of friends and as many as possible. Of course, I will not forget to choose friends wisely.

Topic 5 How Important is money?

金钱有多重要?

Reference ideas:

Argument

- Source of happiness, e. g.

- Can buy everything: food, house, etc.
- Pay the basic essentials of life.
- No money, no medical care.
- Tuition at the university.
- Recreation and pleasure.
- Travel during week-long holidays.
- Penniless — helpless.

Counter-argument

- Root of all evils, e. g.
- Money — not really the road to happiness.
- Overwork for more money at the cost of health, friendship and enjoyment.
- Friendship and love — more important than money.
- Money — a means to an end, not the end itself.

Suggested words and phrases

medical care 医疗

karaoke 卡拉 OK

basic essentials of life 基本生活必需

tuition 学费

daily necessities 日常必需品

scholarship 奖学金

apartment 公寓

recreation 娱乐, 消遣

villa 别墅

root of all evils 万恶之源

luxurious 豪华的, 奢侈的

tourist attractions 旅游胜地

night club 夜总会

work overtime 加班加点

Reference reading

No one would argue, I think, that money is unimportant. There are certain things that human beings need—food, shelter, medical care—and these things cost money. But if one has enough money to live on, to pay for the basic essentials of life, is it important to have a lot more money than that? Will your life improve in proportion to the amount of money that you have?

Well, there is no denying that money can buy a lot. Maybe you do not need much money to pay for a simple shelter, but how about if you want a nice, big apartment in a nice neighbourhood, or if you want to buy a house? In fact, people do get on each other's nerves if they are crowded together in a small kitchen, if a married couple have to share a room with their parents, if children are not allowed to have a little privacy of their own.

Moreover, it is nice to get a little pleasure out of life, a little fun from time to time. Unfortunately, many of the fun things that you can do today cost money. In modern cities, for example, on any night, outstanding performers appear in night clubs and on concert stages. Furthermore, you can dine on foods from every corner of the world in the restaurants. So how can it be that many people in modern cities do not have fun? Simple. They do not have the money to take advantage of all these attractions.

So, is money the road to happiness? Not really. Large numbers of people work every day, work overtime, work weekends, and make a lot of money. Are they happy? No. They have no time to form or maintain friendship, no time to enjoy themselves.

Suggested words and phrases

style of living 生活方式

envy 妒忌

idol (idolize v.) (崇拜)偶像

a handful of 一小部分

crazy fans 疯狂的歌迷

mass hysteria 群体歇斯底里

financial rewards 经济报酬

jump to fame 成名

undesirable influence 不良影响

low-taste performance 低级趣味的表演

Reference reading

It seems that pop stars today enjoy a privileged style of living. Wherever they go, thousands of people turn out to greet them. The crowds go wild trying to catch a brief glimpse of their smiling, colourfully-dressed idols. Stars are surrounded by their managers, press-agents, and often by their bodyguards. Photographs of them appear regularly in the press and all their comings and goings are reported as stars are news. They must constantly avoid meeting crazy fans, particularly teenagers who idolize them. Some people say that stars are no longer private individuals, but public property. The financial rewards they receive for this sacrifice is incalculable.

Is it right that the stars should be paid in this way? It's all very well for people engaged in many other professions to envy the successes and rewards of these stars. However, those who make evious remarks should remember that the most famous stars represent only the tip of an iceberg. For every famous star, there are hundreds of others struggling to earn a living. A man who attempts to become a

star is taking enormous risks. He knows at the outset that only a handful of competitors ever get to the very top. He knows that years of concentrated effort may be rewarded with complete failure. But he knows that the rewards for successes are very high indeed and if he achieves the goal, he certainly earns them.

Topic 7 Living in a large modern city or in the country? 住在现代化大城市还是住在乡下?

Reference ideas :

Argument

- "Avoid rush-hours": slogan of every large city.
- Trains packed, streets crowded, buses queued, traffic jammed.
- Unforeseeable events: power-cut, snowfall, rainfall.
- City-dwellers: unnatural way of life.
- Lose touch with nature.
- Expensive accommodation, high rents.
- Cost of living: high.
- Lack of security.
- Not fit to live in, man born for country.

Counter-argument

- Modern man too sophisticated for simple country pleasure.
- It's enough to visit countryside at week-ends.
- Commuting — a small inconvenience only.
- Easily get adapted to noise and busy traffic.

- A small minority of city-dwellers involved in crime and violence.
- Good to be near one's friends, never cut off by weather conditions.
- Life interesting, always have something to do, e. g.
- Life convenient, e. g.
- Services always better, e. g.
- More chances of employment, more opportunities to succeed in life.

Suggested words and phrases

rush-hours 高峰期

chaos 混乱

power-cut 断电

city-dwellers 城市居民

lose touch with 不接触

at a premium 珍贵

crime rate 犯罪率

burgle 夜盗

cost of living 生活费用

security 安全

commute 来来往往

amenities 令人愉快的事

Reference reading

"Avoid rush-hours" must be the slogan of large cities the world over. Wherever you go, especially at week-ends or on holidays, you'll find that the trains are packed, streets crowded, buses queued, restaurant tables shared. Moreover, the smallest unforeseeable event like a power-cut, an exceptionally heavy snowfall or rainfall can bring about conditions of utter inconvenience and chaos.

City-dwellers are obliged by their environment to adopt a wholly unnatural way of life. They lose touch with nature and all the simple, good things of life like sunshine and fresh air are at a pre-

mium. Tall buildings block out the sun. Traffic fumes pollute the atmosphere. The flow of traffic goes on unceasingly and the noise never stops.

The funny thing about it all is that you pay dearly for the “privilege” of living in a large modern city. The demand for accommodation is so great that it is often impossible for ordinary people to buy a house/flat of their own. Furthermore, the cost of living is very high. Just about everything you buy is likely to be more expensive than it would be in the country.

In addition, city-dwellers live under constant threat. The crime rate in most cities is very high. Houses are often burgled. Cities breed crime and violence and are full of places you would be afraid to visit at night. If you think about it, they are not really fit to live in at all. Can anyone really doubt that the country is what man was born for and where he truly belongs?

Topic 8 Women are exploited by new fashions in clothing 妇女受到时装的剥削

Reference ideas:

- Most men have resisted fashion, but not women.
- Top designers in Paris and London lay down law, women obey the law.
- Women mercilessly exploited, they are not to blame.
- Afraid to be seen in public in old-fashioned clothes.
- Blackmailed by designers, big stores.
- New clothes discarded, wardrobe full, but nothing to wear.

- Women waste money, throw away new clothes, waste time.
- Designers not interested in warmth, comfort, durability of clothes.
- Interested only in outward appearance.
- Women fickle, unstable; men stable, reliable.

Counter argument

- Fashion adds spice to life: colour, variety, beauty.
- Women follow fashion to please themselves and men.
- The world a dull place if women always wore the same clothes.
- Mass production makes well designed clothes cheap, available to everyone.
- Men are now conscious of fashion, too: hair style, shirts, suits, shoes, etc.
- Fashions provide more employment, e. g. sheep farmers, textile mills, stores, designers, etc.
- Industrial research being promoted: new materials, nylon, rayon, terylene, etc.
- More import-export business, important to world trade.
- Psychological importance of being well-dressed, build self-confidence.
- Fashion contributes a great deal to society.

Suggested words and phrases

commercial exploitation 商业剥削

top designers 顶级设计师

style of dress 服装式样

mercilessly exploited 无情剥削
discard 抛弃
throw away 扔掉
wardrobe 衣柜
deliberate creation of waste 故意制造浪费
afford to buy 卖得起
warmth, comfort, durability 保暖, 舒适, 耐穿
outward appearance 外表
fickle and unstable 不稳定, 多变
fashion show 时装表演
Fashions come and go quickly 时装变化很快。

Reference reading

Over the years, the great majority of men have successfully resisted all attempts to make them change their style of dress. The same cannot be said of women. Each year a few so called "top designers" in Paris and London lay down the law and women the whole world over rush to obey. This year, they decide in their arbitrary fashion, skirts will be short and waists will be high; zips are in and buttons are out. Next year the law is reversed and far from taking exception, no one is even mildly surprised.

If women are mercilessly exploited year after year, they have only themselves to blame, because they are afraid of the thought of being seen in public in clothes that are out of fashion. They are annually blackmailed by the designers and the big stores. Clothes which have been worn only a few times have to be discarded because of old fashion. When you come to think of it, only a woman is capable of standing in front of a wardrobe packed full of clothes and announcing that she has nothing to wear.

Changing fashions are nothing more than the deliberate creation of waste. Many women spend vast sums of money each year to replace clothes that have hardly been worn. Women who cannot afford to discard clothing in this way, waste hours of their time altering the dresses they have.

Fashion designers are rarely concerned with vital things like warmth, comfort and durability. They are only interested in outward appearance and they take advantage of the fact that women will put up with any amount of discomfort, providing they look right.

When comparing men and women in the matter of fashion, the conclusion to be drawn is obvious. Do the constantly changing fashion of women's clothes reflect basic qualities of fickleness and instability? Do men's unchanging styles of dress reflect basic qualities of stability and reliability? This is for you to decide.

Topic 9 Is TV a plus or a minus?

电视好不好?

Reference ideas :

Argument

- Beginning to forget what we did before television, e. g. hobbies, entertainment, outside amusements, etc.
- Used to read books, listen to music and broadcast talks, go to theatres and cinemas, etc.
- Free time now regulated by TV.
- Whole generations growing up addicted to TV.
- Children exposed to rubbishy commercials, violence, etc.

- World becomes a village, depending on pictures and words.
- Passive enjoyment; second experiences.
- Cut off from real world.
- Become lazy, glued to seats instead of going out.
- Television totally irrelevant to real living, e. g. holiday, natural surroundings, etc.

Counter-argument

- Nobody imposes TV on you. If you don't like it, don't buy it or switch it off.
- We are free to enjoy all kinds of pleasures.
- If you boast you don't watch TV, it's like you are boasting you don't read books.
- Must watch to keep well-informed.
- Considerable variety of programmes, free selection.
- Continuous cheap source of information and entertainment.
- Enormous possibilities for education, e. g. adult education, language teaching, specialized subjects, close-circuit TV, etc.
- Provide outlet for creative talents: play wrights, actors, singers, etc.
- TV is a unifying force in the world.

Suggested words and phrases

be addicted to TV 沉溺于电视

be exposed to rubbishy programmes 观看乱七八糟的节目

passive enjoyment 被动的娱乐

become lazy 变得懒惰

stay glued to seats 老坐着不活动

irrelevant to real world 与现实世界无关

primitive media of communication 原始的交际媒体
sit in semi-darkness 坐在半明半暗之中
keep us well-informed 信息灵通
a variety of programmes 众多的节目
cheap source of information 廉价的信息来源
close -circuit TV 闭路电视
adult education 成人教育
specialized subjects 专题(节目)
animal world 动物世界
home and international news 国内国际要闻
language teaching 语言教育
around the world 世界各地

Reference reading

TV is not only a convenient and cheap service of entertainment, but also a splendid mass medium of communication. People only have to pay once to buy a TV set, then they can sit at home enjoying the items on TV. All they have to do is to push a button or turn a knob, and they can see plays, films, operas and shows of every kind. TV keeps us well informed about the current events at home and abroad and the latest development in science and technology. The most distant countries and the strangest customs are brought right into our room. On TV everything is much more living and much more real. As a matter of fact, it has become so much a part of human life that a modern world without television is unimaginable. Some people even say that life without television is not worth living.

“But what did we use to do before there was television?” one may ask. In fact, television hasn’t been with us all that long, but

we are already beginning to forget what the world was like without it. Before we admitted the one-eyed monster into our homes, we never found it difficult to occupy our spare time. We used to enjoy civilised pleasures all the same. For instance, we used to visit friends, we used to go to theatres, cinemas, restaurants and sporting events, we used to read books and listen to music.

Nowadays, whole generations are growing up addicted to the telly. Food is left uneaten, homework undone and sleep is lost. Every day, television consumes vast quantities of creative work. When millions watch the same programmes, the whole world becomes a village. We become utterly dependent on the two most primitive media of communication: pictures and spoken words.

In addition, television encourages passive enjoyment. We get so lazy, we choose to spend a fine day in semi-darkness, glued to our seats, rather than go out into the world itself. So, television may be a splendid medium of communication, but it prevents us from communicating with each other.

Topic 10 Some students think studying in a university is worthwhile only because they can get a degree. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? 大学学习仅为获得学位吗?

Reference ideas :

Argument

- We certainly need a degree at the university.

- Difficult to find a job without a degree.
- Academic degree represents one's academic level.
- Academic degree motivates one's studies.
- Academic degree has its social and economic value.

Counter-argument

- Achieving a degree is not the sole aim at the university.
- Degree-motivation attitude too narrow towards studies.
- Should be conscious of the worth of learning.
- A lot of things to do at the university, e. g. , to pursue new ideas, to meet brilliant professors, to form campus friendship, to read good books, etc.
- Should shift from career-oriented motivation to vocation-oriented motivation.

Suggested words and phrases

academic degree 学位

sole aim 唯一目的

motivation 动力

golden opportunities 黄金时机

social and economic value 社会和经济价值

pursuit 追求

be rooted in 根源在于

vocation-oriented 业务(型的)

career-oriented 职业(型的)

certificate 证书

Reference reading

The surprising fact that I discovered during my first year at the

university was that quite a big number of students were solely motivated by the academic degree they would obtain upon graduation. Certainly, I would not go anywhere near so far as to doubt the social and economic value that a degree would bring to students in future. However, I deem it too narrow for students to maintain this kind of attitude towards their studies.

Indeed, if a student does not understand his responsibilities towards his fellow men and does not know there is something greater than himself, he is, I dare say, not conscious of the worth of learning and, as a result, his desire for academic recognition can be destructive.

In my mind, university life contains many enjoyable things, such as new ideas, good books and brilliant people. And the pursuit of new ideas, the reading of good books and the campus friendship require a student's complete devotion but will shine in his whole life.

Probably this tendency is rooted in the vocation-oriented and the career-oriented motivation. If a student discovers his vocation, he finds a life-time pleasure in pursuing his profession. By contrast, a career-oriented student tends to take the academic certificate as an only means to preferment.

In conclusion, the university provides students with many golden opportunities, getting a degree being one of them. The challenge of new ideas, the leisure to read and the chance to meet people are equally important. Anyway, a broad mind adds so much to the value of a degree.

Topic 11 Should young people always respect and obey those older than themselves? 年轻人应永远尊敬和服从比他们年长的人吗?

Reference ideas:

Argument

- Should always respect and obey them.
- Seniority in age.
- More experienced.
- Have witnessed the coming and going of generations.
- Should always seek advice from them.
- Chinese tradition.
- Good virtue for young people.
- Young people immature, impulsive and naive.

Counter-argument

- Not necessary to always respect and obey them.
- Senior people's advice may not be always correct.
- Senior people have their own limitations, may maintain prejudices, e. g.
- Should think independently.
- Individualism important.
- New century, new way of thinking.
- Respect, yes; obey, no.

Suggested words and phrases

senior people 长者

siblings 兄弟姊妹
respect and obedience 尊敬和服从
witness the coming and going of generations
目睹几代人的变化
much more experienced 更有经验
show sincerity 真心诚意
remain controversial 有争议
maintain prejudices 持有偏见
way of thinking 思想方法
immature 不成熟
impulsive 激动
naive 天真
individualism 个性
blind obedience 盲目服从
think independently 独立思考

Reference reading

Should young people always respect and obey those older than themselves in all circumstances? In my opinion, respect and obedience do not necessarily go hand in hand all the time.

In my context, people who are older than me should be my parents, older siblings, teachers, relatives and others, who started life earlier than I and have seen the coming and going of generations and are therefore much more experienced. In view of their seniority in age and rich experiences, they do deserve our respect.

Responding our senior is the basic expression of politeness, such as greeting them, helping them do anything within our capacity and seeking advice from them in making decisions in life. Such response from us is an expression of love, too. The seniors, being assured of

our sincerity, will be most happy and contented.

However, whether young people should always obey the seniors remains controversial. Before responding, I think it is helpful to ask: Is the advice or desire given morally right? Is it encouraging me to act against my own will? Is it given based on prejudices? I am convinced that young people should not simply obey without thinking, because blind obedience only confirms how immature, impulsive and naive we are.

To conclude, it is necessary to respect the seniors, however, to obey them at all times is questionable. As goes the saying "Think before you act." I am sure that every mature youth will discern what is right and what is wrong before responding wisely.

Topic 12 Parents are too permissive with their children nowadays 现今父 母过于放纵子女

Reference ideas:

Argument

- Psychologists think a child's happiness important, neglect parents.
- Love, yes, but excessive permissiveness harmful.
- Psychologists undermined parents' confidence in authority.
- Bombarded with child-care books, articles, etc. parents at a loss what to do.
- Regulate lives according to children's needs.
- Lax authority, adolescent rebellion more violent.
- Juvenile delinquency, e. g.

- Dividing-line, permissiveness and negligence very fine.

Counter-argument

- If parents err today in bringing up children, they err on the right side.
- Child-care manuals sensible and practical.
- Of course love is all important.
- Love and care is not the same as permissiveness and negligence.
- No one would defend parental laxity.
- We are not concerned with delinquent children.
- Children today: healthy in body and mind and develop more quickly than previous generation.
- Would soon gain independence from parents and grow up to be mature.

Suggested words and phrases

traditional child education 传统的儿童教育

pank 打屁股

establish authority 建立权威

traumatic experience 受伤害的经历

go to extremes 走极端

undermine confidence 瓦解信心

publicize 宣传

regulate 调节

offspring 子女们

lax authority 松弛的威信

adolescent rebellion 青少年背叛, 反抗

excessive permissiveness 过份纵容

negligence 忽略, 不经心

juvenile delinquency 青少年犯罪

Reference reading

Today, few people would defend the traditional attitude to children. If you recall what happened in old days, you would be astonished at the severe and strict education for children, for instance, children were to be seen and not heard, old-fashioned spanking was common punishment for children. As a result, while the parents thus established their own authority, the poor children would never recover from the dreadful traumatic experience when they grew up.

However, as you know, things often go to extremes. Nowadays, psychologists have succeeded in undermining parents' confidence in their own authority. Countless articles in magazines and newspapers and TV programmes publicize child care. With so much over-enthusiastic advice flying about, mum and dad just don't know what to do any more. In the end, they do nothing.

So from early childhood, the kids are in charge and parents' lives are regulated according to the needs of their offspring. When the little dears develop into teenagers, they take complete control. Lax authority over the years makes adolescent rebellion against parents all the more violent. If the young people are going to have a party, for example, parents are asked to leave the house. Their presence merely spoils the fun. What else can the poor parents do but obey?

Certainly a child needs love, and a lot of it. But the excessive permissiveness of modern parents is surely doing more harm than good. The spread of juvenile delinquency is largely due to parental

laxity. Mother, believing that little Baobao can look after himself, is not at home when he returns from school, so little Baobao roams the streets. The dividing-line between permissiveness and sheer negligence is very fine indeed.

Topic 13 Publications should be censored 出版物应受审查

Reference ideas :

Argument

- If you are a parent, would you let your child read any book or see any film without censoring it yourself? Yes: permissive or irresponsible. No: exercising your right as a parent.
- Not all adults mature enough to decide what is good or what is bad.
- Censorship good for society as a whole.
- Censorship is like the law.
- A vast quantity of books, films and other publications are not works of art.
- Unscrupulous people produce pornographic publications in the name of art to exploit pornographic market.
- Tendency to equate “artistic” and “pornographic”.
- Censorship prevents profits from corrupting minds of others.

Counter-argument

- Parents protecting children not relevant to the argument.
- Books, films, plays should be considered under common

law, not under special censorship law.

- Censorship limits and controls the way people think and feel.
- Not consistent with the ideas of democracy.
- Censorship does not prevent pornography; market always exists.
- Any publication or film offensive to decency would still be liable to prosecution without censorship.
- Censors do not distinguish between “works of art” and others.
- Banning books, etc. has the effect of drawing attention to them and vastly increasing sales.

Suggested words and phrases

censor (ship) 审查(者)

in the position of 设身处地

plain /completely irresponsible 极不负责

exercise right 行使权利

undesirable influences 不良影响

It is another thing with adults 对成年人来说则是另一回事

get a licence 得到通行证

in the name of “art” 以“艺术”的名义

corrupt the minds of others 腐蚀别人的思想

for the good of 为了……的利益

confine our attention to 注意力局限于

masterpieces of genuine art 真正的艺术杰作

the bulk of publications 大量出版物

unscrupulous people 不法之徒

pornography (ic) 黄色(的)

laws relaxed 法律松弛

chaos 混乱

Reference reading

Suppose you are in the position of a parent. Would you allow your children to read any book or see any film they wanted to without first checking its content or finding out whether it is suitable for them? If your answer to the question is “yes”, then you are either extremely permissive or just plain irresponsible. If your answer is “no”, then you are exercising your right as a parent to protect your children from what you consider to be undesirable influences. In other words, by acting as a censor yourself, you are admitting that there is a strong case for censorship.

Perhaps you will say that children need protection and it is the parents' responsibility to provide it. But with adults, it is another thing. Of course many adults can decide what is good and what is bad, but not all of them can do so. Censorship is for the good of society as a whole. Just imagine what chaos there would be if we lived in a society without laws! Like the law, censorship contributes to the common good.

Moreover, when discussing censorship, we should not confine our attention to great masterpieces of genuine art, but should consider the vast numbers of publications and films which make up the bulk of the entertainment industry. When censorship laws are relaxed, unscrupulous people are given a licence to produce virtually anything in the name of “art”, but actually are very far from being works of art. There is a tendency to equate “artistic” with “pornographic”. The vast market for pornography would rapidly be exploited. One of the great things that censorship does is to prevent

certain people from making fat profits by corrupting the minds of others.

Topic 14 Dangerous sports should be banned 禁止危险的运动

Reference ideas :

Argument

- Arena slaughter in the Roman Empire as entertainment.
- Modern people less bloodthirsty?
- Barbarous sports: boxing matches, racing cars crashing, etc.
- Participants for rewards
- Spectators pay to see violence
- Must ban violent sports: uncivilized
- Man has been trying for centuries to improve spiritually and emotionally, e. g.
- Tremendous changes in science and technology, etc.
- 21st century, should be more civilized
- Ban dangerous sports, improve mankind, degrade violence

Counter-argument

- Who is to decide which sports are violent and dangerous?
- Football match, deep-sea diving dangerous?
- Nearly all sports thrilling to watch.
- Car-racing explores limits of human skills and endurance.
- Watching boxing matches: an emotional outlet.
- Barbaric practices of the past nothing to do with modern

sports.

- There are elements of danger in all sports.
- Supreme tests of human skill, universal enjoyment.

Suggested words and phrases

Roman arena 古罗马竞技场

violence 暴力

slaughter 屠杀

bull-fight 斗牛

participants and spectators 参赛者与观众

deep-sea diving 深海潜水

football match 足球赛

racing car 赛车

uncivilized 不文明

improve spiritually and emotionally

在精神和感情上得到改善

social welfare system 社会福利制度

tremendous progress in science and technology

科学和技术的巨大进步

round 回合

high reward 高额报酬

barbaric 野蛮的

Reference reading

When we speak of the ancient Romans, we can't help thrilling at the slaughter in their arenas which they took as entertainment. Well, any way, this happened 2000 years ago. But are modern people less blood-thirsty? Why do boxing matches attract such universal interest? Don't the spectators hope to see some violence? Human be-

ings remain as blood-thirsty as ever they were. The only difference between modern people and the Romans is that while they were honest enough to admit that they enjoyed watching hungry lions tearing people apart and eating them alive, we find all sorts of sophisticated arguments to defend sports which should have been banned long ago, sports which are quite as barbarous as the killing in the Roman arena.

It really is incredible that in this age we should still allow hunting or bull-fighting, that we should be prepared to sit back and watch two men fight each other in a boxing ring, that we should be relatively unmoved by the sight of one or a number of racing cars crashing and bursting into flames. People take part in violent sports because of the high rewards they bring. Spectators are willing to pay vast sums of money to see violence. A lot of people are disappointed if a big fight is over in two rounds instead of fifteen just because they have been deprived of the exquisite pleasure of witnessing prolonged torture and violence.

Why should we ban violent sports since people enjoy them so much? The answer is simple: they are uncivilized. For centuries man has been trying to improve himself spiritually and emotionally and this is the 21st century. Tremendous progress has been made in science and technology, social welfare systems are in operation in many parts of the world, and big efforts have been made to increase public wealth. These changes have come about because human beings have taken positive steps to change and improve human civilization. If we banned dangerous and violent sports, we would be moving one step further to improving mankind.

Topic 15 Advertisements exert too great
 an influence on our daily lives
 广告对人们的日常生活影响太大

Reference ideas :

Argument

- The aim behind: to enrich business.
- Misguide people.
- Take advantage of human weakness.
- Hard logic.
- Often cheating.
- Bombardment—waste time and money.
- Many ads low-quality, low-taste.

Counter-argument

- Pass information which would otherwise remain unknown.
- Prosper economy.
- Stimulate consumption.
- Activate market.
- Give enjoyment.
- Test with ability to reason.
- Provide variety.
- Benefit mass media institutions.

Suggested words and phrases

enrich business 促进商业

tamper 影响, 搞乱

ability to reason 理智

promote sales 促销
emotion 感情
prosper economy 繁荣经济
hard logic 生硬的逻辑
take advantage of 利用
warrant 保证, 获准
subconscious 潜意识的
activate market 激活市场
cigarette and alcohol ads 香烟和酒广告
misguide people 误导人们
influenced by ads unconsciously 不自觉地受到广告的影响

Reference reading

Advertisements seek to influence our decisions and tell us what to do with the usual aim behind them being to enrich some business. If we think about it, we see that one of the greatest achievements of human mind is our ability to reason. Men who do not reason are those who are likely to make decisions based on emotions. We go through life constantly struggling between these two faculties. In a weaker man, emotion dominates and in a stronger man reason dominates.

Advertisements — at least most of them — thrive on the premise that men are more emotional than reasonable. Most ads appeal to emotion, though often times the emotional appeals are coated with witty words but with seemingly hard logic. If we think of it, deeply enough there is hardly an ad that appeals to reason. A woman takes a stained clothing item to a smartly dressed man who then washes the stain away with miracle soap. The immediate response from the woman is that the soap is indeed superior to all others. The

rule of logic broken here is so loud that it shouts at us: It is unwarranted generalization to conclude anything after a single application. Any thoughtful person will disagree with the claim, but that product sells better than a lot of others which are just as good. The reason is that we are being influenced at the subconscious level. The next time we go to the supermarket, the brand we will pay attention immediately to is the brand we saw advertised. In this way, we have been persuaded by emotions to buy something.

In the above example, no real harm is done, but in general, ads do influence us much more than they should. We see hundreds of products for which there is no real need in our lives, but we buy them—usually after having made the decision unconsciously. What is worse is that even harmful products are advertised in this way. Cigarette ads are banned in most countries, but strangely enough, alcohol ads are so popular, and even more interesting. It seems that almost everyone suspends reason and gets influenced by advertisements. Indeed this shows what power advertisements have over all of us. Since they actually tamper with our ability to reason, they certainly exert too great an influence on us.

5. More topics for practice **练习题**

Conceive ideas that might be included in the discussion/debate and then list them below.

Topic 16 The only thing people are interested in today is earning more money 现在人们只关心多挣钱

Argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Counter-argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Topic 17 Job-hopping 跳槽

Argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Counter-argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Topic 18 Part-time jobs for students

學生打工

Argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Counter-argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Topic 19 Would you like to live close to where you work or in the same building? 就近上班还是在同一栋楼里居住和上班?

Argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Counter-argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Topic 20 Living in a high-rise building
住高层楼房

Argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____

- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Counter-argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Topic 21 Which form of transport do you prefer for long distance journeys: train, car, or ship? 长途旅行乘火车、汽车还是船?

Argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Counter-argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____

- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Topic 22 The advantages and disadvantages of travelling by air
乘飞机的优缺点

Argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Counter-argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Topic 23 If you could choose, in which country would you like to live and why? 如果能选择,你想居住在哪国,为什么?

Argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Counter-argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Topic 24 Health and wealth, which do you prefer? 健康与财富,你喜欢哪个?

Argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____

- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Counter-argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Topic 25 People today are selfish and greedy, do you agree? 现今人们自私和贪婪,你同意吗?

Argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Counter-argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

Topic 26 Playing a game is fun only when
you win. Do you agree or dis-
agree with this statement?

比赛就是要赢,你同意吗?

Argument ideas

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

Counter-argument ideas

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

Topic 27 Do you like to buy books to read
or to borrow books from libraries
or from other people?
你喜欢买书看还是借书看?

Argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Counter-argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Topic 28 Advantages and disadvantages
of getting a loan from the bank
for your studies 助学贷款的利益弊

Argument ideas

- (1) _____

- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Counter-argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Topic 29 The pros and cons of owning a car 拥有私车的利弊

Argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Counter-argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

Topic 30 The pros and cons of living, studying or working in a foreign country 在外国生活、学习或工作的利弊

Argument ideas

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

Counter-argument ideas

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

Topic 31 Traffic laws and prevention of accidents 交通规则和事故防止

Argument ideas

(1) _____

- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Counter-argument ideas

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

STEP SEVEN
第七步

Free Talk—Speaking before an Audience 自由谈话和演说

本章的自由度虽然更大,但难度也更大。在学习本章时,学生正逐渐由“必然王国”向“自由王国”过渡,首先应熟悉本章所提的建议和实例,然后就标题,按所给提纲作简短发言,最后按标题自拟提纲再作发言。要取得更好的效果应在教师指导下进行,适宜在小组或小班进行。假如你练就了本章要求的本领,你的英语口语水平就达到了较高的境地,与 native speaker 之间的思想交流已不成问题。

Giving a free talk, the speaker must speak in front of an audience. There are occasions in the life of everyone when the ability to address an audience effectively is highly advantageous. Read the following before starting the activity.

1. Requirements 要求

- Time duration: 3~5 minutes for each volunteer.

2. Procedure 过程

- Briefly introduce yourself (name, university, major, etc.)
- The organizer, usually the teacher, takes control of the activity.

3. Suggestions 建议

I. Appearance of the speaker 仪表

- Neatly and appropriately dressed.
- Assume an air of dignity and poise.
- Look at the audience without special attention to individuals.
- Notes should be written on small cards so as not to attract the attention of the audience while glancing at them.

II . *Voice* 声调

- Use natural tones and speak loud enough to be heard distinctly by all.
- The voice should be well modulated with no tendency towards monotonous singsong.
- Every word should be pronounced correctly and clearly.

III . *Language* 语言

- Use good language in speaking before an audience.
- In the less formal type of talk, use a style less dignified and precise.
- Possess adequate vocabulary, common sense and tact.

IV . *Preparation* 准备

- Every part of the talk should be appropriate to its purpose, the occasion and the audience.
- Do not memorize the address but carefully outline it in notes which include an introduction, main message, and conclusion.

V . *Delivery* 发言

- Be sure to make a forceful beginning.
- Never begin a talk with an apology.
- Jokes and humours should be used appropriately.

- Be sincere and enthusiastic.
- Verbal fillers or voiced silence refer to words, phrases, and sometimes just noises like “er” which do not contribute much, if anything, to the new information content of an utterance but perform several valuable functions in speech.

(1) er, m, oh, ah, and, say, now, well, yes, o. k., all right, you see, you know, I mean, etc. which may convey hesitation, meditation, promise, protest, sympathy, approval, understanding, and so on.

(2) I'm afraid, I would assume, I would say, as I said, generally speaking, all in all, in the final analysis, presumably, definitely, actually, etc. which may express personal opinions and comments.

(3) a sort of, a kind of, what do you call it, what we call, etc. which actually have no meaning at all.

Notice, too much use of such words or expressions will affect the clarity and smoothness of your speech.

- Be sure to stop promptly when the message is ended.

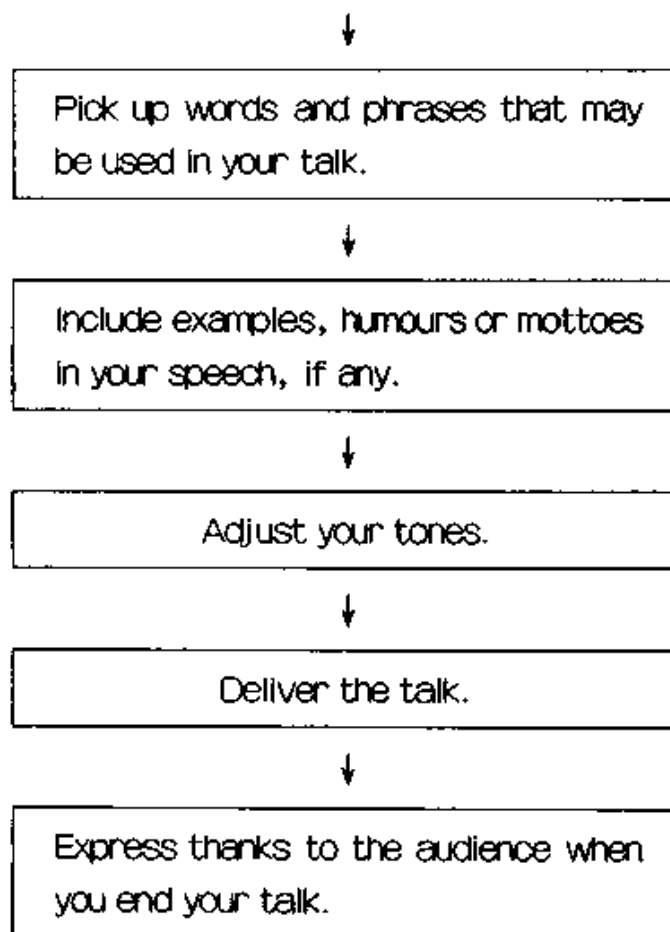
A PATTERNED PLAN FOR A FREE TALK

Choose an appropriate topic, a topic you are interested in or familiar with.



Prepare an outline and conceive ideas to be included in the outline.





4. Practice 实践

Example

The importance of punctuality

守时的重要性

Outline

- The meaning of punctuality.

- The bad result of unpunctuality.
- How to cultivate punctuality.
- Punctuality as second nature.

Good morning, dear friends. My name is Li Ping. I am from Dong Fang University. I major in computer science. I like English very much and I often take part in extra-curriculum activities on the campus. I'm interested in spoken English and am learning to talk in English in public. The topic of my speech is *The Importance of Punctuality*.

To begin with, punctuality, in my mind, means observing regular or appointed time. Er, if a man who gets up at seven o'clock every morning, he is punctual. If he has promised to call on a friend at five o'clock in the afternoon and actually does so at that hour, he is also punctual.

Well, punctuality is a good habit, and unpunctuality a bad one. A few minutes' delay, say, may not be a serious matter, but it may have bad results. As you know, getting up five minutes later than usual may upset the plan of the day. And calling on a friend five minutes later than the appointed time, I'm afraid, may cause him some, er, unexpected trouble. Generally speaking, habitual unpunctuality leads to indolence and even failure in life. One delay after another makes a man unable to exert himself. It also proves that he is, well, untrustworthy.

Those who are unpunctual should try their best to get rid of their bad habit. In doing this, they should avoid making any kind of exception. They should never say to themselves: "A few minutes' delay does not matter this time. I shall never be unpunctual again." Those who think in this way will find excuses to cultivate the good

habit.

So, like all other good habits, punctuality, I would say, has become second nature with those who have duly cultivated it.

That's the end of my speech. Thank you for attention.

Practice

Topic 1 Describe New Year celebrations in your country 庆祝新年

Outline

- New year blessings.
- Abundant food.
- Fireworks in the suburbs.
- Busy shopping.
- Visits.

Topic 2 Your adventures when you first visited a big city 城市历险

Outline

- My first visit to Shanghai.
- Got lost.
- Unable to find a hotel.
- Language problem, e. g. when and where to get off the bus.

Topic 3 Public festivals in your country 你们国家的节假日

Outline

- National Day.
- May Day.
- Mid-autumn Festival.
- Spring Festival.

Topic 4 My ideal 我的理想

Outline

- Ideal in a broad sense.
- My ideal.
- My determination to achieve my ideal.

Topic 5 Supermarket—a convenient shopping area 超市——方便的购物区

Outline

- Big varieties of goods, e. g. food and drinks, daily articles, etc.
- Convenience.
- Easy shopping environment.
- Good service.

Topic 6 My hometown 我的家乡

Outline

- Location.
- Climate.
- Scenic attractions.
- Local products and flavours.
- Developing rapidly.

Topic 7 The music you enjoy listening to 你喜欢的音乐

Outline

- Classic music.
- Master composers, e. g. Beethoven, Strauss, Mozart, etc.
- Typical masterpieces, e. g. symphony, solo, concerto, etc.

Topic 8 Environmental concerns in the city where you live 你所在城市的 环境情况

Outline

- Various kinds of pollution.
- Affect the city appearance.
- Suggestions for overcoming pollution.

Topic 9 Education system in China 中国的教育制度

Outline

- Primary schools.
- Middle schools.
- Professional middle schools.
- Universities and colleges.
- Degree system.

Topic 10 The causes and effects of traffic jams in major cities 大城市交通堵塞的因果

Outline

- More bikes, motor-cycles, nowadays more cars.
- Sidewalk restaurants.
- Rush hour.
- Violation of traffic laws.
- Suggestions.

5. More topics 练习题

Prepare an outline by yourself before delivery.

Topic 11 The importance of video and
television in education
电化教育的重要性

Outline

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Topic 12 My family 我的家庭

Outline

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Topic 13 A problem facing modern youth
现代青年面对的一个问题

Outline

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

Topic 14 The advantages of collecting
收藏的好处

Outline

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

Topic 15 The problem of population explosion 人口爆炸问题

Outline

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

Topic 16 How to take an exam 如何应试

Outline

(1) _____

(2) _____

- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Topic 17 The most popular sport in your
country 你们国家最普及的体育运动

Outline

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Topic 18 The decline of small businesses
小型企业的倒闭

Outline

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Topic 19 My experience of learning English 我学习英语的经验

Outline

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

Topic 20 My reasons for taking TOEFL/IELTS/CET-SET 我为何应试托福/雅思/大学英语口语考试

Outline

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

STEP EIGHT
第八步

Taking the Test

应试

本章简要介绍了目前国内流行的三种口语考试,即大学英语口语考试(CET-SET),雅思考试(IELTS)以及求职面试,旨在使学生较好地了解这几种考试的具体实施情况,便于做考前准备。

各种培训班可按学生需要组织模拟考试,达到考前练兵的目的。

Of all the spoken English tests, CET-SET (College English Test-Spoken English Test), IELTS (International English Language Testing System) and job interviews are the most popular in our country. This unit gives an introduction to these three types of tests respectively.

1. CET-SET 大学英语口语考试

I. 四、六级考试口语考试的对象和报考条件

大学英语四、六级考试口语考试的报考条件是近两年内参加过大学英语四、六级考试的笔试,已经获得大学英语四、六级考试证书且六级成绩在 75 分及以上、四级成绩在 80 分及以上的在校大学生。

大学英语四、六级考试口语考试每年举行两次,分别在 5 月中旬和 11 月中旬举行。目前在全国 19 个省市设有考点,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会将努力创造条件,尽快在全国主要城市设立考点。尚未设立考点的城市,符合条件的考生可以到指定的就近城市考点申请报名参加考试。

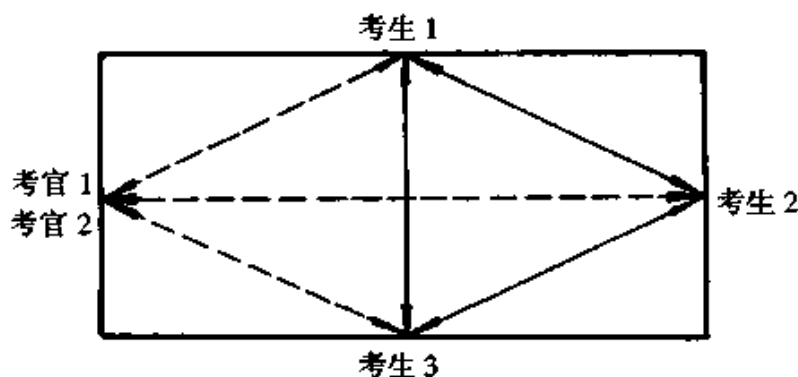
II. 考试形式

四、六级考试口语考试的每场都由两名主考主持、三名考生参加,时间为 20 分钟。考试由三部分组成。

第一部分主要是“热身”练习,先由每位考生作一个简短的自我介绍,目的是使考生进入良好的应考状态,然后,主考对每位考生逐一提问,所提的问题根据每次考试的话题而定,每位考生回答一个问题。时间约 5 分钟。

第二部分是考试的重点部分,主要考核考生用英语进行连贯的口头表达的能力,以及传达信息、发表意见、参与讨论和进行辩论等口头交际能力。主考先向每位考生提供文字或图片等形式的提示信息,让考生准备1分钟,然后要求每位考生就所给信息作1.5分钟的发言。此后,主考要求考生根据发言的内容,就规定的话题进行小组讨论,尽量取得一致意见。时间共约10分钟。

第三部分由主考再次提问以进一步确定考生的口头交际能力。时间为5分钟。



Ⅲ. 考试内容

语言功能

CET-SET 考试要求考生参与不同形式的口头交际,其语言能力将根据其在考试中的表现进行测定。考生需要掌握的语言功能和意念在《大学英语教学大纲》中已明确列出。以下作为举例列举其中部分语言功能和意念。

友好往来

问候,介绍,告别和告辞,祝愿和祝贺,感谢和应答,道歉和应答,提议、邀请和应答。

相互交流

开始交谈,继续交谈,改变话题,停止交谈。

态度

愿意,希望,意向,决心,责任,能力,允许,禁止,同意和不同

意,否定,喜欢和不喜欢,偏爱,责怪和抱怨,判断、决定和意见。

劝说

命令,劝告和建议,承诺,提醒。

时间

时刻,时段,时间关系,频度,时序。

发表意见和看法

询问意见和看法,发表意见和看法,对意见和看法的反应,同意,不同意,要求澄清,澄清意见和看法。

争辩

讨论,讨论观点,反驳论点,提出进一步论证、劝说和对劝说的反应。

IV. 输入信息

CET-SET 考试运用以下两种形式的输入信息来产生信息差:

- (1) 画面提示(如图片、图表、照片等);
- (2) 文字提示。

V. 标准描述

	语言能力	表达能力	交际能力
	语言准确性和范围	话语的长短和连贯性	语言灵活性和适应性
5分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 语法和词汇基本正确 表达过程中词汇丰富、语法结构较为复杂 发音较好,但允许有一些不影响理解的母语口音 	在讨论有关话题时能进行较长时间的、语言连贯的发言,但允许由于无法找到合适的词语而造成的偶尔停顿	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 能够自然、积极地参与讨论 语言的使用总体上能与语境、功能和目的相适应

	语言能力	表达能力	交际能力
	语言准确性和范围	话语的长短和连贯性	语言灵活性和适应性
4分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 语法和词汇有一些错误,但未严重影响交际 表达过程中词汇较丰富 发音尚可 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 能进行较连贯的发言,但多数发言较短 组织思想和搜寻词语时频繁出现停顿,有时会影响交际 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 能够较积极地参与讨论,但有时内容不切题或未能与小组成员直接交流 语言的使用基本上能与语境、功能和目的相适应
3分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 语法和词汇有错误,且有时会影响交际 表达过程中词汇不丰富,语法结构较简单 发音有缺陷,有时会影响交际 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 发言简短 组织思想和搜寻词语时频繁出现较长时间的停顿,影响交际,但能够基本完成交际任务 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 不能积极参与讨论,有时无法适应新话题或讨论内容的改变
2分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 语法和词汇有较多错误,以致妨碍理解 表达过程中因缺乏词汇和语法结构而影响交际 发音较差,以致交际时常中断 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 发言简短且毫无连贯性,几乎无法进行交际 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 不能参与小组讨论

VI. 评分标准

CET-SET 主考在评分时使用以下标准:

a. 准确性	指考生的语音、语调以及所使用的语法和词汇的准确程度
b. 语言范围	指考生使用的词汇和语法结构的复杂程度和范围
c. 话语的长短	指考生对整个考试中的交际所作的贡献、讲话的多少
d. 连贯性	指考生有能力进行较长时间的、语言连贯的发言
e. 灵活性	指考生应付不同情景和话题的能力
f. 适切性	指考生根据不同场合选用适当确切的语言的能力

VII. 能力等级标准

等 级	等 级 描 述
A+ 14.5~15 分 A 13.5~14.4 分	能用英语就熟悉的题材进行口头交际,基本上没有困难
B+ 12.5~13.4 分 B 11~12.4 分	能用英语就熟悉的题材进行口头交际,虽有些困难,但不影响交际
C+ 9.5~10.9 分 C 8~9.4 分	能用英语就熟悉的题材进行简单的口头交际。
D 7.9 分以下	尚不具有英语口语交际能力。

VII. 口语考试成绩与证书

大学英语四、六级考试口语考试成绩合格者由教育部高等教育司发给证书。证书分为三个等级:A等、B等和C等。考试成绩为D等者不发给证书。

大学英语四、六级考试口语考试样题

Topic A-1

Topic Area: City Life

Topic: City Traffic

Part 1 (5 minutes)

Examiner:

Good morning (Good afternoon), everybody. Could you please tell me your name and the number of your admission ticket? Your name, please. And your number? ... Your name? ... And your number? ... Thank you.

Now would you please briefly introduce yourselves to each other? Remember, you should not mention the name of your university. (1.5 minutes)

OK, now that we know each other we can do some group work. The topic area for our group work is City Life. I should remind you that Chinese should not be spoken during the test. First of all, I'd like you to say something about your life in the city.

[C1 or C2 or C3] [Start preferably with the one who performs best in the introduction part],

- (1) How do you like living in Beijing (Shanghai, Nanjing...)?
- (2) What do you think is the most serious challenge of living in a city like Beijing (Shanghai, Nanjing...)?
- (3) How do you like shopping in a supermarket?
- (4) Where would you like to live, downtown or in the suburbs, and why?
- (5) What measures do you think we should take to reduce air pollution in Beijing (Shanghai, Nanjing...)?
- (6) Can you say something about the entertainment available in your city?
- (7) Where would you like to find a job after graduation, in a big city like Beijing or Shanghai or in a small town and why?
- (8) What's your impression of the people in Beijing (Shanghai, Nanjing...)? How do you like the people in Beijing (Shanghai, Nanjing...)?

Thank you very much.

Part 2 (10 minutes)*Examiner :*

Now let's move on to something more specific. The topic for our discussion today is City Traffic. You'll have a picture (some pictures) showing two different types of transport. I'd like each of you to give a brief description of each type and then compare the two types. You'll have one minute to prepare and each of you will have one and a half minutes to talk about the picture(s). Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit. Now here are your pictures.

[1 minute later]

Now, [C1], would you please start first? [C2] and [C3], please put your pictures aside and listen to what [C1] has to say.

[1.5 minutes later] OK. [C2], now it's your turn

[1.5 minutes later] OK. [C3], and now it's your turn.

Right. Now we all have some idea of the various kinds of city transport. I'd like you to discuss this topic further and see if you can agree on which is the best type of transport for a big city like Beijing (Shanghai, Nanjing ...). During the discussion you may argue with each other or ask each other questions to clarify a point. You will have about four and a half minutes for the discussion. Your performance will be judged according to your contribution to the discussion. Don't worry about the time. I'll remind you when time runs out.

[If one candidate keeps talking for too long]

Sorry, I'll have to stop you. Let's listen to what [C?] has to say.

[If one candidate keeps silent for a long time] OR

[If the group keep silent for some time, choose one of the three candidates to start the discussion.]

Now, [C?], could you please say something about your view of ...?

[4.5 minutes later]

All right, that's the end of the discussion.

Part 3 (5 minutes)

Examiner :

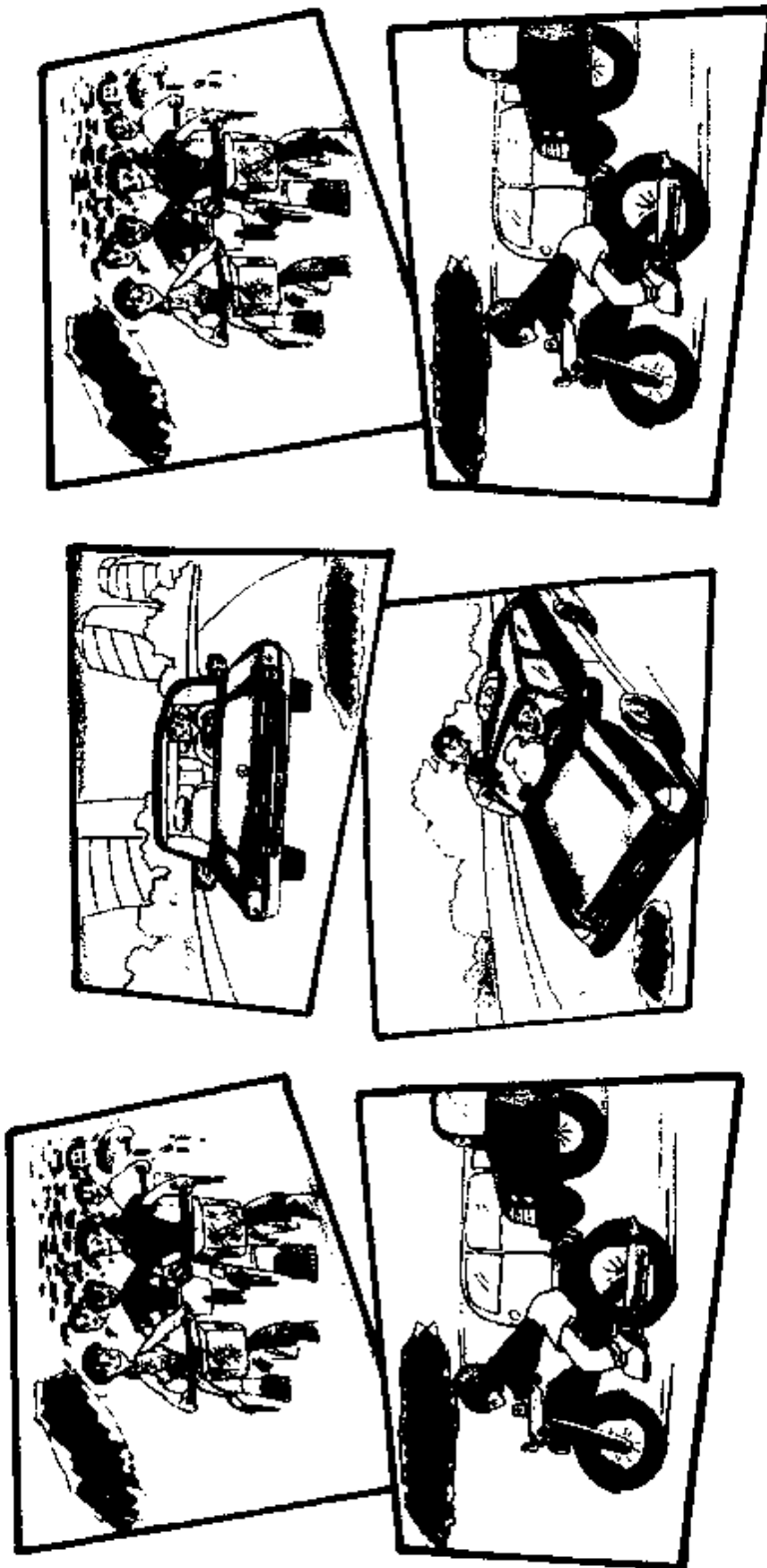
Now I'd like to ask you just one last question on the topic of City Traffic.

[Select a question from the following list to ask each of the candidates.]

[C1, C2, C3]

- (1) During the discussion, why did you say that ... ?
- (2) What kind of transport do you usually use in your city?
- (3) Do you have any suggestions as to how traffic conditions can be improved in big cities?
- (4) Do you think private cars should be encouraged?
- (5) Why do you think some Western countries encourage people to ride bicycles?

Now, that's the end of the test. Thank you, everybody.



2. IELTS 雅思考试

The International English Language Testing System (IELTS) examination can be taken in over 100 different countries in the world. It is primarily designed to assess the readiness of candidates to study or train in further or higher education courses held in English at college or university.

The examination takes 2 hours and 55 minutes to complete, and consists of four Sub-Tests in the skills of listening, reading, writing and speaking.

You will be given a mark between 0 and 9 for each of the 4 Sub-Tests (no half marks in the writing and speaking Sub-Tests). As far as speaking Sub-Test is concerned, if you score 6, you are supposed to have passed the test.

The Speaking Sub-Test takes between 10 and 15 minutes.

In some test centres you may have to complete a resume before your interview.

SAMPLE CV (CURRICULUM VITAE OR RESUME) FORM	
Family name:	_____
Given name:	_____
Nationality:	_____
First Language:	_____
Other Languages:	_____
Years of English Study:	_____
English Language Courses:	_____
Educational Background and Qualifications:	_____
Educational Background and Qualifications:	_____
Professional Work Experience:	_____
Other Work Experience:	_____
Reasons for Taking the IELTS Test:	_____
Intended Course of Study:	_____
Other Future Plans:	_____
Hobbies and Interests:	_____

The Speaking Sub-Test consists of an interview with a trained examiner, and is recorded on a tape recorder.

There are five phases in the Speaking Sub-Test: **Introduction, Extended Discourse, Elicitation, Speculation and Attitude, and Conclusion.**

PHASE 1 (1~2 minutes)

- Introduce yourself.
- Talk briefly about your life, study or work and your interests and hobbies.
- Answer questions why you are taking the test, etc.

Requirements

- Be prepared and try to relax.
- Be willing to talk and be positive.
- Answer questions simply, but in detail.
- Leave a good impression on the examiner.
- Pronounce every word clearly and accurately.
- Use body language, if necessary.

Warnings

- Do not tell the examiner that you are nervous.
- Do not cut the examiner short.
- Do not answer questions with only one word or one short sentence.
- Do not correct yourself too frequently.

Suggested expressions

Good morning/afternoon!

Pleased to meet you.

What exactly would you like to know?

As you can see from my CV ...

Perhaps I can begin by telling you about ...

Recently, I have been studying/working at ...

I've been studying English for ... years.

The reason I'm taking the test is that ...

At the moment I am studying/working at ...

PHASE 2 (3~4 minutes)

- Talk in more detail about a subject chosen by the examiner, such as your culture, your home town or the city where you live.
- Answer questions based on the information you wrote in your resume before the interview.

Requirements

- Talk at some length about a given topic without much help from the examiner.
- Present your opinion, or give a formal, objective point of view.
- Explain, describe or narrate what is happening or has happened regarding the topic.
- Show that you are willing to discuss the topic. If you know little about it, just talk round it.

Warnings

- Do not say that you cannot talk about the topic, or that you have never thought about it.
- Do not worry if you don't quite understand the topic. Ask the examiner to repeat it.
- Do not digress, at least do not go too far a way from the topic.
- Do not wait for questions. Show that you are capable of discussing the topic and are very much interested in it.

Topics for practice

Marriage ritual or wedding ceremony

City life

Travel by air

Pollution

Education systems

Family life

Leisure interests

Tourism

Style of architecture in the candidate's country

Income, distribution of wealth and poverty

The teaching of science/arts/language in schools

Festivals

Suggested expressions

Could you please rephrase the topic?

I'm not exactly sure what you mean ...

I'm sorry, but I don't know much about ...

Well, it might be possible that ...

Let me see. Well, I suppose that ...

That's an interesting question ...

I think there are three reasons, first ..., second ..., and third ...

In my mind, there are different ways of looking at the problem.

Maybe I can tell you something about my personal experience, which may answer your question.

PHASE 3 (3~4 minutes)

- Show the examiner that you are capable of finding out information.
- Usually you will be given a card which describes a given situation, or a role-play, you will be asked to gather information, or solve a particular problem.

Requirements

- Understand what the situation is and what you have to find out.
- Take charge of the role-play and use the questions that you form to find out as much as you can about the situation and, perhaps solve a particular problem.
- Ask some questions from those given on a card and, if possible, ask some of your own choice.

Warnings

- Do not pretend you understand the situation or your role if actually you don't. Ask the examiner to tell you again.

- Do not simply take the topics on the card to form questions. Try to form questions naturally.
- Do not ask personal questions of the examiner unless you are required to do so.

Sample role-play

HIRING A BICYCLE

You are interested in hiring a bicycle for a few days. Your examiner is in charge of a shop that lets bicycles.

Find out some information on hiring bicycles.

Find out about:

- the cost of hiring bicycles,
- extra equipment available,
- what to do if the bicycle is stolen or lost,
- insurance,
- safety advice,
- interesting cycle trips.

PHASE 4 (3~4 minutes)

- Talk about your plan for the future, and talk in some detail about a particular aspect of your future.

Requirements

- Talk at some length about your future plans, usually about your work or study goals.
- Provide as much as you can about some aspects of your fu-

ture.

- Speculate on what may or may not happen in the future and indicate your attitude to various outcomes.
- Try to express complex ideas in simple language.

Warnings

- Do not just talk about your future plan in general. Try to elaborate it.
- Do not get surprised if the examiner asks you questions as you talk.
- Do not overuse the word “will”. Try to use different ways of expressing future in English.

Topics for practices

Marriage and children

Boy/girl friend

Hobbies

Travelling abroad

Joining a club

Write a book

Get fit

Sports to take up

Do a computer course

Be engaged in an engineering project

Suggested expressions

My short-term plan is . . .

I am preparing right now to go . . .

I'm certain I will/am going to/intend to /am thinking of /

hope to ...

I'll (most) probably/possibly do ...

I (most) probably/possibly won't do ...

Perhaps I'll even ...

I'm not sure if I'll ..., but ...

I probably won't ..., but if I do I'll ...

I've got a good chance of doing ...

Definitely I won't ...

PHASE 5 (1 minute)

- The interview is closed and the Speaking Sub-Test is completed.
- Say thanks to the examiner and say farewell before you leave the room.

Requirements

- Thank the examiner for his/her time and say good-bye.

Warnings

- Do not tell the examiner how relieved you are the test is over.
- Do not be over-friendly with your examiner. Just smile and leave the room.
- Do not ask the examiner for your score. The examiner is unable to give you any information.

3. Job interview 求职面试

Nowadays, if you want to find a job in a sole-funded enterprise or a joint venture, you need to have an interview before you get the job. Usually, the interviewer will assess the interviewee's spoken language proficiency, including accuracy and fluency. In other words, the interviewee, on the one hand, is required to speak with clear pronunciation and good intonation, to use words appropriately and to express himself correctly in grammar; and on the other hand, he should be able to give quick response to the questions asked and speak in fluent English.

I. The interview generally involves two phases 面试的两个阶段

Phase One—greetings for warming-up, self-introduction, hobbies and interests.

Phase Two—Specific questions about the applicant's educational background, work experience, previous employer, salary demanded, etc.

To succeed in an interview, as an interviewee, you should know:

<u>WHAT TO DO</u>	<u>WHAT NOT TO DO</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • familiarize yourself with common expressions for greetings and warming-up (Please refer to STEP TWO of this book). • respond quickly and naturally. • speak truly. • ask the interviewer to repeat if you didn't catch the question first. • show that you are easy-going and cooperative. • be dressed neatly and formally. • say "thank you" when the interview ends. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • say that you are nervous. • be overfriendly with the interviewer. • recite the prepared answers. • cease talking, showing that you are at a loss. • show that you are reserved and silent. • be dressed casually or pompously. • leave abruptly without thanking the interviewer.

A job interview benefits both the interviewer and the interviewee. To the former, he can know the applicant's general appearance, manners, character, background, ability to speak, etc.; while to the latter, he can have a chance to show his competence and confidence, to know the conditions of the work and the salary for the position.

Since job interview is an efficient, convenient and necessary way for the recruitment of staff, it is widely used by the personnel departments of corporations and business enterprises.

The following is an example.

Situation: A big sole-funded firm needs a person who can do engineering job. Li Ming applies for the job. He has an interview with the manager of the personnel office.

(Enters Li Ming.)

Interviewee: Good morning, sir.

Interviewer: Hello, Mr. Li Ming. Am I right?

Interviewee: Yes, I am Li Ming.

Interviewer: Please be seated.

Interviewee: Thank you. (Sits down.)

Interviewer: It's fine today, isn't it?

Interviewee: So it is. Actually we've been expecting fine weather for a couple of weeks. I don't like rainy or cloudy days. Well, I'm so glad it's fine now.

Interviewer: Yes, I like sunny days, too. Well, Mr. Li, to begin with, would you please briefly introduce yourself to me and to my colleagues?

Interviewee: With pleasure. I graduated from Qinghua University in 1994 and my major is electronics and information control. I'm now working in Siemens Corporation as an engineer. For details, I think you can find the information in my resume.

Interviewer: Good, Mr. Li, very good. Qinghua University is the most famous in China and Siemens is a world-famous firm. Well. I'm interested in what makes you think of job-hopping?

Interviewee: That's I've expected you'd ask me. You know, I have been doing quite a good job in Siemens and, er, I should say I'm quite satisfied with the working conditions there. But, you see, the problem is my office is too far away from my home. I have to travel a long distance from east to west every day.

Interviewer: I see. It's really inconvenient, especially during the rush hours as traffic is often jammed. Ah, yes, I now

know why you hate rainy weather.

Interviewee: Right. And I believe your company is also a big one with all modern facilities. Besides, I heard that you provide good welfare to the staff, which sounds tempting. But this is a minor point. The most important point is my home and the hospital where my wife works are in the vicinity of your company.

Interviewer: OK. I think I understand you now. We are badly in need of an engineer. I've read your resume and personally I think you are the right man, but, you know, I'll have to consult my supervisor. We'll let you know the final decision as soon as possible. By the way, Mr. Li, what are your hobbies?

Interviewee: Reading and watching football games.

Interviewer: Yeh, it seems football is made for men. I enjoy football games, too. Well, one more question. What salary do you demand every month?

Interviewee: The same as I get in Siemens.

Interviewer: Good, Mr. Li. That's the end of our interview.

Interviewee: Thank you for your time and consideration. See you again. Bye!

Interviewer: Bye!

II . *Reference range finder*

评分参考标准描述

6	Excellent: One a par with an educated native speaker. Completely at ease in his use of English on all topics discussed.
5	Very good: Although he cannot be mistaken for a native speaker, he expresses himself quite clearly. He experiences little difficulty in understanding English, and there is no strain at all in communicating with him.
4	Satisfactory verbal communication causing little difficulty for native speakers. He makes a limited number of errors of grammar, lexis and pronunciation but he is still at ease in communicating on everyday subjects. He may have to correct himself and re-pattern his utterance on occasions, but there is little difficulty in understanding him.
3	Although verbal communication is usually fairly satisfactory , the native speaker may occasionally experience some difficulty in communicating with him. Repetition, re-phrasing and re-patterning is sometimes necessary; ordinary native speakers might find it difficult to communicate.
2	Much difficulty experienced by native speakers unaccustomed to "foreign" English. His own understanding is severely limited, but communication on everyday topics is possible. Large number of errors of phonology, grammar and lexis.
1	Extreme difficulty in communication on any subject. Failure to understand adequately and to make himself understood.