

讲好中国故事：

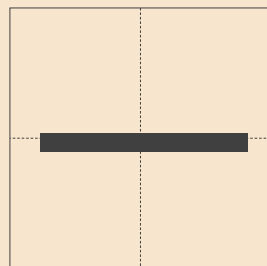
《现代大学英语 口语》（第三版）

与英语口语能力培养

北京外国语大学

翟峥

2023年3月25日



北外
培养学生讲好中国故事
能力的挑战

壹

中国元素和中华文化
在教材中融入不够

贰

趣味性和时代性不足

叁

难度不符合学生水平

张虹, 李会钦, 何晓燕. 我国高校本科英语教材存在的问题调查 [J]. 外语与外语教学, 2021(1).

壹

英语教材内容陈旧，没有吸引力
英语课堂内容没有与“中国故事”
有机融合

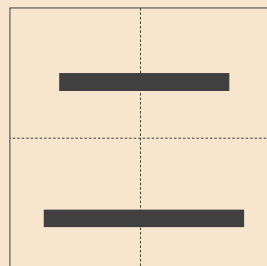
贰

课时有限，教材内容多，没时间讲故事

叁

挖掘“中国故事”元素比较困难
学生英语能力有限，诉求差异较大，难以平衡

常海潮. 大学英语课讲好中国故事：现状、路径和方法
[J]. 外语电化教学, 2021(5).



北外

《现代大学英语 口语》
(第三版) 的解决方案

融通中外
注重育人



时代性
中国元素

》 SUPPLEMENTARY ACTIVITY

1. The what and why of China's 14th Five-Year Plan

"I came to China in 1981, so I've watched and participated in China's transformation. China's five-year plans allow the market to do what it needs to do, but at the same time, there is a structure, foresight, a focus, looking more at national need, social aspirations, environmental changes, and economic challenges, and having far more sustainability."

—Laurence J. Brahm

Senior International Fellow at the Center for China and Globalization

Often described as the country's development blueprint, the five-year plan is perhaps one of the most important programs of action in modern China. The Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development is in fact a series of documents, which have been released regularly since 1953, each featuring new or updated goals, tasks, and strategies for the years ahead. The first few plans predominantly concerned industrial and agricultural growth, such as setting specific production quotas for steel and grain. Today, as the country has transitioned from a planned economy to a market economy, its five-year plan has evolved into a macro strategic guideline with increasing scope, incorporating areas such as welfare, and green, innovative development.

During the 13th Five-Year Plan period, China eliminated absolute poverty. This achievement edged China ever closer to its first centenary goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. The 14th Five-Year Plan for the 2021-2025 period will lay important groundwork as China enters a new development stage and works to achieve its second centenary goal to fully build a modern socialist country by the middle of the 21st century. It's for this reason that long-range objectives running up to 15 years in the future accompanied the 14th Five-Year Plan.



2. Mini-speech

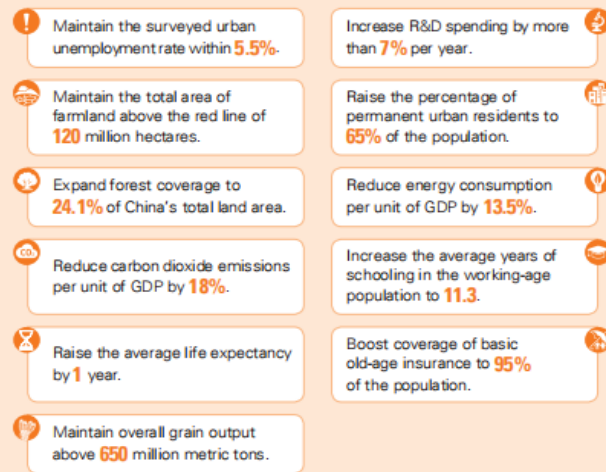
Suppose you are volunteering at a summer camp for foreign college students. The students would like to learn about China's five-year plans.

1) Give a short introduction, covering the following aspects.

- What are China's five-year plans?
- Why were the five-year plans made?

2) Give a short speech on the concrete targets of China's 14th Five-Year Plan period. You may either summarize the information presented in the infographic below in your own words or elaborate on one or more targets.

Major targets and tasks for 14th Five-Year Plan period



Source: The Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-25) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035

解决方案

融通中外
注重育人



时代性
中国元素

CONTEMPORARY COLLEGE ENGLISH

1. Chinese love tokens

In China, lovers have had love tokens since ancient times. Love tokens are gifts young couples give each other to show their affections. Chinese culture values the meaning of love tokens rather than the material objects. A sachet, a jade pendant or even a hair clasp, all can be used to represent one's personal affection. As time goes by, modern types of love tokens have changed a lot, but the meanings will always be the same. Here are some of the most famous love tokens in ancient times.

Sachet

A sachet is a silk bag, with various kinds of fragrant Chinese herbal powder placed in. Because of its unique fragrance, it is also called aromatic or flower bags. During the pre-Qin period, young people wore sachets to show respect when seeing their parents or elders. Also, since a sachet was something that young people of that time always carried with them, those in



1. William Shakespeare and Tang Xianzu

William Shakespeare and Tang Xianzu were contemporary dramatists who, respectively, lived in the West and the East. The two masters were both listed among the Top 100 Historical Cultural Celebrities by UNESCO in 2000.

"I am very grateful to her. It was her persistence that gives us girls from the mountain the chance to go and see the world outside," said a current college student who graduated from Zhang's school.

2. Mini speech

Prepare and deliver a two-minute speech on the topic "When my hero was young." Your speech should include the following aspects.

- 1) Who he/she is and what his/her achievements are



1. Harmony and cooperation

和合—héhé, harmony and cooperation, describes idealized relations among different segments of society that have the potential for conflict.

Harmony implies differences; if everything or everyone were or thought the same, harmony would not make sense, and there would be no need for cooperation. Considering China's long history, "harmony and cooperation" is not freshly coined political jargon, but a philosophical tradition.

Thousands of years ago, the Chinese character "和" (harmony) was created by combining "禾" and "口," which means "seedlings" and a "mouth" respectively. The ancient Chinese made simple flutes using the stalks of seedlings, which they played with their mouths. Therefore, according to *Shuowen Jiezi*, an ancient Chinese dictionary, the original meaning of "和" is "making harmonic sound by playing stalk flutes." Harmony is believed to be the most important Chinese value for a family or society. For example, people often say, "If your family is harmonious, everything can go well" or "Harmony (by reacting but not overreacting) should be given priority." Confucius expounded the philosophical concept of "harmony without uniformity," meaning that while the world is replete with differences and contradictions, the righteous man should seek balance to achieve harmony.

Given China's large area, vast population, and diverse cultures, it has been important to keep "harmony without uniformity." Therefore, China was fertile soil in which the ideal of harmony and cooperation could flourish.



1. Gardens south of the Yangtze River

The Chinese attach great importance to the qualities of being reserved and subtle, and the construction of gardens dotting the hazy landscape south of the lower Yangtze River well reflects this philosophy.

In the gardens, besides buildings looming behind dense groves of trees, what most frequently meet the eye are winding paths that seemingly lead to nowhere. There, a path seems to end, but all of a sudden, a new world is rolled out before you: pavilions, rock formations, spring water—all combining to provide a pleasant surprise!

解决方案

CONTEMPORARY COLLEGE ENGLISH

主题丰富
选材多元



契合当代中国
大学生的兴趣点

- Unit 1 Getting Acquainted
- Unit 2 Discovering My Hometown
- Unit 3 Making Plans and Predictions
- Unit 4 Shopping
- Unit 5 Exchanging Study Experiences
- Unit 6 Seeing a Doctor
- Unit 7 Enjoying Your College Years
- Unit 8 Participating in Sports
- Unit 9 Discussing Food
- Unit 10 Handling Personal Finances
- Unit 11 Getting Along with Others
- Unit 12 Describing Personal Experiences
- Unit 13 Developing Good Habits
- Unit 14 Celebrating Holidays and Festivals
- Unit 15 Saving Our Planet

- Unit 1 Heroes
- Unit 2 Love and Romance
- Unit 3 A Book I Highly Recommend
- Unit 4 Stereotypes
- Unit 5 Growing Pains, Growing Gains
- Unit 6 Digital Life
- Unit 7 The Way to Achieve Harmony
- Unit 8 Honesty
- Unit 9 Chinese Culture
- Unit 10 What Is Success?
- Unit 11 News
- Unit 12 Man's Best Friends
- Unit 13 Advertising
- Unit 14 Thinking Positively
- Unit 15 Art

主题丰富
选材多元



契合当代中国
大学生的兴趣点

» ACTIVITY 2

1. Conversation

Cao Xiaoyu: Hello, Kexin. I heard you were a volunteer in the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics.

Wang Kexin: Yes. I think it's the best thing I've ever done.

Cao Xiaoyu: I bet! How did you become a volunteer?

Wang Kexin: I filled in an application form, passed a few interviews, and then I was accepted!

Cao Xiaoyu: Are you interested in sports?

Wang Kexin: Not at all.

Cao Xiaoyu: So why would you volunteer to help in the Olympics?

Wang Kexin: Well, I like meeting new people and learning about the different cultures.

Cao Xiaoyu: Yeah, that's good. Where did you work?



1. Conversation

Liu Ying: I can't believe it! I've gotten to share this.

Zhou Ming: Wow, so many likes! What have you shared?

Liu Ying: This article is really great! "The secret they don't want you to know! Eating ten bars of chocolate a day...can help you LOSE weight!"

Zhou Ming: Mmm, sounds intriguing...Where did you see that?

Liu Ying: A friend from school shared it with me. Not sure where she has picked it up.

Zhou Ming: Did you double-check this information before sharing it?

Liu Ying: What do you mean?

Zhou Ming: On the Internet and social media, there are lots of news stories that are not real. They are called fake news because they're cooked up to attract attention. Sometimes they are posted just to make people laugh; other times to get more likes or harm someone.

Liu Ying: Come on! You don't have to be so serious. At the end of the day, it's just a post on social media. Look at all these likes!

Zhou Ming: But it's a lie. It's chocolate we're talking about this time, but next time, it could be something that might cause big problems. Think about it. Always remember that virtual is real.

Liu Ying: But I only shared it online.

Zhou Ming: I know, but it's important to be able to spot fake news, especially before sharing it online. Share with care.

解决方案

CONTEMPORARY COLLEGE ENGLISH

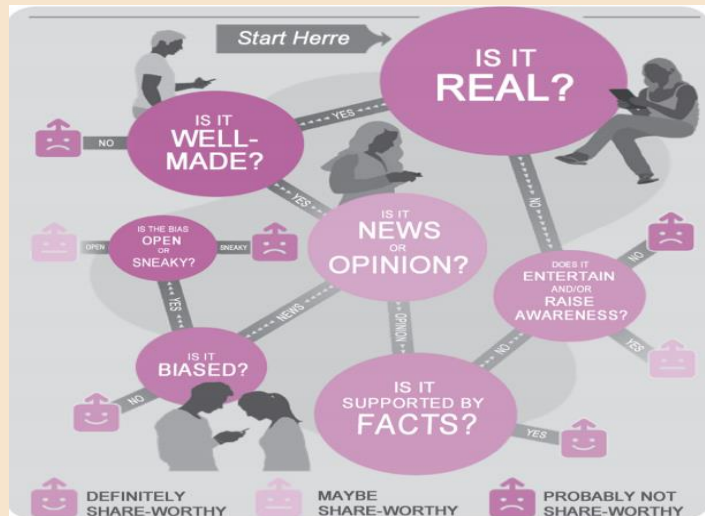
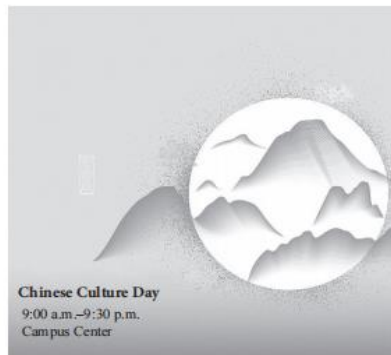
任务多样
生动有趣



活动场景真实
思维能力培养
增强适应性

3. Group work

Work in groups of four. Design an activity that could use this poster. Think about the purpose, the procedure, and the people you're trying to involve. Then choose a representative to introduce the activity to the class. The class should vote for the best activity.



4. Group work

Some traditional Chinese medicine terminologies or sayings have found their way into our daily lives or even political rhetoric. Match the underlined parts of the five sentences on the next page with their equivalents in Chinese, choose one of them, and share your understanding with the group members.

A. 精气神

B. 对症下药

C. 标本兼治

D. 善治病者，必医其受病之处

E. 病入膏肓；禁微则易，救末者难

- 1) We should develop a new development philosophy and rise above the debate about whether there should be more fiscal stimulus or more monetary easing. We should adopt a multipronged approach to address both the symptoms and the underlying problems.
- 2) We need to use the national spirit of patriotism and spirit of the times centered on reform and innovation to bring forth the vigor and vitality of the whole nation.
- 3) As an old Chinese saying goes, "To cure a disease, one should treat its root causes; to fix a problem, one should target its source."
- 4) Once the root cause is located, targeted medicine must be prescribed.
- 5) A minor illness can develop into a serious complication if we conceal the ailment and avoid the doctor, and a disease can spread from the skin to internal organs, and eventually become incurable. This is exactly what we mean by "Curing an illness is easy at the start, but saving a terminal patient is hard."

任务多样
生动有趣



活动场景真实
思维能力培养
增强适应性

4. Skit

Work with your partners to perform a skit about the uncivil and annoying use of mobile devices in class. After the performance, the class as a whole works out some etiquette rules for using mobile devices in the classroom.



3. Game

- 1) Play the game according to the following directions.
 - Everyone finds a partner.
 - The two partners assume the position in the picture. Remember the elbows of both partners should remain on the table throughout the game.
 - The goal of the game is to get as many points as possible. You get a point if the back of your partner's hand touches the table.
 - You have only ten seconds to get as many points as you can. Go!



2. Role-play

Student A You are a TV host who is doing a program on Chinese painting. You're now having an interview with Student B, the curator of an art museum, about the painting *Sunset Landscape*. You may follow the conversation above to engage in the dialogue with Student B.

Student B You are the curator of an art museum. Now you are in an interview to answer Student A's questions about the painting *Sunset Landscape*. You may refer to the following cue card if necessary.

Cue card



The *Sunset Landscape* was painted by Ma Lin, a court painter of the Southern Song Dynasty. In this painting, Ma created a very simple composition: Four swallows fly over the water at dusk toward the setting sun. In the distance, misted mountain shapes lead the eye into the glowing sky beyond. On the upper part of the picture is an inscription by Emperor Lizong of Song, which reads, "Mountains hold the autumn colors near; Swallows cross the evening sun slowly," followed by an imperial seal and three small characters, "Bestowed upon the Princess." The Emperor took the inscription from the second line of a poem written by Liu Changqing, a poet of the Tang Dynasty.

Emperor Lizong had just one daughter who was 13 at the time. In China, "swallow" has long been seen as a symbol of affection and beauty, and the Emperor deliberately replaced the word "bird" in the original poem with "swallow," probably with this in mind.

“中国故事”：讲什么？怎么讲？

CONTEMPORARY
COLLEGE ENGLISH

国家

社会

个人

北外
期待交流