




中等职业教育国家示范性院校校本教材

ENGLISH MELODRAMA



主编 田秀灵 张锦军

英语情景剧

 郑州大学出版社

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《英语情景剧》

内容提要

本教材以中华人民共和国教育部颁布的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》为基本依据,以全面提高学生英语综合应用能力为指导思想,紧密结合当前职业教育发展的新形势和中等职业学校学生的实际而编写。

本教材把情景剧引入课堂教学,注重提高学生的人文修养,注重培养交际能力,突出教材的职业教育特色。全书共有12个单元,题裁丰富多彩,与以往同类教材相比在知识体系和内容上作了新的尝试:每个单元设置一个情景剧本,并围绕这个剧本开展听、说、读、演等教学活动,把知识教育与能力培养融为一体。

本书适合中等学校开设英语课使用,也可作为英语爱好者的阅读读物。

《英语情景剧》

前言

《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》规定英语课程是职业学校各类专业学生必修的主要文化基础课。为了提高职业学校学生学习英语的兴趣,紧密结合当前职业教育发展的新形势和中等职业学校学生的实际情况,我们组织编写了该教材。本教材具有知识性、趣味性、思想性、时代性、实用性等特点,是一套紧贴学生实际、设计思路新颖、操作性很强的中等职业学校就业班趣味英语教材。

本教材根据中职学校学生的特点和未来工作的实际需求,在选材上注重提高学生的人文修养,注重培养学生的应用能力。《英语情景剧》以一些著名的情景剧为主线,以训练和培养学生的语言能力为目标,设计出语言情景和操作路径,采取任务性教学、项目教学、案例教学、情景教学等多种形式,步步引导,反复训练,便于教师实际操作和学生主动参与;突出了“在做中学,在学中做”新颖的职业教育教学理念,有利于学生对语言基础知识的掌握和未来职业语言能力的提高。

本教材含 12 个单元,每个单元含有 7 个模块:“热身”(warming up)、“情景剧”(reading)、“生词”(new words & expressions)、“注释”(notes)、“词汇练习”(practice of words)、“趣味阅读”(enjoy yourself)、“经典对白”(classic dialogue)。热身部分构思巧妙,由图文导入、引出话题;情景剧题裁丰富,综合技能设计路径环环相扣、便于操作;词汇练习部分遵循必知必会、够用为度的原则,便于学生掌握;趣味阅读部分优选活用、充满趣味、寓学于乐。教材中选取的影片的经典对白较典型地展示出英语独特的语言文化和内涵,让学生感受原汁原味的鲜活语言,在欣赏的同时学习地道的英语口语表达。

本教材后附语法、译文、练习题答案、不规则动词表,便于教师教学和学生自学。本教材主编田秀灵、张锦军,副主编朱娜、张成礼、付高木、陈新峰,参编人员(按姓氏笔画排序)王元、王红丽、朱永华、李丹、李永丽、李春艳、郑颖、赵建明、韩新成、鲁爱美。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,教材中难免有错误和不当之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2011 年 10 月

《英语情景剧》

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Unit 1

The Boss' s Letter

Warming Up

Are you careful or
careless in everyday
life?

Do you think what
the boss will
give Pamela?

Reading

Characters(人物): the Boss, Bob (the office boy), Pamela
(the secretary)

Preparation(道具): the office desk, a chair, a letter, a

dictionary, a pair of glasses, a lamp
and a computer

Narrator(旁白): *The story happened in an office. The boss is
sitting on his desk when Bob comes in.*

The Boss: Can you come here a minute please, Bob?

Bob: Yes, sir?

The Boss: Where's Pamela?

Bob: She's next door. She's in her office, Sir.

The Boss: Can she type this letter for me? Ask her, please.

Bob: Yes, sir.

Narrator: *At Pamela's office, holding a letter, Bob stepped
forward to say Hi to Pamela.*

Bob: Hi, Pamela.

Bob: Can you type this letter for the boss please, Pamela?

Pamela: Yes, of course, I can.

Bob: Here you are.

Pamela: Thank you, Bob.

Narrator: *At the boss's office again. The boss found there
were some mistakes in his letter. He was very
angry, and then he called.*

The Boss: Where is Pamela, Bob? I want her.

Bob: Do you want to speak to her?

The Boss: Yes, I do. I want her to come at once.

Narrator: *Pamela comes into the boss's office curiously. She wondered what has happened.*

Pamela: Did you want to see me, Sir?

The Boss: Ah, yes. Pamela.

How do you spell "intelligent"?

Can you tell me?

Pamela: I-N-T-E-L-L-I-G-E-N-T.

The Boss: That's right.

You've typed it with only one "L".

This letter's full of mistakes.

I want you to type it again.

Pamela: Yes, I'll do that.

I'm sorry about that.

The Boss: And here's a little present for you.

Pamela: What is it?

The Boss: It's a dictionary.

I hope it'll help you.

Words & Expressions

type /taɪp/ v. 打字

spell /spel/ v. 拼写

boss /bɒs/ n. 老板; 上司

minute /'mɪnɪt/ n. 分(钟)

ask /aːsk/ v. 请求; 要求

intelligent /in'telidʒənt / adj. 聪明的;有智慧的

mistake /mi'steik / n. 错误

curiously /'kjuəriəsli/ adv. 好奇地

present /'preznt / n. 礼物

dictionary /'dikʃənəri / n. 词典

Notes

1. Can you come here a minute please, Bob? 请你过来一下好吗, 鲍勃?

句子中 can 是情态动词, 表示能力。情态动词的否定形式是由情态动词加 not 构成; 疑问句中将情态动词置于句首, 后接句子的主语和主要谓语动词。例如:

Can you give a hand? 请你帮我一下好吗?

I can't come so early. 我不可能来那么早。

2. She's next door. 她在隔壁。

next door: 隔壁。

3. Do you want to speak to her? 你要同她谈话吗?

在这句话中, to speak 是动词 want 的宾语, 而这个结构中, 动词原型前加 to 在英文中被称为动词不定式。本课用动词不定式作宾语的例子还有:

I want her to come to my office.

Tell her to come at once.

Did you want to see me?

I want you to type it again.

4. She wondered what has happened. 她想知道发生了什么事情。

What happened to you? 你发生什么事了?

happen 后面跟动词不定式, happen (to) 碰巧: (偶然) 发生。例如:

I happened to be here. 我碰巧在那里。

5. This letter's full of mistakes. 这封信错误百出。

be full of: 充满。例如:

The basket is full of eggs. 篮子里装满了鸡蛋。

Practice of Words

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words or phrases to complete the sentences.

think only of himself want happen can be full of
move live in say play the chess next door

1. He'll begin _____ this afternoon.
2. It's wrong of his _____.
3. I think it is a comfortable room _____.
4. It was an earthquake. Did you feel the desk _____?
5. I'm too excited _____ a word.
6. She lives in _____.
7. Mrs Smith _____ me to go shopping with her.

8. The story _____ in 1942.
9. The reading room _____ books.
10. Tom _____ be in the classroom.

Enjoy Yourself

The boy who was cleaning shoes in the street said to a young man passing by, "let me clean your shoes. "

The young answered " No".

" It'll cost you only a penny (便士), sir. " said the boy, but the young man refused (拒绝) again.

Then the boy told him that he would clean his boots for nothing. The young man agreed to this, and soon one boot was shining brightly. Then he put his other boot on the box, but the boy refused to clean it unless he was paid two pence for his work. The young man refused to pay anything, and went away.

But the well-cleaned boot made the dirty one look so bad that he couldn't walk on. He turned back and gave the boy two pence. In a very short time his boots shone brightly.

Classic Dialogue

《叫我第一名》 Front of the Class

【台词片段】

Eli: You learned to not let it stop you.

Brad: Yes, Thomas.

Thomas: You learned to not let it win!

Brad: That's right. Coping with my Tourette's has taught me the most valuable lesson that anyone could ever learn. And that is to never let anything stop you from chasing your dream, from working or playing or falling in love. That's right. Coping with my Tourette's has taught me the most valuable lesson... Yes, Thomas.

Thomas: Can you bring that award to show and tell on Monday?

Brad: You bet.

【台词翻译】

伊莱:你学会了不被它绊住脚步。

布拉德:你说,托马斯。

托马斯:你学会了不让它占据上风!

布拉德:没错。与抽动症抗争教会了我最宝贵的一课,

任何人都得之不易的宝贵一课。那就是,别让任何事情挡住你追求梦想的脚步,去投入工作、享受人生和陷入爱河。就是这样。与抽动症抗争教会了我最宝贵的一课……说吧,托马斯。

托马斯:你能给我们看看奖杯,把说教留到周一吗?

布拉德:当然可以。

【口语讲解】

1. stop somebody from doing: 阻止某人不做事。例如:
Nothing can stop him from going. 什么都不能阻止他前往。
2. you bet: 一定,当然。例如: They won't make it, you bet. 他们肯定办不成。