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大学英语 舞台式教学

教材

BOOK **2**

中国社会科学出版社

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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 ❧
Job Hunting



Text: Are You Ready?

Play: A Beautiful Trap

Home Reading: Online Job Hunting

Language Skills

Culture Salon: Tips for Interview

In this unit, you will

🌀 First listen and then talk about jobs

🌀 Read the text

🌀 Learn something about the play

🌀 Grasp the skills of language

🌀 Visit the culture salon

Get Ready

重音

单词重音的一般规律

“有轻有重”是英语单词的特点。英语的词重音如同汉语的四声，是单词不可分割的一部分，是学好语调的基础，而且一些词的重音还有区分词性、词义的作用。因此我们记单词时要记住其重音位置。

一 音节

通常而言，一个单词的读音有几个元音音素，这个单词就有几个音节。只有一个元音音素的单词叫单音节词，有两个元音音素的叫双音节词，有三个或三个以上元音音素的叫多音节词。如：

单音节词：pen, have, house

双音节词：person, water, future

多音节词：understand, qualification, disappointment

注意：/m/, /n/, /l/ 三个辅音音素后面没有元音的情况下，也可以和它前面的辅音构成一个音节，称为“成音节辅音”。如：cattle, bottom, cotton 等。

二 单词的重音

重音：单音节词单独读时都重读，而不必标重音符号；两个或两个以上的音节才有重音。两个音节重音符号标注在第一个音节前。

次重音：在含有三个或更多音节的单词中，有的除了有主重音还有次重音，次重音表示读该音节时要弱于重音节而强于其他音节。

1. 单词重读规则

(1) 单音节词均重读。如：beg, put, hit, dog 等。

(2) 大多数双音节词的重音落在第一个音节上。如：'daily, 'matter, 'clever, 'lazy, 'perfect, 'carry, 'country 等。

(3) 多音节词的重音一般落在倒数第三个音节上，三个音节的词当然就是第一个音节重读。如：'beautiful, 'positive, 'tendency, 'hospital, ca'pacity, de'mocracy, uni'versity, de'velopment 等。

(4) 三个音节以上的词除了主重音外，往往还带有一个次重音。次重音多数落在第一个或第二个音节上。如：ˌcivilization, pr.ˈnunciation, ex.ami'nation, a.ˌbbreviation 等。

2. 短语及复合词的重读

(1) 名词短语，顾名思义短语的核心一定是名词，因此名词短语的重读核心在名词

上。复合名词是由两个单词在一起构成，往往重读前面一个单词。如：'strawhat, 'gravestone, 'rawmaterial, 'greenhouse, 'shoppingcenter 等。

(2) 动词短语，verb + preposition, 重音放在介词上。如：throw 'away, take 'off, burn 'up, cut 'out, give 'up 等。

如果名词做动词短语的宾语，名词重读；如果代词做动词短语的宾语，动词重读。如：burn up the 'letter, 'burn it up 等。

(3) 具有两个重读的复合词，如：

adj + adj	'north'west, 'deaf'mute
noun/adj + past participle	'hand'made, 'absent'minded
adj + present participle	'good'looking
adv + present/past participle	'hard'working, 'well'known

(4) 只有一个重音的复合词（落在前一个单词上），如：

noun + adj	'worldwide, 'colorblind
verb + adv	'drawback, 'setback
noun + verb	'daydream, 'broadcast

三 词缀的重音

以上所介绍的单词和短语重音规则只是适用于大多数情况下，但并非绝对，有的双音节词的重音不在第一音节上，多音节的重音不在倒数第三个音节上。在各种影响因素中，英语构词法中的派生词对英语读音的影响尤为重要。

1. 后缀

大多数的后缀都只有语法上的功能，改变的是时态或者词性，而不会改变单词的意思。

(1) 带有下列后缀的单词，重音通常没有变化。如：

- able	'change——'changeable
- age	'pass——'passage
- al	a'rrive——a'rival
- ful	'beauty——'beautiful
- ing	'listen——'listening
- ism	'capital——'capitalism
- ous	'poison——poisonous
- y	'sun——'sunny

(2) 带有下列后缀的单词，重音通常落在词缀的前一个音节上。如：

- ial	in'dustrial	com'mercial
- ic	a'tomic	eco'nomie
- ian	Ca'nadian	mu'sician
- ify	'clarify	i'dentify
- ious	am'bitious	no'torious
- ive	'active	pro'tective

- ion inter' action compe' tion

(3) 带有下列后缀的单词, 首重音通常落在后缀上, 而词干本身若包含有两个或两个以上的音节, 一般会有一个次重音落在第一个音节上。如:

- ee .employ' ee .interview' ee
 - ese .Chi' nese .Japa' nese
 - oon car' toon bal' loon
 - eer .volun' teer .mountai' neer

2. 前缀

英语的前缀加在单词之前, 往往会改变单词的意思, 但通常不会影响原单词的读音及重读模式。

(1) 带有下列前缀的双音节或三音节单词的重音通常都落在前缀之后的那个音节上。如:

- im im' portant im' possible
 - dis dis' posal dis' tinguish
 - a a' live a' typical
 - en en' courage en' joy
 - re re' port re' gard
 - pro pro' fessor pro' fession
 - per per' form per' suade

(2) 带有 a, be, en, for, im, in, mis, pre, pro, to, trans, un 等这些不可分的前缀的双音节词, 重音常落在第二个音节上。如: a' bove, be' lieve, en' dure, for' get, im' portant, in' stead, mis' take, pro' vide, un' less, to' day, trans' port 等。

(3) 带有 dis -, in -, in -, il -, un -, non -, anti - 等前缀表示否定意义的时候, 这些前缀对原单词的重音没有影响。如:

po' lite impo' lite
 ' regular ir' regular
 of' ficial unof' ficial
 con' ductor noncon' ductor
 con' tinue discon' tinue
 com' plete incom' plete

Part One: Listen and Talk

Listening Tasks

Listen to the dialogue carefully and then complete the exercises.

(I = Interviewer, A = Applicant)

I: How long have you been here?

A: About 1.

I: Have you worked as a 2 ?

A: No, but I think I can learn quickly.

I: Well, your English is very good. I have 3 that. But the problem is my 4 must have 5 knowledge 6 .

A: Is it?

I: People call us up not just to 7 meals. They often ask questions about 8 , entertainment, etc. So I have to say I 9 you the job.

A: That's all right. I can 10 other places. Good-bye.

I: Bye.

【Words and Expressions】

applicant ['æplɪkənt] n. 申请人, 申请者

telephonist [tə'leɪfənɪst] n. 话务员, 接线生

local ['ləʊk(ə)l] n. 当地居民

order ['ɔ:də] v. 订购

entertainment [entə'teɪnm(ə)nt] n. 娱乐, 消遣

offer ['ɒfə] v. 提供

call up 打电话给……

Exercises

Decide whether the following statements are True [T] or False [F].

- [] 1. The applicant is a local people.
- [] 2. The applicant can speak very fluent English.
- [] 3. The applicant has the experience of working as a telephonist.
- [] 4. The job will be offered to whoever is capable of typing.
- [] 5. The applicant is very depressed for not getting the job.

Speaking Tasks

1. Work with your classmates and take turns to imitate the conversation above.
2. Discuss in pairs and try to answer the following questions:
 - 1) What do you think of the job as a telephonist? Is it very important to have local knowledge?
 - 2) Have you ever done any part-time job? If yes, share your experience with your classmates.

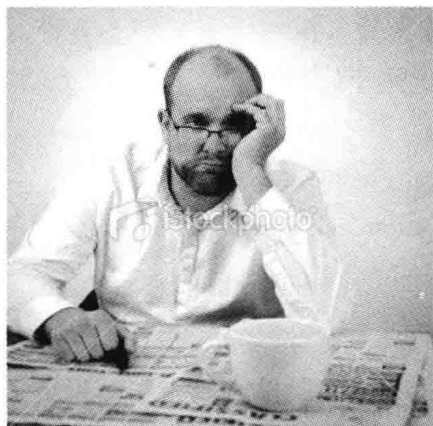
Part Two: Read and Explore

Text

Let's think

1. What do we need to prepare for hunting a good job?

2. Have you got any career planning for the future?

**Let's read****Are You Ready?**

It is said that there are about 40,000 different kinds of jobs in the world. Choosing the right one itself is a difficult job.

"Finding a job" is not the same as "choosing a job". Many young people end up in a job which they are not suitable for. "Chance" may play a more important part than "decision". Here are several steps to help you think about jobs which you might enjoy doing after school or university.

First, it is important to realize what kind of person you are, which special qualities make you different from everyone else and what you are interested in. There is a difference between an interest and a skill. If you like art and enjoy looking at pictures, that is an interest. But if you can draw a horse that looks like a horse instead of a big dog, that is a skill.

Then ask yourself this question: in the following three areas — skills with people, skills with information and skills with things — which are your best skills?

After examining your skills, the next step is research. To find out as many different kinds of jobs as possible, go to the library and read books, magazines and newspapers.

Ask your friends about the work they do.

Finally, trust your own ideas and your own thinking! It is your own life, so find something that you enjoy doing.

(From <http://yingyu.juren.com/news/200904/88429.html>)

【Words and Expressions】

suitable ['sutəbl] adj. 合适的, 相配的

E. g. 1. Employers usually decide within five minutes whether someone is suitable for the job.

雇主们通常在 5 分钟内判断出某人是否适合那份工作。

2. Whatever your reason, we have a suitable exam or test for you.

无论你的理由是什么，我们都将有一套适合你的考试。

chance [tʃæns] n. 机会，际遇

- E. g. 1. Chance dispenses life with unequal justice.

人生际遇，难得平等。

2. Take a match of pure chance.

一个纯靠运气的比赛。

step [step] n. 步骤

- E. g. 1. This step involved many serious consequences.

这一步骤带来了许多严重的后果。

2. You may skip this step if you like.

如果您愿意，则可以跳过这一步骤。

enjoy [m' dʒɔɪ] v. 喜爱，享受

- E. g. 1. She is a girl who enjoys life very much.

她是个享受生活乐趣的人。

2. I am really enjoying myself at the moment of being with you.

和你在一起的此刻我很快乐。

realize ['ri:əlaɪz] v. 认识到，意识到

- E. g. 1. Whether you realize that or not, I would not help you.

不论你认识到没有，我不会帮你的。

2. I didn't realize what had happened till he told me.

直到他告诉我我才意识到出了什么事。

decision [dɪ'sɪʒn] n. 决定，决心

- E. g. 1. I don't want to make the wrong decision.

我不想作出错误的决定。

2. He is very quick-thinking and very much a man of decision.

他思维很敏捷，是个很果断的人。

research [ri:sɜ:tʃ] n. 研究，调查

- E. g. 1. I have to go and do some research.

我得去做些调查。

2. He was really having me do some market research.

其实，他是让我做一些市场调查。

trust [trʌst] v. 信任，信赖

- E. g. 1. I trust you completely.

我完全信任你。

2. That's why I must trust you to keep this secret.

这就是我一定相信你会保守此秘密的原因。

end up 结束, 最终

E. g. 1. Every time they went camping they ended up in a bad mood.

每次他们去野营, 到头来总是扫兴而归。

2. But many of us end up with jobs like that.

但大多数人最后找到就是那样的工作。

suitable for 适合……的, 适合于……

E. g. 1. I think my major is suitable for this position.

因为我认为我的专业适合这个职位。

2. The plan are suitable for every place.

这个计划所有地方都适用。

instead of 代替, 而不是……

E. g. 1. Why don't you play football instead of just looking on?

你为什么不参加踢足球而只是看热闹?

2. Instead of eating out, why not call some friends and have a picnic!

与其一个人出去吃, 还不如叫一大群朋友去野餐呢!

【Notes】

1. Choosing the right one itself is a difficult job. 挑选一个合适的工作本身就是个困难的活儿。
2. But if you can draw a horse that looks like a horse instead of a big dog, that is a skill. 但如果你可以画什么象什么的话, 那就是一种技艺。
3. skills with people, skills with information and skills with things. 与人打交道的能力, 收集信息的能力以及处理问题的能力。

Comprehension of the Text

I. Answer the following questions.

1. "Choosing the right one itself is a difficult job." What does the author mean?
2. Why do many young people end up in a job which they are not suitable for?
3. "skills with people, skills with information and skills with things". Which one do you think is the most important skills? Try to explain.
4. What are the differences between interest and skill?
5. What's your future plan? What kind of job would you like to do?

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

- [] 1. Choosing the right job is not very hard.
- [] 2. There is no difference between finding a job and choosing a job.
- [] 3. Chance plays the most important part in job hunting.
- [] 4. Drawing a horse is a kind of skill.
- [] 5. After examining your skills, the next step is talking to your friends.

Language Focus

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

choose	end up	instead of	enjoy	realize
find	decision	suitable for	chance	trust

- Who was _____ as chairman?
- I had a good _____ to go abroad for further study, but I refused.
- Andy uses his own plans _____ using someone else?
- She seems to _____ herself at everything she does.
- The suggestion that the present is _____ every place.
- The doctor-patient relationship is based on _____.
- She didn't _____ her mistake yet.
- I _____ it difficult to understand him.
- But many of us _____ with jobs like that.
- Whether he will go depends on your _____.

II. Make a sentence with the words given below.

- choosing / job / one / a / itself / difficult / the right/ is
- she / suitable for / is / in a job / which / she / not / ends up
- Don't / football / play / instead of / just / you / looking on / why
- I / what / told / realize / till / me / didn't / he / had happened
- you / have a / they / think / winning / do / this match / chance of

III. Translation

Translate the following sentences into English.

- 挑选一件合适的衣服本身就是个困难的活儿。(choose)
- 但如果你可以去照顾他的话,那就太好了。(but if)
- 她没把时间花在学习上,而是浪费在看电影上。(instead of)
- 他最后成了这家公司的总经理。(end up)
- 英国的天气靠不住。(trust)

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- Choosing the best words to describe her is a difficult job.
- Her opinion will influence my decision.
- Anyhow, they could end up their relationship.
- I enjoy my job and life now so much.
- We found that this was an important step.

Play

Tips for Performance