

初中英语 小品与课本剧

English One-act Plays and
Sketches for Junior High

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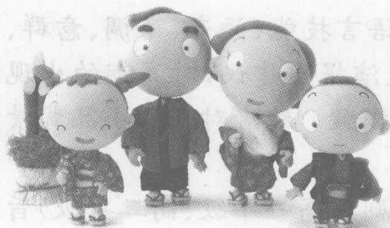
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前言

本书提供适用于初中学生的英语小品、课本剧 17 课。内容上可分成三类：一种是西方文学经典改编；一种是中国古典文学作品改编；另一种是现代校园生活情景改编。

本书小品及课本剧不一定是现行教材的注释或改写。但是从话题范围 (topic area) 上来看, 它们服从《课程标准》里提出的关于语言技能、知识目标、情感态度、学习策略及文化意识等五个方面的要求。《课程标准》中提出初中课外视听量不少于 100 小时, 本书能满足这种要求。从语言材料难度上来看, 不超过“课程标准”规定的语言技能和知识目标。所以本套丛书的定位是现行教材的生动拓展, 是常规教与学的辅助手段。

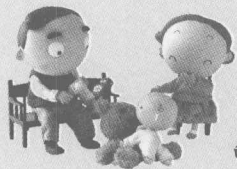
“小品”是个模糊的称呼。相声、电话热线、活报剧都归属于此。课本剧实质上是独幕剧。但无论小品还是课本剧, 基本上都具备戏剧元素: 人物 (character)、背景 (setting)、情节 (plot) 以及高潮 (highlight)。在道具及服装上允许因地制宜, 表演者可以根据现成条件自行定夺。剧中布景, 建议用 PPT 或 flash 动画投影在屏幕上, 避免用传统或立体手段。剧中台词允许导演及表演者做小部分或个别语句的即兴增添 (improviser)。每则小品 (课本剧) 耗时最多 15 分钟。演出节奏应跟随情节而张弛。每一则小品 (课本剧) 附有:

背景说明: 介绍故事的出典、来龙去脉或它的依据。因为小品可能是某个短篇名著中的片段 (往往是高潮部分), 很少是全部, 所以不了解背景, 对这个故事缺乏整体领悟, 或不知道其文化内涵, 就演不好。另外, 本栏里介绍了一定的文学常识, 读者仔细阅读, 定有收获。

语言信息: 小品里会涉及不少生词、短语和常用语等。在这一栏里, 编者提供一些解释, 以便学习者对这些语言材料有进一步的了解, 在戏里出现时可以听懂, 以后学习及生活中也可能用得上。

表演须知: 在这一栏里, 编者在语言表达上提出建议。如, 某一





句或几句台词应该如何处理;有时会对语言技能(语音、语调、意群、句子重音等)做出提示;有时也会对舞台表演提出建议,对高潮的出现和处理发表看法,对角色的情感起伏变化做出着意提醒。编者对若干小品背景音乐也作了建议,请采纳。

本书及已出版的两册《高中英语小品与课本剧》(高一年级、高二年级)旨在为学生创造一个使用英语的舞台。英语学习不仅仅是“啃下”一定量的脱离语境的词、句以及语法规则那么一个“苦”差事,更不是“狂做题目”来对付“做不完的题目”或“做不出的题目”。英语学习不应该尽是饱尝苦难(full of pains),而应该是妙趣无穷(full of fun)。

学习英语的最佳途径是“使用”。英语学习也应该是一个生动的、可以戏剧化的、多功能的交际过程。教师“应设计合理的、贴近生活的情景,把教学任务融入到贴近学生真实生活的语言环境中”(引自上海市教委教研室提出的《改进中学英语课堂教学的几点意见〈征求意见稿〉》)。演小品(课本剧)会让学生体验幽默情趣,领略悲喜感受,欣赏中西文学精粹的魅力。

在参演的过程中,学生演员一定会在口头表达上下工夫。发音准确,吐字清晰,说白要有感情,能打动观众(同学、老师、家长、社会人士等),体现出故事的戏剧性,否则观众难以领会到剧中的情趣和较深的寓意。

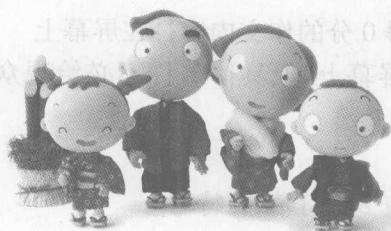
对于教师如何使用这一套书(包括高中两册),编者也有一些建议:第一,某一小品(课本剧)可以让2~3个学习小组同时排练,先后重复演出,演出后,由教师做出评估;第二,教师即导演,有权对个别语句进行增添删改;第三,本书有配套录音磁带,由外籍师生录制,可以在演前及演后听。但学生也可在情感表达等方面发挥自己的特色。录音磁带由上海外语音像出版社出版。第四,小品(课本剧)中各旁白(narrator)虽不出现在舞台上,但他们是故事情节演进的引线穿针者,也是剧本构成的基本成分。Narrator可以分A、B角,根据需要可允许朗读;最后,小品(课本剧)的演出可以跨班级、跨年级、跨学校,甚至可以进行比赛。舞台布景问题请参见“关于布景的建议”。

总之,希望本书能为英语学习增添乐趣,让学生在表演的过程中提高英语水平,了解西方文化,比较东西方文化,提高文化修养。愿本书能出一把力,把英语教学中的“解题教学”压缩到有限的范围里去,和广大师生一道把“哑巴英语”轰出课堂。使用过程中发现任何问题,有任何建议,欢迎提出。

补记:本书17个小品(课本剧)总共提供600条语言信息,对生词、短语、常用语乃至结构作了介绍。因此,本书也可以当作剧本教材,充当课外阅读材料,作为演出脚本(script)来使用而不局限于舞台表演。

何林松

2008年3月

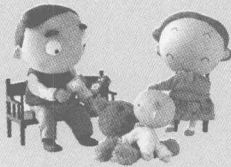


关于布景的建议

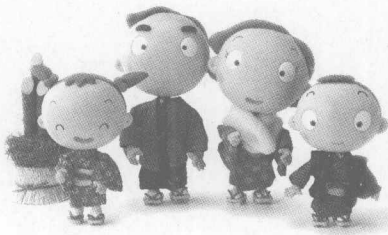
小品和课本剧常以教室为舞台,狭窄的场地限制了布景和道具的应用。所以,学生不必为表演而制作眼花缭乱的布景,布景能配合了解剧情即可。编者建议尽量不用实物布景,而用多媒体手段,将布景以幻灯片形式显示屏幕(screen)上,以象征手法处理。如有精力与兴趣,也可制作简单的 flash,让布景动态化,为表演增添情趣,具体布景建议如下:

- 1 Scene A 南京路熙熙攘攘的人群,人民广场
Scene B 林力家
Scene C 教室里
- 2 Scene A 教室里(下课时)
Scene B Tom 家(Tom 装病)
Scene C 历史老师办公室
Scene D 教导主任办公室
Scene E 教室里(学生在考试的场面)
Scene F 小型聚会(庆祝 Tom 考试及格)
- 3 Scene A 教室里(教师不在场)
Scene B 教室里(一名老师和众多学生)
- 4 Scene A 街景,一豪宅门口
Scene B 豪宅室内
Scene C 一般档次的服装店,内有“On Sale”等标记
- 5 Scene A 洗衣房
Scene B 厨房,餐桌
Scene C Alice 家中的洗衣房
- 6 Scene A 超市收银台
Scene B 小杂货店



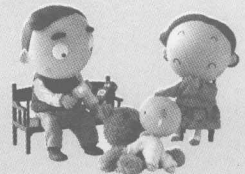


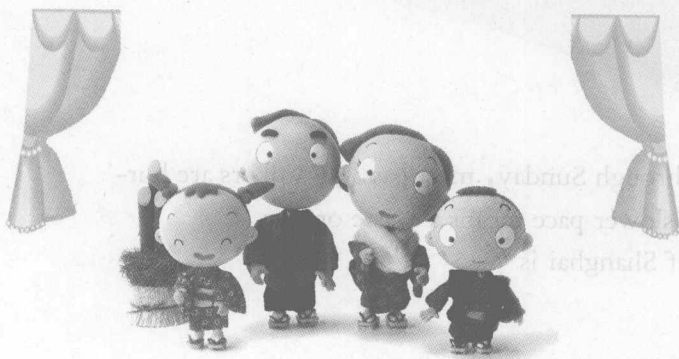
- 7 Scene A 校长室或作文阅卷场面,得 0 分的作文内容打在屏幕上
Scene B 教室里(各色练习册打在屏幕上,但具体名称不必给观众看清,只要表示出作业繁多即可)
- 8 Scene A & B 客厅
Scene C 严监生卧室;桌上一盏油灯,油灯里有 2 根灯草(要特写);
也可用画面表示,用 PPT 在屏幕上放出来
- 9 Scene A 船(Normandy 号)开始下沉
Scene B 船(Titanic 号)周边散开的救生艇
Scene C 法庭
- 10 Scene A 公园(Madison 广场)
Scene B 餐馆
Scene C 珠宝店橱窗前
Scene D 另一家餐馆
Scene E 香烟店
Scene F 回到 Scene A
- 11 Scene 小屋,开始有烛光,后来蜡烛被风吹熄,月光从窗口照进来
- 12 Scene A 客厅
Scene B 警察局,酒精测试器
- 13 Scene A 古代街巷
Scene B 范进疯了,众人商量办法
Scene C 三甲发榜
- 14 Scene A 河边(孩子刚游完泳)
Scene B 一道很长的篱笆
- 15 Scene A 京剧空城计常用的城门景色
Scene B 议事厅
Scene C 城门前广场
- 16 Scene A Annabel 家中
Scene B 银行
Scene C 银行门口
Scene D 银行(同 Scene B)
- 17 Scene 热线电话广播节目的现场,背景是汶川大地震



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1

Euphemism¹

I, Tanghuan, Tanghuan?

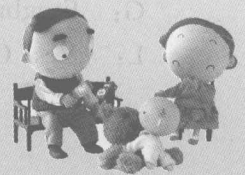


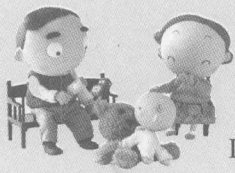
Characters

- G George
- L Lin Li
- T Aged tourist
- M Lin's Mum
- Narrator

Scene A

- G: Nanjing Road is just fantastic² !
- L: Don't you think it's rather crowded?
- G: No, "crowded" is not the word to describe it; it's animated³
- L: Animated?
- G: Or to put it more exactly, it's hustling and bustling⁴ !
- L: There are words of different shades of meaning⁵ to describe a thing.
- G: Yes, quite sure. Each time⁶ I come here and stand at the corner of the People's Square, I can see endless flows of people⁷ in all directions⁸.





L: Yes?

10

G: Moreover, from Monday through Sunday, most passage-walkers are hurrying to and fro, as if any slower pace means a waste or loss.

L: Do you know what the population of Shanghai is⁹?

G: No idea!

L: About nineteen million!

15

G: Wow! The whole population of Australia is but that large!

Narrator: *Just at the moment an old visitor comes over. In some nervous voice and with an anxious look he speaks to Lin Li.*



T: Excuse me, could you do me a favor¹⁰?

L: Yes, if I can.

20

T: (Too nervous to ask a complete question) I, fangbian¹¹, fangbian?

L: (Shows the old visitor with sign language) Go fifty paces ahead, turn right, and you won't miss it.

T: Thanks, thanks.

G: Lin, what does he mean by "fangbian"?

25

L: Where to pee¹²?

G: Fangbian! Ah, it's Chinese euphemism for pee.

L: Yes. Oh, no. Fangbian refers to¹³ both dabian and xiaobian¹⁴

- G: “Da” plus “xiao” makes “fang”, that’s square!
- L: Understand?
- G: No, it’s far too difficult. How can “big” plus “small” makes “square”? This Chinese euphemism is beyond me¹⁵! No, no, no. In English we just say “To answer the call¹⁶!”
- L: Or where is WC¹⁷?
- G: No, not WC. It’s too old.
- L: Then, toilet?
- G: No, not very much. We use washroom or restroom¹⁸, instead.

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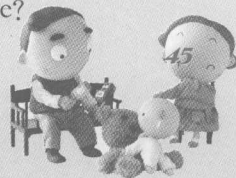
Scene B

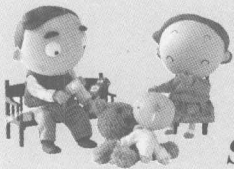
Narrator: *While Lin Li is teaching George Chinese, George teaches Lin Li English in return¹⁹. They help each other and become very good classmates and companions. One day Lin Li’s Mum decides to invite George to dinner at home.*



- M: Lin Li, how’s George?
- L: Mum, your question is too general.
- M: I mean, how is his Chinese now?
- L: It’s but so so. Besides, his Chinese is too formal²⁰
- M: Why not invite him to dinner and let him practice some spoken Chinese?
- L: Ah, it never occurred to me ... Thanks, Mum.

40





Scene C

Narrator: *The next day the two meet in the classroom.*

L: You're making progress fast, George.

G: In what respect²¹?

L: Chinese, of course.

50 G: But I think my Chinese is still quite limited²². Say, one day I was having dinner at a restaurant. The beautiful names of dishes made my head dizzy. When a very well cooked chicken was served, the waiter said in English, "A Chicken without sexual life!"

L: So funny! That name for the chicken is Chinglish! It is actually "Tong zi ji",
55 meaning "not hen, or rooster, but chicken"!

G: Another time, the menu mentioned "Windy Chicken", "Drunk Chicken" and "Beggar's Chicken"; I got puzzled at those strange chicken names.

L: Ah, now Mum wants to invite you to dinner. You can enjoy typical Chinese food and, most importantly, you can learn spoken Chinese in the meantime.

60 G: Ah, it's beyond expectation. But ...

L: But what?

G: I'm kept busy recently. I have term paper, report of social survey, and lots of other paperwork to finish by the end of the month.

L: You still can spare some time.

65 G: When?

L: Ha, of course, any time you feel "fangbian."

G: When I ... "fangbian" ... Don't play any practical joke on me²³, Lin!

L: You do not have to feel nervous. It's bianfan²⁴, and you just feel at home.

G: Hey, man, don't pull my leg²⁵. Fangbian, bianfan ...

70 L: Oh, I see. I'm terribly sorry, George. Literally²⁶, "fangbian" means "at your convenience²⁷", and "bianfan" is "an informal meal".

G: Gosh! My dearest friend: Teach me new expressions in the context²⁸, please.

L: Yes, yes. I quite agree with you, George. I'll never speak Chinese with you using new words out of the context²⁹!

75 G: I see why Chinese is regarded as the most difficult language in the world!

THE END



背景说明

本篇是类似文字游戏的小品,夸张地刻画了英汉互译中脱离语境硬译的笑话。希望同学们演演这个小品,在搞笑中思考并改进学习英语的方法。

故事讲到一位澳洲在沪学生 George 和他的同学林力(上海学生)。二人在人民广场碰到一位内急的老年游客。老年游客向林力打听何处可以“方便”。林力告之以后,George 不懂“方便”指的是什么。经解释,George 明白了,“方便”即“大”“小”便,是“上厕所”的委婉语。可 George 钻了牛角尖。他以为“大便”加“小便”即“方便”,那么“大”加上“小”何以变成了“方”了呢?林力没向他交待清楚,为后来闹笑话留下伏笔。

小品第二部分,George 继续向林力讨教。他受到了不伦不类中式英文译名的困扰,对中文菜名深感困惑。如餐馆里有人用英文介绍童子鸡,竟把童子鸡译成 a chicken without sexual life(这个笑话 07 年底报上登过);风鸡被译成 windy chicken(刮风的鸡),醉鸡译成 drunk chicken(喝醉了的鸡),还有叫花鸡被译成 beggar's chicken(要饭的鸡)。

小品第三部分,林力的母亲让 George 来家里吃饭,尝尝中国菜,学点地道的中文。George 功课繁忙,不知道什么时候来合适。交谈中林力脱口而出“方便时就可来。”George 一听大吃一惊:怎么会让他在“方便”时上人家家里去吃什么便饭呢?此时,George 把方便当作是前些日子“上厕所”的委婉语了。后经林力仔细解释,才搞清楚。



语言信息

1. euphemism / 'ju:fimɪzəm / *n.* 委婉语

如“Senior citizen” is a euphemism for “old person”,“高龄公民”是“老年人”的委婉语。

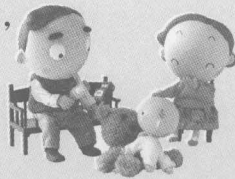
2. fantastic / fæn'tæstɪk / *adj.* 了不起的(相当于 excellent,是褒义词)

3. animated / 'ænimetɪd / *adj.* 生气勃勃的

4. hustling and bustling 熙熙攘攘的

(注 2-4 用来形容南京路比一个简单的 crowded 生动。)

5. words of different shades of meaning 语意深浅不同的词语(如“笑”字,



含有“微笑”、“大笑”、“欢笑”、“狂笑”等等不同层次的含义)

6. each time 每当(也可以用 every time, 作连词, 引导一个时间状语从句, 后面不要加 when)
7. endless flows of people 川流不息的人群
8. in all directions 来自各方, 四面八方(中文说来自各方, 这个“自”, 在英语中不用 from)
9. what the population of Shanghai is 上海有多少人口(这是个宾语从句。在疑问句中其词序为 What is the population of Shanghai? 注意, population 在这个问句中, 动词用单数。英语不用 How many 来问总人口多少)
10. do sb. a favor 帮某人个忙(owe sb. a favor 则意为“欠某人一个情”)
11. fangbian [汉语拼音]方便
12. pee / pi: / v. [委婉语]小便
13. refer to 指的是, 说的是
14. dabian and xiaobian [汉语拼音]大便和小便
15. beyond me 非我力所能及(意思是“对我来说太难了”)
16. To answer the call [委婉语]上厕所, 内急(完整说法为“To answer the call of nature.”)
17. WC 旧式英语, 指 water closet, 如今给外国人的感觉是“茅坑”二字, 听上去不雅, 故而已废止。
18. washroom, restroom 可译成“洗手间”, 现在口语中常用
19. in return 作为回报, 反过来
20. formal / 'fɔ:məl / adj. 正式的(非正式的: informal)
21. respect / rɪs'pekt / n. 方面(此处 respect 不是动词“尊敬”, 而是名词。在某些方面, 可说 in some respects)
22. limited / 'lɪmɪtɪd / adj. 有限的, 起码的(想表达自己英语“马马虎虎”, 可以说: My English is limited.)
23. play any practical joke on sb. 对某人恶作剧
24. bianfan [汉语拼音]便饭(这让 George 把“方便”的“便”和“大小便”的“便”串联了起来)
25. pull one's leg (俚语)开某人玩笑, 戏弄某人
26. literally / 'lɪtərəli / adv. 逐字地, 字面上地
27. at one's convenience 顺便, 在某人方便的时候
28. in the context 在上下文中(context 的意思是“语境”, 也译作“上下文”)
29. out of the context 脱离上下文



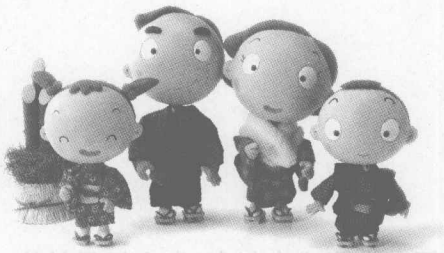
表演须知

1. Narrator 的作用是把故事情节中须衔接的地方用旁白形式串起来,省去场景转换和动作。表演者用中速、清楚的语调表述即可。
2. *Lines 1 - 11*, George 盛赞南京路的繁荣,多用感慨的语气。
3. *Line 18*, 老年游客讲的一句话,可用英语,也可译成中文,即“劳驾,打扰了”或“劳驾,麻烦你啦”。
4. *Line 20* 这句话,老年游客讲中文比较好:“我要方便、方便。”表演者可改可不改。
5. *Line 21*, 林力的回答本来应该用中文,但为了符合英语课本剧的特殊要求,这里用了英语回答,表演时可灵活处理。
6. *Line 28* George 的这句话表明他实质上没有弄明白“大小便”不可以拆成三个单字来理解:“方便”的“方”不指几何图形,“方便”的“便”同“大小便”的“便”是两回事。表演者念到这句台词时自己不可笑出来。
7. *Line 40* 扮母亲的演员要表现出长辈的关切。
8. *Line 50* George 在这一段话里要表现出是个“Chinglish”的受害者,而不是一个受嘲弄的外国留学生。
9. *Line 52* 所谓 a chicken without sexual life, 直译的意思是:“一只没交配过的鸡”,指“童子鸡”。
10. *Line 55* 美式英语“公鸡”用 rooster。
11. *Line 67* George 说“*When I ... fangbian*”时,语速要慢,表示他很困惑。而后,他以为这个“方便”是指在人民广场碰到内急老年游客时听到的“方便”,所以才引出下一句“别对我搞恶作剧,林力。”
12. *Line 68* 林力此时还没反应过来 George 很困惑,所以又满不在乎地又用了“便饭”这个词。
13. *Line 70* 此句表明林力刚刚才回过神来,意识到出了什么问题。
14. *Line 72* George 讲此句,有责怪的意思。
15. *Line 73* 林力对 George 深表歉意。接着他讲出一条学习英语的重要策略。



2

欢迎来到



I Did It



Characters

- T Tom
- M Mrs. Jackson, Tom's Mum
- Je Jerry, Tom's classmate
- Ju Judy, Tom's classmate
- S Mrs. Stone, the history teacher
- D School dean!
- J Mr. Jackson, Tom's Dad
- Narrator

M: Tom, your rollers² are here!

T: Why rollers, Mum?

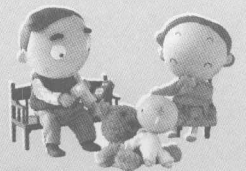
M: The school bus was due³ at 7 o'clock here. But it is 7:15 now.

T: (*Puzzled*) I've missed the school bus.

5 M: You can ride to school on your rollers, Tom.

T: Oh, my!

Narrator: *When Tom reaches school, the first period, a math class is over.*



Scene A

Je: Hi, you're playing truant⁴ again, Tom?

Ju: You'll have to face the music⁵.

T: What are you talking about?

Je: We'll have algebra test tomorrow.

Ju: The whole first three chapters were reviewed in the morning, and they will be the target of the test, mind you⁶!

Je: You've missed the revision⁷!

T: I'll be ruined⁸, then?

Je: It all depends⁹.

Narrator: *So all the morning and the afternoon, Tom is worrying about a proper excuse for not taking that terrible math test. When he arrives home he becomes less upset as he has found out one.*



Scene B

T: Mum!

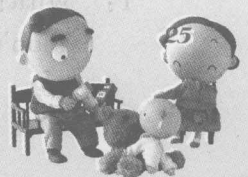
M: Yes?

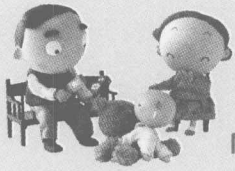
T: I seem to have had a headache.

M: This morning you were sound as a nut¹⁰. What has happened to you?

T: I don't know, Mum.

M: Okay, let me take your temperature first.





Narrator: *As Mum goes away for just a few minutes, Tom puts the meter¹¹ into a cup of warm water, and then puts it back into his mouth.*

T: Mum, it's almost five minutes. Can I take it out?

M: Don't touch it. Let me have a look. Ah, it reads¹² 39 degrees.

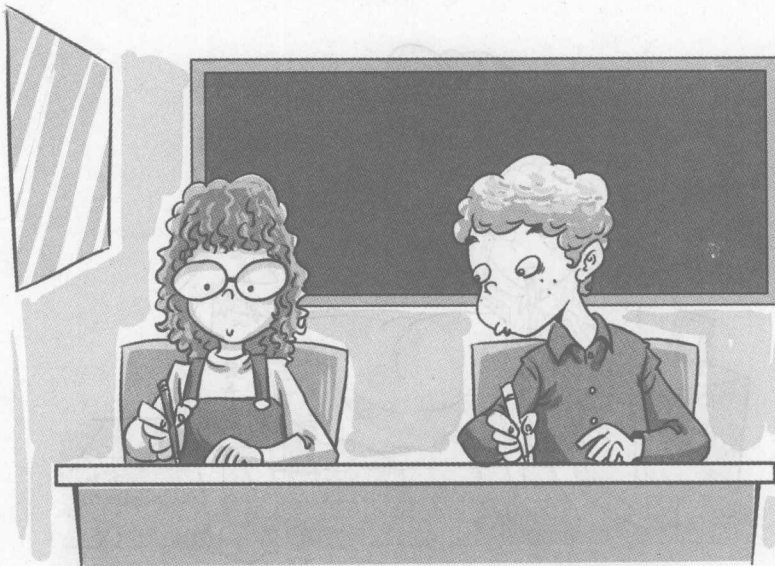
30 T: No wonder¹³ I feel so hot all the afternoon.

M: Take the pills first and then you must drink plenty of water. If it does not go down, I'll take you to the doctor's.

T: And as for¹⁴...

M: I'll ask for sick leave¹⁵ for you as well.

35 Narrator: *So, Tom pretends to be only partly recovered the next morning. Thus he successfully escapes that test. But soon after the math test, comes the history test. Now, as Tom is Judy's desk-mate, he decides to peep¹⁶ at Judy's answer sheet. Tom has very good eyesight, while Mrs. Stone, the history teacher, is badly near-sighted.*



40 T: If I was not caught red-handed¹⁷, I would be sure to make a narrow escape¹⁸ once more.

Scene C

Narrator: *Soon the test is over.*

S: Tom, you got nothing for your history test.

T: What! It's impossible! You found a lot of wrong answers in my answer sheet, didn't you, Mrs. Stone?