

珍文 精听 英语系列



单价22元

听100年奥斯卡电影学英语



BRAVEHEART

勇敢的心

北京大学

刘颖/林鹏
编译

湖北音像艺术出版社

Preface

How do we learn English? The response would be an expedient elimination of all obstacles in a perfect manner. But the question is how. If a learner of English does not know how to practice, he must be irrevocably incorrigible. When Kurt in Sound of Music says he is incorrigible, he does not know that he can be the sort of person that can make improvements through constant practice with his governess, Fraulein Maria. The significance of practice in the making of a good learner is self-evident. Think of Simba in Lion King. He would not have acquired the pouncing proficiency and the fighting courage if he had not sought every chance to practice.

In spite of this, for the impatient learners who would like to build Rome overnight, the crux is this: Is there a shortcut to English learning? The answer is affirmative, that is, find a native language environment and live in such surroundings for, say, two or three years and then your English will naturally pick up. But how can this be possible for the masses of learners who have absolutely no such access? Then comes my suggestion: listen to tapes and watch English movies.

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出品人：赵克强
监 制：苏家栋
主 编：刘颖
平面设计：赵薇
出 版：湖北音像艺术出版社
版 号：ISRC CN-F06-99-0018-0/A · J9
策 划：甘肃沙地文化发展有限公司
邮购地址：甘肃省兰州市渭源路1号信箱
邮 编：730000
邮购电话：0931-8270563
邮购单价：每本另加2元
读者服务：020-86552758
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版 号：ISRC CN-F06-99-0018-0/A · J9
策 划：甘肃沙地文化发展有限公司
邮购地址：甘肃省兰州市渭源路1号信箱
邮 编：730000
邮购电话：0931-8270563
邮购单价：每本另加2元
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Synopsis



Braveheart is the partly historical, partly mythological, story of William Wallace, a Scottish common man who fights for his country's freedom from English rule around the end of the 13th century

The story began in the 13th century when Scotland fought for its independence. William Wallace was born in Scotland; when he was very young, his father and brother were killed by English soldiers. He left his country with his uncle and returned to Scotland after he grew up. At the time England ruled Scotland high-handedly, and his wife was killed by the English. Facing the English cruel rule, Wallace led the Scottish soldiers to fight back...

[剧情简介]

《勇敢的心》是集历史性与传奇性于一体的一部影片。它所描述的是关于一位平凡的苏格兰人—威廉·华莱士带领同胞为自由而英勇抗战的故事。

故事发生于十三世纪，苏格兰要脱离英国争取独立的时代。华莱士生于苏格兰，小时候家人惨遭英格兰士兵杀害。他随着叔叔流亡国外，长大后回到家乡。英格兰对苏格兰实行高压统治，并伺机要吞并苏格兰。华莱士的妻子也被杀害。身负国恨家仇，华莱士揭竿起义，带领志同道合的同胞，誓死与英军对抗……

Play team representation [剧组阵容]:

Credit 主要职员:

director 导演: 梅尔·吉布森 (Mel Gibson)

Screenplay 剧本: Randall Wallace

Cast 主要演员:

- 梅尔·吉布森 (Mel Gibson) — 华莱士的扮演者;
- 苏菲·玛索 (Sophie Marceau) — 伊莎贝拉王妃的扮演者;
- 帕特里克·麦克古汉 (Patrick Macgoohan) — 英王朗山的扮演者;
- 安格斯·麦克法金 (Angus MacFadyen) — 罗勃特·布鲁斯的扮演者

Producer 制片: 亚伦雷德 Alan Ladd, Jr.

Studio 发行公司: 二十世纪福斯电影公司

Date of Being Released 上映日期: 1996 年

Mel Gibson



Award nomination of gaining:

Five Oskar Award (best photo-taking, director, sound effect, dressing, film); One Aidi Award (best film clipping and adding); One Golden Ball Award (best director award)

[获得奖项]:

五项奥斯卡奖 (最佳摄影、导演、声响效果、化妆、影片); 一项艾迪奖 (最佳电影剪辑); 一项金球奖 (最佳导演奖)

FATHER'S DEATH

父亲之死

CHAPTER

1



Robert(narrator): I shall tell you of William Wallace. Historians from England will say I am a liar, but history is written by those who have hanged heroes. The king of Scotland had died without a son, and the King of England, a cruel pagan known as Edward the Longshanks, claimed the throne of Scotland for himself. Scotland's nobles fought him, and fought each other over the crown. So Longshanks invited them to talks of truce. No weapons, one page only. Among the farmers of that shire was Malcolm Wallace, a commoner (平民) with his own lands. He had two sons: John and William.

罗伯特(旁白): 我要讲述关于威廉·华莱士的故事。英国的历史学家会说我是个骗子, 但历史是由那些扼杀英雄的人所撰写的。苏格兰国王架崩之时未留子嗣, 英格兰国王——残酷的异教徒爱德华长腿王自封为苏格兰王。苏格兰贵族群起而攻之, 但同时也为争夺王位互相残杀。最后长腿王邀他们共商休战, 不带武器, 只准带一名侍随。那个地区的牧场中, 有一个叫马尔科姆·华莱士(本片主人公之父)的农民, 他有自己的土地和两个儿子: 约翰与威廉。

点滴词汇:

pagan 异教徒(尤指非基督教, 犹太教或伊斯兰教教徒)
crown 王冠, 皇冠. *the Crown* 王国
 例: *land owned by the Crown* 王国的土地
the crown 王位
 例: *She refused the crown.* 她拒不接受王位。
truce 1. 休战(协定);
 例: *declare a truce* 宣布休战协定
 2. 休战(期)
 例: *a three-day truce* 休战三天
page 年轻的男侍从

语法心得:

invite sb to some place 约请某人。此处“*talk*”为名词, 译为“商谈”。

例: *He invited us to a party.* 他邀请我们参加聚会。

Among the farmers...his own lands. 此句为倒装句, 意在强调主语 *Malcolm Wallace*。这是一种将表语置于句首的倒装句, 其结构为: 介词短语 + *be* + 主语(这种倒装结构已成定型)。

例: *Amidst the gaseous pollutants they inhale are carbon monoxide,*

sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrochloric acid, ammonia and hydrocarbons.

在他们所呼吸的污染气体中有一氧化碳、二氧化硫、氮氧化物、盐酸、氨和碳氢化合物。

Malcolm: (to William) I told you to stay.

马尔科姆：（对威廉）我叫你留在家里。

William: Well, I finished my chores (杂务). Where are we going?

威廉：我做完事了，我们去哪儿？

Malcolm: MacAndrews. He was supposed to visit us when the gathering was over.

马尔科姆：迈克安德鲁斯家，他说和谈结束后来看我们。

点滴词汇：

suppose (vt.) 1. 认定，认为；2. 假定或假设（某事物）属实；3. （用于祈使句）提出建议

1. 例：What do you suppose he wanted?

你认为他想要什么？

2. 例：Suppose the news is true: what then?

假定这消息是真的，那又怎样？

3. 例：Suppose we go for a swim!

——咱们去游泳吧！

be supposed to do sth

1. 被期望或被要求（按规，则惯例等）做某事 2. 获准做某事

1. 例：You are supposed to pay the bill by Friday.

你最晚在星期五结清这笔帐。

2. 例：You're not supposed to play football in the classroom.

在教室里不准踢足球。

William: Can I come?

威廉：我也去。

Malcolm: No. Go home, boy.

马尔科姆：不行。回家，孩子。

William: But I want to go.

威廉：但我也想去。

Malcolm: Go home William or you'll feel the back of my hand.

马尔科姆：回家，威廉，否则我揍你。

John: Away home, William.

约翰：回家，威廉。

父

亲

之

死





(They go into a barn, seeing many dead men are hanged.)

(两人走进一个谷仓，看见一具具挂着的死尸。)

Malcolm: MacAndrews; MacAndrews. Holy Jesus!

马尔科姆：迈克安德鲁斯，迈克安德鲁斯。我的天那！

William: (seeing the bodies) Ah! (screams)

威廉：（看见死尸）啊！（尖叫）

Malcolm: It's all right! William!

马尔科姆：别怕！别怕！威廉。

John: William!

约翰：威廉！

Malcolm: It's all right. Easy lad.

马尔科姆：别慌，冷静点，孩子。

点滴词汇：

lad 男孩儿，小伙子，家伙

例：The town's changed a lot since I was a lad.

从我幼时至今，这小城市已有了很大变化。

(William is asleep and dreaming)

(威廉在梦中)

Dead Page Boy: William!

一个小侍从的灵魂：威廉！

(In Wallace's house)

(在华莱士的家)

Malcolm: I say we hit back now.

马尔科姆：我们应该以牙还牙。

MacClannough: We cannot fight them. It's suicide.

迈克克蘭諾：我们打不过他们。那等同于自杀。

Campbell: Wallace is right. We fight them!

坎贝尔：我们要回击！

MacClannough: Every nobleman who had the will to fight was at that meeting. We cannot beat an army. Not with fifty farmers.

迈克克蘭諾：有作战力的贵族们都去参加会议了（都已死在会场上）。我们区区不到五十人的几个农夫是打不过任何军队的。

Malcolm: We do not have to defeat them. Just fight them. Now who's with me?

马尔科姆：我们不是一定要打败他们，只要同他们作战。让他们

明白我们不是狗，而是人。他们在这一带有个营寨。明天黄昏时分我们可以发动袭击，然后连夜撤回来。谁要和我一起去？

点滴词汇：

be up to sb 1. 是某人的职责或义务 2. 由某人决定

1. 例: *It's up to us to help those in need.*

我们有义务帮助那些有困难的人。

2. 例: *An Indian or a Chinese meal? It's up to you.*

吃印度菜还是中国菜，由你决定吧！

Campbell: I am, Wallace.

坎贝尔：我去，华莱士。

MacClannough: Alright, alright.

迈克克蘭諾：好，好。

(After the meeting)

(会后)

Malcolm: Where do you think you're going?

马尔科姆：你要去哪？

William: I'm going with you.

威廉：我要跟你一起去。

Malcolm: Oh, you're going with me, hey? What are you going to do?

马尔科姆：你要跟我去？你能做什么？

William: I'm gonna help.

威廉：我能帮你。

点滴词汇：

gonna “going to” 的口语形式

例: *We are gonna win.*

我们要赢了。

Malcolm: Hey, and a good help you'd be, too. But I need you to stay here and look after the place for me while I'm away.

马尔科姆：你确实得帮我。不过我是要你在我离开的这段日子留在这儿帮我照顾这里。

语法心得：

这里第一个句子所使用的是虚拟语气，而条件句则作为含蓄条件句隐含在上下文中。其中 *you'd* = *you would*。如果把条件句补全则全句为：*Hey, and a good help you would be, too, if you wanted to help.*





WILLIAM: I can fight!

威廉：我也能打仗！

MALCOLM: I know. I know you can fight. But it's our wits that make us men. I love ya, boy. See you tomorrow.

马尔科姆：我知道。我知道你能打仗。但机智才显英雄本色。我爱你，孩子。明天见。

点滴词汇：

wit [ɪʊ] (also *wits* [pl]) 智慧、智力

例：He hadn't the wit/wits enough to realize the danger.

他悟性差，没有意识到危险的存在。

习语：at one's wits' end 智尽能索，江朗才尽

例：I'm at my wits' end worrying about how to pay the bill.

我怎样付清这些帐，完全没有主意。

(Malcolm and John go away.)

(马尔科姆和约翰走了。)

(English soldiers ride by the two boys, William and his friend Hamish.)

(英格兰人骑马走过威廉与小伙伴汉密许。)

HAMISH: English! (people from England)

汉密许：英国人！（指英格兰人）

WILLIAM: Get down! They're coming!

威廉：趴下！

HAMISH: With your father and brother gone, they'll kill us and burn the farm.

汉密许：你爸爸和哥哥走了，他们(英格兰人)会杀掉我们所有的人，烧掉农场的。

语法心得：

此句逗号之前是由with引导的介词短语（介宾短语），在本句中作状语。with是介词，后面的your father and brother为介宾结构的宾语，而gone在这里是过去分词，作your father and brother的宾语补足语。这样的介宾短语在英语中很常见，介宾短语中的宾语之后要加分词（过去分词或现在分词）