

Repreciation of Classical Movies as British and American Literary Canons

英美名蓄电影赏析



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张俊香 编著

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近几年来,多媒体越来越多地应用到英语教学中,并且展现了它无穷的魅力。观看原版电影是颇受学生喜爱的一种英语学习方式。通过观看由文学作品改编的电影以及相关文字资料的学习,学生能在短时间内较全面、深入地了解名著及其他文学作品,并学到大量精彩的表达方法,这样既能增强他们的文学鉴赏力,又能提高他们的英语表达水平。现在学生都很忙碌,没有太多的时间去读小说,再加上阅读原版小说难度很大,他们很难将一部英文小说全部读完。但是,通过看由名著改编的电影,学生一个学期就能较全面、深入地赏析多部文学名著。

自 2007 年以来,我们在中国人民大学为学生开设了公共英语的高级选修课"英美名著电影赏析",这一课程得到了同学们的广泛认可和喜爱。本教材就是在这门课程的讲义基础上修订而成的。这部教材主要适用于公共英语课学生,尤其是三级起点或考完四级的学生的选修课,也可以作为大学英语基础课的辅助教材或学生的课外读物使用。

本书精选了 13 部受同学们喜爱的经典电影,其中 12 部是由英美文学名著改编而来,一部宗教题材的影片《十诫》是由圣经旧约全书中的《出埃及记》改编而来。全书由 13 个单元组成,每单元分 Part I 和 Part II。Part I 由 7 部分组成:①内容简介;②简要提示(电影所反映的文化现象和社会问题、作家的作品);③人物;④语言欣赏;⑤关键对话;⑥讨论和写作的话题;⑦歌曲和课外阅读(课外阅读以经典诗歌及其解释为主)。Part II 主要是作家介绍、作品分析和话题讨论中的部分答案。

语言学习是本书的重要内容。书中有7个单元将精彩的语言从关键对话中挑选出来,供学生课前朗读,让学生品味像诗一样美的电影语言。有的作品还提供了关键对话,这为学生进行课堂活动(如角色扮演)提供了方便。为了让学生了解宗教方面的知识,本书选了《十诫》这部宗教题材的影片,并附了相关的阅读材料。根据电影的情节,还配了歌曲和诗歌,大部分歌曲在百度中都能找到视频,学生可跟着视频学唱。电影、歌曲和诗歌关系密切,其语言都非常精炼、优美,极具表现力。名著电影通过演员的表演、画面、音乐将人物生动形象地呈现在观众面前,给人以心灵上的震撼。看电影,辅以大量课外阅读,学生在提高语言能力的同时,也增长了见识,丰富了文化知识。

本书的编写目的是:

- 1. 提高学生的听力水平。在没有字幕的情况下,听懂英文原版电影是每个学生 梦寐以求的。学生在课堂上听的一般都是段落听力。与段落听力相比,口语对话受到 语境和文化背景的影响,比较难听懂。借助影片中提供的语境,反复听某些片断,学 生就能听懂电影中人物的关键对话。
- 2. 帮助学生了解西方文化。电影更能直观、形象地表现出一个时期真实的社会生活、思想变化和文化历史。书中所选的电影多半是由 19 世纪的女作家的小说改编的,通过近一两百年来女性的日常生活、爱情、婚姻,反映了一系列的女性问题,如女性的社会地位、对男性的依赖以及她们内心的痛苦。通过观影及相关资料的学习学生可以了解作家的写作与个人际遇之间的关系。此外,通过观看宗教内容的电影,还可以引导学生了解摩西率领以色列人冲破奴隶枷锁、逃出埃及的历史以及圣经对西方文学的渗透。
- 3. 增强学生的语言表现力。电影语言不同于通常课本中所学的语言,它们汲取了语言中的精华,反映了人物的世界观、价值观、信仰、人生的智慧和人生态度,能帮助学生了解西方的思想文化,体会英语所承载的文化内涵。电影语言部分在本书中占较大篇幅,本书从关键对话中精选了不少精彩的语句,这些风趣的语言让人回味无穷。学生课前大声地朗读这些句子,并背诵一些好的表达法,能够提高语言表达能力。
- 4. 指导学生学写文学评论。本教材提供的文字材料给学生的写作训练提供了很丰富的素材,可以帮助学生分析影片中人物的心理、性格、成长变化以及影片中所揭示的一些问题。比较同题材影片所反映的共同话题,可以引导学生深入了解东方和西方在一些社会问题上相同或不同的理念。
- 5. 组织课堂活动。课堂讨论是此课很重要的一部分。虽然大部分电影反映的是19世纪人们的生活,但学生可以进行同一时期东西方文化的对比、现代女性和那个年代的女性生活的对比。从别人的生活经历中获取些经验。除了讨论,如果课堂时间充裕的话,全班还可以一起唱英文歌(大部分歌曲在百度中都能找到视频)、朗诵诗歌。扮演电影中的角色是很好的课堂活动,在剧本的关键对话部分有台词,通过做不同的活动以提高学生学习英语的兴趣,提高他们的语言能力,丰富他们的生活。
- 6. 为了更深层次对外交流需要。许多学生在对外交流时只停留在简单的日常对话上,在进行深层次交流时就无话题可说了。小说、诗歌却是个非常好的话题。在学完这本书后,学生对英美的一些名著和经典诗歌有了较深入的了解,不仅能与他人谈论文学,还能在一些场合与国际友人一起唱些英文歌曲,这样可以增强学生对外交流的自信心,并给对方留下深刻的印象。

19 世纪的生活似乎离我们已很遥远,但电影将我们之间的距离拉近了。在现代社会中,忙忙碌碌的人们生活在各种压力之下享受着富裕的物质生活,但依然迷恋于过去的马拉车、华尔兹、周末聚会。我们期望学生用轻松愉快的方式学习英语、走进名著。阅读经典文学,品味人生,提高文学修养。

由于编者水平与经验有限、书中难免有不足之处、希望读者批评指正。

编者 2016年5月

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UNIT 1

Jane Eyre 简爱 (1944 film)

Charlotte Bronte (1816 - 1855)

Part I

1. Plot introduction

Jane Eyre is Charlotte Bronte's masterpiece. The novel begins with a ten-year-old orphan named Jane Eyre. Jane Eyre is the daughter of a poor parson and loses both of her parents shortly after birth. She lives at Gateshead, the household of her aunt Sarah Reed, an unfeeling woman, who is rude and unjust to the poor orphan. Her children also find pleasure in teasing and mocking Jane. Jane's aunt does not like her and treats her worse than a servant and discourages and at times forbids her children from associating with her. She claims that Jane is not worthy of notice. She and her three children are abusive to Jane, physically and emotionally.

Jane is sent to Lowood Charity School. The school condition is very bad. The children suffer from cold rooms, poor meals and thin clothing. Badly treated by the authorities. The head of school, Brocklehurst, a self-righteous (自以为是的) clergyman has been told that Jane is deceitful. He brands her a liar and shames her in front of the pupils. Jane is comforted by her friend, Helen Burns who dies of consumption and Miss Temple, a caring teacher. Jane stays here for eight long years, six years spent in studies, the remaining two years' teaching. Then Jane gets a position of governess in the family of Mr. Rochester, a rich squire.

Thornfield is Edward Rochester's home. Mr. Rochester and Jane enjoy each other's company and spend many hours together. They fall in love with each other. They are about to be married when Jane breaks the engagement on the wedding day, learning that Mr. Rochester has a mad wife who is secretly locked in the house. Shocked by the news, Jane flees from the house. She travels through England, exhausted and hungry, and is saved by her cousin, St. John Rivers, Diana and Mary's brother and a clergyman. After she regains her health, St. John finds her a teaching position at a nearby charity school. Jane refused John's

marriage proposal, and mysteriously hears Rochester calling her name. Meanwhile, a great misfortune befalls Mr. Rochester: he loses his sight during a fire set by his mad wife. His wife died by jumping off the roof in spite of his attempt to save her. Hearing that Mr. Rochester is penniless and disabled, Jane Eyre hurries to him and becomes his wife.

2. Culture and problems reflected in the novel

The cruelty of the Lowood charity school

consciousness of Christianity throughout the novel or film

Feminine consciousness: independence

The idea of equality with men

Self-made individual

Jane's regenerating power

Description of the English country squire (乡绅)

Gothic novel: mystery, horror, strange laugh and a mysterious fire pervade the film

Charlotte Bronte's works

Poems by Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell (the pseudonyms of the three sisters)

Jane Eyre (1847)

Shirley (1849)

Villette (1853)

Professor (1857)

3. Characters

Mr. Edward Rochester, master of Thornfield, strange, a wanderer, proud, sardonic (冷酷) and harsh (尖酸), changeful and abrupt (粗鲁), a little peculiarities of temper.

Jane Eyre, a private teacher for Adele. Jane Eyre is Rochester's comforter, rescuer. She understands that Rochester is proud, cold and harsh. Instinctively she felt his bad mood is caused by the unfortunate fate. Beneath the harsh mask lay a tortured soul, fine, gentle and kind.

Mr. Brocklehurst, He ran a charity school at Lowood for unfortunate orphans. He is chairman of the board, the school lies within a mile from Lowood. He is a cruel, hypocritical, and abusive (treat badly) man. He preaches a doctrine of poverty and privation to his students while using the school's funds to provide a wealthy lifestyle for his own family.

Helen, Jane's classmate at Lowood school, died of illness at charity school.

Grace Pole, a servant who is paid to keep Rochester's mad wife under control.

Bertha Mason, Rochester's mad wife, he married her in Jamaica (牙买加), a Spanish town. She set fire on house twice and died in the fire.

Mason, Bertha Mason's brother.

Mrs. Fairfax, housekeeper at Thornfield.

Mrs. Reed, Jane Eyre's aunt. After her parents died, Jane lived with her aunt at Gateshead Hall and was treated badly.

Dr. Rivers, a doctor

Adele, the little French girl, Jane became her governess.

The Reverend St. John Rivers, a clergyman, Jane uncle's son, he proposes to Jane but is refused. He lives in Moor House.

Diana and Mary Rivers, John Rivers' sisters in Moor House, John, Diana and Mary are all Jane's cousins.

Spanish town, Jamaica.

4. Language appreciation

Read aloud the sentences below and try to remember some of the expressions.

Charity was a cold and disagreeable word. Religion too often wore a mask of bigotry(偏执) and cruelty.

I won't listen to your odious(讨厌的) lies. How passionate and wicked she is.

A pit full o f fire. (是个火坑)

You must be on your guard against her. Shun (avoid) her example, avoid her company, exclude her from your sports, and shut her out from your converse. You must watch her, weigh (consider) well her words, scrutinize (watch) her actions, punish her body to save her soul.

I'd let my arm be broken if it would make anyone love me. Or let a horse kick me, be tossed (throw into air) by a bull or cow.

Our aim is not to pamper (love) the body, but to strengthen the soul.

This is the spirit that prevails at Lowood. First vanity, and now insurrection (betray). I shall be rooted out.

The ways of providence (God) are inscrutable (unpredictable).

Duty is what you have to do even you don't want to do it. Your duty is to prepare yourself to do God's work in the world. Who can do God's work, an ignorant woman or an educated one?

A very stiff-necked (stubborn) and evil child, but Jane Eyre has been with us 10 years.

And in those 10 years, it has been granted me (I have the luck) to plant her feet on the path of salvation.

You have no talents, your disposition(性情) is dark and rebellious(孤僻叛逆), your appearance insignificant. It's folly to dream of such a position.

It's not every young woman that can face the world single-handed. But you know what right it is, and you stick to it through thick and thin.

- His visits are always so unexpected and sudden. A wanderer on the face of the earth. Never in my life have I been awakened so heavenly.
- 10 years. You must be tenacious (endurable) of life. No wonder you have rather a look of another world. I marveled where you got that sort of face. When you came on me in the mist, I found myself thinking of fairy tales. I had half a mind to demand whether you'd bewitched (put a magic spell) my horse.

You came poosthaste (in a hurry) to be here in time to throw me of my horse.

- So proud, sardonic(cold), and harsh (sharp)? Instinctively, I felt that his malignant(恶意的) mood had its source in some cruel cross of fate(命运多舛使得他情绪如此恶毒). And that beneath the harsh mask he assumed, lay a tortured soul, fine, gentle and kindly.
- That's how she charmed my English gold out of my britches(裤子) pocket. 把我的英镑从我口袋中源源掏出的方法。
- The child has dancing in her blood and coquetry (flirting) in the very marrow (骨髓) of her bone. I once had the misfortune to be in love with this, to be jealous of that. You can know that a person's worthless, without heart or mind or scruple, yet suffer to the point of torture when she betrays you. At least I had the pleasure of putting a pistol bullet through my rival's lungs.
- Mr. Edward Rochester, master of Thornfield, strange, a wanderer, proud, sardonic (冷酷) and harsh (尖酸), changeful and abrupt (粗鲁), he has a little peculiarities of temper (a little strange). Allowances (understanding and care) should be made.
- He suffered all the agonies of a man bound to a wife that was intemperate and unchaste (放荡,不忠). He watched her excesses (胡作非为) drive her madness. He was restless. The house was unbearably oppressive for him. The mystery in the tower had driven him madly away. So he often fled from this place, may come back a day, or a year or a month. Rochester has battled through a varied experience with many men of many nations around over half the globe, so is a little masterful and abrupt (有点霸气和唐突).
- Lady Ingram is somewhat impoverished (poor), whereas the revolting Mr. Rochester has an assured income of 8,000 a year. What is the attitude that Miss Blanche may have expected to take? From my experience of the world, I surmise (guess) that she would ignore the coarseness.

Blanche: you are a boar and a cur. (animal-like and low)

What a striking couple. (多么亮丽的一对)

The martyrdom I've endured with those creatures (governess). The clever ones are detestable (令人生厌), while the others are grotesque (strange).

Seems stingy to my notion. (你的告别是如此保留) Dry (no feeling) and unfriendly. Won't you do more than just say goodbye?

. 4 .

All a fellow needs is a bit of distraction, a house full of women every now and then to keep him from brooding (think) on his woes, peering to closely into the mysteries of his heart.

Edward, you can be revoltingly coarse (shockingly rough) at times. And as ugly as sin(丑陋不堪).

I have a queer feeling with regard to you. It is as if I had a string somewhere under my left rib, tightly and inextricably (closely) knotted to a similar string situated in a corresponding corner of your little frame. And if we should have to be parted, that code of communion would be snapped (cut off). I have the nervous notion I should take to bleeding inwardly. It's strange. It's almost an unearthly thing (not the thing on worldly earth). You that I love as my own flesh. As usual as a new heaven and a new earth.

I see the necessity of going, but it's like looking on the necessity of death. (那感觉就像是去赴死一样)

Do you think I could stay here to become nothing to you? Do you think because I'm poor and obscure (出身卑微) and plain that I'm soulless and heartless? I have as much soul as you and fully as much heart. And If God had gifted me with wealth and beauty, I should have made it as hard for you to leave me as it is now for me to leave you. I've spoken my heart.

All my doubts, and all the grim shadows that hung over Thornfield seemed to vanish.... shattered like the rived (cut into pieces) chestnut tree (栗子树). I loved, and I was loved. Every sunlit hour, I looked forward to love's fulfillment (come to true).

I declare the existence of an impediment. (obstacle)

You will not be my comforter, my rescuer, my deep love? My frantic (earnest 热切) prayer mean nothing to you?

It seemed the cry of a soul in pain, an appeal so wild and urgent that I knew I must go quickly. You can't spend your life on the mere wreckage of a man(残废的男人身上). You're young and fresh.

He came to see the light once more as well as to feel its warmth.

5. Questions for discussion

- 1. What is the relationship between Mrs. Reed and Jane Eyre? What kind of girl is Jane in Mrs. Reed's eyes? Why is Jane so rebellious?
- 2. What kind of girl is Jane when she is a child?
- 3. How is Dr. Rivers different from Brocklehurst?
- 4. How did Brocklehurst feel the function of religion played upon Jane?
- 5. How did Jane Eyre get her first job?
- 6. What sort of man is Mr. Rochester? How is he different from other country squires (多绅)? How does his marriage affect his character? Rochester often teased Jane whether she bewitched his horse to make him fall, does this scene have any religious meaning?

- 7. What is Rochester's his first impression about Jane Eyre?
- 8. How did Jane Eyre feel about her master Rochester? How does Rochester compare himself to?
- 9. Who set the fire? Who is Grace Poole? And Bertha Mason? What does the fire symbolize in the film?
- 10. Who is Adele?
- 11. Who is Blanche Ingram?
- 12. What is the lady guest's opinion about governess?
- 13. Why did Jane Eyre want Rochester to give her reference?
- 14. Who is Mason? What happened to him?
- 15. What did Rochester say to make Blanche feel angry and left him?
- 16. What kind of feeling did Rochester have about Jane Eyre?
- 17. How is Jane's feeling toward Edward Rochester? How did Jane Eyre feel about her master Rochester? Did Jane state her idea of equality while talking with Rochester?
- 18. Why Rochester can't get married? How do you think of Bertha Mason's insane? Is it right to lock her at the attic?
- 19. Has Jane pardoned her aunt? Why?
- 20. Does Jane have any influence upon Rochester?
- 21. Why does Jane refuse to marry to St. John Rivers?

For reference

- 5. Questions for discussion
- 1. What is the relationship between Mrs. Reed and Jane Eyre? What kind of girl is Jane in Mrs. Reed's eyes? Why is Jane so rebellious?

Mrs. Reed's late husband's sister's daughter. She thinks Jane is a liar. A child in question.

2. What kind of girl is Jane when she is a child?

She needs love. She dares to express her love and hate. She thought school is a place where people would love her. She wants people to love her and believe in her and be kind to her. She said I'd let my arm be broken if it would make anyone love me. Or let a horse kick me, be tossed or throw into air by a bull or cow. Rochester loves her deeply. This has explained why she loves Rochester so much that she comes back to him without hesitation even when his house is burned, and he became blind and lost one hand.

3. How is Dr. Rivers different from Brocklehurst?

Dr. Rivers: you keep your classroom uncommonly cold. I should have hardly thought that a bad cough was any aid to salvation or help. I'm not a theologian(神学家). Was it providence (God) that sent that poor girl to get drenched (be wet) in the rain? Was it providence that ordered her to her death?

Dr. Rivers: Duty is what you have to do even you don't want to do it. Your duty is to prepare yourself to do God's work in the world. Who can do God's work, an ignorant woman or an educated one?

Brocklehurst: Our aim is not to pamper (love) the body, but to strengthen the soul. Cut Helen's curly hair. Punish Jane and Helen walk in the rain. So Helen caught lung disease and died of it. He said: this is the spirit that prevails at lowood. First vanity, and now insurrection (betray). I shall be rooted out. The ways of providence are inscrutable (unpredictable). He let others cut her out from your converse. Let teachers weigh or consider her words, scrutinize (watch) her actions, punish her body to save her soul.

- 4. How did Brocklehurst feel the function of religion played upon Jane?
 - We had some difficulties in the beginning. A very stiff-necked (stubborn) and evil child. but Jane Eyre has been with us 10 years. And in those 10 years, it has been granted me to plant her feet on the path of salvation.
- 5. How did Jane Eyre get her first job? ad in newspaper. Mrs. Fairfax hunted the ad.
- 6. What sort of man is Mr. Rochester? How is he different from other country squires (乡绅)? How does his marriage affect his character? Rochester often teased Jane whether she bewitched his horse to make him fall, does this scene have any religious meaning?

Mr. Edward Rochester, master of Thornfield, strange, a wanderer, proud, sardonic (冷酷) and harsh (尖酸), changeful and abrupt (粗鲁), he has a little peculiarities of temper (a little strange). Allowances (understanding and care) should be made. He does not like to live there with a mad wife, he was restless. The house was unbearably oppressive for him. The mystery in the tower had driven him madly away. So he often fled from this place, may come back a day, or a year or a month. Rochester has battled through a varied experience with many men of many nations around over half the globe, so is a little masterful and abrupt (有点霸气和唐突), such as: Excuse my tone of command. I'm used to saying "do this". I can't alter my customary habits. The scene indicates that he is to be saved by Jane.

7. What is Rochester's his first impression about Jane Eyre?

Rochester: 10 years. You must be tenacious (endurable) of life. No wonder you have rather a look of another world. I marveled where you got that sort of face. When you came on me in the mist, I found myself thinking of fairy tales. I had half a mind to demand whether you'd bewitched (put a magic spell) my horse.

8. How did Jane Eyre feel about her master Rochester? How does Rochester compare himself to?

Jane: What sort of man was this master of Thornfield. So proud, sardonic (cold), and

harsh(sharp)? Instinctively, I felt that his malignant (恶意的) mood had its source in some cruel cross of fate. And that beneath the harsh mask he assumed, lay a tortured soul, fine, gentle and kindly.

Jane: I should never mistake informality for insolence. One (the former, informality I rather like, the other (latter, insolence) no freeborn person would submit to, even for a salary.

Rochester: Fortune's knocked me about, and kneaded (press 揉,按摩) me with her knuckles (用拳打某人) till I flatter myself. I'm as hard and tough as an India rubber ball with, perhaps, one small, sensitive point in the middle of the lump (命运之神不断打击我,要迫使我降服。现在我可以自豪地说,我已经被锻炼的顽强的像个橡皮球,但内心深处还有一点多愁善感。)

9. Who set the fire? Who is Grace Poole? And Bertha Mason? What does the fire symbolize in the film?

Rochester's mad wife. Grace Poole is a servant to take care of Bertha Mason.

10. Who is Adele?

The offspring of a French dancing girl who ran away with an Italian painter, leaving what she said the daughter of her and Rochester. Adele is in his ward (care). The child has dancing in her blood and coquetry (flirting) in the very marrow (骨髓) of her bone. I once had the misfortune to be in love with this, to be jealous of that. You can know that a person's worthless, without heart or mind or scruple, yet suffer to the point of torture when she betrays you. At least I had the pleasure of putting a pistol bullet through my rival's lungs.

11. Who is Blanche Ingram?

She is quite an old flame or lover of his. Blanche had set her cap at him (看上). Rochester is going to marry her. She dote (love very much) on my purse.

12. What is the lady guest's opinion about governess?

Don't speak to me of governesses. The martyrdom I've endured with those creatures. The clever ones are detestable (hateful), while the others are grotesque (strange).

13. Why did Jane Eyre want Rochester to give her reference?

She wants to leave Thornfield. She thought Rochester would marry Ingram.

14. Who is Mason? What happened to him?

He is Bertha Mason, Rochester's mad wife's brother. He is hurt by his sister.

15. What did Rochester say to make Blanche feel angry and left him?

Rochester: I'm as ugly as sin (very ugly). Flirts sometimes to become nothing to you? But he is careful never to talk about love or marriage. Lady Ingram is somewhat impoverished, whereas the revolting (make you sick, very bad 令人厌恶的) Mr. Rochester has an assured income of 8,000 a year. What is the attitude that Miss Blanche may have ex-

pected to take? From my experience of the world, I surmise (guess) that she would ignore the coarseness.

Blanche: you are a boar and a cur. (animal-like and low)

16. What kind of feeling did Rochester have about Jane Eyre?

Rochesfer: I have a queer feeling with regard to you. It is as if I had a string somewhere under my left rib, tightly and inextricably (closely) knotted to a similar string situated in a corresponding corner of your little frame. And if we should have to be parted, that code of communion would be snapped (cut off). I have the nervous notion I should take to bleeding inwardly. It's strange. It's almost an unearthly thing (not the thing on worldly earth). You that I love as my own flesh.

As usual as a new heaven and a new earth

17. How is Jane's feeling toward Edward Rochester? How did Jane Eyre feel about her master Rochester? Did Jane state her idea of equality while talking with Rochester?

Jane: Do you think I could stay here to become nothing to you? Do you think because I'm poor and obscure (low born, 出身卑微) and plain that I'm soulless and heartless? I have as much soul as you and fully as much heart. And If God had gifted me with wealth and beauty, I should have made it as hard for you to leave me as it is now for me to leave you. I've spoken my heart.

All my doubts, and all the grim shadows that hung over Thornfield seemed to vanish.... shattered like the rived chestnut (栗子) tree. I loved, and I was loved. Every sunlit hour, I looked forward to love's fulfillment.

18. Why Rochester can't get married? How do you think of Bertha Mason's insane? Is it right to lock her at the attic?

When Rochester was 19, he was married in a Spanish town to a bride already courted (decided by others) for him, an offspring(后代) of a mad family, with whom the church would law-bind (受制于法律) him forever without hope of divorce. He suffered all the agonies of a man bound to a wife that was intemperate and unchaste (放荡,不忠). He watched her excesses (胡作非为) drive her madness. So Rochester brought her to Thornfield.

19. Has Jane pardoned her aunt? Why?

Jane pardoned her aunt. Because she learned the spiritual qualities from religion: tolerance, endurance, love and understand others.

20. Does Jane have any influence upon Rochester?

Jane's rich knowledge of religion affects Rochester greatly and he finally becomes a true Christine.

21. Why does Jane refuse to marry to St. John Rivers?

The young evangelical (福音传道的) clergyman St. John Rivers is a more conventionally religious figure. However, Brontë portrays his religious aspect ambiguously. Jane calls him "a very good man," yet she finds him cold and forbidding(令人生畏的). In his determination to do good deeds (in the form of missionary work in India), St. John courts martyrdom. Moreover, he is unable to see Jane as a whole person, but views her only as a helpmate in his impending missionary work.

6. Topics for discussion and writing:

- 1. Describe the horrors of Lowood Charity School.
- 2. What kind of girl is Jane Eyre? Describe her character.
- 3. What kind of man is Mr. Rochester? How does his marriage affect his character? What do you think of Bertha Mason's insane? Is it right to lock her at the attic?
- 4. How is Jane Eyre affected by religion during the process of her growing?
- 5. "Jane Eyre" is a Gothic fiction. What are the Gothic characteristics reflected in this film?
- 6. What impresses you deeply in this film?

Song (在百度中可找到歌曲的视频)

(1) Edelweiss 雪绒花

Edelweiss, edelweiss every morning you greet me. Small and white, clean and bright, you look happy to meet me. Blossom of snow, may you bloom and grow, bloom and grow forever. Edelweiss, edelweiss, bless my homeland forever.

(2) Amazing Grace 奇异恩典

amazing grace, how sweet the sound that saved a <u>wretch</u> like me. (可怜的人) I once was lost but now I'm found, was blind but now I see.

t'was grace that taught my heart to fear and grace my fear relieved how precious did that grace appear, the hour I first believed.

through many dangers, toils and <u>snares</u> (陷阱) we have already come t'was grace that brought us safe thus far · 10·