

看视频学英语

艺术描绘美好人生

刘宇光 编著

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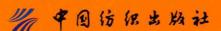
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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

看视频学英语,艺术描绘美好人生/刘字光编著,

一北京:中国纺织出版社,2016.1

ISBN 978-7-5180-2077-5

I. ①看··· II. ①刘··· III. ①英语-自学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2015)第246061号

策划编辑: 张向红

责任编辑:张向红

责任设计: 林昕瑶

责任印制:储志伟

中国纺织出版社出版发行

地: 北京市朝阳区百子湾东里A407号楼

邮政编码: 100124

销售电话: 010-67004422 传真: 010-87155801

http://www.c-textilep.com E-mail: faxing@c-textilep.com 中国纺织出版社天猫旗舰店

官方微博http://weibo.com/2119887771

三河市宏盛印务有限公司印刷 各地新华书店经销

2016年1月第1版第1次印刷

开 本: 710×1000 1/16 印张: 17 字 数: 320千字 定价: 32.80元

凡购本书, 如有缺页、倒页、脱页, 由本社图书营销中心调换

众所周知,听、说、读、写、译是英语学习中通常要训练的五种技能, 其中,听和说排在前两位,显示了其重要性。即使是目不识丁的文盲,不会 读和写,仅依靠听和说的方式也能正常交流和无障碍生活,因此语言学习中 加强听和说的训练是非常必要的。

既然学习语言应该从听说练习开始, 那么想学好英语的你又能找到多少 可以训练听和说的素材呢? 总结一下, 比如英语有声书、英语电视节目、英 语对白的电影、英语广播和网站上提供的其他音频、视频资料等,这些都是 非常好的学习材料,但是各有利弊。一般书店销售的英语学习类图书大多配 有音频光盘或MP3, 使之成为有声材料, 但是有些出版者在图书音频录制过 程中对录音者要求不高,导致所录材料中的语言缺乏感情,缺少相关场景的 配合、显得很生硬、自然很难让学习者提起学习的兴趣、目前国内电视台提 供的英语节目不是很多, 你可以选择网络或卫星提供的国外英语电视节目, 但是由于这些素材并未照顾到语言学习者的水平, 普遍语速太快, 而且没 有字幕, 让我们这些外语学习者理解起来有不小的难度, 只能单纯用来磨耳 朵: 看英语对白电影是个比较好的学习方式, 既有趣又发音准确, 在网上也 能找到很多,大多还配有字幕,但是由志愿者提供的字幕翻译水平参差不 齐,有可能误导观众,带有字幕也会让人产生依赖性。另外英语对白的电影 长度太长,如果只是从头到尾泛泛地看,无法从学习语言的角度切入,效果 也不理想:英语广播只能听不能看,并不直观,同样速度较快,没有文本, 不适合反复学习: 最后说说来自Youtube, megavideo, Hulu等网站上的视频 资料,我们在这些网站中发现了大量很受欢迎的非常贴近生活的英语视频资 料,大多数趣味性、实用性和学习性都很强,难度不高,非常适合普通英语 学习者观看学习。因此我们特地收集和整理了一些,集合成册,分门别类, 制作成适合中国读者的英语学习类图书,并且由经验丰富的作者为其配备了 英、汉双语文稿,从内容和语言学习的双重角度加以解说,让读者学习语言

的同时还可以拓展百科知识, 一举两得。

经过了一年多的精心收集和整理,《看视频学英语》系列图书正式面世了。共有四个分册,分别是《DIY学点你不知道的英语》《生活就像一坛老酒》《科技与职场交相辉映》和《艺术描绘美好人生》。这是其中之一的《艺术描绘美好人生》,名画作赏析、歌曲学唱、电影拍摄探究等是本书的主要内容。读者在学习英语语言的同时,通过观看视频,接受指令,动手实际操作,完成任务,让手、脑、耳、口同时作用起来,加强记忆,效果倍增。本书的使用方法建议:读者在电脑上看视频猜大意、模仿表演,然后参照本书文本,朗读、背诵、学表达,还可以同时跟读、听写、练听力。出门在外,也可以用WIFI继续观看视频,听音频,随时随地学习,直到一段视频、音频和文字的组合内容全部学完。

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> 编者 2015年9月

目 录 Contents

第一篇	肖像画 Portraiture1
第二篇	宗教画 Religious Painting11
第三篇	歌曲 Songs 16
第四篇	音乐影片 MV 21
第五篇	画家 The Artist
第六篇	乐队 Bands
第七篇	好声音 The Voice37
第八篇	预告片 The Trailer40
第九篇	蝙蝠侠 The Batman46
第十篇	大师 The Grandmaster 58
第十一篇	名媛 Laidies64
第十二篇	音乐 Music 67
第十三篇	影星 Movie Stars71
第十四篇	出名 Being Famous
第十五篇	梦想 Dreams 79
第十六篇	神曲 Divine Tune 82
第十七篇	治疗 Therapies86
第十八篇	回忆 Memories
第十九篇	说唱 Hip Hop 98
第二十篇	内容 Contents 102
第二十一篇	星座 Zodiac 106
第二十二篇	音乐剧 Musicals111
第二十三篇	电影 Movies115
第二十四篇	导演 Directors 119
第二十五篇	圣诞节 The Christmas122
第二十六篇	魔术 The Magic

第二十七篇	婚礼 Wedding 13	6
第二十八篇	分手 Break-Up	4
第二十九篇	婚姻 Marriage 14	8
第三十篇	关系 Relationships15	64
第三十一篇	名著 Masterpiece16	8
第三十二篇	传记 Biography 17	2
第三十三篇	公益 The Public Welfare17	6
第三十四篇	爱情片 A Love Story17	8
第三十五篇	恶搞 Spoofing 18	32
第三十六篇	错过 Missing 18	36
第三十七篇	景点 Attractions19	12
第三十八篇	广告 Advertisement)5
第三十九篇	动画片 Cartoons 19	99
第四十篇	英雄 Heros)2
第四十一篇	艺术家 Artists)7
第四十二篇	经济学家 The Economists	13
第四十三篇	巨星 The Super Stars	28
第四十四篇	童话 Fairy Tales	33
第四十五篇	父亲 Father 23	37
第四十六篇	生活 Life	11
第四十七篇	旅游 Tour 24	17
第四十八篇	历史 History25	50
第四十九篇	获奖 The Award Winning 25	53
第五十篇	主题歌 The Theme Song 26	30

第一篇 肖像画 Portraiture



奥托•迪克斯(Otto Dix), 1891~1969, 德国画家。最初他在一个装饰画家那里做学徒工,后来参加了第一次世界大战。迪克斯早期以各种风格作画,从印象派到立体派,后来又转向现代主题,转向一种相对来说更为写实的处理手法。战争的残忍使迪克斯感到恐惧,他在画中坚决地予以揭露。第二次世界大战后,迪克斯摒弃了写实方法而以明确的表现主义进行创作,以画丑而著名。

原文 Script

Dix, Portrait of Sylvia von Harden, 1926

We are looking at Otto Dix's painting. It's Portrait of Sylvia von Harden and it's from 1926.

Who was Sylvia von Harden?

Sylvia von Harden was a fantastic, fabulous figure, who was not actually a journalist, even though the title says that she's a journalist. She was less of a journalist but actually a poet and a short story writer who worked in Germany.

And this shows her in the Romanisches Cafe in Berlin, which was a huge hangout for all of the cool avant-garde artists and writers and poets of the 1920s. So Sylvia von Harden is pictured here in this little corner where she would have hung out at a little cafe table.

She was an avant-garde of "neue Frau". And she was friendly with various artists and poets and writers of the era.

So "neue Frau" is the new woman in Germany in the early 20th century. And we're in between the Great War and World War II here. And the new woman is that the woman in the public sphere who goes out and works.

She has close-cropped hair, I see, which makes her rather androgynous. Her hands are very large. Do these things have to do with representing the new woman in a work of art, perhaps?

It does. It has to do with the new woman in general, but it also has to do with Otto Dix's style of portraiture. One thing that Otto Dix was famed for was making his sitters quite ugly and quite unattractive.

Sylvia von Harden does look like this in real life but not to quite the extent that Dix shows her. So that, things like her hair—she did have a close-cropped haircut. In Germany this cut had a very funny specific name, called the Bubikopf, which was in style all throughout the 20s. She did have a sort of androgynous appearance.

And this dress is actually based on a dress that she actually wore. And so it does have a lot of basis in reality. But things like her hands, he elongates and sort of creates these immense hands.

And I think that has a lot to do with sort of deflection and kind of placement as it draws your attention to things like the area where her breasts should be, which, because she's such an androgynous figure, she doesn't really have any.

She's wearing this very kind of geometric-patterned dress that hides any kind of feminine figure that she might have. She's covered up. I mean, it even has a turtleneck so we don't even get to see her neck. And then you see the other hand kind of draped across her lap, covering it up. But there are other elements that you might be able to see that signal different things.

In the body?

If you look actually at this great detail—the sagging stocking—you can kind of see, and that's a really great moment of realism that Dix captures. You don't want to have your stockings be shown as sagging. It sort of

implies a kind of messiness. She doesn't seem to have a very polished kind of air about her. But on the other hand, it kind of gives her this sort of subversive quality.

She's sitting there and she's looking out. She has a monocle even. I mean, she has these particular features, all these little accessories that pinpoint her as a particular kind of woman—the sagging stocking, the large hands, the monocle which highlights the kind of sight and gaze that a new woman might have.

And then she has cigarettes. She's smoking in a public place. That's all kind of building a particular sort of identity for this character, and Dix was really talented at doing that in his painting.

The patterned dress seems to really emphasize a sense of surface and flatness instead of her body. Her neck seems very cylindrical and almost mechanical rather than a human organic form as well.

I think one of the things that I like about this painting, too, is the way that Dix uses this kind of geometric sort of areas and shapes and throws it into contrast with, if you see behind her, she's sitting on this really ornately patterned chair. So those kind of curves are more feminine than her body is, which I think is a great kind of a comment to make.

Then there's the circle of her monocle; there's the circle of the marble table; the circle of the glass, which has a very particular kind of cocktail in it that was popular at the time. So those things, and then things that are longer and flatter, like her body, which really should be the least flat, you know, if you're thinking about what bodies look like.

Are bodies in round and sort of curvaceous and sensual things or are they in kind of desexualized, androgenized forms which Dix does here?

And we should probably contextualize this in terms of the new objectivity, or "neue Sachlichkeit".

Yes, "Sachlichkeit". Yes!

Which was occurring at this time, a movement in between the wars, which went back to a bit more of a figural style, a bit more naturalism—

relatively more naturalistic than what one might be familiar with in terms of Kirchner or German expressionism or Kandinsky, of course, other artists who were working in Germany at the time. Why going back to this style, which is a bit more naturalistic?

Well, I think that the realism is, there are many things that are important about it at this time, but this is 1926. There's this sort of general sense in Germany. This is going on in other countries in Europe as well, kind of a return to order, kind of looking back at tradition, a kind of sense that they wanted to create something new, but they wanted it to have a particular kind of meaning and a rootedness in something that was very German.

So Otto Dix is really looking back to traditions of portraiture in Germany. He looks back to Holbein who creates, you know, incredibly important portraits and sort of, you know, bringing out that kind of German quality.

Holbein's hyper-naturalistic, isn't he?

Yes, he is hyper-naturalistic. What he does is he takes naturalism and realism and he sort of lifts it to another level, where it almost is caricature. So it kind of falls between that. And a lot of neue Sachlichkeit painters did that—a kind of photographic realism, almost, but also taken to an extreme.

That's interesting that it's characterized as a kind of call to order or a return to order, while we're representing someone who is apparently overturning some very longstanding gender hierarchies and ordered ways of thinking about men and women as very separate. The new woman, particularly as it's embodied here by Sylvia, seems to be confounding those categories rather than reveling in how neat and ordered they are.

Well, she's definitely about sort of overturning things. And you know, even her name is actually made up. It's a pseudonym. She changed her name when she started her writing career. She's not a huge, very popular writer, but she's one of many poets and writers who are working on different pieces that are published in small journals that, you know, very

small kind of audiences have read.

But she's definitely overturning different kinds of cultural stereotypes and gender stereotypes, and kind of in that space of subversion in the cafe culture of Germany at the time.

What did Dix's sitters think about the fact that he liked to make people ugly? Did that bother them?

You know, sometimes it did. A lot of times it was almost like a privilege to be painted by Dix and portrayed in this particularly ugly kind of way. But one or two sitters did have a problem with it, depending on if he was commissioned by sitters because he was so well-known, and at this point, in 26, he's very well-known for his painting style. But earlier than that, some of his more wealthy business clients did not particularly like the way that they were painted.

Sylvia von Harden, as far as I know, did loved the way that this painting worked. She even sat with it. It's at the Pompidou Center now. In the '60s she even sat and had a photograph taken of herself in front of the portrait. And you can see even, at that point, that she still sort of looks a little bit like the figure in it.

I just think it's a great portrait.

Me too

译文 Translation

奥托・迪克斯: 记者席维亚・冯・哈德肖像 (1926)

我们正在欣赏奥托·迪克斯的画作。这是《记者席维亚·冯·哈德肖像》,它是1926年绘制的。

谁是席维亚·冯·哈德?

席维亚·冯·哈德是一个古怪的、绝妙的人物,她其实不是一位记者,虽 然那头衔显示她是位记者。她比较不像记者,其实是一个在德国工作的诗人 及短篇故事作家。 这幅画画出了她在柏林的罗马咖啡馆里,那儿是19世纪20年代所有优秀的前卫派艺术家、作家和诗人的大型聚会处。所以席维亚·冯·哈德在角落的一张小咖啡桌旁消磨时间的画被描绘出来。

她是个前卫派的新女性(德文)。她和那个时代的许多艺术家、诗人和作家都很友好。

所以德语neue Frau是20世纪早期德国的新女性之意。她们生活在第一次世界大战及第二次世界大战之间。新女性就是外出并工作的女性,她们出没在公共场合。

我看到她留着超短发,这让她十分中性化。她的双手非常大。或许,这 些事情和在艺术作品中要表现出新女性有关?

那是有关的。这通常和新女性有关,但它同样也和奥托·迪克斯的肖像 画风有关。奥托·迪克斯知名的一件事就是让画的主角变得很丑、很没吸引力。

席维亚·冯·哈德在现实生活中确实看起来像这样,但不太像迪克斯画她的那程度。所以,像是她头发——她确实有头超短发发型。在德国这种发型有个非常有趣的特定名称,叫小男孩头(德文),这在整个19世纪20年代都很流行。她确实有种中性外表。

这套洋装其实是以她实际穿的洋装为基础。所以它有很多现实的根据。 但像是她的手,他把它拉长了,创作出这双巨大的手。

我认为这和某种偏差和布置有很大的关系,因为它将你的注意力拉到像 是她胸部应该在的位置,而因为她是这么一个雌雄莫辨的角色,其实一点都 看不出她有胸部。

她穿着可藏起任何女性特征的这么一套几何图样洋装。她被掩盖起来。 我是说,这衣服甚至还有个高领好让我们看不到她的脖子。接着你看到另一 只手有点盖过她的大腿,将其掩盖。但还有其他你也许能够看到、暗示不同 意义的元素。

在身体上吗?

如果你确实看到这个重要的细节——那松垂的长袜——你可以看到,那是迪克斯捕捉的现实主义中非常美好的时刻。你不会想让你的长袜以松垂的状态被展示出来。那暗示一种脏乱感。她似乎没有非常优雅的神态。但在另一方面,那给了她这种颠覆传统般的特质。

她正坐在那儿向外看。她甚至戴着单片眼镜。我是说,她有这些独有的特色,所有这些小附属品——松垮的长袜、一双大手,凸显她为一位特殊女性,单片眼镜强调了新女性也许会有的那种目光。

并且她带有香烟。她在公共场合抽烟。那就像是为了塑造这个角色而专 门打造的细节,而迪克斯非常擅长在他的画作中那么做。

那有图案的洋装似乎确实强调了一种表面和平坦感,而不是她的身体。 她的脖子也看似呈现圆柱状且几乎像机械一样,而不是人类的器官形态。

关于这幅画我很喜欢的一个方面,是迪克斯利用几何类型的空间和形状,并将其形成反差,如果你看她身后,她正坐在这张图样非常夸张的椅子上。所以那种曲线比她的身体还要更女性化,我认为这是一种很棒的解释。

接着是她那单片眼镜的圆形,那张大理石桌的圆形,杯子的圆形,杯中有当时非常受欢迎的特殊种类鸡尾酒。所以那些事情,及那些更长、更平坦的东西,像是她的身体,确实应该是最不平坦的,你知道,如果你想想看,身体看起来应该是怎样的话。

身体是圆的、有点曲线美、性感的吗?或是它们是以迪克斯在这里创造出的那种除去性别特征、可男可女的形式呢?

我们也许要在新客观主义,也就是"neue Sachlichkeit"(德文)方面的背景下一并考虑这点。

是的,"Sachlichkeit"。是的!

那是在此时发生的,在两次大战之间的运动,回到有点更具像化的,有点更自然主义的——相对来说更自然主义,比起人们可能在Kirchner(德国画家),或是德国表现主义,或是Kandinsky(俄国画家)方面更加熟悉的那种自然主义,当然,还有其他当时在德国工作的艺术家。为什么要回到这种有点更自然主义的风格?

这个嘛,我认为现实主义是,有许多在此时对其来说很重要的事,但此时是1926年。在德国有这种普遍的观念。这也在欧洲其他国家进行,有点是回归秩序,有点回顾传统,有点他们想要创造出某些全新东西的概念,但他们想要它有种特殊的意义,且在某个德国风格的事物中根深蒂固。

所以奥托·迪克斯确实回归了德国肖像画的传统。他回归了,你知道,创造出极其重要的肖像画的霍尔拜因,还有点,你知道,带出了那种德国特质。

霍尔拜因是超级自然主义的,不是吗?

是的,他是非常自然主义的。他采用自然主义及现实主义,且他将其带到另一种水平,几乎是漫画手法的程度。所以它有点落在那之间。有许多新客观主义(德文)的画家那么做——有点生动的现实主义,几乎,但同样也被带到极限。

有趣的是它被描绘成一种要求秩序或是回归秩序,虽然我们正代表着某个人,某个很明显在推翻某些非常悠久的性别阶级制度,以及推翻认为男女是非常不同的固有模式的人。

这个嘛,她绝对有点是为了要推翻事物。你知道,甚至她的名字都是杜 撰的。那是笔名。她在开始写作时更改了名字。她不是个非常大牌、非常知 名的作家,但她是诸多致力于在小型期刊上发表不同作品的诗人及作家之 一,你知道,就是那种非常小众的观众会读的期刊。

但她确实在推翻不同种类的文化刻板印象及性别刻板印象,似乎就在当时德国咖啡文化中那种颠覆的空间。

迪克斯画作的主角对于他喜欢让人们看起来丑陋的风格有什么想法?那 有让他们不开心吗?

你知道吗,有时候会让他们不开心。很多时候让迪克斯画肖像及被这种 丑陋的独有方式描绘是一种荣幸。但一两个主角确实对此有意见,取决于他 是否是画中主角委派的,因为他是这么知名,而且此时,在1926年,他因 他的画风而极其出名。但在那稍早,他的某些更有钱的企业顾客确实不是特 别喜爱他们被描绘的那种方式。

席维亚·冯·哈德,就我所知,喜欢这幅画绘制的方式。她甚至与它同坐。这幅画现在在法国蓬皮杜中心。在1960年代,她甚至坐下,并让人照了张她自己在肖像画前的照片。你可以看到,即使在那时,她还是看起来有点像画中的主角。

我就是觉得这是幅很棒的肖像画。

我也是。

词汇短语 Words and Phrases

avant-garde

面侧 阴阳人的, 雌雄同体的 androgynous 延长,加长 elongate geometric-patterned 几何图案 万 下垂: 消沉: 下跌 sag 颠覆性的,破坏性的 subversive monocle 单片眼镜 pinpoint 和针尖,尖头: 精确位置

根深蒂固, 牢不可破

7 (艺术的) 先锋派, 前卫派

desexualize ▼ 使无性能力

rootedness hyper-naturalistic 招自然主义

caricature 泗 把……画成漫画

hierarchies 等级制度

confound 使混淆, 使混乱

pseudonym 园假名, 化名

学习小贴士 Learning Tips

关于发音, 我们能做到一点就可以, 就是不要发错了, 最可 怕的发音不是发音不好听, 而是把单词念错了。我经常会举的一个 例子就是salary和celery。很多同学经常会把"工资"(salary)这个单词 读成"芹菜"(celery),这样我们每个月领的就不是工资了,而是芹菜。

还有full和fool,很多同学也会把full这个词读成fool,这样当我们说 "吃饱了"(I am full)就变成了"我是傻子"(I am fool), 甚至有的同学 问别人"你吃饱了吗",读的也是长音,这样就是在问别人"你是傻子 吗"(Are you fool)。而回答的同学也发错了,发得也很长,回答的是"我 是傻子" (I am fool)。

这番对话老外听到了肯定会当场晕倒,但是这确实是我们说英语的一 个问题, 所以我们在说英语的时候一定不要把单词发错了。

到底如何让自己的发音不出问题呢?这就需要理论结合实践,首先我们一定要知道每一个音标的发音(这个需要大家去买一本音标书学学,或者参加一个音标培训班,或者找一个老师亲自问我们发不准的音标),然后可以买一本英语读物去模仿,每天用半个小时的时间做跟读练习,坚持三个月发音基本就没有问题了。

读书笔记
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