英语电影通用教材

辛德勒的名单

Schindler's list

主编：钟　玲　唐萌萌　宋一之
审订：上海外国语大学　胡　洁

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剧情简介

Based on a true story, Steven Spielberg's Schindler's List stars Liam Neeson as Oskar Schindler, a German businessman in Poland who sees an opportunity to make money from the Nazis'[1] rise to power. He starts a company to make cookware and utensils[2], using flattery[3] and bribes to win military contracts, and
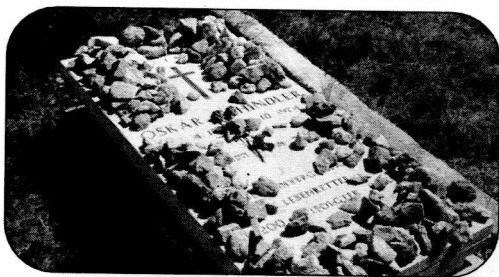
brings in accountant and financier Itzhak Stern (Ben Kingsley) to help run the factory. By staffing his plant with Jews who have been herded into Krakow's ghetto by Nazi troops, Schindler has a dependable unpaid labor force. For Stern, a job in a war-related plant could mean survival for himself and the other Jews working for Schindler. However, in 1942, all of Krakow's Jews

1)【词句解释】Nazi ['nɑːtsiː] *n.* 纳粹党人；*adj.* 纳粹党的
2)【词句解释】utensil [juː'tensl] *n.* 器具
3)【词句解释】flattery ['flætəri] *n.* 谄媚，阿谀

are assigned to the Plaszow Forced Labor Camp, overseen by Commandant Amon Goeth (Ralph Fiennes), an embittered[4] alcoholic who occasionally shoots prisoners from his balcony. Schindler arranges to continue using Polish Jews in his plant, but, as he sees what is happening to his employees, he begins to develop a conscience[5] . He realizes that his factory (now refitted to manufacture ammunition[6]) is the only thing preventing his staff from being shipped to the death camps. Soon Schindler demands more workers and starts bribing Nazi leaders to keep Jews on his employee lists and out of the camps. By the time Germany falls to the allies, Schindler has lost his entire fortune —— and saved 1, 100 people from likely death.

—— **Mark Deming**

4) 【词句解释】embitter[im' bitə] *vt.* 使受苦,使难受,使怨恨,加重
5) 【词句解释】conscience [' kɔnʃəns] *n.* 良心,道德心
6) 【词句解释】ammunition [ˌæmju' niʃən] *n.* 军火,弹药

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Film Context

影片背景

In 1933, Adolf Hitler and the National Socialist German Workers' (Nazi) Party assumed power in Germany and began plans for war. The party wanted to rid Germany, and eventually the world, of "impure" groups: Jews[1], Gypsies[2], homosexuals[3], and the handicapped[4], among others. Thus began a period of genocide[5].

In 1935, the German government passed the Nuremberg Laws, which defined individuals as Jews based not on their religious practices but on bloodlines. In other words, a person raised Christian who had at least three Jewish grandparents was considered Jewish and therefore impure. These laws also called for the sep-

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1)【词句解释】Jew [dʒuː]: n. 犹太人,犹太教徒
2)【词句解释】Gypsy ['dʒipsi]: n. 吉卜赛人,吉卜赛语
3)【词句解释】homosexual [ˌhəuməu'seksjuəl]: n. 同性恋
4)【词句解释】handicapped ['hændikæpt]: n. 残疾人,身体有缺陷的人
5)【词句解释】genocide ['dʒenəuˌsaid]: n. 有计划的灭种和屠杀

aration of the "pure" Aryan[6] race from the Jews? In 1938, in an event called Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass), the Nazis broke windows and tore apart Jewish businesses and synagogues[7], foreshadowing[8] the eventual attempt at comprehensive destruction of the Jewish race.

When Germany invaded Poland in 1939, the policies of racial hatred already in place in Germany were adopted in the new German-occupied territories. Jewish people could no longer own businesses in Poland and other German-occupied territories and eventually were forced to wear armbands or patches emblazoned with the Star of David[9] so they could be easily identified as Jews. They were forced out of their homes in the city and countryside and into ghettos, concentrated and separated from rest of the population. The Krakow ghetto, featured in Schindler's List, covered sixteen square blocks and was populated by approximately 20,000 Jews. In time, Jews were forced to work in labor camps, and some were murdered by mobile killing units.

Around 1941, the "Final Solution" was implemented in order to exterminate all the Jews, Gypsies, and other "impure"

6) 【词句解释】Aryan ['ɛəriən]: n. 雅利安人
7) 【词句解释】synagogue ['sinəgɔg]: n. 犹太人集会, 犹太教会堂, 犹太教
8) 【词句解释】foreshadow [fɔː'ʃædəu]: v. 预示
9) 【词句解释】Star of David: n. 犹太教的六芒星形

groups in Europe. Today, it stands as one of the darkest periods in human history. The Nazis evacuated[10] Jews violently from the ghettos, sending them to Auschwitz, Treblinka, and other death camps to face the gas chambers. Bodies of the murdered were cremated[11] in large ovens, often making the sky above the death camps and surrounding towns black with smoke, with human ashes raining down like snow.

The film Schindler's List recorded this bleak[12] and terrifying period in Krakow, where Oskar Schindler saved the lives of about 1,100 Jews who would have ceased[13] to exist if not for Him.
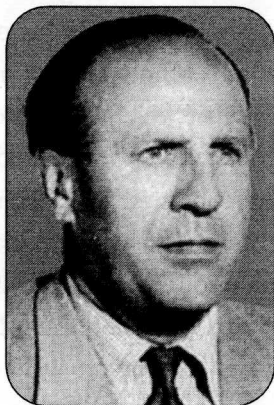
10) 【词句解释】evacuate [i'vækjueit]: v. 撤出
11) 【词句解释】cremate [kri'meit]: vt. 火葬, 焚化
12) 【词句解释】bleak [bliːk]: adj. 寒冷的, 阴冷的, 荒凉的
13) 【词句解释】cease [siːs]: v. 停止, 终了

A Real Schindler in History

历史上的辛德勒

Oskar Schindler was born in 1908 in the small industrial town of Zwittau, which was then part of the Austrian empire. Although raised as a Catholic[1], Oskar was not religious and as a child often played with his Jewish neighbors.

At the age of 20 he married Emilie, the quiet daughter of a gentleman farmer. After his military service, he began working for his father. But their factory fell victim to the depression of the 1930s and Oskar moved into a job as a sales manager for an electrical company. He enjoyed his new career, the traveling, meeting new people — especially women. To help him secure orders, he joined the local Nazi party.

In 1939, when Germany overran Poland, Oskar set out for Krakow to find his fortune in the very profitable business of war. Through local Nazi connections, he took charge of a confiscated[2] enamelware factory that made mess kits and field kitchenware for the German army.

1)【词句解释】Catholic ['kæθəlik]: n. 天主教徒; adj. 天主教的
2)【词句解释】confiscate ['kɔnfiskeit]: vt. 没收, 充公

He also prospered in Krakow, making the most from his friendships with district heads of various Nazi security forces and Amon Goeth, commandant of the nearby forced labor camp, Plaszow. The contracts he obtained through Nazi connections brought him huge profits.
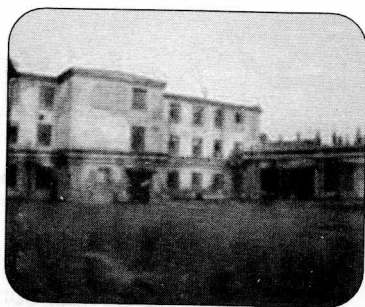
His accountant, Itzhak Stern, encouraged him to employ Jewish workers and his personnel grew from 45 workers to over 250 as Army contracts poured in.

His affinity[3] with the Nazi party waned[4] as he continued to witness the sporadic raids and killings that the Jews of Krakow were subjected to. Schindler then worked with Stern to protect as many Jews as possible. When the Nazis' "Final Solution" took another step, Schindler used his wealth to buy over 1,100 workers, moving them to the relative safety of Brinnlitz, where he and his workers waited out the war.

Everything Schindler possessed at the end of the war he lost and never prospered again.

After the war, he and his wife immigrated to Argentina. After ten unsuccessful years, he abandoned Emilie and returned to Germany. For the remainder of his life he was cared for by his "family," the Schindlerjuden.

In 1961, Jerusalem[5]'s Yad Vashem Museum complex,

3) 【词句解释】affinity[ə'finiti]: n. 密切关系
4) 【词句解释】wane [wein]: vi. 变小, 衰落
5) 【词句解释】Jerusalem [dʒe'ruːsələm]: n. 耶路撒冷(巴勒斯坦著名古城)

which commemorates the Holocaust, honored Schindler with a tree planted in his honor in the Avenue of the Righteous, dedicated to Gentiles who helped Jews during the Nazis' reign. His wife, Emilie, was recently also bestowed with that honor and the tree planted in his honor now also bears the name of his wife.

Schindler died in 1974. According to his wishes, he was buried in Israel, in the Catholic cemetery on Mount Zion in Jerusalem.

编写说明

　　《辛德勒的名单》(Schindler's List) 根据澳大利亚小说家托马斯·科内雅雷斯所著的《辛德勒名单》改编而成,讲述了二战中犹太人的悲惨遭遇和德国企业家奥斯卡·辛德勒的感人事迹。其思想内涵深刻,反映了人性在战争面前的善与恶,不仅感人至深,也发人深省。影片由著名导演斯蒂芬·斯皮尔伯格拍摄,笔法细腻,黑白色调与穿插的红衣小女孩形成鲜明对比,内敛中透出非同寻常的张力,因此本片荣获了第六十六届(93 年)奥斯卡最佳影片——获十二项提名,并夺得七项大奖。

　　本书在分析电影脚本的基础上,力争保持电影特色,在朴实的语言中体现细节的魅力,挖掘其潜含的文化和思想内涵。脚本分析包括词句解释,地道口语,历史文化,情景介绍等方面。剧前介绍从犹太人历史文化背景,真实的辛德勒以及斯皮尔伯格与本剧的渊源等几个方面使读者对本片有大致了解,并对西方文化中这一特殊群体产生关注与兴趣。剧后介绍则侧重于影片本身,诸如幕后花絮,穿帮镜头,金句典藏,读后感等。

　　从学习英文的角度,本剧兼具历史剧的厚重与情节剧的引人入胜,3 个多小时的片子丝毫不让人感到冗长,而是环环相扣,扣人心弦。想学好英文需要了解西方文化,从摩西率领以色列人出埃及,到中世纪黑死病后犹太人惨遭迫害的历史及宗教典故都在本书中进行了详细解说。此外,片中句子口语化,短而达意,直截了当,词汇量较大,涉及到有关战争(E.G. sergeant, ghetto, barracks, depot, relocate)的词比较多,学生可由此丰富视野。读者可以从对话中学习口语的日常表达(E.G. Doctor: You could afford to lose some weight, Amon. And you've got to cut down on the cognac. 你得减肥了,阿曼。酒你也得少喝了。),从编者加入的脚本

化背景介绍中不仅可以了解影片选取此镜头的意义，还可以学到地道的陈述式句型 (His attention is drawn to a small distant figure, all in red, at the rear of one of the many columns.)为了方便学习者记忆词汇，本书还添加了词汇复习，读者可以在此搜索词义并背诵。单个的不做重点介绍的词语放生词表中，脚本注释侧重短语和句子。

当市场上涌现出越来越多花哨的西洋偶像剧时，《辛德勒的名单》仍然像石碑一般诠释着那段不可磨灭的历史，带给广大英语爱好者视觉盛宴，文化大餐。博古而通今，厚积而薄发，回顾西方历史是为了更好的了解当今的西方世界。正如前面所讲，本剧有两大特色：1)句子短而达意，口语化；2)特定的背景使学生了解历史和西方文化。作为一部历史题材的影片，本片凭其独到的文化精髓和言简意赅的表达方式必会博得英语爱好者的厚爱。

——唐萌

The Cast
演员表

Liam Neeson

Oskar Schindler, a glorious and greedy German businessman who becomes humanitarian and managed to save about 1100 Jews during World War II.

Ben Kingsley

Itzhak Stern, Schindler's Jewish accountant who is able to influence the good, moral side of Schindler.

Ralph Fiennes

Amon Goeth, A Nazi officer in charge of building of Plaszow work camp. Goeth is a cruel, sadistic man deeply entrenched in Nazi philosophy.

Caroline Goodal

Emilie Schindler, a good and patient woman who loves Schindler unconditionally.

Embeth Davidtz

Helen Hirsch, Amon Goeth's Jewish maid, who lives a tortured life as the object of Goeth's desire and disgust.

Schindler's List was nominated for 12 Academy Awards and won seven

荣获七项奥斯卡金像奖及十二项提名

category		recipient(s)
won	Best Art Direction –Set Decoration	Allan Starski, Ewa Braun
	Best Cinematography	Janusz Kaminski
	Best Director	Steven Spielberg
	Best Film Editing	Michael Kahn
	Best Music, Original Score	John Williams
	Best Picture	Steven Spielberg, Gerald R. Molen, Branko Lustig
	Best Writing, Screenplay Based on Material from Another Medium	Steven Zaillian
nomination	Best Actor in a Leading Role	Liam Neeson
	Best Actor in a Supporting Role	Ralph Fiennes
	Best Costume Design	Anna B. Sheppard
	Best Makeup	Christina Smith, Matthew W. Mungle, Judith A. Cory
	Best Sound	Andy Nelson, Steve Pederson, Scott Millan, Ron Judkins

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