



新世纪高等学校规划教材·数字媒体系列

英文电影 鉴赏

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JIANSHANG



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前言

“互联网+”背景下大数据、云计算和移动互联网等的应用，不断为教育行业提供先进的教育教学条件。“互联网+教育”也将是未来教育行业发展的必然选择和重要趋势。同时，在国家“一带一路”的战略下，国内外交往日益频繁。如何在“互联网+”时代背景下有效结合现代教育信息技术，探索高等院校英语教学的新模式，已成为专业人才培养过程中迫切需要深入研究的重要课题。本教材正是在信息化时代背景下，以学生兴趣点英文电影为突破口，探索以培养学生具有自主学习和终身学习的态度和能力，培养学生具有良好的信息素养并掌握信息时代的学习方式为目的的借助在线课程进行“翻转课堂任务型”线上线下混合式教学模式实践的配套教材。

编写原则

1. 将英语语言教学与英美文学教学相结合，提高学生的英语应用水平，使学生了解英美文学发展大概过程及所选作家的文学生涯及创作概况，对英美文学历史有总体的把握和认识；通过英语环境和平台来展示学生才华，培养学生公共演讲能力及撰写规范小篇幅学术论文的能力。

2. 协调在线课堂与面授课堂，探索电影作品中的文学思想及电影中所反映的现当代人们对文学名著新的诠释，使学生受到思想上的启发和教育；提高学生分析和评论优秀英语文学电影作品的能力，引导学生对人类文化的关注和思考，全面提高学生的人文素质。

教材特色

1. 设计具有启发性和开阔学术视野，旨在培养学生自学能力和学术精神的学习任务活动，如才艺展示、电影故事、主题演讲、电影配音、角色模仿、经典片段与名著摘录的分析比较、书面短评、学期论文等。任务活动贯穿于课前、课中、课后，以个人或小组形式完成。为完成这些任务，学生们需要查阅资料，收集数据，编辑整理，排练演习，展示表演，为学生未来的学习和工作打下良好的基础。

2. 教材采用最新二维码技术(同时辅以在线课程)，扫描二维码实现手机快速便捷地浏览相关音视频及图文资料，学生及时看到寓意深刻的经典片段；听到地道的表达方式和标准的语音语调，逐步适应英美人士日常交流的语速，最终提高相似语境的交流效率。本教材实现了语言训练中的视听说三位一体，建立了视听说立体化的教学模式。

内容构成及使用说明

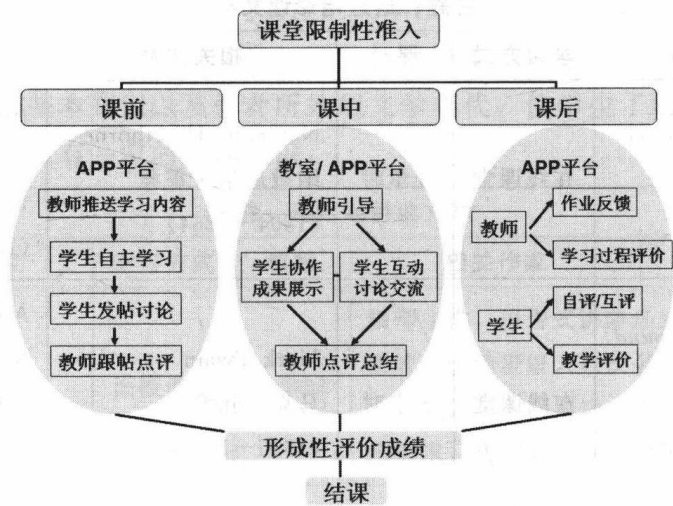
本教材以 10 部英美文学史上具有代表性的文学巨匠的作品改编的经典英文电影为实例，以英语为语言工具，突出通过电影读文学。引导学生自主观看并学习由原著改编的电影，介绍原著作者及其作品等基本知识以及作者所处的文学年代，使学生了解英美文学史的主要发展脉络，对英美文学概况有一定的总体认识：

主题：通过电影读文学					
教学周	课节内容	学习方式	课时	相关作家	关键词
第一周	Introduction 课程介绍	面授课堂	2 学时	教师主讲，报告式讲座形式，确立混合式课堂教学模式，明确班级人数及名单，建立师生紧密联系的多种方式与不同用途；进行详细课程介绍，明确课程要求、结课成绩规定及其他相关所有细则。	
第二周	<i>Romeo and Juliet</i> 《罗密欧与朱丽叶》 (1968)	在线课堂	3 学时	William Shakespeare 威廉·莎士比亚 (1564—1616)	English Renaissance 英国文艺复兴 (15th—17th)
第三周	<i>Gulliver's Travel</i> 《格列夫游记》 (1996)	在线课堂	3 学时	Jonathan Swift 乔纳森·斯威夫特 (1667—1745)	English Satire Literature 英国讽刺文学 (16th—18th)
第四周	<i>Pride and Prejudice</i> 《傲慢与偏见》 (2005)	在线课堂	3 学时	Jane Austen 简·奥斯汀 (1775—1817)	English Women's Literature 英国女性文学 (19th)
第五周	<i>Oliver Twist</i> 《雾都孤儿》 (2005)	在线课堂	3 学时	Charles Dickens 查尔斯·狄更斯 (1812—1870)	English Critical Realism Literature 英国批判现实主义文学 (19th)
第六周	<i>The Lord of the Rings</i> 《指环王》 (2001)	在线课堂	3 学时	John Tolkien 约翰·托尔金 (1892—1973)	English Fantasy Literature 英国奇幻文学 (20th)
第七周	Presentation 展示+期中考察	面授课堂	2 学时	教师主导，优秀学生组织，全体学生参与展示，有组织有准备文艺汇演式的学习成果汇报。	

续表

主题：通过电影读文学					
教学周	课节内容	学习方式	课时	相关作家	关键词
第八周	<i>The Scarlet Letter</i> 《红字》 (1995)	在线课堂	3 学时	Nathaniel Hawthorne 纳撒尼尔·霍桑 (1804—1864)	American Romanticism Literature 美国浪漫主义文学 (19th)
第九周	<i>The Million Pound Note</i> 《百万英镑》 (1954)	在线课堂	3 学时	Mark Twain 马克·吐温 (1835—1910)	American Realism and Naturalism Literature 美国现实主义与自然主义文学 (19th—20th)
第十周	<i>The Great Gatsby</i> 《了不起的盖茨比》 (2013)	在线课堂	3 学时	Francis Fitzgerald 弗朗西斯·菲茨杰拉德 (1896—1940)	American Modernism Literature 美国现代主义文学 (20th)
第十一周	<i>The Hours</i> 《时时刻刻》 (2002)	在线课堂	3 学时	Michael Cunningham 迈克尔·坎宁安 (1952—)	American Post-WWII Literature 美国第二次世界大战后文学 (20th)
第十二周	<i>The Joy Luck Club</i> 《喜福会》 (1993)	在线课堂	3 学时	Amy Tan 谭恩美 (1952—)	Chinese American Literature 美国华裔文学 (20th)
第十三周	<i>Presentation</i> 展示+期末考察	面授课堂	2 学时	教师主导，优秀学生组织，全体学生参与展示，有组织有准备文艺汇演式的学习成果汇报。根据在线课堂平台学习数据、学习成果汇报及线上线下结课考试成绩，获得结课成绩。	
教学计划建议：2 学分，36 学时。在线课堂不得少于 10 学时即 250 分钟，面授课堂不得少于 2 学时即 90 分钟，且根据要求按时完成视频学习和单元测试，参加结课考试，最终得到教务处确认的综合成绩达到 60 分以上者，可以认定相应学分。					

教学模式

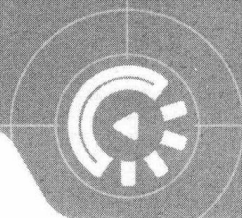


翻转课堂混合式教学模式

本教材是对英美文学史、英美文学选读的有益补充，通过分块处理重点难点，编写采取分层分项，切入角度不同，避免出现雷同。对前修课程及后续课程无具体要求，具有高中及以上英语水平的都可以学习。本教材是 2017 年北华大学在线开放课程(慕课)建设项目《英文电影鉴赏—英美文学篇》的配套教材，同时也是 2017 年北华大学教育教学改革研究重点课题《MOOC 环境下省属高校英美文学课程混合式教学模式的构建》的阶段性成果。由于编者能力有限，书中如有不妥之处，敬请广大读者和专家批评指正。

编者

2018 年 7 月

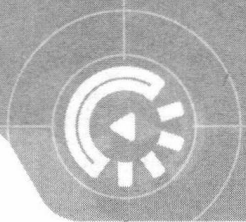


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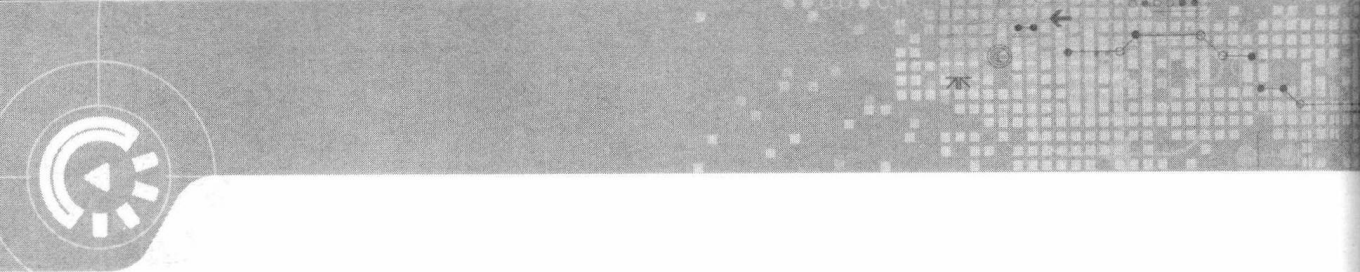
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Unit 1 Romeo and Juliet



Quotation—William Shakespeare

- ★ Abandoning time person, time also give up him.
- ★ In fact the world no good or bad depends on how you think.



二维码资料包：电影中英文字幕



1.1 Film Exploration

1.1.1 Lead-in

A general introduction of the film:

Original author: William Shakespeare

Release year: 1968

Running time: 138 minutes

Rated: G

Genre: Love Film

Distributed by: Paramount Pictures

Directed by: Franco Zeffirelli

Screenplay: Franco Brusati

Starring: Leonard Whiting as Romeo
Olivia Hussey as Juliet

Awards: The 41st (1969) Academy /Oscar Awards: Best photography; Best costume design.

The 26th (1969) Golden Globes: Best English foreign films; Best new actor (Leonard Whiting); Best new actress (Olivia Hussey).

The 22nd (1969) BAFTA Awards: Best costume design.

1.1.2 Warm-up

Discussion on the view of love

Watch and study the film by yourself, then try to answer the following question: Romeo and Juliet's love is obviously "love at first sight". Do you believe in "love at first sight"? Why or why not?

1.2 Music Appreciation



二维码资料包: 音乐欣赏视频



Lyrics

A Time for Us

我们的好时光

A time for us, someday there'll be

总有一天，会有属于我俩的时光

When chains are torn by courage

当锁链被勇气穿破

Born of a love that's free

从中而生的爱情必然是自由

A time when dreams so long denied
can flourish

梦想被否定的时光终将大放异彩

As we unveil the love we now must hide

当我们不想遮掩爱情时候，却被迫隐藏

A time for us, at last to see

我俩的时光，终于得见

A life worth while for you and me

人生中一段值得我俩珍惜的时光

And with our love through tears and
thorns we will endure

用爱穿越泪水与荆棘，让我们坚定不移去承受一切

As we pass surely through every storm

我们定能度过困难，像能熬过每场暴风雨

A time for us, someday there'll be

总有一天，会有一段属于我俩的时光

A new world, a world of shining hope for
you and me

一个崭新的世界，为你我闪耀着希望的世界

Quiz:

What's the name of the song which is introduced by the teacher? ()

A. What is the youth

B. A time for us

C. A good friend

D. What is the love

1.3 Background Information

1.3.1 Original Work

"*Romeo and Juliet*" is a romantic tragedy written by William Shakespeare in his early years and contains great skills in the plot setting, characters and the language. It's about two young star-crossed lovers whose deaths ultimately reconcile their feuding families. It is among Shakespeare's most popular plays during his lifetime and, along with *Hamlet*, is one of his most frequently performed plays. Today, the title characters are regarded as archetypal young lovers.

"*Romeo and Juliet*" is not a simple tragedy, but usually regarded as a tragic romance stretching back to antiquity. The plot is based on an Italian tale translated into verse as "*The Tragical History of Romeus and Juliet*" by Arthur Brooke in 1562, and retold in prose in "*Palace of Pleasure*" by William Painter in 1567. Shakespeare borrowed heavily from both, but expanded the plot by developing a number of supporting characters, particularly Mercutio and Paris. Believed to have been written in around 1594 or 1595, the play was first published



in a quarto version in 1597. The text of the first quarto version was of poor quality however, and later editions improved the text to conform more closely with Shakespeare's original.

Shakespeare's use of his poetic dramatic structure, especially effects such as switching between comedy and tragedy to heighten tension, his expansion of minor characters, and his use of sub-plots to embellish the story, has been praised as an early sign of his dramatic skill. The play ascribes different poetic forms to different characters, sometimes changing the form as the character develops. Romeo, for example, grows more adept at the sonnet over the course of the play.

"Romeo and Juliet" has been adapted numerous times for stage, film, musical and opera venues. During the English Restoration, it was revived and heavily revised by William Davenant. David Garrick's 18th-century version also modified several scenes, removing material then considered indecent and Georg Benda's *"Romeo and Julie"* omitted much of the action, and added a happy ending. Performances in the 19th century, including Charlotte Cushman's, restored the original text, and focused on greater realism. John Gielgud's 1935 version kept very close to Shakespeare's text, and used Elizabethan costumes and staging to enhance the drama. In the 20th and into the 21st century, the play has been adapted in versions as diverse as George Cukor's 1935 production, Franco Zeffirelli's 1968 version and Baz Luhrmann's 1996 version.

1.3.2 Film Adaptation

Shakespeare's romance *"Romeo and Juliet"* has been filmed 12 times since its inception in 1595. The adaptation directed by Franco Zeffirelli in 1968 has been widely regarded as a classic among them, not only for the strict loyalty to the original, but also for its more reasonable development of the plot, further more, it provides an opportunity to compose a classic *"A Time for Us"*, which is about the eternal theme of human beings — love.

Although the end of the love in *"Romeo and Juliet"* is tragic, the way of plot expression and drama ideological tendency is both full of humanism and highly-spirited optimism. The play is definitely positive and progressive in terms of social significance. With such cultural merits, the passionate and pure love of Romeo and Juliet was displayed adequately by a particularly straightforward way in this film version.

This film is produced with a common cast without any famous movie star, which distinguishes the 1968 version from others. Romeo and Juliet are respectively played by two young people: 17 years old Olivia Hussey and 18 years old Leonard Whiting, who have the closest appearance of the destined lovers in Shakespeare's drama, and they also contributed energetic vigor and fresh blood to the success of this classic.

In addition to the fascinating plot, the film is also featured for its careful and veritable details. For instance, when the two families launched a duel, the fighting scene was played



with real knife and sword. The gorgeous dancing ball at which the two young people got acquainted also showed the richness and luxury of Italian countryside life in Medieval.

In 1968, a time when young people loved to express the idea that Shakespeare has been out of date, the film, which is mostly close to the original, was released. “*Romeo and Juliet*” was made into a film for many times, but the version in 1968 made by UK and Italy turned out to be the most successful and classic one. In particular, the two protagonists are just like walking out of Shakespeare’s original and they two were born to be Romeo and Juliet. Besides the surprising effect gained by the impressive performance of the two young actors, the film music also added effort to the success of the film.

Quiz:

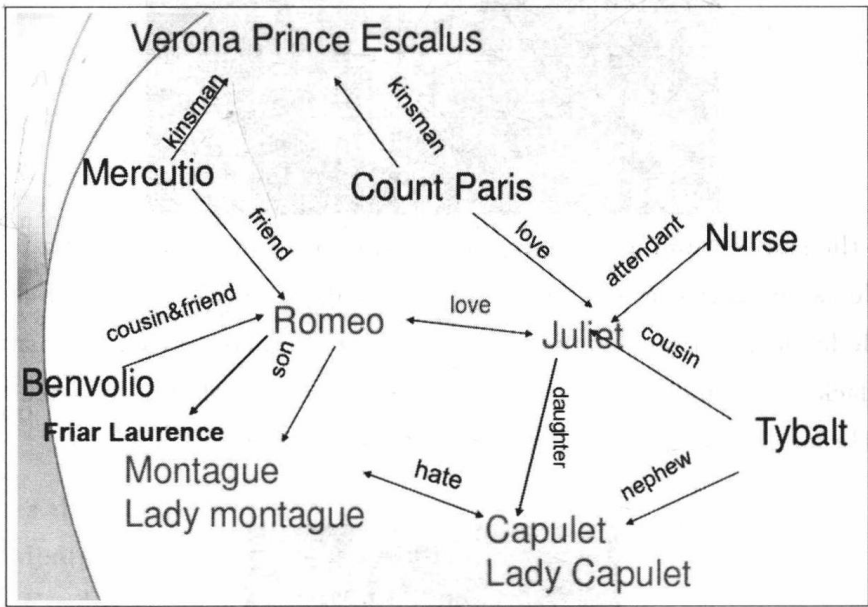
What is the plot of the original works “*Romeo and Juliet*” based on? ()

- A. an Italian tale B. an English tale
- C. a German tale D. a French tale

▶ 1.4 Character Introduction

1.4.1 Character relationship

Character Relationship Diagram



The Ruling House of Verona

- 1. Verona Prince Escalus the ruling Prince of Verona
- 2. Count Paris a kinsman of Escalus who wishes to marry Juliet
- 3. Mercutio another kinsman of Escalus, the Prince’s cousin and a close friend of Romeo



The House of Montague

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 4. Lord Montague | the patriarch of the house of Montague |
| 5. Lady Montague | the matriarch of the house of Montague |
| 6. Romeo | the hero, the son of Montague |
| 7. Benvolio | Romeo's cousin and friend |

The House of Capulet

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 8. Lord Capulet | the patriarch of the house of Capulet |
| 9. Lady Capulet | the matriarch of the house of Capulet |
| 10. Juliet | the heroine, the daughter of Capulet |
| 11. Tybalt | Juliet's cousin, Lady Capulet's nephew |
| 12. Nurse | Juliet's nanny and her attendant |

Other

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 13. Friar Laurence | a Franciscan friar and Romeo's confidant |
|--------------------|--|

1. 4. 2 Important Characters

1. Romeo



Romeo is the son of Montague family. He commits suicide upon hearing falsely of Juliet's death. His role as an idealistic lover has led the word "Romeo" to become a synonym for a passionate male lover in various languages. This gentle Romeo sex, enthusiasm, frank, kind, is not stable, lack of calculating. Outspoken nature and the harsh reality force him to the path of extremes. He is a brave and immature idealistic youth.

2. Juliet





Juliet is the daughter of Capulet family. She boldly accepts Romeo's love. When she finally learned that Romeo was dead, she decisively stabbed the knife to her own heart and died. She is beautiful, pure, faithful, kind and gentle at the same time, there are some calculating. She can't get the ideal final because she is too naive, she really cannot resist the fate.

3. Friar Laurence

Friar Laurence is often seen as an attractive, prudent man, a wise father. He is a confessor and an accomplice. He agreed that the couple got married, not because he was conquered by their love, but he found the chance to adjust the two hostile families in the marriage of two people.

4. Paris

Paris is a count of noble birth. He loved Juliet and asked her to marry him but the wedding turned into a funeral. Paris eventually fell on Romeo's sword.

5. Mercutio

Mercutio is Romeo's best friend. He is eloquent, witty, some rap, full of vitality. Mercutio gets stabbed after a fight against Romeo, himself and Tybalt then died.

6. Benvolio

Benvolio is Montague's nephew and Romeo's cousin. He serves as an unsuccessful peacemaker in the play, attempting to prevent violence between the Capulet and Montague families.

7. Tybalt

Tybalt is Juliet's cousin. He has hatred in his mind for Montague. Romeo passively killed him with a sword.

8. Nurse

Juliet's nanny. She is a bit wordy but has a lot of love for Juliet, and she is willing to do everything for Juliet to help her love.

Let's make a summary. The main characters are:

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. Romeo | 2. Juliet | 3. Laurence | 4. Paris |
| 5. Mercutio | 6. Benvolio | 7. Tybalt | 8. Nurse |

Quiz:

Who agrees that Romeo & Juliet get married? ()

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. Lord Montague | B. Lord Capulet |
| C. Prince Escalus | D. Friar Laurence |

► 1.5 Film Story

1.5.1 Outline

Time:

The story takes place in the 15th century in Italy.