



高校英语选修课系列教材

# ENGLISH MOVIES APPRECIATION

## 英文电影赏析

刘秋喜 曹雯雯 周 君 编著



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## 内 容 简 介

本书旨在帮助学生通过学习英文电影提高其英语语言能力和文化素养。本书精心选取了八部不同题材、不同类型的影片，它们分别是：传记片《国王的演讲》、音乐片《再次出发》、剧情片《依然爱丽丝》、科幻片《火星救援》、奇幻片《帕丁顿熊》、歌舞片《妈妈咪呀！》、爱情片《傲慢与偏见》和悬疑片《终极面试》。每个单元分别介绍一部影片的基本信息和相关背景知识，并选取四个经典片段，让学生掌握其中的惯用表达和经典台词。此外，围绕影片主题，每单元还设置了拓展阅读和相关的语言技能练习。本书配有相关的视频资源，请访问<http://ftp.tup.tsinghua.edu.cn/>下载使用。

本书适合作为非英语专业的素质拓展课程教材，也可作为英语学习爱好者的自学教材。

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# 前 言

《大学英语教学指南》指出：“大学英语教学目标是培养学生的英语应用能力，增强跨文化意识和交际能力，同时发展自主学习能力，提高综合文化素养。”就课程性质而言，“大学英语的课程性质兼有工具性和人文性。就工具性而言，要进一步提高学生英语听、说、读、写、译的能力；就人文性而言，大学英语课程的重要任务之一是进行跨文化教育。学生要了解国外的社会和文化，增加对不同文化的理解、对中外文化异同的认识，培养跨文化交际能力。”英文电影赏析课程采用对电影进行赏析的方式进行英语学习，为学生提供了一个更为真实的语言和文化环境，使学习过程变得生动有趣，从而调动学生学习英语的积极性；同时也有助于提高学生的理解和听说能力，让学生了解英语国家的风土人情和人文知识。作为大学公共英语的素质拓展课程，英文电影赏析课符合《大学英语教学指南》的教学目标，也深受学生的喜爱。

英文电影赏析课能较好地提高学生的语言能力、文化素养和跨文化交际意识。通过赏析英文电影，学生可以接触到丰富而真实的英语语言；通过对电影语言进行解析，学生可以了解特定场景的语言，积累地道的语言表达；通过对电影背景知识的挖掘，学生能增加对英美文化的认识，加深对西方社会和文化的了解，提高其人文素养，培养其跨文化交际能力；通过对经典影片进行赏析，学生可以提高英语电影作品的鉴赏水平。

## 一、教材特色

本书精心选取了八部来自英美国家的涵盖不同题材、不同时代的影片，既包括历久弥新的经典影片，也有备受欢迎的新作，还有极具个性的小众影片。它们分别是：传记片《国王的演讲》(*The King's Speech*) (英国片)，音乐片《再次出发》(*Begin Again*) (美国片)，剧情片《依然爱丽丝》(*Still Alice*) (美国片)，科幻片《火星救援》(*The Martian*) (美国片)，奇幻片《帕丁顿熊》(*Paddington*) (英国片)，歌舞片《妈妈咪呀!》(*Mamma Mia!*) (美国片)，爱情片《傲慢与偏见》(*Pride and Prejudice*) (英国片)和悬疑片《终极面试》(*Exam*) (英国片)。从经典文学到科幻大片，从励志电影到歌舞喜剧，本书为学生提供了多样的英语学习素材，再现了真实的语言和丰富的英美文化知识，有助于学生在感受电影魅力的同时，学习地道的英语语言，了解英美国家最真实的社会、文化、政治和经济生活，增强他们的跨文化意识，激发他们学习英语的热情，并提高其自主学习能力，尤其是一些名著改编系列的电影，能让学生了解并学习一些文学名著。

## 二、内容安排

本书每部电影作为一个单元，每个单元包括以下内容：

**Warm-up:** 将学生的实际生活和影片主题结合起来，展开引导性思考，通过对问题的思考和讨论引入主题。

**Introduction:** 包括影片信息、剧情介绍和相关影片推荐;帮助学生了解影片的基本信息和拓展信息,深化对同主题影片的理解。

**Background Knowledge:** 介绍影片背景知识,旨在让学生通过影片了解相关文化,更好地理解影片,并提高其文化素养。

**Clips Appreciation:** 选取影片中具有代表性的片段,通过思考性问题、听力理解以及生词和表达来学习影片片段台词,理解片段信息。每个片段后附有以四六级考试为主的生词注释;并提供相应的电影视频,供学习者学习使用。

**Language Appreciation:** 提炼了影片中的俚语、惯用表达以及经典台词,供学生模仿记忆,深入学习语言。

**Enrichment Reading:** 每个单元提供一篇课外补充阅读,拓展与电影主题相关的文化、知识。

**Exercises:** 包含围绕影片的听、说、译、写方面的练习,充分利用影片内容全面提升学生的英语语言能力。

每个单元的七个部分组成一个有机的整体,紧密结合影片主题,综合考虑学生听、说、读、写、译方面的语言训练,同时也兼顾学生的四六级考试需求。生词选取以四六级考试大纲为主,个别后加\*的单词表示更高要求的词汇。听力练习包含对影片片段的理解和精听,口语练习主要围绕影片主题进行,段落翻译为本单元影片中台词的翻译。

### 三、使用对象

本书适合作为非英语专业学生的素质拓展课程教材,对英语学习爱好者来说也是不错的选择。

### 四、使用建议

本书内容适合一个学期的教学使用。全书共八个单元,每个单元有不同的板块,教师可以灵活选取内容。建议每个单元在4~6个学时内完成:导入思考、影片基本信息1学时;片段赏析1~2学时;影片观赏后的经典台词赏析、影片内容复述、片段模仿配音、听力练习等可安排2~3学时。

本书每个单元提供了六个影片片段视频,前四个片段为正文中的片段赏析。片段五、六为听力练习配套的片段。这六个片断都提供了视频,请访问 <ftp://ftp.tup.tsinghua.edu.cn/> 下载使用。教师可以根据实际情况选取视频在课堂上进行逐句赏析,或组织学生进行模仿配音,或指导学生完成课后任务。另外,每个单元最后设置了丰富的练习,教师也可根据实际情况选取部分练习在课堂完成,或安排学生在课后完成。

本书得到了2016年湖南省教育厅教改项目(项目名称:基于需求分析的独立学院大学英语课堂教学改革研究)的资助,对此表示衷心的感谢。由于编写时间仓促,错漏或不妥之处在所难免,恳请同行专家和读者朋友们批评指正。

编者

2017年4月

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Unit  
**One**

# *The King's Speech*

## I Warm-up

Discuss the following questions with your partner.

1. For teenagers, what are specific family problems that may affect their mental health?
2. Confronted with huge difficulties, how can one build up his confidence?

## II Introduction

### 1 About the Film

**Release date:** December, 2010 (in China)

**Director:** Tom Hooper

**Starring:** Colin Firth, Geoffrey Rush, Helena Bonham Carter

**Genre:** Drama/Epic/Biography

**Runtime:** 118 min.

**Awards:** 2011—Won Oscar Academy Award for Best Motion Picture of the Year, Best Performance by an Actor in a Leading Role, Best Achievement in Directing, Best Writing, and Original Screenplay;

2011—Won Golden Globe Awards for Best Performance by an Actor in a Motion Picture;

2011—Won BAFTA Awards for Best Film, Best Leading Actor, Best Supporting Actor, Best Supporting Actress, and Best Screenplay;

2010—Won British Independent Film Award for Best British Independent Film, Best Screenplay, Best Actor, Best Supporting Actress, Best Supporting Actor.

### 2 Synopsis

The film starts with Prince Albert, Duke of York (later King George VI), known to his wife as Bertie. He is the second son of King George V and the father of Queen Elizabeth II. He succeeds to the throne after his brother abdicates. At the beginning, Bertie is asked by his father to give the closing speech at the Empire Exhibition at Wembley Stadium. His stammering speech visibly unsettles the thousands of listeners in the audience.

Bertie tries different ways to cure his stammer, but ends in failure. Elizabeth, his wife, wants

to help him gain confidence in public speaking. She finds an unconventional Australian speech therapist named Lionel Logue to help assist in curing Bertie's stammer. Bertie is reluctant to receive the treatment. Later that year, Bertie's father, King George V, after making his Christmas address, explains to Bertie the importance of broadcasting for the modern monarchy in a perilous international situation. He demands that Bertie train himself by reading his speech into a microphone for practice. However, Bertie fails by his father's coaching.

Bertie returns to Logue's treatment; Logue helps Bertie do muscle relaxation and breath control, and also probes roots of Bertie's stammer. As the treatment progresses, an extraordinary friendship develops between them.

On January 20th, 1936, King George V dies, and David, Prince of Wales ascends the throne as King Edward VIII. However, David, who wants to marry a divorced American lady, discharges his duty as King and Emperor; therefore, Bertie becomes King George VI. In September 1939, shortly after the United Kingdom's declaration of war with Germany, George VI summons Logue to Buckingham Palace to prepare for his radio address to the country. Finally Bertie successfully finds his voice and boldly makes a powerful and inspiring speech, leading the country throughout war.

### 3 Recommended Movies

- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  <i>The Young Victoria</i> (2009)        |  <i>The Lost Prince</i> (2003)            |
|  <i>The Duchess</i> (2008)               |  <i>King Arthur</i> (1998)                |
|  <i>The Other Boleyn Girl</i> (2008)     |  <i>Elizabeth</i> (1998)                  |
|  <i>The Queen</i> (2007)                 |  <i>Mrs. Brown</i> (1997)                 |
|  <i>Elizabeth: The Golden Age</i> (2007) |  <i>The Madness of King George</i> (1994) |

### III Background Knowledge

#### 1 King George VI

Albert Frederick Arthur George, historically well-known as George VI, was King of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of the British Commonwealth. He succeeded to the throne as the third monarch of the House of Windsor reluctantly after the abdication of



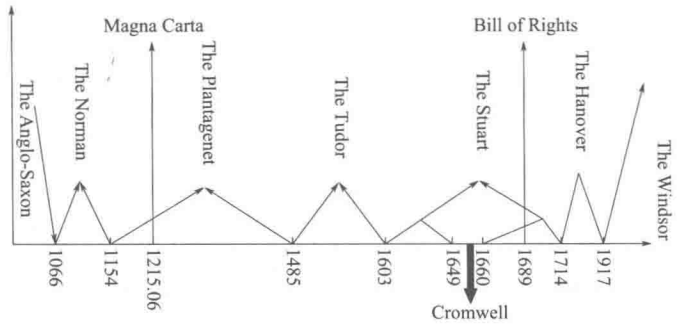
his brother, who fell in love with a divorced American woman, which caused a major scandal for the Royal Family. He was on the throne at the age of forty-one and was in power from December 11th in 1936 to February 6th in 1952.

On June 4th, 1920, he was called Duke of York, and began to take more royal duties. Before succeeding to the throne, he was called Prince Albert. From 1909, Albert attended the Royal Naval College, Osborne, as a naval cadet, and he served in the First World War. In 1923, he got married with Elizabeth Bowers-Lyon. The Duke and Duchess had two children: Elizabeth (the sovereign at present) and Margaret.

When the Second World War broke out, the stammering King George VI did his utmost to deliver an inspiring speech on Christmas Day, which quickly aroused positive feedback from the public to the Royal Family.

## 2 The Development of the Royal Family

British Royal Family is one of the royal families that have the longest history in the world. Till now, the British Royal Family has gone through many dynasties as follows: Saxon Dynasty, the House of Normandy, the House of Plantagenet, the House of Lancaster, the House of York, the House of Tudor, the House of Stuart, the House of Hanover, the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the House of Windsor.



In the long history, the British Royal Family had all the powers of the government throughout the British Empire until the Magna Carta placed some limits on the sovereign in 1215. And in 1689, the Bill of Rights established a constitutional monarchy in Great Britain, which changed the role and powers of the kings of England from an absolute monarch to a constitutional monarch. Therefore, the British Royal Family has a very different role today. The Royal Family often performs ceremonial and social duties on behalf of the country, but it doesn't have real power in government affairs.

## 3 Succession to the British Throne

Succession to the British throne is determined by several factors, such as decency, legitimacy, and religion. Generally speaking, the crown is inherited by an individual's eldest child

and by a childless individual's nearest collateral line. At present, Queen Elizabeth II is the sovereign and her eldest son Prince Charles, Prince of Wales, may be the first heir (next in line) to the British throne. He might become King of the United Kingdom until his mother, Queen Elizabeth II, abdicates, retires or dies.



The current royal line of succession is:

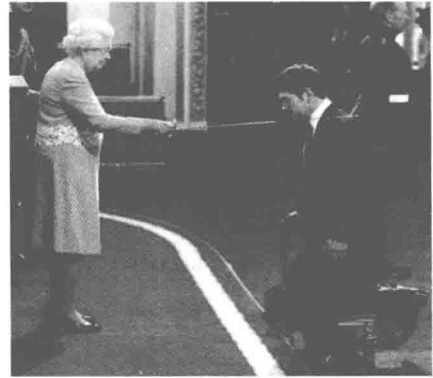
- Prince Charles, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of Queen Elizabeth II;
- Prince William, Duke of Cambridge, the eldest son of Prince of Wales;
- Prince George of Cambridge, the elder son of the Duke of Cambridge;
- Princess Charlotte of Cambridge, the younger daughter of the Duke of Cambridge;
- Prince Henry of Wales, the younger son of Queen Elizabeth.

#### **4** Constitutional Monarchy

The United Kingdom is the first country to set up the constitutional monarchy in the world. The establishment of constitutional monarchy in the U.K. not only stands for the end of the feudal despotism, but also provides favorable guarantee for the development of British capitalism, and has exerted a profound effect on the establishment of a new system in other countries.

The monarch's power is limited by law and Parliament after the Glorious Revolution of 1688. The rights of the Parliament have been respected. The Cabinet undertakes the actual administrative duties, while the Monarchy of the United Kingdom, as the head of the state, reigns but does not rule the state.

Today, Queen Elisabeth II still holds a special place in the hearts of the British and plays an indispensable role in government affairs, and the Royal Family is expected to set an example in both public and private life.



## IV Clips Appreciation

Clip  
1

*Bertie still stammers, so his wife Elizabeth visits Lionel, a language therapist, and tries to invite Lionel to help Bertie to get rid of stammer.*



### Part ① Get a general understanding of the main idea.

*Directions: Watch this part without subtitles, and then answer the following questions related to the main idea of this part.*

1. Why does Elizabeth visit Dr. Lionel in person?
2. Why doesn't Elizabeth tell Lionel her husband's true name at first?

### Part ② Get a deep understanding of this part and appreciate the language.

**Elizabeth:** Hello? Is anyone there?

**Lionel:** I'm just in the loo. Ah, Mrs. Johnson, there you are. I'm sorry, I don't have a receptionist. I like to keep things simple. Poor and content is rich and rich enough.

**Elizabeth:** Sorry?

**Lionel:** Shakespeare. How are you?

**Elizabeth:** How do you do?

**Lionel:** Oh, traveling alone. Um, now, this is slightly **awkward**, but I'm afraid you're late.

**Elizabeth:** Yes, I'm afraid I am.

**Lionel:** Where's Mr. Johnson?

**Elizabeth:** Ah...He doesn't know I'm here.

**Lionel:** Well, that's not a very **promising** start.

**Elizabeth:** No. No, look. My husband has seen everyone **to no avail**. I am afraid he's given up hope.

**Lionel:** He hasn't seen me.

**Elizabeth:** You're **awfully** sure of yourself.

**Lionel:** Well, I'm sure of anyone who wants to be cured.

**Elizabeth:** Of course he wants to be cured. My husband is, um, well, he's required to speak publicly.

**Lionel:** Perhaps he should change jobs.

**Elizabeth:** He can't.

**Lionel:** **Indentured servitude?**

**Elizabeth:** Something of that nature, yes.

**Lionel:** Well, we need to have your hubby pop by. Uh...Tuesday would be good. He can give me his personal details, I'll make a frank **appraisal** and then we'll take it from there.

**Elizabeth:** Doctor, forgive me. Uh, I don't have a "hubby". We don't "pop". And nor do we ever talk about our private lives. No, you must come to us.

**Lionel:** I'm sorry, Mrs. Johnson, my game, my turf, my rules. You'll have to talk this over with your husband, and then you can speak to me on the telephone. Thank you very much for **dropping by**. Good afternoon.

**Elizabeth:** And what if my husband were the Duke of York?

**Lionel:** The Duke of York?

**Elizabeth:** Yes. The Duke of York.

**Lionel:** I thought the appointment was for Johnson? Forgive me, your...

**Elizabeth:** Royal Highness.

**Lionel:** Royal Highness.

**Elizabeth:** Yes, Johnson was used during the Great War, when the Navy didn't want the enemy to know he was aboard.

**Lionel:** Am I considered the enemy?

**Elizabeth:** You will be, if you remain **un-obliging**. You'll appreciate the need for absolute **discretion**.

**Lionel:** Of course. How did you find me, Your Royal Highness?

**Elizabeth:** The President of the Society for Speech Therapists.

**Lionel:** Eileen McCleod? She's a sport.

**Elizabeth:** She warned me your antipodean methods were both "unorthodox and **controversial**". I warned her those are not my favorite words.



**Lionel:** I can cure your husband. But for my method to work, I need trust and total equality, here in the safety of my **consultation room**. No **exceptions**.

**Elizabeth:** Oh, well. In that case... When can you start?

**▶ Useful Words & Expressions**

<b>awkward</b>	<i>adj.</i>	embarrassed 尴尬的; 不好意思的
<b>promising</b>	<i>adj.</i>	indicating future success or good results; hopeful 大有可为的; 有希望的
<b>to no avail</b>		没有成果; 完全没用
<b>awfully</b>	<i>adv.</i>	very; very much 很, 非常
<b>indentured servitude</b>		卖身契
<b>appraisal</b>	<i>n.</i>	(act of) appraising sb./sth.; valuation 评价; 鉴定
<b>drop by</b>		顺便拜访
<b>un-obliging</b>	<i>adj.</i>	unwilling to help 不愿帮助的; 不近人情的
<b>discretion *</b>	<i>n.</i>	quality of being discreet 谨慎; 保守秘密
<b>controversial</b>	<i>adj.</i>	causing or likely to cause controversy 引起或可能引起争论的
<b>equality</b>	<i>n.</i>	state of being equal 平等
<b>consultation room</b>		诊疗室, 咨询室
<b>exception</b>	<i>n.</i>	(an instance of) leaving out or excluding; person or thing that is not included 例外

**Clip 2**

*Eventually, David decides to give up the throne.*



**Part 1** Get a general understanding of the main idea.

**Directions:** Watch this part without subtitles, and then answer the following questions related to the main idea of this part.

1. Why does David discharge his duties as King?
2. Why does David give this speech?