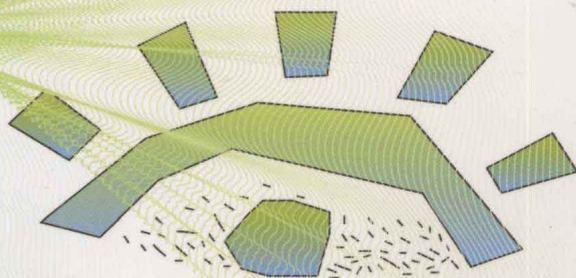


英文影视

CULTURE THROUGH ENGLISH MOVIES

欣赏教程

刘冀 王建永 / 主编



中国农业科学技术出版社

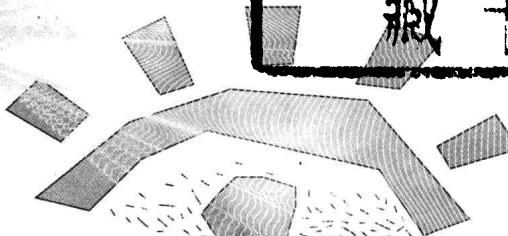
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藏书



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前 言

目前，国内许多高等院校都为非英语专业学生开设了英文影视欣赏的选修课程。该课程以其具有直观的手段，轻松愉快的氛围，为学生提供纯正、地道的英语口语使用情景等特点而深受学生欢迎。然而，由于非英语专业学生在语言理解上的欠缺，加之对英美文学、社会文化等背景知识了解不够充分，大部分学生对英文原版电影只停留在理解电影故事情节的程度，对其中的文学、历史等方面的疑问很难做进一步的深究，在一定程度上阻碍了其电影的充分而深刻的理解。因此，很难达到通过这种方式提高学习的积极性和获得丰富的知识的目的。

针对这种情况，本教程精选十二部电影，详细分析其折射出来的社会文化背景及人文知识，内容涉及面广，涵盖英美历史的重要阶段介绍、不同社会的家庭婚姻观、人生哲学、环境保护、社会保障、心理健康、文化娱乐、观念信仰、阶级意识、女权主义、人生真谛等众多方面，以此开阔学生的视野，拓展其文化知识面。同时可以使不同的学生找到各自感兴趣的话题，并通过练习题检验他们对应掌握知识的理解。使学生真正看懂电影，做到知其然亦知其所以然，最终促进英语学习。此教程努力致力于寓教于乐，也是学生了解西方历史知识及轻松学英语的良好途径。

全书共十二个单元，每单元分为七部分，使用者可以针对学生英文程度不同和学时的多少有选择地采用。

Product Details，主要介绍影片的主创演职人员和获奖情况；

Plot Summary，介绍影片剧情梗概；

Relative Knowledge，介绍影片的相关背景知识，为观看和理解影片做好准备；

Detailed Analysis，对影片内容中的细节进行分析，旨在帮助读者通过阅读进一步加深对影片的主题、人物、艺术特色等方面的理解；

Exercises，根据影片设置的各种练习，包括对白听写、讨论和写作，以加深读者对影片的理解并表达自己的观点。

Amusement，影片的拍摄花絮，穿帮镜头或影片音乐，以增加阅读

情趣。

Appendix, 包括经典语句及其翻译, 听写练习答案, 并提供了 Linked review (英文影评阅读), 以帮助学生深度理解影片, 提高学生学习兴趣和写作能力。

本书对疑难词和词组都作了注释, 以利于学生的理解和掌握, 并减少了查字典的麻烦。

我们在本书编写过程中参阅了大量的书籍、教材及相关网站, 受益颇多, 在此对所有为本书的面世提供热情帮助的人士一并表示感谢!

由于编者水平有限, 书中难免存在错误和不当之处, 恳请读者提出批评和宝贵意见。

编者

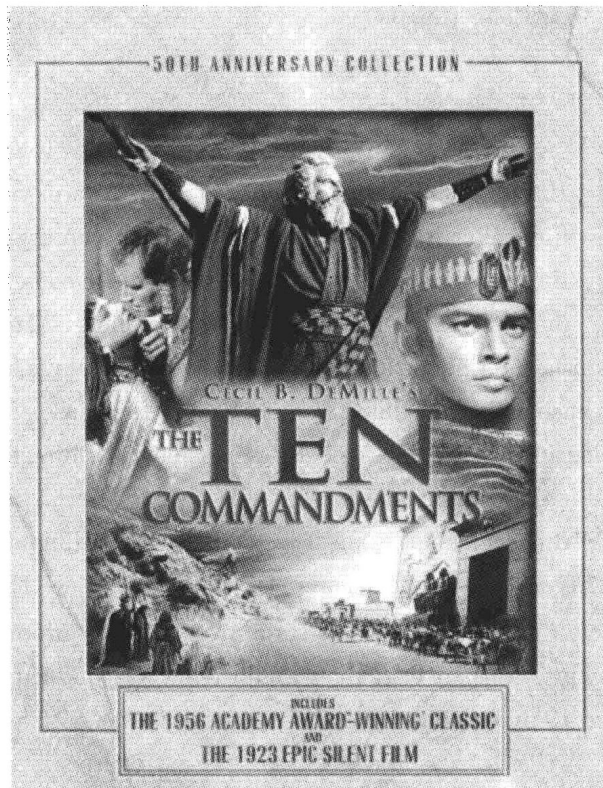
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Unit One

The Ten Commandments (1956)



The evil that men should turn their brothers into beasts of burden, to be stripped of spirit, and hope, and strength—only because they are of another race, another creed. If there is a god, he did not mean this to be so.

Product Details

Genre: Adventure, Drama

U. S. Release Date: October 5, 1956

Writers: J. H. Ingraham (novel) and A. E. Southon (novel)

Producer and Director: Cecil B. DeMille

Awards: In 1956 the winner of Best Actor (Yul Brynner) and nominee of Best Picture and Best Color Cinematography

Director:



Cecil Blount DeMille (August 12, 1881—January 21, 1959), was a successful Academy Award-winning American filmmaker in the first half of the 20th century, known for the **flamboyance** and **showmanship** of his movies. He was born into a family of sincere Christianity believers. His father was an **Episcopal** lay minister and playwright, his mother was born to a Jewish family but converted to her husband's faith later. He, believing in Jesus and trying to persuade more into it with his religious and historical movies, directed dozens of silent films, including the first version of *The Ten Commandments* in 1923. Many of his pictures included spectacular set pieces, such as the parting of the Red Sea in both versions of *The Ten Commandments*; DeMille also enjoyed a reputation for having a keen eye for talent, a loyalty to certain supporting performers and being a tyrant on the set. For most part of his career life, he was quite prolific, and was best known for the 1956 version of *The Ten Commandments*.

flamboyance: *n.* 华丽, 炫耀

showmanship: *n.* 技巧, 表现力

episcopal: *adj.* 圣公会的

Brief Filmography: 1927 *The King of Kings* as producer

1947 *Unconquered* as producer

1956 *The Ten Commandments* as producer and director

1958 *The Buccaneer* as Himself

Moses: Charlton Heston



Heston was born John Charles Carter on October 4th, 1924 in Evanston, Illinois. He was most famous for playing a long list of historical figures, particularly in Biblical epics. He was tall, well built and ruggedly handsome, which make him one of Hollywood's greatest leading men and remained active in front of movie cameras for over sixty years.

Brief Filmography: 1941 *Peer Gynt* as Peer Gynt

1956 *The Ten Commandments* as Moses

1958 *The Big Country* as Steve Leech

1982 *Mother Lode* as Silas McGee

Pharaoh Rameses II: Yul Brynner



Yul Brynner, as an actor, is famous not only for his precise portraits of the characters but also for his completely shaved head. His background remained a mystery for a very long time until his son revealed the answer. Being abandoned by his Swiss-Russian father, he went through some difficulties when growing up. After many attempts in movies without satisfactory success, he was recommended to play in the film *The King and I*, which brought him life-lasting fame and an Oscar. He remained one of the most fascinating, unusual and beloved actors of his time.

Brief Filmography: 1956 *The King and I* as King Mongkut of Siam

1969 *The Madwoman of Chaillot* as the Chairman

1971 *The Light at the Edge of the World* as Jonathan Kongro

1975 *The Ultimate Warrior* as Carson

Nefretiri: Anne Baxter

Anne Baxter, one of the renowned actresses in her days, was born into a family of both fame and wealth, with her maternal grandfather as a world-famous



architect and her father a prominent executive in a big company. Raised in luxury and sophistication, she was determined to take acting as her career. With some failing attempts, she finally got admitted at the age of 17. Through her career, she was active not only in films but also on stage and TV.

Brief Filmography: 1940 *20 Mule Team* as Joan Johnson

1952 *My Wife's Best Friend* as Virginia Mason

1956 *The Ten Commandments* as Nefretiri

Sephora: Yvonne De Carlo



Yvonne De Carlo was a Canadian-born American actress. She was one of the young girls at her time to try their luck in acting to seek for fame and money, and her luck finally came when some director noticed her “olive skin” and “sole eyes” which were thought to enable her to be cast in many exotic or biblical movies.

Brief Filmography: 1949 *Criss Cross* as Anna Dundee

1956 *The Ten Commandments* as Sephora

1966 *Munster, Go Home* as Lily Munster

Plot Summary

The film *The Ten Commandments* is about the whole life of Moses from the moment he is discovered in a basket floating on the Nile as a baby by Bithiah, a childless young widow and Princess of Egypt to his eventual departure from Israel in the wake of God's judgment that he should not be allowed to enter the Promised Land. In accordance with the historical Hebrew story, Moses' life is divided into three forty years.

For the first forty years, in Egypt, Moses is generally depicted as a young general who is victorious in war and creative in many ways. Because of his excellent performance in his military experiences, he won favor from the Pharaoh as well as envy from the prince Rameses, and was assigned to be in charge of the monument

for the Pharaoh's birthday, which resulted in renewed success and support from his people. Despite of Rameses' **circumvention**, Moses proves with impressive evidence that he is both loyal and efficient and the progress on the project convinces Seti that Rameses has falsely accused his foster brother.

Moses, learning by chance that he is not a prince but the son of Hebrew slaves, declares that he is not ashamed ("Egyptian or Hebrew, I'm still Moses"), and spends time working among the slaves, to become a learned prince. Moses then saves Joshua, and his killing of Baka is overseen by **devious** and ambitious Dathan, in a hidden place. Confessing to Joshua that he himself is Hebrew, Moses is eventually proclaimed by Joshua as the Deliverer. And so is Moses' background revealed.

circumvention: *n.* 陷害

devious: *adj.* 不正直的

For the second forty years, the settings are mainly in the desert. In reply to Seti's demand, Moses gives his famous utterance: "to be **stripped** of spirit, and hope and faith, all because they are of another race, another creed. If there is a God, He did not mean this to be so!" For these words, he is deprived everything by Seti and banished into desert by Rameses. Meanwhile, Rameses succeeds Seti as the next Pharaoh. Nefretiri, as the Throne Princess, is required to marry the **arrogant** prince, to her great distress.

Moses makes his way across the desert, and comes to the land of Midian. He finds a home in Midian with the Jethro, a Bedouin **sheik**, and marries his eldest daughter, Sephora, who he first met on his arrival. Herding sheep in the desert, Moses met Joshua, who has escaped from hard labour in the copper mines. Moses sees the Burning Bush on the summit of Mount Sinai; climbing up to investigate, he hears the voice of God. Naming himself "I Am That I Am", God charges Moses to return to Egypt and free His chosen people.

strip: *v.* 剥夺

arrogant: *adj.* 傲慢的, 自大的

sheik: *n.* (阿拉伯人的) 家长, 酋长, 族长

And then comes the third forty years when Moses comes before Rameses to win the slaves' freedom and leads his people in the **Exodus**. With his staff, Moses continues to challenge Pharaoh's hold over his people; Egypt is beset by ten divine plagues. Broken and despondent, Pharaoh orders Moses to take "your people, your cattle, your God and your **pestilence**" and go. The **Exodus** of the Hebrews from Egypt begins.

Goaded into rage by Nefretiri in her grief and anger at Moses, the Pharaoh arms himself and gathers his armies to chase the former slaves to the shore of the Red Sea. Held back by a pillar of fire, the Egyptian forces can only helplessly watch as Moses parts the waters ("Behold His mighty hand!") to provide his people an escape route. As the Hebrews race over the seabed, the pillar of fire dies down and the army rides in hot pursuit. The Hebrew make it to the far shore just in time to witness God's closing of the waters on the Egyptian army, drowning every man and horse. Rameses looks on in despair. All he can do is return to Nefretiri, confessing to her, "His god is God."

exodus: *n.* 大批的离去

pestilence: *n.* 瘟疫

beset: *v.* 包围

The former slaves camp at the foot of Sinai and wait as Moses again ascends the mountain. When Moses delays coming down from Sinai, the Hebrew lose their faith in God and betray God by making a golden calf as an idol to bear before their return to Egypt, hoping to win Rameses' forgiveness. The Hebrew proceed to indulge their most **wanton** desires in an **orgy** of sinfulness. Meanwhile, on the top of the mountain, Moses witnesses God's creation of the stone tablets bearing the Ten Commandments. When he finally returns, Moses, beholding his people's in-

iquity, destroys both of the tablets in rage; Dathan and his followers who do not join Moses at his side are killed by a burning **crevasse** which swallows all. After God forces them to endure forty years' exile in the desert to prove their loyalty and to print the Ten Commandments in their heart as well as in mind, the Hebrews finally arrive in the land of Israel. The elderly Moses then appoints Joshua to succeed him as leader and goes forth out of Israel to his destiny.

wanton: *adj.* 轻浮的

orgy: *n.* 纵酒狂欢

iniquity: *n.* 邪恶

crevasse: *n.* 裂缝

Relative Knowledge

For all English language learners, the knowledge about Christianity, the most widespread and influential religion, is quite indispensable. The historical movie *The Ten Commandments* opens a window to Judaism, the origins of the most widespread religion of Christianity. The movie centers on the Exodus of Hebrews from Egypt to the Promised Land—the Land of Canaanites, with Moses as their Deliverer. The Ten Commandments now serves as major religious principles for not only Israelites but also many westerners. The following parts are intended to give a brief introduction to some very important subjects relating to it.

1. Hebrews, Israelites and Jews

These three terms may seem a little confusing at first thought for the beginners, even makes an obstacle for them in learning. Roughly the three refer to the same people, with some minor differences though. Hebrews, generally speaking, are the ancestors of the present Jews. They are so called from the time they came into being as a tribe until the day they conquered the land of the Canaanites. To say from a narrow sense, only the twelve tribes of Israel (**Jacob**) should be named as Hebrews, all the descendants of Abraham, while in a broader one, can be

called Hebrews. Since the conquer of the land of Canaanites, the Hebrews began to be called as Israelites, an English name for the nation of Israel who were the dominant cultural and ethnic group living in the Southern Levant in Biblical times, comprising the kingdoms of Israel and Judah after 797 BC. Jews is the last one to come in the three terms. A Jew is a member of Jewish people, which is the group originating in the Israelites or Hebrews of the ancient Middle East. So we can see that the three terms are the different names in different historical periods for roughly the same people. Judaism is the religion of the Jews. Still, the citizens of the modern state of Israel are called Israelis.

Jacob: 雅各, 又名以色列, 头脑精明又力大无穷, 是以色列人祖先。生有十二个儿子, 即以以色列十二支派的始祖。

2. Judaism

As mentioned above, Judaism is the religion of the Jews. Their ancestors, Hebrews, live in the land of Canaanites, characterized by frequent lack of rain and attacks from droughts. In order to seek for food and shelter they were obliged to go to Egypt, where they were welcome and warmly-treated at first but then put into bondage and mercilessly enslaved. People thirsted for a religion to relieve themselves from the hard labor and a god who could give them spiritual comfort. This bondage serves as the background of the formation of Judaism. According to the Old Testament, God favored Abraham and established **Covenant** with him, the **patriarch** and **progenitor** of the Jewish people. This is the original shape of Judaism. Shortly after that the Hebrew were ill treated by the Egyptians, and Moses led them in the exodus to the land of their forefathers, the land flowing milk and honey, the land of Canaanites. During the forty years of exile in the desert to the land of Canaanites, Judaism was established as their national religion and Moses conveyed the doctrines of it—The Ten Commandments (as in the film). In fact, there are 613 commandments, and Judaism finally took its shape as a mature religion which influenced other religions to some extent such as Christianity, Islam. The traditional practice of Judaism revolves around study and the observance of God's laws and commandments as written in the **Torah** and expounded in the **Talmud**.

covenant: *n.* 盟约, 契约

patriarch: *n.* 元老

progenitor: *n.* 祖先

Torah: *n.* 律法书, 摩西五经

Talmud: *n.* 塔木德, 犹太法典

3. Christianity

As we all know, Christianity finds its origin in Judaism, although there are some fundamental diversities between them. Christianity began in 1st century AD, Jerusalem as a Jewish sect. Their departure from Egypt was just the beginning of their **Salvation**. They wandered in the Desert for forty years, exposed to the cruel blows of the brutal weather, diseases, hunger and the attacks from other tribes. On their arrival and in the following hundred yeas, the Israelites had weath-ered numerous wars with the Canaanites with relatively much less victories and slow process in regaining the land of their ancestors that were taken by other tribes during their stay in Egypt. The majority of the Israelites were suffering a lot from the starved material abundance promised by God and peace while the upper class of them, the **Pharisees** and **Sadducees**, focused too much on some less important yet trivial rituals and doctrines which generate no real benefit for people's spiritual relief. Hence in the foreign wars and internal conflicts formed Christianity, a new power derived from Judaism.

salvation: *n.* 救赎, 得救

Pharisees: *n.* 法利赛人

Sadducees: *n.* 萨都该人

The Christian Church traces its history to Jesus and the Twelve **Apostles**, who put their emphasis of the religion not on the interpreting of doctrines, texts and laws, but on personal belief and practice. Jesus claimed himself as son of God and **Messiah** (savior), spent most of his energy and efforts in curing the sick and helping the poor, thus won him many followers, including the Twelve Apos-

tles. The number of the followers expanded so fast that it aroused jealousy and persecution from the Pharisees and Sadducees. Then the Palestine (the land of Canaanites) was put under the sway of Rome, which gained its control over almost all the states in the European Continent through military actions. Over time, when realizing gradually that the spread of Christianity was helpful and beneficial for their rule, the Empire resolved to reverse its course to substitute **conciliatory** policy for the former ones of persecution and suppression, starting to protect and control it. The year 392 AD witnessed the establishment of Christianity as the State Religion of the whole Roman Empire. Although split up into different churches with the Roman Catholic and the Eastern Orthodox the two biggest ones, Christianity, for the sake of historical or religious reasons, spread throughout Europe with the military expansion of Roman Empire, becoming the largest religion in the Western World. According to Sam Pascoe "Christianity started out in Palestine as a fellowship; it moved to Greece and became a philosophy; it moved to Italy and became an institution; it moved to Europe and became a culture; it came to America and became an enterprise." (To which one might add that among **evangelicals** in America, it became a personal relationship with Jesus Christ.)

Apostle: *n.* 使徒, 基督教的传道者

Messiah: *n.* 弥赛亚, 救世主

conciliatory: *adj.* 调和的, 安抚的

evangelical: *n.* 信福音主义者

4. Bible

The Bible is a collection of religious writings of Judaism and of Christianity which has been in practice for more than a thousand years. It's made up of three sections

(1) the Old Testament, which consists of three parts: the Torah (律法书) ("Teaching", also known as the "Five Books of Moses"), the Prophets (先知书), and the Writings (圣著) and was primarily written in Hebrew.

(2) some deuterocanonical books (后典) about the Jewish history, culture and local conditions before the birth of Christ.