

珍文 *精听* 英语系列



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听100年奥斯卡电影学英语

# Love Story

## 爱情故事



北京大学  
清华大学  
林鹏/红梅  
编译

湖北音像艺术出版社

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沙地文化发展有限公司总策划  
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# Preface

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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.

Such facilities of English learning, naturally, are not in the least hard to come by. The advantages of watching English films are numerous: it is the best and cheapest way to improve your spoken English and it is a lovely shortcut to understanding a different culture; films can serve as our teachers and we can learn almost everything from such an encyclopedia; films not only teach but also amuse ourselves. We acquire English while enjoying the artistic conversations and scenes in the films.

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the films follow a normal speed, blurred sometimes with murmuring sputters and mumbles, quite unlike the style that we hear from TOEFL listening test, which goes in a flat manner more academic than life-like. This therefore poses a great challenge to learners of English and serves as a sort of practice at a higher level.

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Last but not least, the understanding of a target language is not merely dependent on one's mastery of vocabulary, grammar and skills of listening but also on one's absorption of the cultural nutrients of the language. Take *Forest Gump*, the film itself is a panoramic view of the sixties and seventies of the United States. *Jane Eyre* is no exception, permitting readers to have a glimpse of the conflict between the upper and lower social classes in the nineteenth English society that creaked under the double yoke of stringent social hierarchy and pecuniary pursuit. *Titanic* is a best example showing the famous historical shipwreck, bringing the audience back to the time when all this tragedy happened. With regard to this, we equip our scripts with profuse cultural annotations so as to guide the readers into social surroundings of the protagonists for a better perception of the larger context of the films. In addition, the funny stories taking place behind camera and the biographies of the movie stars are also available for those "star fans".

The films chosen for this collection of ours are all the best ones in the history of filmmaking and they represent the highest quality of English films in artistic terms and in other aspects. We introduce these classic films to all of you who appreciate English films, and hope that you will step into the paradise of art when you see these films, aiming at practicing listening skills, learning grammar and words, and getting to know another kind of literature. Furthermore, these are all our favorite and beloved ones.

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# 前言

“如何学好英语？”面对这老生常谈式的问题我们似乎也只能提供所谓“熟能生巧”这老生常谈式的建议。但是问题是怎么才能熟能生巧。当英语学习者不知道如何练习，他难免会认为自己不可救药了。在《音乐之声》中科特说自己不可救药时，他怎会知道自己可以通过与家庭教师玛利亚小姐的不断练习，从而变成一个不断进步的孩子。要想成为一个好的学习者，练习的重要性是不言而喻的。想想《狮子王》里的辛巴，如果他没有抓紧一切机会练习的话，他就不会获得那么敏捷的扑击能力以及作战的勇气。

尽管如此，还是经常免不了有一些没耐性的人欲在一夜之间掌握英语。学习英语真有捷径吗？问答是肯定的。那就是，找一个以英语为母语的生活环境，在那里生活两三年，然后你的英语就会很自然地学好了。但是对于广大不可能进入这种环境的学习者来说又该怎样呢？那么就请听磁带，看英文电影。

电影是提高口语的最佳、最经济的途径，也是理解他国文化最直接的方法；电影可以作为我们的老师，像百科全书一样为我们提供几乎所有知识；电影不仅可以教育我们，还是一种很好的娱乐方式。我们可以在欣赏艺术性的对话和场景的同时学习英语。

现在回到编辑这套电影系列的初衷—为英语学习者提供最简捷的收获成就的途径。这个系列中所有的电影都经过精心打造，声音效果已做认真处理，剧本台词注解详尽，非常适合精听细看。听者可以使用剧本台词来检查自己的听力水平，看者亦能有意想不到的收获。

对听者而言，首次观看电影时不要急于对照剧本，而最好边看场景边听对白，从经典画面来猜测、印证自己的听力效果，从而达到锻炼听力的目的。电影对白都是正常语速，有些甚至会更快、更含糊，远不是大家习惯了的托福听力磁带所有的速度和效果，这样对听者来说是个挑战，也是更高层次的练习。

听力不是孤立的，没有扎实的词汇、语法做根底，听力不可能提高。为此，我们在剧本中见缝插针地注释了一些常用、重要、生动的单词，以及用法比较典型的语法现象，供大家在看中听，在听中学，在学中记，相辅相成，同时进一步领略经典对白的艺术魅力。在增进听力水平的同时，帮助自己的口语水平也上一个新台阶。这姑且算作我们对看者的贡献吧。

有了词汇、语法和听力技巧，是不是对英文电影的理解就OK了呢？非也。因为没有文化背景，故事便不能成为故事，对话也失去了意义。于是我们特意增加了文化知识点的注释，展示剧中人物所处的时代背景以及他们言语中涉及的涵义。了解了一部电影，往往就是了解了一段历史和一代人（甚至几代人）的生活。这对我们涉猎西方文化有着莫大的帮助，比如“阿甘正传”中涉及到了六、七十年代美国社会问题，“简·爱”的背景是在十九世纪门第森严、金钱至上的英格兰，而“铁达尼号”更是以历史再现的手法重演的世界最大海难的惨事……这些活生生的历史往事，都会在我们的系列中得到逼真的再现。此外，更有那令人捧腹的拍摄花絮和追星族们向往的明星传记等待大家共同分享。

这套电影欣赏丛书选取的都是电影史上迄今为止最为经典的作品，代表了英文电影的最高水平，也深受广大影迷的青睐。十几部经典电影业已呈现给大家，我们希望欣赏者们抱着练习听力、学习词汇语法和了解文化这三个目的走进这个艺术殿堂，在观看精美场面、聆听地道英文、欣赏动人故事的享受中，学习英语，欣赏英语，热爱英语！

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# Synopsis

## 简介

**E**veryone loves “love story”! One of the most romantic movies ever made, also remains of the most enduringly popular. LOVE STORY tells the tale of Jenny (Ali McGraw), a poor college student from Rhode Island, and Oliver (Ryan O’Neal), a rich law student from Boston, who fall in love while attending college. Despite opposition to their relationship from Oliver’s wealthy father, the two get married. After graduation, Oliver takes a job at a prestigious legal firm in New York, and everything seems to be going well for the couple. However, tragedy strikes when Jenny is diagnosed with a fatal illness. As a result, Oliver must face a future without the woman he loves. This timeless film, based on Erich Segal’s novel, featured the famous tag line “Love means never having to say you’re sorry.”

每个人都喜爱“爱情故事”！这是一部最浪漫的电影，同时受到了最持久的欢迎。《爱情故事》说的是来自罗德岛的清贫女大学生詹妮(阿里·麦克格洛饰)在大学里与来自波士顿富豪之家的法律系学生奥利弗(雷恩·奥尼尔饰)相爱。不顾奥利弗富豪父亲的反对，这对恋人结婚了。毕业之后，奥利弗在纽约的一家资深律师事务所工作，对这对夫妇来说似乎一切都开始顺利起来。然而，悲剧发生了，詹妮被诊断出得了绝症。这样，奥利弗必须面对失去爱妻的生活。



# Cast and Credits [剧组阵容]

**Written by: Erich Segal**

原著: 埃里奇·西格尔

**Directed by: Arthur Hiller**

导演: 阿瑟·希勒

**Produced by: Howard G. Minsky**

制片: 霍华德·吉·明斯基

**Music: Francis Lai**

音乐: 弗朗西斯·莱

**Oliver by Ryan O'Neal**

奥利弗: 雷恩·奥尼尔

**Jennifer: Ali MacGraw,**

詹妮弗: 阿里·麦克格洛

**Mr. Barrett: Ray Milland,**

巴雷特先生: 雷·米兰德

**Phil: John Marley,**

菲尔: 约翰·马利

## Awards [获奖情况]

**Seven Academy Award nominations: Best Picture, Best Director, Best Actor, Best Actress, Best Supporting Actor for John Marley, Best Writing, and Best Original Score.**

七项奥斯卡奖提名: 最佳影片, 最佳导演, 最佳男主角, 最佳女主角, 最佳男配角(约翰·马利), 最佳原著, 最佳原创音乐。

**One for Francis Lai's magnificent score: Best Original Score**

一项奥斯卡金奖: 弗朗西斯·莱获最佳原创音乐奖。



# *Oliver Meeting Jennifer*

奧利弗初遇詹妮弗

## 爱情故事

# Love Story

Where do I begin to  
Tell the story of how great love a can be  
The sweet love story that is older than the sea  
The simple truth about the love she brings to me  
Where do I start

With her first hello  
She gave a meaning to this empty world of mine  
There'd never be another love another time  
She came into my life and made the living fine  
She fills my heart

She fills my heart with very special things  
With angel songs with wild imaginings  
She fills my soul with so much love  
That anywhere I go I'm never lonely  
With her along who could be lonely  
I reach for her hand it's always there

\*How long does it last  
Can love be measured by the hours in the day  
I have no answers now but this much I can say  
I know I'll need here till the stars all burn away  
And she'll be there\*

爱情有多伟大  
我也不知事情应从何讲起  
甜蜜爱情比海深  
她给我带来了爱情的真谛  
我从哪儿开始呢

初次相遇  
她使我空虚的生活变得充满意义  
生活从此不会有别的爱情  
她走进我的生活，使它更美妙  
她充满我的心灵

她用特别的爱使我不再空虚  
用天使般的歌声和狂野的幻想  
用爱情充满我的心灵  
无论我去到哪里都不会寂寞  
有她相伴谁又会寂寞呢  
她温柔的手谁时可触及

\* 爱情能延续多久  
伟大的爱情怎能用时日相计  
我对此没有答案，我只能说这么多  
我只知道我需要她，直到群星俱灰  
而她，还将在那儿\*

## 那

时候爱情还是伟大的。我刚刚开始早恋，一边抄写阿尔温·托夫勒的《第三次浪潮》，一边又忍不住扭头偷看那位巨蟹座的女同学，无论是报纸、小说，还是我那最终被付之一炬的日记，都写着爱情的纯洁、珍贵和崇高，我和那些比我大10岁的同时代人一样，刚刚开始从压抑中解脱，怀着对自由和未来的渴望，相信着爱情。那时候，性是被禁止谈论的，但爱情却和信仰一样，已经得到了它的地位，从改革电影、大学生论坛和金庸、琼瑶那里，人们一再地得到鼓舞——爱情是专制之敌，是安德列·布勒东所信奉的三条通往自由之路中的一条，是正义和人性的宝贵价值。

那时候我所在的中学竟然对恋爱视而不见，没有人捕风捉影，跳着脚要求狗男女滚出教室，我公开地接受着同学们的安慰，为她写绝望的诗，甚至打算通过阅读英文版小说《爱情故事》来获取知识、摆脱痛苦。生命中的好日子就这么悄然来临，又一去不返，如今要求我再说起《爱情故事》，就再也记不起什么痛苦，心中只有最初的幸福。我和太多的中国青年一样，曾经，甚至现在还以牺牲为美，在奉献中默默地祝福了她，即使得到的全是背影，也还一往情深地相信着纯洁。而纯洁是不真实的，它导致疯癫或者破灭，情种的下场一般都不是太好，在电影里，他们最完美的结局就是死去，或孤独一生；在现实中，你看，我现在还活着，也不算变态，但却不纯洁了。《爱情故事》是那时候的电影了，它的同名插曲也是那时候的歌了，也许老外觉得这不过是好莱坞又一次商业成功，但在那时候的中国，它代表解放的力量，从禁欲主义和专制中醒来的人们在为它流泪。我相信那是个纯洁的年代，那个年代的下场，大家有目共睹，理想最终破灭了，而爱情也变得可疑。《爱情故事》因为共鸣而被铭刻在心，而《泰坦尼克》却像替身一样完成了人们都不打算去干的壮举，那时候为了纯洁宁可去死的人们现在老了，他们看完电影、擦掉眼泪就会被现实包围，说什么也不敢崇高了。就说中学生吧，孩子们什么都明白，你还把爱情当秘密么？骗谁啊。

但是，我们都还记得费翔唱的《爱情故事》：“Where do I begin to tell the story of how great a love can be？”这首歌的第一句就是用如此自信的方式来发问的，爱情的伟大我该从何说起？根本不是怀疑，他只是怀疑一个凡人能不能证明伟大事物的伟大。这电影是根据真事改编的，与今天爱情电影抢钱一般的华丽相比，它朴实得让人感动，无论是演员的长相和发型，还是电影的场面和胶片处理，都没有过分干净和漂亮，因为虽说那时候爱情也是被加工的商品，但远不如现在和黑白片时代那样大像工艺品。就像前南斯拉夫的火力网中，真的可以有恋人相拥而亡，我们也该真的相信《爱情故事》有一个原型。爱情有多伟大，没有人能说得出，说得出的都是勇士，他们最后全被现实给干掉了——但不要相信好心人说的，“现实一点吧”，那要比被干掉还没劲。

主人公是一对大学毕业生——富家子弟奥列弗和出身贫寒的“灰姑娘”琴妮，他们蔑视了父母的反对，结婚，打工，过着贫寒幸福的生活。他们本该走上鲁迅《伤逝》那条死胡同，但是琴妮得了绝症，宁静地死在奥列弗怀里……最后，白茫茫的雪地里，只剩了孤零零的一个。是突如其来的悲剧改变了生活的速度，让它逃脱了平庸，但伟大总是只降临到那些有准备的人身上，伟大也就是平凡，伟大的人只做了他们该做的。在等待尽头来临的日子里，爱情也只是做了它该做的，那首歌可以做证，从前奏开始，先呈现壮烈的宏大，然后马上低语、倾诉，继而转向自然的高潮，弦乐作为最通俗的抒情方式，由独奏转向重奏，把眼泪满盈了眼眶，最后把任务交给钢琴，在叹息般的“And she'll be there”的尾音中让眼泪“刷”的一下，止不住地滑落下来。因为人是会哭的，所以《爱情故事》有了真实的基础，它只是电影，而它所触及到的，我们内心的东西，才是伟大的，你可以不信，也可以不哭，但却不能嘲笑……

颜峻