

前言

项目式学习（Project-based Learning，以下简称 PBL）是一种以建构主义理论为基础，强调学生在真实问题情境中进行探究性学习的教学模式。在项目式学习过程中学生能够建构自身的知识，并且对已有的知识进行记忆和迁移。《学术英语口语教程》通过设计 PBL 教学任务，引导学生采取实证方法收集数据，在对数据进行分析的基础上得出结论并进行口头汇报与展示，从而增强学术英语口语教学实效。

本教材共有八个单元，主题涉及手机操作系统、成功奥秘、网络直播、共享经济、社交软件、阅读策略、大学生活、中西文化等。每个单元包括四大板块：

（1）导入（Lead-in）：通过图片设计和讨论题，激发学习兴趣和激活背景图式，为构建新知识做准备；（2）听说结合任务（Listening and Speaking）：听力部分的输入材料为一段学术讲座，要求学生根据输入内容完成信息填充和判断任务，旨在锻炼学生记笔记和学术听力理解能力，同时还设计了辩论题，旨在提高学生的思辨能力和语言表达能力；（3）读说结合任务（Reading and Speaking）：阅读部分的输入材料为一篇通用学术文本，要求学生根据材料内容完成阅读理解和概要补全任务，旨在训练学生学术阅读理解能力和文献归纳能力，同时还设计了小组讨论题，旨在提高学生的口头交际能力；（4）基于项目的探究任务（PBL Project）：包括方法解析和项目任务两部分，要求学生在对某一问题进行实证研究之后再行进行口语展示，旨在帮助学生改善口头表达的内容、结构和逻辑。本教材的 PBL 任务已经在华南理工大学经过了三年的教学实践，受到师生的普遍欢迎。实践证明，PBL 任务能有效增强学习者的学习投入，为学生的学术英语口语学习赋能增效。

本教材有如下特色：

（1）以 PBL 任务统领教材编写的各个环节，重视语言的实际有效使用，强调以产出为导向的英语教学，锻炼学生的口语交际能力、独立思考能力和科研能力，提升学术素养。

（2）通过听力材料和阅读材料的输入，让学生掌握该主题的语言资源，获得必要的可理解性输入，为学生在 PBL 任务演示时提供语言资源和脚手架。

（3）以贴近学生实际生活的话题为中心，通过不同的任务和活动培养学生的思辨能力，指导学生掌握常用的数据收集和分析方法，在完成项目中学会自主学习，培养终身学习的意识和能力。

由于编写时间仓促，书中错漏之处在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

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UNIT 1

Android vs. iOS

Lead-in

1. Which mobile operating system (OS) do you use at present, Android, iOS or others?
2. Which mobile OS do you think is the best one?
Why?
3. If possible, would you like to switch to other OS?
Why or why not?




Listening and Speaking

Words and Expressions


component *n.* 组成部分
 initially *adv.* 最初
 release *v.* 发布
 touchscreen *n.* 触摸屏
 manipulate *v.* 操控
 primarily *adv.* 主要地
 reveal *v.* 透露
 customizable *adj.* 可定制的
 jailbroken *adj.* 破解的

- 1 Listen to a lecture about differences between Android and iOS and complete the following notes. You should use the exact words or phrases you have heard.

Differences Between Android & iOS



↓



↓

A. Android is a mobile operating system developed by 1) _____.

B. It was initially released on 2) _____.

C. It is designed for 3) _____ mobile devices.

A. iOS is developed by Apple and it is the 4) _____ operating system used in Apple's devices.

B. It was released on June 29, 2007, for 5) _____ only and later on has been 6) _____ for other Apple devices.

→ **Key Differences** ←

A. Android is an 7) _____ operating system while iOS is a 8) _____ one.

B. Android operating system can be declared as 9) _____ while iOS is 10) _____ Apple devices.

C. Android is more 11) _____ while iOS is 12) _____ unless jailbroken.

2 Listen again and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- ___ 1. Android and iOS are two different mobile operating systems with different key purposes.
- ___ 2. By now, Android has the largest installed base of all operating systems.
- ___ 3. iOS is a closed operating system with no open-source components.
- ___ 4. The user interface of iOS is based on the concept of indirect manipulation.
- ___ 5. Android and iOS are written in totally different computer languages.

3 Work in groups and debate on the following topic: When we purchase a mobile phone, which of the following choices should have priority in our consideration? Hardware choice, operating system, design, security, price, battery life, or other features? You should state your opinion and give reasons to support it.

Possible argument
for reference

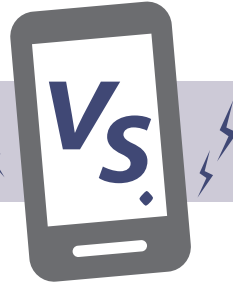
Give top priority to security:

On countless roads ahead, safety comes first. If a mobile phone is not safe, we should not buy it, no matter how fancy its design, how reliable its hardware, how attractive its OS, or how enduring its battery life. Over all things, security should be given top priority.

Give top priority to battery life:

One's sense of security comes from several things, including a mobile phone with a fully-charged battery that lasts a long time. If one's mobile phone has a poor battery life, one cannot feel safe. Therefore, battery life should be paid most attention to when we purchase a mobile phone.

Reading and Speaking



Which Mobile OS Is Right for You?

- 1 Loyalty to an operating system can sometimes be compared to that to a football team or a political party. Most iPhone users are Apple-til-they-die and can be keen on pointing this out at any given moment. While there are many solid reasons to be an Appleite, the world's most popular mobile operating system is actually Android. With Google's OS, users can choose pretty much any other smartphone manufacturer and arguably enjoy more interoperability with different laptop, tablet, and smartphone ranges.
- 2 You may have one or the other as a consumer, but what should you do as a business? Do you kit your employees out with the best of Apple or do you sign them up to Google's Android and let them have a bit more device choice?
- 3 Unfortunately, there's a lot more to it than that. Security is arguably the most pressing concern for businesses – particularly as most will have been working remotely and look set to continue doing so. Then there are key details such as cost, compatibility, as well as how easy it is to install, use, and learn. These are the things you need to take into consideration when choosing a business-

wide operating system. Just like being Liverpool or Everton, Labor or Tory, you can be Apple or Android.

Android vs. iOS: Hardware Choice

- 4 Devices running iOS system are fast with a beautiful design. But these devices come at a cost, and although Apple is always innovating, they lack real cutting-edge features and, well, feel a bit “samey” from one generation to the next.
- 5 There’s so much more choice if you go down the Android road. Whether you want one of Samsung’s Note series of phablets, Huawei’s camera tech, Google’s super-speedy options, or something perhaps a little more budget like the OnePlus range, all your bases are covered.

Android vs. iOS: Design

- 6 Apple’s OS has an established reputation for its simplicity and ease-of-use. The learning curve for new users is astonishingly low, and its commands and functions are simple to pick up. The design is based heavily on the idea that most users don’t really need all the adjustable bells and whistles that platforms have normally offered.
- 7 One of the main issues with designing your user interface to be overly simplified, however, is that it normally comes at the cost of functionality. By default, iOS just doesn’t give you the kind of space to adjust your user interface, or its functionality, to make it stand out in the same way you can with Android devices. Google’s OS is so much more feature-rich, offering greater customization options and an array of settings to tweak your device to fit your precise needs.

Android vs. iOS: Security

- 8 Mobile security is too often overlooked by businesses,



Words and Expressions

manufacturer *n.* 制造商
 arguably *adv.* 有理由说, 按理说
 interoperability *n.* 互操作性, 互用性
 interface *n.* 界面
 functionality *n.* 功能
 adjust *v.* 调整
 customization *n.* 用户化, 定制化服务
 tweak *v.* 对(机器、汽车或系统)作小小的改进
 overlook *v.* 忽视
 vulnerability *n.* 易损性, 弱点
 flaw *n.* 瑕疵; 缺点
 unhackable *adj.* 不可攻击的, 不能破解的
 debacle *n.* 大败, 崩溃
 verdict *n.* 结论
 amass *v.* 积聚, 积累
 be keen on 喜欢, 热衷于
 by default 默认情况下

but if you're issuing devices to your employees, you should make certain that they're as secure as humanly possible. The list of vulnerabilities, exploits, and other security flaws that have been discovered in the Android OS is long and extensive, as is the list of malware-riddled apps found on the Google Play Store.

- 9 By contrast, iOS is less criticized for its security problems. However, it is far from unhackable. Recent notable flaws include the HomeKit bug and the Meltdown/Spectre debacle.

Android vs. iOS: Verdict

- 10 Android has millions of fans around the world, and with good reason; it's matured into a powerful and versatile operating system, with heaps of functionality. With time, iOS offers a more uniform experience across devices as Apple controls both the hardware and the software of their devices.
- 11 Both platforms are quite mature at this stage and have amassed comprehensive feature sets, and there's very little one can do that the other cannot. Still, each has its advantages, and as with many purchase decisions, your choice will depend on what you value most.

1 Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question or find the most appropriate choice for each unfinished statement.

1. Compared with iOS, Android has the following features EXCEPT _____.
 - A. more diverse functionality
 - B. more device choice
 - C. better reputation for security
 - D. greater customization options

2. According to this passage, which of the following is NOT the characteristic of iOS?
 - A. More uniform user experience.
 - B. Simplicity and ease-of-use.
 - C. A low learning curve for new users.
 - D. Excellent security feature with no flaws.

3. The underlined phrase “bells and whistles” in paragraph 6 probably means _____.
 - A. a clear, high-pitched sound
 - B. an instrument for giving a signal
 - C. essential items or features
 - D. additional features or accessories

4. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information carried by the underlined part in paragraph 9?
 - A. iOS has top-ranking security and is unhackable.
 - B. iOS enjoys a good reputation for security with no flaws.
 - C. iOS has more flaws in security than Android.
 - D. iOS also has its flaws in terms of security.

5. According to this passage, _____ is the most pressing concern when people choose a business-wide operating system.
 - A. cost
 - B. compatibility
 - C. security
 - D. functionality

2 Read the passage carefully and complete the following summary.

Paragraph	Features of iOS	Features of Android
4-5	Fast system and beautiful design but a bit 1) _____ from one generation to the next	So much more device choice
6-7	Established reputation for its simplicity and 2) _____	So much more 3) _____
8-9	Far from 4) _____	A long and extensive list of security flaws
10	Offering a more uniform experience across devices	Having matured into a powerful and 5) _____ operating system

3 Work in groups and discuss the following questions.

1. What needs to be considered if one wants to choose a business-wide operating system?
2. What strengths do iOS and Android have respectively?
3. What weaknesses do iOS and Android have respectively?

PBL Project

Section A

Methodology (Comparative Study I)

1 Introduction to comparative study

The comparative study is the investigation of two or more related objects according to certain standards. It is used to find similarities and differences between the given objects. This kind of study takes place in a number of different environments, and usually has a specific purpose in mind.

2 Steps of comparative study

1. Clarifying the theme

That is to understand what the problem is. The comparison of the objects should be within a certain range, clear and focused, rather than irrational or illogical.

2. Presenting the criteria

The criteria of comparison can be formulated according to the actual conditions. They should be clear and concrete.

3. Explaining the content of the comparison

The researcher needs to compare the facts and data, and conduct a full study to explain and analyze the reasons for the facts and data.

4. Drawing conclusions

The researcher needs to draw conclusions through the comparison and the analysis.

Section B

Project Introduction

In this project you will make a comparative study of the major similarities and differences between the two mobile operating systems – iOS and Android, and give a clearly-designed presentation.

STEP

1

Discuss with your teammates and start a general search online, and get an overall understanding of the issue. Note down some important and inspirational information for further research.

STEP

2

Decide the specific scope of the research. Because an overall comparison between iOS and Android will not be feasible within limited time, the team could only focus on several key aspects, for example, interface, stability, speed, security, software upgrading, and device selection. Please write down the aspects you will focus on:

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

STEP

3

Decide what specific means of information collection could be used, such as reading news reports, conducting a questionnaire survey, and carrying out an interview.

- 1) Take notes while reading the news reports;
- 2) In conducting a questionnaire survey or an interview, some leading questions could be:
 - Q1: Which mobile OS are you using now?
 - Q2: Are there any problems occurring in your mobile OS?
 - Q3: What do you think is the most important in a mobile OS?
 - Q4: Will you switch from iOS to Android or vice versa? Why or why not?

STEP

4

Decide a specific research pattern. It is very necessary to make charts, tables, and diagrams in this comparative research, and it is preferred to search some well-designed templates online.

