

主 编 / 原 嫻 郭思含

# 大学英语 舞台式教学

教材

BOOK 4

中国社会科学出版社

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## 《大学英语舞台式教学教材》编委会名单

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## 《大学英语舞台式教学教材》出版前言

应西北民族大学教务处的要求，外国语学院针对艺术类学生实施了舞台式教学改革，大学英语舞台式教学系列教材是在改革语境下，针对艺术类学生编写的特色教材。该教材以舞台剧为主要内容和特色，辅以听、说、读、写、译等其他技能的训练。因此，本系列教材符合三个要求：第一，充分体现舞台剧为主要教学内容的特色，合理安排英语剧本学习与英语基础知识学习的比例；第二，体现螺旋式上升的教材编写原则，合理规划教材内容和难度；第三，符合艺术类学生英语基础参差不齐的实际情况，平衡教材跨度。

本套教材编写思路灵活、内容丰富，活动设计既兼顾趣味性，又趋向多样化。它既涵盖了普通英语教材的听、说、读、写、译和语法等基本内容，同时还显示出舞台式教学的特色，包括英语舞台剧剧本以及各种围绕舞台剧剧本展开的特色活动。它有以下几个特点：第一，凸显“为用而学”的交际性教学思想。通过交互性、任务型等多种形式的教学活动，发展学生的主体意识，提高合作学习能力，让学生真正参与到学习活动中；第二，话题内容多来自现代生活，具有时代感。课文材料的信息量大，文化背景知识丰富，有利于提高学生的理解能力；第三，语料真实，语言流畅、地道、自然。语言形式多样，既有真实的书面语言，也有生活语言，如俚语、口语、惯用语等，根据内容及任务的不同而有所变化；第四，舞台剧剧本具有经典性、时代性，能够体现专业特色，剧本练习和活动内容新颖、形式活泼；第五，以单元(unit)为单位，每个单元围绕着一个话题，由几个板块组成。板块的组织遵循一定的规则，按照一定的基本模式设计和安排。

具体四册的内容设计分为两大部分：第一部分，第一册和第二册以简单的童话剧学习为主线，目的是激发学生学习英语的兴趣，为以后的英语学习打好基础；同时把英语学习和专业学习有机结合起来；第二部分，第三册和第四册则学习各种题材，各种内容的经典舞台剧，目的是提高学生的英语综合运用能力，力图让学生深入了解西方文化，提高人文修养。

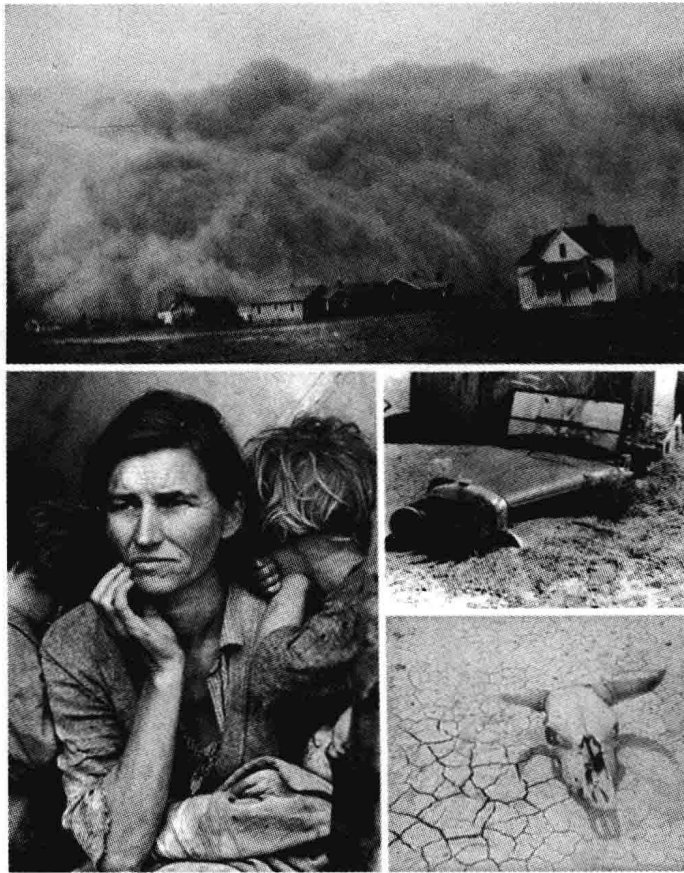
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# Unit One

## Disaster



**Text: The Loss of Titanic**

**Play: Titanic**

**Home Reading**

**Language Skills**

**Culture Salon: Earthquake**



In this unit, you will

- 🌀 First listen and then talk about disaster
- 🌀 Read the text
- 🌀 Learn something about the play
- 🌀 Grasp the skills of language
- 🌀 Visit the culture salon



## Get Ready

1. Please match the words of disasters in Column A and the translations in Column B.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ A. volcano
- \_\_\_\_\_ B. earthquake
- \_\_\_\_\_ C. tsunami
- \_\_\_\_\_ D. snowslip
- \_\_\_\_\_ E. landslide
- \_\_\_\_\_ F. tornado
- \_\_\_\_\_ G. typhoon
- \_\_\_\_\_ H. acid rain
- \_\_\_\_\_ I. hailstone
- \_\_\_\_\_ J. rainstorm

### Column B

- a. 龙卷风
- b. 暴雨
- c. 地震
- d. 雪崩
- e. 台风
- f. 酸雨
- g. 山崩
- h. 冰雹
- i. 火山
- j. 海啸

2. Discuss with your partner and try to find the most three dangerous disasters to human being and list the reasons.

## Part One: Listen and Talk

### Listening Tasks

Listen to the dialogues carefully and then complete the exercises.

#### Dialogue 1

Ruth: Tell us of the accommodations in steerage, Mr. Dawson. I hear they're quite good on this ship.

Jack: The best I've seen, ma'am. Hardly any rats.

Cal: Mr. Dawson is joining us from 1. He was of some assistance to my fiancée last night.

Rose: It turns out that Mr. Dawson is quite 2. He was kind enough to show me some of his work today.

Cal: Rose and I differ somewhat in our definition of 3. Not to impugn your work, sir.

Jack: Are these all for me?

Molly: Just start from the outside and work your way in.

Passenger: He knows every rivet in her, don't you, Thomas?

Rose: Your ship is 4, Mr. Andrews. Truly.

Andrews: Thank you, Rose.

Waiter: How do you take your caviar, sir?

Jack: No caviar for me, thanks. Never did like it much.

Ruth: And where exactly do you live, Mr. Dawson?

Jack: Right now, my address is the RMS Titanic. After that, I'm on God's 5.

Ruth: And how is it you have means to travel?

Jack: I work my way from place to place. You know, tramp steamers and such. But I won my ticket on Titanic here at a lucky hand at poker. A very lucky hand.

Archie: All life is a game of luck.

(From *Titanic*)

#### 【Words and Expressions】

steerage [ˈstiərəɪdʒ] n. 统舱

impugn [ɪmˈpjuːn] v. 指责, 抨击

caviar [ˈkæviɑː] n. 鱼子酱

good humor 高兴, 心情好

from place to place 各地, 到处

tramp steamer 不定期航行的货船

#### 【Notes】

1. third class 三等舱

## Exercises

Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- ( ) 1. Jack is from the third class.
- ( ) 2. There are some rats in the third class.
- ( ) 3. Rose thinks the ship will sink.
- ( ) 4. Cal has a high taste of art.
- ( ) 5. Jack has no fixed address.

## Dialogue 2

Rose: 1. Something serious has happened.

Seaman: Yes, it has.

Cal: Indeed. Two things dear to me have disappeared this evening. Now that one is back, I have a 2 good idea where to find the other. Search him.

Seaman: Take your coat off, son.

Jack: 3?

Seaman: Come on, now.

Rose: Cal, what are you doing? We're in the middle of an emergency. What's going on?

Mr Lovejoy: Is this it?

Cal: That's it.

Jack: This is horseshit! Don't you believe it, Rose. Don't.

Rose: He couldn't have.

Cal: Of course he could. It's easy enough for a 4.

Rose: But I was with him the whole time. This is 5.

Cal: Perhaps he did it while you were putting your clothes back on, dear.

Jack: Real slick, Cal. Rose, they put it in my pocket.

Cal: Shut up.

(From *Titanic*)

## 【Words and Expressions】

professional [prə'feʃ(ə)n(ə)l] n. 专业人员, 职业运动员

absurd [əb'sɜ:d] adj. 荒谬的, 可笑的

slick [slɪk] adj. 狡猾的, 花言巧语的

## 【Notes】

1. Here we go. 现在我们可以开始。
2. pretty good. 非常好。
3. Now what? 又怎么了? 现在怎么办?
4. the whole time, 全部时间。

## Exercises

Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- ( ) 1. Jack stole Cal's watch.
- ( ) 2. Rose was with the seaman the whole time.
- ( ) 3. Jack was an honest thief.
- ( ) 4. Andrews guessed the Titanic would float with five compartments breached.
- ( ) 5. Mr. Ismay believed the ship wouldn't sink.

### Speaking Tasks

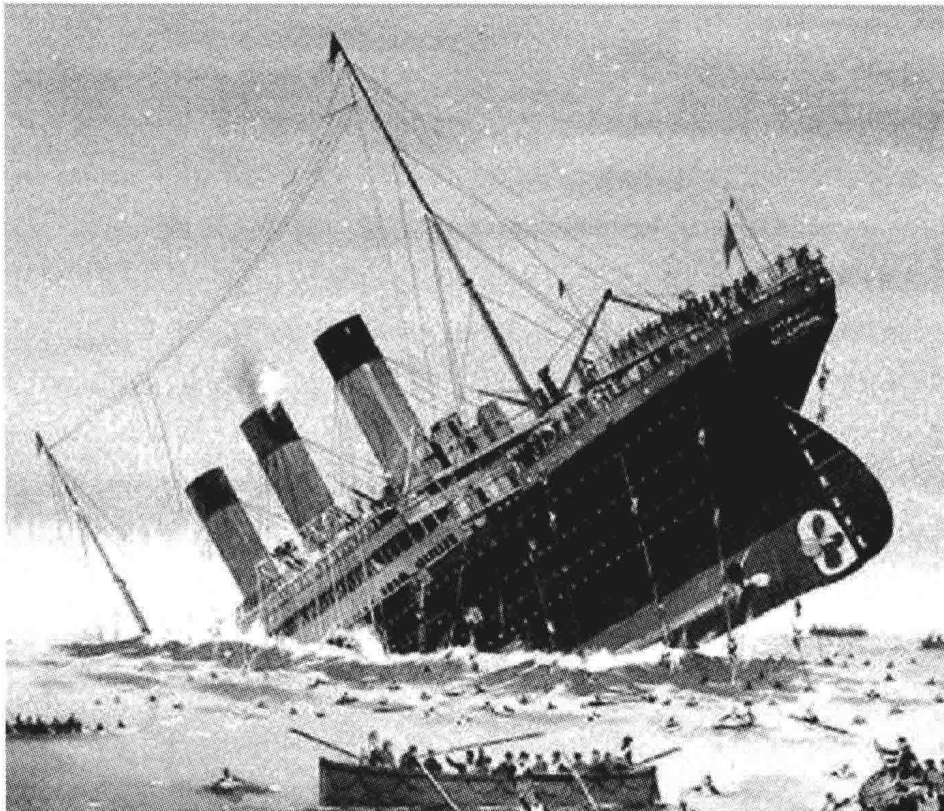
1. Work with your classmates and take turns to imitate the conversations above.
2. Discuss in pairs and try to answer the following questions:
  - 1) Do you think Jack and Rose would marry if they survived?
  - 2) Do you believe people can fall in love at first sight?
  - 3) Do you think human being can invent an unsinkable ship?

## Part Two: Read and Explore

### Text

#### Let's think

1. Do you know the name of the ship?
2. What happened in the picture?



**Let's read****The Loss of Titanic**

The great ship, Titanic, sailed for New York from Southampton on 10<sup>th</sup> April, 1912. She was carrying 1,316 passengers and crew of 891. Even by modern standards, the 46,000 ton Titanic was a colossal ship. At the time, however, she was not only the largest ship that had ever been built, but was regarded as unsinkable, for she had sixteen watertight compartments. Even if two of these were flooded, she would still be able to float. The tragic sinking of this great liner will always be remembered, for she went down on her first voyage with heavy loss of life.

Four days after setting out, while the Titanic was sailing across the icy water of the North Atlantic, huge iceberg was suddenly spotted by a lookout. After the alarm had been given, the great ship turned sharply to avoid a direct collision. The Titanic turned just in time, narrowly missing the immense wall of ice which rose over 100 feet out of the water beside her. Suddenly, there was a slight trembling sound from below, and the captain went down to see what had happened. The noise had been so faint that no one thought that the ship had been damaged. Below, the captain realized to his horror that the Titanic was sinking rapidly, for five of her sixteen watertight compartments had already been flooded! The order to abandon ship was given and hundreds of people plunged into the icy water. As there were not enough lifeboats for everybody, 1,500 lives were lost.

(选自《新概念英语》(第三册), 外语教育出版社 1997 年版)

**【Words and Expressions】**

colossal [kə'ləsl] adj. 庞大的

E. g. 1. There has been a colossal waste of public money.

一直有巨大的公款浪费。

2. The colossal monument bestrode the harbor.

巨大的纪念碑高耸于海港上。

watertight ['wɔ:tətaɪt] adj. 水密的, 不漏水的

E. g. 1. The flask is completely watertight, even when laid on its side.

这水瓶即使平放也不漏一滴水。

2. Sea water pouring into six of its supposedly watertight compartments.

海水涌进了 6 个本该不进水的水密舱室。

compartment [kəm'pɑ:tmənt] n. (轮船的) 密封舱

E. g. 1. The fire started in the baggage compartment.

火是从行李舱着起来的。

2. On the way home we shared our first class compartment with a group of businessmen.

在回家的路上我们和一群商人共同乘坐头等船舱。



**flood** [flʌd] v. 注满水

E. g. 1. The kitchen flooded.

厨房被水淹了。

2. The flood submerged that village.

洪水淹了那个村子。

**float** [fləʊ] v. 漂浮, 飘浮

E. g. 1. Strange thoughts float into my mind when I am nearly asleep.

我快要入睡时, 心中浮现出一些奇异的想法。

2. Patches of weeds float on the water.

一片片的水草漂浮在水面上。

**tragic** [ˈtrædʒɪk] adj. 悲惨的

E. g. 1. The tragic news distressed us all.

悲惨的消息使我们大家很悲伤。

2. And this turn of events is, as I said, tragic.

正如我前面所说的, 事件的这种转变是悲惨的。

**liner** [ˈlaɪnə] n. 班船

E. g. 1. It is advisable to take the trans - Atlantic liner.

乘坐横贯大西洋的班船比较合适。

2. Regretfully, we can't regulate the irregular liner on the gulf.

遗憾的是我们不能调整海湾上不定期的班船。

**voyage** [ˈvɔɪdʒ] n. 航行

E. g. 1. He aims to follow Columbus's voyage to the West Indies.

他打算沿着哥伦布的航程到达西印度群岛。

2. The captain victuals his ship for the voyage.

船长为他的船储备食物, 以备航程中食用。

**lookout** [ˈlʊkaʊt] n. 监视哨, 守望者

E. g. 1. Troops tried to set up a lookout post inside a refugee camp.

军队试图在一个难民营里设一个瞭望台。

2. One of them, Bayer's girlfriend, helped plan the robbery and acted as a lookout.

其中一个拜尔的女朋友, 她帮助策划了这次抢劫并充当了望风者。

**collision** [kəˈlɪʒ(ə)n] n. 碰撞

E. g. 1. They were on their way to the airport when their van was involved in a collision with a car.

他们正往机场赶路的时候, 其货车和一辆小汽车相撞了。

2. The play represents the collision of three generations.

该剧表现了三代人之间的冲突。

**narrowly** [ˈnærəʊli] adv. 刚刚, 勉强地

E. g. 1. She hurled the ashtray across the room, narrowly missing my head.

她从屋子那头儿把烟灰缸扔过来, 差一点就打中我的脑袋。

2. In the past, we too often defined our relationship with Pakistan narrowly.

在过去, 我们与巴基斯坦的关系被定义得太狭隘了。

miss [mɪs] v. 避开

E. g. 1. He scored four of the goals but missed a penalty.

他4次射门得分, 却罚失了1粒点球。

2. He dived for the ball and missed.

他去扑球, 却没扑到。

slight [slaɪt] adj. 稍微的

E. g. 1. Doctors say he has made a slight improvement.

医生说他已经有些轻微的好转。

2. He's not the slightest bit worried.

他一点儿也不着急。

tremble ['tremb(ə)l] v. 发抖, 战栗, 摇晃

E. g. 1. His mouth became dry, his eyes widened, and he began to tremble all over.

他嘴巴干涩, 眼睛睁大, 而且开始全身发抖。

2. Lisa was white and trembling with anger.

莉萨气得脸色发白, 身体颤抖。

faint [feɪnt] adj. 微弱的

E. g. 1. He became aware of the soft, faint sounds of water dripping.

他开始觉察到水滴下来的轻柔、微弱的声音。

2. There was still the faint hope deep within him that she might never need to know.

他内心深处仍然存一线希望, 希望她会永远都不想知道。

horror ['hɒrə] n. 惧怕

E. g. 1. I felt numb with horror.

我惊呆了。

2. Can you possibly imagine all the horrors we have undergone since I last wrote you?

你能想像得出自从上次我写信给你以来, 我们所经历的所有恐怖的事情吗?

abandon [ə'bændən] v. 抛弃

E. g. 1. He claimed that his parents had abandoned him.

他声称他的父母抛弃了他。

2. He had abandoned the idea.

他放弃了该想法。

plunge [plʌndʒ] v. 投入, 跳入

E. g. 1. At least 50 people died when a bus plunged into a river.

一辆公共汽车冲进了河里, 至少有50人死亡。

2. She plunged her face into a bowl of cold water.

她猛地把脸浸入一盆冷水中。

lifeboat [ˈlaɪfbəʊ] n. 救生船

E. g. 1. The captain ordered all passengers and crew into lifeboats.

船长命令所有的乘客和船员上救生艇。

2. The sailors lowered a lifeboat.

水手们降下了救生艇。

### 【Notes】

1. Southampton 南安普敦（英国港口城市）

### Comprehension Check

#### I. Choose the best answer for each of the following:

- What is this passage mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the accident of Titanic                      B. the history of Titanic  
C. the passengers of Titanic                  D. the voyage of Titanic
- How many people were at the ship when the accident happened? There are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1,316                      B. 891  
C. more than 891          D. about two thousand people
- According to the passage, which of the following is NOT True? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Titanic was the largest ship that had ever been built  
B. Titanic was regarded as unsinkable  
C. Titanic had fifteen watertight compartments  
D. Titanic went down on her first voyage
- Huge iceberg was suddenly spotted by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a waiter                      B. the captain  
C. Jack and Rose              D. a lookout
- What can be inferred from the passage? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. People believed Titanic would never sink.  
B. Jack was on board.  
C. Titanic is the largest ship in the world.  
D. The captain didn't want to abandon the ship.

#### II. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- ( ) 1. So far, Titanic is the largest ship in the world.
- ( ) 2. All of the passengers were saved by the captain.
- ( ) 3. Titanic had sixteen watertight lifeboats.
- ( ) 4. Titanic sailed for U. S. A from England on April 10th, 1912.
- ( ) 5. Titanic was not a colossal ship according to modern standard.

## Language Focus

I. Fill in the gaps with words chosen from the box. Change the forms where necessary.

colossal	watertight	compartment	tragic	look - out
lifeboat	narrowly	slight	tremble	faint

- The captain lowered a \_\_\_\_\_ to save the man.
- He was \_\_\_\_\_ with cold.
- She heard a \_\_\_\_\_ sound of crying.
- She is not the \_\_\_\_\_ bit angry.
- He is \_\_\_\_\_ minded.
- You'd better wear a pair of \_\_\_\_\_ shoes in the rain.
- Titanic was a \_\_\_\_\_ ship.
- As students we cannot afford to buy the first - class \_\_\_\_\_ when we go home by train.
- The iceberg was spotted by a \_\_\_\_\_.
- The film has a \_\_\_\_\_ end which makes me cry.

II. Fill in the gaps with phrases chosen from the box. Change the forms where necessary.

sail for	set out	at that time	regard as	to one's horror
----------	---------	--------------	-----------	-----------------

- The ship \_\_\_\_\_ Hong Kong.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ his idea \_\_\_\_\_ unacceptable.
- He was very famous \_\_\_\_\_.
- He'll \_\_\_\_\_ for the Atlantic.
- \_\_\_\_\_, he killed his mother.

## III. Translation.

Put Chinese into English.

- 这艘巨轮驶向上海。(sail for)
- 林肯被认为是伟大的政治家。(regard as)
- 当时他的书非常畅销。(at that time)
- 我们下个月出发去美国出差。(set out)
- 船长惊恐地发现泰坦尼克号就要沉了。(to one's horror)

Put English into Chinese.

- She was carrying 1,316 passengers and crew of 891.
- Even by modern standards, the 46,000 ton Titanic was a colossal ship.
- The tragic sinking of this great liner will always be remembered, for she went down on her first voyage with heavy loss of life.
- The noise had been so faint that no one thought that the ship had been damaged.
- The order to abandon ship was given and hundreds of people plunged into the icy water.