



新视域普通高等教育  
大学英语规划教材

# 透过电影 看文化

陈红 ◎ 主编

徐丽华 马友 ◎ 副主编

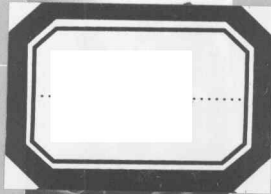


*Culture  
Through Movies*



 人民邮电出版社  
POSTS & TELECOM PRESS

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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

透过电影看文化 / 陈红主编. -- 北京: 人民邮电出版社, 2013.9  
新视域普通高等教育大学英语规划教材  
ISBN 978-7-115-32831-1

I. ①透… II. ①陈… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高等学校—教材 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第200815号

## 内 容 提 要

本书适合普通高等院校完成基础阶段英语学习的各类非英语专业学生进行文化素质拓展教育的培养,也适用于英语专业学生了解英美文化。全书共包括走马观花看英美、英伦王室、驴象庄园、美国梦、假日佳日、爱字从心、什锦色拉、曾经时刻、文学经典的影像脚注和一路光芒 10 个单元。每个单元由“给力起步”、“光影星荟萃”和“美文品读”三部分构成。每单元第一部分通过 Notes 对相关的文化背景知识做了详尽的解释说明;第二部分由“好片抢先知”、“星光闪烁”、“余音绕梁”、“文化反光镜”和“八卦一下”介绍电影并讲解相关的文化知识;第三部分选取相关文章并通过“解文说词”、“文化大本营”和“写作秘笈”对其中的语言点、重要的文化背景知识和写作技巧进行讲解。

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- ◆ 主 编 陈 红  
副 主 编 徐丽华 马 友  
责任编辑 李海涛  
责任印制 彭志环 杨林杰
  - ◆ 人民邮电出版社出版发行 北京市崇文区夕照寺街 14 号  
邮编 100061 电子邮件 315@ptpress.com.cn  
网址 <http://www.ptpress.com.cn>  
三河市潮河印业有限公司印刷
  - ◆ 开本: 787×1092 1/16  
印张: 13 2013 年 9 月第 1 版  
字数: 335 千字 2013 年 9 月河北第 1 次印刷

---

定价: 39.80 元

读者服务热线: (010)67170985 印装质量热线: (010)67129223

反盗版热线: (010)67171154

# 前言

随着全球化的发展和跨文化交流的日益加强，高校学生在提高自身英语水平的同时，还应深入了解英语国家的社会与文化概貌。本书旨在培养高校学生文化素质拓展教育，帮助学生熟悉西方礼仪、风土民情及英美国家的价值观、思维方式和心理结构，从而从整体了解西方文化，开拓视野，提高跨文化交流能力。

本书摒弃了传统的课文解读英美文化的模式，通过电影、美文的方式了解文化，将电影作为一个平台，着眼点在于文化，同时兼顾语言的视听说和应用，使学生在一种轻松、愉悦的环境下更容易接受教授的知识。

本书具有如下主要特点。

一、简明扼要、脉络清晰：将英美文化融为一体，以文化为切入点，尤其注重文化的平衡和对比，培养学生对文化的敏感度，增强对不同文化的理解。

二、主线明确、选题典型：每单元围绕一个相关的文化主题展开，选择的影片风格多样，兼顾不同风格。

三、有限篇章、无限知识：不仅分析电影，还通过电影所反映的时代背景，分析了西方社会的政治经济和历史文化，更多地将电影当作一种社会文化文本，为人们了解西方文化提供了一种影像解读的窗口。除此之外，在每单元之后增加扩充篇，补充同类文化背景的电影作品，以弥补篇幅及课时之限。

四、双语教材、双语读物：本教材为双语教材和双语读物，选取英文原版电影，语言地道、语境真实，英语讲述文化点，并配以汉语阐释，使学生更易理解。

五、学习欣赏、美文点睛：有别于一般视听说教材，本书侧重于在欣赏电影的同时，提供英美文化知识的切入角度和学习方法，为此在每单元特增加相关文化背景的美文供学生品读，加深学生对英美文化的理解深度，并对美文进行解读，在了解文化的同时，学习一些写作技巧。

六、精彩电影、趣味文化：本教材摒弃了传统的课文解读英美文化的模式，通过电影、美文的方式了解文化，学生在一种轻松、愉悦的环境下更容易接受教授的知识。

本书为西安邮电大学战略发展项目中“大学英语教学改革”的主要配套教材，是项目核心“课程体系建设”四大模块之一——“知识文化类”的重要教材，为非英语专业学生的英语文化知识拓展而编写，可用于已完成基础阶段英语学习的各类非英语专业学生的文化素质拓展教育，具有广泛的社会意义和社会效益。

本书由陈红（编写11万字）任主编，参加编写工作的还有徐丽华（编写11万字）、马友（编写11万字）。本书在编写过程中参阅了有关材料，力求达到通俗、易懂、全面、实用，虽经精心编写，但因水平等条件有限，书中或有不妥与疏漏之处，敬请读者不吝赐教。

本书在出版过程中得到西安邮电大学外国语学院的袁小陆和陈德院长及人民邮电出版社的大力协助，谨在此表示感谢。

编者

2013年4月



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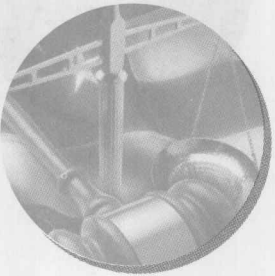
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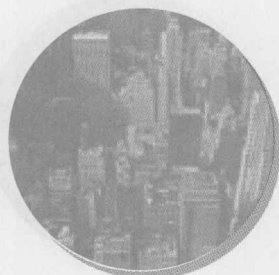
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# Unit 1

## *Now for Britain and America*

### 走马观花看英美



Unit 1  
Now for Britain and America  
走马观花看英美

# United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



## 大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国

### Geography 地理篇

The total area of the United Kingdom is approximately 243,610 square kilometres. The country occupies the major part of the British Isles archipelago and includes the island of Great Britain, the north-eastern one-sixth of the island of Ireland and some smaller surrounding islands. It lies between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea with the south-east coast coming within 35 kilometres of the coast of northern France, from which it is separated by the English Channel. As of 1993 10% of the UK was forested, 46% used for pastures and 25% used for agriculture.



大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国（简称英国），是由英格兰、苏格兰、威尔士和北爱尔兰组成的联合王国。英国是位于欧洲西部的岛国，由大不列颠群岛、爱尔兰东北部和一些小岛组成，隔北海、多佛尔海峡、英吉利海峡与欧洲大陆相望。

### Royal House 皇室篇

The United Kingdom is a unitary state under a constitutional monarchy. Queen Elizabeth II is the head of the state of the UK as well as of fifteen other independent Commonwealth countries. The monarch itself is symbolic rather than political, and only has “the right to be consulted, the right to encourage, and the right to warn”.



英国的政体为君主立宪制。女王伊丽莎白二世是英国和其他15个英联邦成员国的国家元首。作为宪法意义上的国家元首，君主仍然保留了重要的象征意义。

## Government 政府篇

The UK has a parliamentary government based on the Westminster system that has been emulated around the world—a legacy of the British Empire. The parliament of the United Kingdom that meets in the Palace of Westminster has two houses; an elected House of Commons and an appointed House of Lords. Any bill passed requires Royal Assent to become law.



英国的议会政体被称为“威斯敏斯特体系”，该法令系统被世界很多国家采用。英国议会分为选举产生的下议会（平民院）和指定产生的上议会（贵族院），所有通过的法案草案须由英国君主批准后方可成为法律。

## Economy 经济篇

The UK has a partially regulated market economy. Based on market exchange rates the UK is today the sixth-largest economy in the world and the third-largest in Europe after Germany and France, having fallen behind France for the first time in over a decade in 2008.

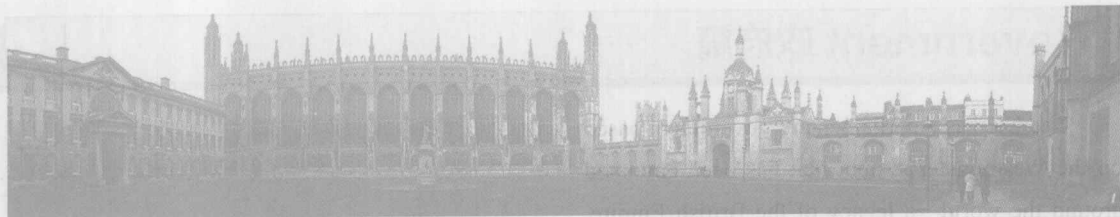


英国作为一个重要的贸易实体、经济强国以及金融中心，是世界第六大经济体，也是全球最富裕、经济最发达和生活水平最高的国家之一。

## Education 教育篇

Education in Britain is the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Education, though the day-to-day administration and funding of state schools is the responsibility of local authorities. Education is now mandatory from ages five to sixteen. The majority of children are educated in state-sector schools, only a small proportion of which select on the grounds of academic ability. State schools which are allowed to select pupils according to intelligence and academic ability can achieve comparable results to the most selective private schools.

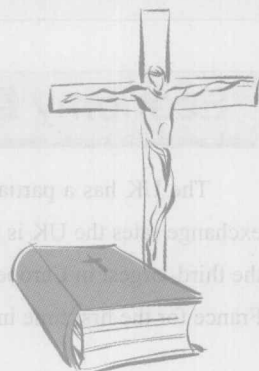




英格兰、威尔士和苏格兰实行5~16岁义务教育制度，北爱尔兰地区实行4~16岁义务教育制度。义务教育归地方政府主管，高等教育则由中央政府负责。英国公立学校学生免交学费。私立学校收费高，但师资条件与教学设备都较好，学生多为富家子弟。

## Religion 宗教篇

Forms of Christianity have dominated religious life in what is now the United Kingdom for over 1,400 years. Although a majority of citizens still identify with Christianity in many surveys, regular church attendance has fallen dramatically since the middle of the 20th century, while immigration and demographic change have contributed to the growth of other faiths, most notably Islam. This has led some commentators to variously describe the UK as a multi-faith, secularised, or post-Christian society. In the 2001 census 71.6% of all respondents indicated that they were Christians, with the next largest faiths (by number of adherents) being Islam (2.8%), Hinduism (1.0%), Sikhism (0.6%), Judaism (0.5%), Buddhism (0.3%) and all other religions (0.3%). 15% of respondents stated that they had no religion, with a further 7% not stating a religious preference.



在英国，每个人都享有宗教自由。因此，在英国各中心地区也形成了多种不同的宗教信仰蓬勃发展的局面。绝大多数的英国人都信奉基督教，穆斯林是英国国内最大的非基督教团体。此外，印度教、锡克教、犹太教和佛教也拥有大量的信徒。

## Culture 文化篇

The culture of the United Kingdom has been influenced by many factors including: the nation's island status; its history as a western liberal democracy and a major power; as well as being a political union of four countries with each preserving elements of distinctive traditions, customs and symbolism. As a result

of the British Empire, British influence can be observed in the language, culture and legal systems of many of its former colonies, including Australia, Canada, India, South Africa and the United States.



英国的生活方式融合了世界各地的文化背景及当代思维模式，由一种强烈的认同感及传统维系在一起。

(Revised from *A Guide to English-Speaking Countries*)

## England 《英格兰》

地处欧洲大陆边陲的小小岛国，曾孕育出大英帝国，横跨英格兰的神奇历史之旅开始了。

### Storyline 好片抢先知

Sitting at the edge of continental Europe, England is a tiny island nation, which gave birth to an empire that once ruled half of the world. The traveler in this film embarks on an historic journey across England, exploring its rich past still remembered and alive today.



### Culture inside 文化反光镜

**Battle of Hastings:** a battle occurred on 14 October 1066 during the Norman conquest of England, between the Norman-French army of Duke William II of Normandy and the English army under King Harold II. It took place at Senlac Hill.

黑斯廷斯战役：公元1066年，诺曼人在征服者威廉的率领下，横渡英吉利海峡，在哈斯丁登陆（位于伦敦东南87公里的港口）。战役中击溃了盎格鲁-撒克逊军队，英王哈罗德战



死，英国被征服。史称此战役为“黑斯廷斯战役”，亦称哈斯丁战役，或“诺曼征服”（the Norman Conquest）。从此，英国结束了分裂状态，置于中央集权的封建制度统治之下。

**William the Conqueror (1028 –1087):** also known as William I, was the first Norman King of England from Christmas 1066 until his death. He was also Duke of Normandy from 3 July 1035 until his death.

征服者威廉：威廉一世，英格兰诺曼王朝第一任国王，绰号“征服者威廉”。他一生只做了一件大事，这件事后来被称为“诺曼征服”，他对英国乃至世界的历史进程产生了重要影响。



**King Harold II (1022 –1066):** the last Anglo-Saxon King of England. Harold reigned from 6 January 1066 until his death at the Battle of Hastings, fighting the Norman invaders led by William the Conqueror during the Norman conquest of England.

哈罗德二世即哈罗德·葛温森，盎格鲁-萨克逊王朝之韦塞克斯王国最后君主（1066年在位），在黑斯廷斯战役中战死。



**Chainmail:** a type of armour consisting of small metal rings linked together in a pattern to form a mesh.

锁子甲：古代战争中使用的一种金属铠甲，由于其材质构造与外观的奇异，可以说是真正意义上的“铁布衫”。



**Normandy:** a geographical region corresponding to the former Duchy of Normandy. The continental territory covers 30,627 km<sup>2</sup> and forms the preponderant part of Normandy and roughly 5% of the territory of France.

诺曼底：法国一地区，北滨英吉利海峡。



**Saxons:** the Germanic people whose homeland was in the north German coastal plain, especially between the rivers Elbe and Wester. Saxons participated in the Germanic settlement of Britain during and after the fifth century.

撒克逊人：日耳曼民族的一支，最早居住于波罗的海沿岸和石勒苏益格地区，公元5世纪早期开始在德意志北部以及沿高卢和不列颠的海岸迅速扩张，成为最早定居英国的日耳曼民族。



**Beachy Head:** a chalk headland in the United Kingdom. The cliff there is the highest chalk sea cliff in Britain, rising to 162 m (530 ft) above sea level. Its height has also made it one of the most notorious suicide spots in the world.

俾赤岬位于英格兰东萨塞克斯郡西南的英吉利海岸边，为一处白垩组成的海岸悬崖。悬崖高达162米，是英国最高的海岸悬崖，为著名的旅游胜地。

**Brighton:** the major part of the city of Brighton and Hove in East Sussex, England on the south coast of Great Britain. It emerged as a health resort featuring sea bathing during the 18th century and became a destination for day-trippers from London after the arrival of the railway in 1841.

布莱顿：英格兰南部海滨城市，标志性建筑是英皇阁（Royal Pavilion），以其密布鹅卵石的海滩而著称。

**King George IV (1762–1830):** the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and also of Hanover from the death of his father, George III, on 29 January 1820 until his own death ten years later.

乔治四世：英国汉诺威王朝第四任君主，自1812年开始实际掌权18年。他是历任君主中最有才华的一个，对文学、艺术、建筑都有很深的造诣；但他同时又是历任君主中最懒惰和不负责的一个，最终在一片骂声中去世。

**London:** the capital of Great Britain, also one of the world's capitals of finance, fashion, arts and entertainment. The city has a recorded history dating back to Roman times and encompassing the lives of such illustrious political figures as William the Conqueror, Queen Elizabeth I, as well as those of William Shakespeare, John Milton, and the other authors who created one of the world's great bodies of literature. In the twentieth century, the city enters a new century reinvigorated by a booming economy, as well as the inauguration of a new form of local government.

伦敦：英国首都，欧洲第一大城市，世界顶级的国际大都市和全球最繁华的城市之一。伦敦因其在政治、经济、人文、娱乐、科技发明等领域的卓越成就，是英国政治、经济和文化中心。

**Big Ben:** the nickname for the great bell of the clock at the north end of the Palace of Westminster in London. It is the largest four-faced chiming clock and the third-tallest free-standing clock tower in the world. It celebrated its 150th anniversary on 31 May 2009, during which celebratory events took place.

大本钟，英国著名古钟，是威斯敏特宫的报时钟，位于英国国会会议厅附属的钟楼上，建于1859年，是伦敦的传统地标性建筑。至2009年5月31日已启用150年。

