

# 5

Unit

## The art of light and shadow

### iPrepare

#### About the topic

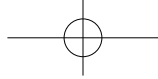
In today's world, movies are more than just entertainment. Successful movies can not only catch attention but also lead to wide discussions. The text of iExplore 1 introduces how the production team of *Frozen* dealt with challenges and difficulties to make it a touching and successful movie. The text of iExplore 2 shows how China matters to the movie industry and to foreign actors. T can help Ss get familiar with the movie industry and understand the factors contributing to a successful movie.

#### Teaching objectives

Upon completion of this unit, T is expected to enable Ss to:

Objectives	Tasks
talk about movies using new vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Viewing (iExplore 1 &amp; 2)</li><li>• Reading (iExplore 1 &amp; 2)</li></ul>
use context clues to find out the meaning of unknown words	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sharpening your skills (iExplore 1)</li></ul>
know what makes a successful animation movie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Viewing (iExplore 1)</li><li>• Reading text (iExplore 1)</li><li>• Understanding the text (iExplore 1)</li><li>• Building your language (iExplore 1)</li></ul>

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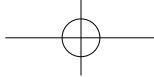
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learn about the development and influence of Chinese movie industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Viewing (iExplore 2)</li> <li>• Reading text (iExplore 2)</li> <li>• Understanding the text (iExplore 2)</li> <li>• Building your language (iExplore 2)</li> </ul>
dub a clip of movie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unit project (iProduce)</li> </ul>
develop the pragmatic ability to use appropriate tone and intonation in dubbing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unit project (iProduce)</li> </ul>

## Teaching plan

The following teaching plan is designed for a six-period teaching session and is adaptable to a shorter or longer teaching session to suit varied pedagogical situations and needs.

	Before class	In class	After class
Periods 1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Viewing (iExplore 1)</li> <li>• Thinking about why people cry when watching a movie</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussing why people cry when watching a movie</li> <li>• Reading text (iExplore 1)</li> <li>• Understanding the text (iExplore 1)</li> <li>• Sharpening your skills (iExplore 1)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building your language (iExplore 1)</li> </ul>
Periods 3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Viewing (iExplore 2)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussing the success of <i>Kung Fu Panda 3</i></li> <li>• Reading text (iExplore 2)</li> <li>• Understanding the text (iExplore 2)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building your language (iExplore 2)</li> </ul>
Periods 5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation for Unit project (iProduce)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unit project (iProduce)</li> <li>• Guiding Ss to do peer evaluation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ss uploading their dubbing video clips</li> </ul>



# Explore 1

## Viewing

### Teaching suggestions

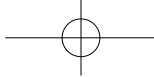
The video clip can be watched by Ss themselves before class as preparation for class discussion. The detailed steps are as follows:

- Step 1** Ask Ss to watch the video clip before class and complete Exercise 1, and prepare for class discussion.
- Step 2** Check Ss' answers to Exercise 1 and ask them to review the content by playing the video clip again in class.
- Step 3** Organize the class discussion on the questions in Exercise 2.

## Scripts

It's normal to think that we'll cry when something sad happens on the screen, when a character we like dies, when a relationship we wanted to believe in falls apart, when a favorite animal doesn't make it. Of course, we do sometimes cry here, but the strange thing is, especially the older we get, we start crying not when things are horrible, but when they're suddenly and unexpectedly the opposite, when they're unusually sweet, tender, joyful, innocent or kind.

For example, when a rather tough father shows his emotions; when two lovers who've been arguing make it up; when a child said something very sweet and innocent; when someone is so tender with somebody else. Far more than sadness, it's a particular grace and loveliness which can feel heart-breaking. We're crying not because something sad has happened on the screen, but because what's so lovely on the screen is making us realize that some sad things have been happening in our lives. The loveliness is drawing our attention to some of the struggles we face, and to some of the things we really want but are finding it so hard to get: tenderness, an end to the fighting, a chance to say sorry. We feel sad for all the lost innocence of the world. Loveliness and goodness can make the actual ugliness of our existence more vivid. That's also why, if we were to create a robot that could cry at the movies, we would have to do something rather cruel. We would have to make sure that this robot knew all about suffering, because the experience of pain makes the beautiful scenes in films become deeply moving rather than just nice. Our tears are telling us something important, that our lives are tougher than they used to be when we were little, and that our longing for innocence, niceness and goodness is becoming stronger.



## Reference answers

1

- 1 something sad; horrible; the opposite
- 2 sadness; heart-breaking
- 3 so lovely
- 4 we face; so hard; say sorry
- 5 something important; used to be; stronger

2

- 1 Yes. I often cry when watching movies, moved into tears by the touching stories.
- 2 Sometimes I cry because of the sad stories, for example, a mother desperately trying every means to save her sick child, a couple parted although they still love each other; sometimes I cry for the happiness shown in the movies, for example, the reunion of a long-lost family, the success achieved after numerous setbacks.

## Reading

### Teaching suggestions

The text is about the revisions the production team did for *Frozen* to make it a touching and successful movie. The purpose of the text is to let Ss get familiar with the factors that may contribute to the success of a movie. Guide Ss to read through the text based on the following steps:

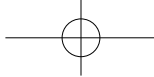
#### Step 1 Pre-reading

- Ask Ss to talk about what they know about the movie *Frozen*.
- Instruct Ss to discuss the factors that may contribute to the success of a movie.

#### Step 2 Guided reading

- Ask Ss to skim the text to get its general idea and pick up unknown words.
- Help Ss notice the reading skill of using context clues to find out the meaning of unknown words.
- Ask Ss to use context clues to guess the meaning of the unknown words they picked up.
- Ask Ss to scan the whole text to find out how the production team dealt with challenges and difficulties to make the movie touching and successful and then finish Exercise 1 of **Understanding the text**.

(To be continued)



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- Ask Ss to read the whole text in depth to achieve a deeper understanding by focusing on the italicized sentences and the discussion questions in Exercise 2 of **Understanding the text**.

### Step 3 Post-reading

- Instruct Ss to discuss more factors that may contribute to the success of a movie apart from the factors mentioned in the text.
- Explain how to guess the meaning of an unfamiliar word from the context. Ask Ss to find more examples in the text and to finish the related exercise in the Students' Book.
- Ask Ss to scan **Vocabulary learning strategies** and **Language focus** and learn the skills after class.

## Background information

This text is an adapted excerpt from the book *Smarter Faster Better: The Secrets of Being Productive in Life and Business* written by Charles Duhigg, a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist. In this book, the author explores the science of productivity and why managing how you think – rather than what you think – can transform your life.

## Culture notes

**Disney (迪士尼):** It is an American diversified multinational mass media and entertainment corporation. It is one of the most famous names in the animation industry, known for providing entertainment for adults and children alike. It has now branched out into several entertainment studios, theme parks, products, and other media productions, and has become one of the biggest movie studios in the world.

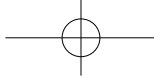
**“Let It Go” (《随它吧》):** It is a song from Disney’s 2013 animated feature film *Frozen*, whose music and lyrics were composed by husband-and-wife songwriting team Kristen Anderson-Lopez and Robert Lopez. It won both the Academy Award for Best Original Song in 2014 and the Grammy Award for Best Song Written for Visual Media in 2015. The song gained international recognition as one of the most globally recorded Disney songs in different languages.

## Language points

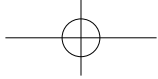
1 As the lights dim, two sisters appear on the screen against an icy landscape. (Para. 1)

1) dim:

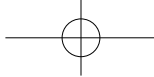
- *v.* to (make sth.) become less bright (使) 变暗淡  
*e.g.* *The lights in the theater dimmed as the curtain rose.*



- *a. not bright* 阴暗的；昏暗的  
*e.g. It was difficult to see clearly in the dim light.*
  - 2) *against: prep.* seen or shown with sth. else behind or as a background 以…为背景；对照；衬托  
*e.g. The love story unfolds against a background of civil war.*
- 2 Anna, the younger character, quickly establishes herself as bossy and uptight, obsessed with her upcoming wedding and her coronation as queen. (Para. 1)
- 1) *establish yourself (as / in):* to make people accept that you can do sth., or that you have a particular quality 使被接受；使得到承认  
*e.g. He quickly established himself as a promising film actor.*
  - 2) *obsess: vt. (usu. passive) (be ~ed with)* to think about sth. or sb. all the time and you cannot think of anything or anyone else 使着迷；使心神不宁  
*e.g. It's really no wonder we are obsessed with past events.*
  - 3) 句子的主干结构是 Anna quickly establishes herself as bossy and uptight。句中 the younger character 是主语 Anna 的同位语，说明 Anna 的身份；obsessed with ... as queen 是过去分词结构作状语，表示伴随状态。
- 3 She was passed over for queen because of this power, and now she wants revenge. (Para. 2)
- pass over:* to not give sb. a better job, choosing instead sb. who is younger or has less experience 对（某人）不予考虑  
*e.g. Nancy is unhappy at being passed over for the post that she really longs for.*
- Paraphrase: She should have become the queen, but she was denied the title of queen because of this power. And now she wants to take action to fight against those who offended her.
- 4 She plots with a snowman named Olaf to claim the crown for herself, and she floods the village with vicious snow creatures. (Para. 2)
- 1) *plot:*
    - *v.* to make a secret plan to harm a person or organization, esp. a political leader or government 密谋；策划；图谋  
*e.g. They are awaiting trial on charges of plotting against the state.*
    - *n. [C]* the events that form the main story of a book, movie, or play (书、电影或戏剧的) 情节  
*e.g. The popularity of this detective novel is due largely to its interesting plot.*
  - 2) *claim: vt.* to say that sth. is yours, esp. as a right (尤指作为权利) 声称拥有；认领  
*e.g. Has anyone claimed the wallet I handed in yesterday?*
- 5 The only way to survive, Anna and Elsa realize, is for them to join forces. (Para. 2)
- 1) *survive: v.* to stay alive despite an injury, illness, war, etc. (经历伤病、战争等) 幸存，活下来  
*e.g. To survive the competition, a company should improve its production efficiency.*



- 2) Anna and Elsa realize 在句中是插入语。本句如果还原为 Anna and Elsa realize (that) the only way to survive is for them to join forces, the only way to survive 的强调意味也就减弱了。
- 6 Through cooperation, they defeat the creatures, and everyone lives happily ever after. (Para. 2)
- 1) defeat:
- *vt.* to win a victory over sb. in a war, competition, game, etc. 战胜; 打败  
*e.g.* The world champion was defeated in the first round of the match.
  - *n.* [C, U] failure to win or succeed 失败  
*e.g.* John is a stubborn man who never admits defeat.
- 2) 这句话采用了倒装结构, 以强调方式状语 through cooperation。
- 7 The name of the movie is *Frozen*, and it is scheduled to be released in just 18 months. (Para. 3)
- 1) schedule: *vt.* to plan for sth. to happen at a particular time 把...安排在; 排定  
*e.g.* A presidential election is scheduled for December.
- 2) release: *vt.*
- to make a record, CD, movie, etc. available for people to buy or see 发行; 上映  
*e.g.* He is releasing an album of love songs.
  - to let sb. go, after having kept them somewhere 释放; 放出  
*e.g.* My mother is expected to be released from hospital today.
- 8 What if you tried to be good your entire life and it didn't matter, because people constantly judged you? (Para. 5)
- 1) What if...?:
- used for asking what would happen in a particular situation, esp. an unpleasant situation (尤指令人不快的情况) 如果...将会怎么样?  
*e.g.* What if this new proposal doesn't work?
  - used when you are making a helpful suggestion (用于表示提出有益的建议) 如果...怎么样?  
*e.g.* What if we invite John to join us for dinner?
- 2) judge: *v.* to form an opinion about sb., esp. in an unfair or criticizing way 对...评头品足; (尤指不公平或挑剔地) 评判  
*e.g.* We should try not to judge people, especially when we don't know the situation.
- 3) your entire life 在句中是名词短语用作时间状语。
- Paraphrase: What if you tried to be good all your life but it made no difference, because people constantly criticized you?
- 9 The only way out is for her to stop caring, to let it all go. (Para. 6)
- 1) way out: a way of getting away from a difficult or unpleasant situation 出路; 摆脱困难的办法  
*e.g.* As soon as things got difficult, he took the easy way out.



2) let sth. go: to decide not to react to sth. bad or annoying that sb. has done or said 对某事不计较

*e.g. I'll let it go this time, but don't let it happen again.*

Paraphrase: The only way to solve the problem is for her to stop caring about the things that confuse her.

10 "I think you just figured out the chorus," said Lopez. (Para. 9)

figure out: to be able to understand sth. or solve a problem 理解; 明白; 想出

*e.g. We have to figure out how to finish the project on time.*

11 Seven months later, the *Frozen* team had the first two-thirds of the film figured out. (Para. 10)

1) two-thirds: 三分之二。英语的分数由基数词和序数词一起来表示, 基数词为分子, 序数词为分母; 除了分子是1之外, 其他情况下序数词都用复数形式。

2) have sth. done: 这个结构在文中表示“将某事做好、完成”。详见 **Language focus** 板块的解释和微课。

Paraphrase: Seven months later, the *Frozen* team had worked out the first two-thirds of the film.

12 They knew how to make Anna and Elsa likable while driving them apart to create the tension the film needed. (Para. 10)

likable: *a. (or likeable)* pleasant and easy to like 可爱的; 讨人喜欢的

*e.g. He's got a lot of charm and he's a likable guy.*

13 Except they had no idea how to end the film. (Para. 11)

Except后面省略了that。此句不是完整句, 其语义上实际承接上一段的最后一句: Everything was falling into place except that they had no idea how to end the film. 这个句子分别放在两个段落, 形成一个跨越式的转折, 修辞效果更强, 突出了影片结尾的重要性。

14 The core of this movie isn't about good and evil, because that doesn't happen in real life. (Para. 12)

1) good: *n. [U]* morally correct behavior 善; 善行

2) evil: *n. [U]* actions and behavior that are morally wrong and cruel, or the power that makes people do bad things 恶行; 邪恶

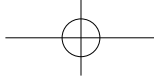
*e.g. Sometimes it's a bit difficult to tell the difference between good and evil.*

Paraphrase: The main idea of this movie isn't about good and evil, because real life is not so simple as to be clearly divided into good and evil; instead, it's very complicated with changeable factors.

15 And Elsa has to learn that you can't be afraid of who you are; you can't run away from your own powers. (Para. 12)

此句和接下来的一句话都用了第二人称you和your, 虽然是在谈论Elsa, 但作者用了第二人称拉近了与读者的距离, 使读者产生共鸣。





Paraphrase: And Elsa has to learn that you should accept yourself as who you are; you should learn to understand and make use of your own powers.

16 That's what we need to do with the ending – show that love is stronger than fear. (Para. 12)

Paraphrase: We need to end the movie by showing that love can defeat fear.

17 “Now go tell the team,” said Lasseter. (Para. 15)

英语口语中，go 可与 and 连用加上另一动词，表示目的或让某人做某事，例如：I'll go and answer the door. 有时 and 可省略，尤其是北美英语中，例如：Go ask your mom!

## Skills

### VOCABULARY LEARNING STRATEGIES

#### Suffix “-y”

The suffix “-y” combines with nouns to form adjectives. Adjectives formed in this way express the idea that something or someone is similar to or is characterized by the thing the noun refers to. For example, if someone is “bossy” (Para. 1), they keep telling other people what to do like a boss.

### LANGUAGE FOCUS

#### have sth. done 结构

在 have sth. done 结构中，have 是谓语，sth. 是宾语，过去分词 done 是宾语补足语，done 和 sth. 之间在逻辑上是动宾关系。这个结构表示主语使某件事情被做，有可能是主语自己做的，也可能是主语请别人或者派别人做的。例如：

*Seven months later, the Frozen team had the first two-thirds of the film figured out. (Para. 10)*

结合 have sth. done 的结构来看，句中 sth. 对应的是 the first two-thirds of the film，done 对应 figured out，这句话可译为：又过了七个月，《冰雪奇缘》团队已经完成了电影前三分之二的制作。

*Emma had the door painted last week.*

这个例句中，have the door painted 表示“请人给门上了漆”。

## Reference answers

### Understanding the text

1

1) jealous

2) likable

3) claim the crown

4) out of her control

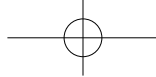
5) join forces

6) who you are

7) saved each other

8) love and fear

9) stronger



2

- 1 The author plays a word game here. *Frozen* is the name of the movie, and it happens that the production team at first was faced with the problem that even with good material, the team still couldn't find the movie's core, which made the movie "frozen", i.e. unable to touch the audience. By using the word "unfreezing" in the title, the author means that the problem was finally solved and the movie turned out to be a very touching story.
- 2 Elsa has the power of turning everything she touches into ice, so she tries her best to hide her power and even exile herself to a snow-covered mountain to avoid doing any harm to people, but she is still regarded as a monster. That's why Anderson-Lopez said "Elsa is being punished for being herself," which also answers the question in Para. 5: What if you tried to be good your entire life and it didn't matter, because people constantly judged you?
- 3 "Good" refers to morally correct behavior, and "evil" refers to the opposite. By "that doesn't happen in real life," Jennifer Lee means life is not so simple as to be clearly divided into good and evil, but is very complicated with changeable factors.
- 4 I think this is a good ending. If the movie is just about good and evil, it is too cliché to evoke the audience's active response. However, when it is about love defeating fear, it not only rings original to us, but also seems closer to our life.
- 5 He means he approves of Jennifer Lee's idea that the core of the movie is about love and fear, and that love is stronger than fear.

### Sharpening your skills

- 1 C      2 B      3 A      4 A

### Building your language

#### Words and expressions

1

- 1 A      2 C      3 B      4 A      5 B      6 A

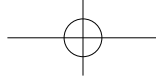
2

- |              |                  |                 |                     |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 try out    | 2 growing apart  | 3 run away from | 4 fall into place   |
| 5 figure out | 6 out of control | 7 passed over   | 8 was obsessed with |

#### Collocations

1

- |           |               |           |              |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 claimed | 2 established | 3 release | 4 abandoning |
| 5 join    | 6 defeats     | 7 dim     | 8 embrace    |



2

- |                        |                   |                             |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 source material      | 2 creates tension | 3 supporting character      |
| 4 teaching material(s) | 5 gain strength   | 6 chief / leading character |

### Vocabulary learning strategies

**(Reference answers to online-course exercises)**

- |          |          |          |         |
|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1 bloody | 2 muddy  | 3 worthy | 4 moody |
| 5 noisy  | 6 stormy | 7 tricky |         |

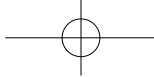
### Language focus

**(Reference answers to online-course exercises)**

- 1 Can the audience have their seats changed online by themselves?
- 2 They are going to have the soundtrack written by the famous musician.
- 3 We must have the scripts finished by the end of this month.
- 4 We had the camera mended just now.
- 5 The theater had its equipment updated so as to provide better service for the audience.

### Banked cloze

- |             |             |               |              |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1) released | 2) directed | 3) successful | 4) beginning |
| 5) core     | 6) ending   | 7) solved     |              |



# Explore 2

## Viewing

### Teaching suggestions

The video clip can be watched by Ss themselves before class as preparation for class discussion. The detailed steps are as follows:

- Step 1** Ask Ss to watch the video clip before class and complete Exercise 1, and then prepare for class discussion.
- Step 2** Ask Ss to tell what they know about the success of *Kung Fu Panda 3* according to the video clip.
- Step 3** Discuss with Ss their answers to Exercise 1 by playing the video clip in class.
- Step 4** Organize a group discussion and an oral report on the question of Exercise 2.

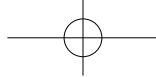
## Scripts

**Interviewer:** ... Beijing is James Fong. He's the CEO of Oriental DreamWorks, the Chinese-American film production company involved in the creation of *Kung Fu Panda 3*. James, thanks so much for joining us. First of all, why was *Kung Fu Panda 3* so successful on its opening in China?

**Interviewee:** Well you know, thank you so much Nathan for having me on the show. So *Kung Fu Panda* has a very long legacy. It's a very well-beloved character here in China. It started in 2008 with *Kung Fu Panda 1*, and then an amazing opening with *Kung Fu Panda 2*, so *Kung Fu Panda 3* is actually a carry-over of that particular legacy. And I think what we've done for *Kung Fu Panda 3*, that's so unique amongst all the other panda franchise and all the animation is, we've done a tremendous amount of effort; we've made a lot of investment, trying to make *Kung Fu Panda 3* as uniquely Chinese as possible. And one of the things that we've done as so amazing is we actually created two versions of the movie: one version in English with Chinese subtitles; the other one is in whole ... is a complete version of *Kung Fu Panda* in Mandarin, right down to the lip-sync and the Chinese voice actors.

**Interviewer:** The keyword I heard from *Kung Fu Panda 3* is "authenticity." Even people who liked *1* and *2*, just saw a huge jump between *Kung Fu Panda 1* and *2* and *3* because of what you were describing. How do these all come together?

**Interviewee:** You know, what we do is ... is an effort where we really want to make sure the audience wins. For us, you know, both the Chinese team and the American team, we work collaboratively to get, trying to figure out exactly what we think the Chinese audience would love to see. You know, for example, one of the things that we've done in our studio in China is we work



very closely with the American studio to make sure that all the design elements are authentic. Many of the landscape, map paintings, a lot of the character designs, the set design pieces, are all designed by art staff here in Oriental DreamWorks here in Beijing. They go ahead and make sure the authenticity of it, down to the costume and everything is as closely to the authenticity as possible. The other thing that we've done is we went ahead and created (an) entirely new Chinese dialogue for the movie. Because we wanted to make sure that the audience is not just looking at a translated version of the dialogue, but a real authentic dialogue between the characters in Mandarin. So that's one of the things that we have professor ... we had director Teng Huatao, who is a Chinese director, as well as Dingding, who is a Chinese screenwriter to do the both, to complete that particular version for us. And then with director Teng, we went ahead and were able to recruit amazing Chinese talents such as Jay Chou, Jackie Chan, Huang Lei, Yang Mi and others to go ahead and be the character voices for *Kung Fu Panda 3*.

## Reference answers

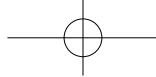
1

- |                     |                                      |           |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 character         | 2 amount of effort; uniquely Chinese |           |
| 3 wins; love to see | 4 Chinese dialogue                   | 5 talents |

2

Actually, China's movie industry can learn a lot from the success of *Kung Fu Panda 3*. Just to name a few:

- We need to respect and take great pride in our own culture, looking for moving stories from our own cultural legacy.
- International cooperation helps to make a movie successful.
- Audience's preferences and interests should be carefully studied. A successful movie offers what the audience would love to see.
- Authenticity is a keyword that we should bear in mind. We need to try our best to provide the audience with a sense of authenticity when they watch a movie in the theater. The dialogue, costume, landscape ... everything in the movie needs to be scrupulously designed.



## Reading

### Teaching suggestions

The text is about the experience of a foreign actor in China. The purpose of the text is to let Ss understand how China matters to foreign actors and to the movie industry. Guide Ss to read through the text based on the following steps:

#### Step 1 Pre-reading

- Ask Ss to think about and discuss the question before reading the text:  
Nowadays we often see foreign actors in Chinese movies or Chinese actors and elements in foreign blockbusters. What do you think are the reasons?

#### Step 2 Guided reading

- Allow Ss 5-10 minutes to do a fast reading of the text of iExplore 2 and point out the reasons implied in the text.
- Compare Ss' answers with what is implied in the text, analyzing the reasons for the difference, if there is any.
- Ask Ss to scan the whole text again and find out how China influences the international movie market by finishing Exercise 1 of **Understanding the text**.
- Ask Ss to read the whole text in detail and finish Exercise 2 of **Understanding the text**.

#### Step 3 Post-reading

- Instruct Ss to discuss other reasons why China matters to foreign actors and to the movie industry apart from the reasons mentioned in the text.
- Ask Ss to scan and learn **Vocabulary learning strategies** and **Translation skills** after class.

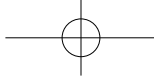
## Background information

This text is adapted from an article written by Mitch Moxley in *The New York Times*. Mitch Moxley has written for publications including *The New York Times Magazine*, *Playboy*, *The Atavist Magazine*, and others. He lived in Beijing for six years and is currently based in Brooklyn.

## Culture notes

**Martial art (武术):** It refers to any of various fighting sports or skills, mainly of East Asian origin, such as kung fu and karate.

**Sci-fi comedy (科幻喜剧):** It refers to “science fiction comedy.” It is a subgenre of movies. In a



sci-fi comedy, the seriousness of science meshes well with the hilarity of comedy, which gives the audience a special experience while watching.

## Language points

### 1 Movie-making: China's influence is booming (Title)

boom:

- *vi.* if business, trade, or a particular area is booming, it is very successful 繁荣; 迅速发展  
*e.g.* *Thanks to the new market strategies, sales are booming.*
- *n.* [sing.] a quick increase of business activity (生意) 繁荣, 兴旺, 激增  
*e.g.* *How long can the present business boom last?*

### 2 Every foreigner living in China has his share of China stories. (Para. 1)

your (fair) share: as much as or more of sth. than you could reasonably expect to have 应得的一份

*e.g.* *She's had more than her fair share of problems recently.*

Paraphrase: Every foreigner who lives in China has many stories to tell about China ...

### 3 Jonathan Kos-Read has more than his share. Here's one ... (Para. 1)

Paraphrase: Jonathan Kos-Read has more to say about China. Here is one of his stories ...

### 4 The role was small, but his agent negotiated what Kos-Read considered a very large amount of money for it, and the producers agreed. (Para. 1)

1) negotiate: *v.* to discuss sth. in order to reach an agreement, esp. in business or politics 谈判; 协商; 商定

*e.g.* *We have been negotiating for further cooperation.*

2) 句中 what Kos-Read considered 是插入语。

### 5 Kos-Read, who is known in China as Cao Cao, is by far the leading foreign actor working in the country today, having appeared in about 100 movies and television programs since his career began in 1999. (Para. 2)

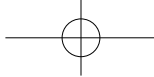
1) by far: used to say that sth. is much better, worse, etc. than anything else 最; 无疑; 很  
*e.g.* *It was by far one of the best experiences of my life.*

2) appear: *vi.* to take part in a film, play, concert, television program, etc. 演出; 露面; 亮相  
*e.g.* *She appeared in Hamlet on the London stage.*

### 6 He is famous throughout China, and his career has been on a constant upward climb. (Para. 2)

climb: *n.* [C, usu. sing.] the process of improving sth., esp. your professional or social position (尤指职位或社会地位的) 提高, 晋升

*e.g.* *The Democratic Party's climb to power was really a surprise to the public.*



Paraphrase: He is well-known in China, and his career has been developing.

7 Who, Kos-Read wondered, would the producers have cast instead of him? (Para. 2)

1) cast:

- *vt.* to choose which people will act particular parts in a play, movie, etc. 为…挑选演员  
*e.g. Before being cast in the play, Luna was an ordinary girl in school.*
- *n.* [C, usu. sing.] all the people who act in a play, movie, or television program 演员阵容;  
全体演员  
*e.g. The new movie is very amusing and the cast is very good.*

2) 句中 Kos-Read wondered 是插入语。这句话主要强调 who, 突出 Kos-Read 的疑问。这句话的正常语序应为: Kos-Read wondered who the producers would have cast instead of him.

3) 这个问句在语义上承接第1段。作为铺垫, 第2段首先介绍了 Kos-Read 的相关信息及其在中国的事业发展。在此背景下, 段落最后提出了他的疑问 Who would the producers have cast instead of him?

8 When he showed up to the set, the mystery was solved almost immediately: There, looking relaxed and surrounded by a group of people, was the former heavyweight champion of the world Mike Tyson. (Para. 3)

1) show up: to arrive, esp. at the place where sb. is waiting for you 露面, 来到 (尤指有人在等候之处)

*e.g. To our disappointment, the singer we liked didn't show up at the party.*

2) set: *n.* [C] a place where a film or television program is filmed (电影或电视节目的) 拍摄场地

3) looking relaxed and surrounded by a group of people 在句中是状语前置, 说明 Mike Tyson 出现时的两个伴随状态, 一是 looking relaxed, 二是 surrounded by a group of people。这句话也可以改写为定语从句: There was the former heavyweight champion of the world Mike Tyson who looked relaxed and was surrounded by a group of people.

9 These days, Hollywood studios hardly greenlight a blockbuster without first asking, "How will this play in China?" (Para. 4)

1) greenlight: *vt.* to permit (a project, etc.) to proceed 给…开绿灯

*e.g. The project was greenlighted by the board of directors.*

2) 句中 hardly ... without 是双重否定结构, 用来表示肯定。

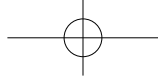
Paraphrase: These days, before approving the production of a movie which is supposed to be very successful, it is common practice for Hollywood studios to first consider how the Chinese audience will receive it. (The sentence indicates the importance of China as a movie market.)

10 If the Hollywood studios really want to understand how to succeed in China, Kos-Read's journey makes for a kind of accidental guide. (Para. 5)

1) make for: to cause another thing to happen or exist 导致; 有利于

*e.g. Speaking clearly makes for better communication.*





2) the Hollywood studios 在句中是提喻 (synecdoche) 的修辞手法, 以部分代整体, 指 the American movie industry。

Paraphrase: It happens that Kos-Read's acting experiences can help the American movie industry to learn about how to succeed in China.

11 The spending power of Chinese audiences is simply too great to ignore, and anyone venturing to China from Hollywood – whether producer, actor or cameraman – has to learn how to play by Chinese rules. (Para. 7)

1) play by sb.'s rules: if sb. plays by their own rules or makes other people play by their rules, they set the conditions for doing business or having a relationship 按某人定的规矩行事

*e.g. When you do business in a foreign country, it's important to play by their rules.*

2) 句中 whether producer, actor or cameraman 是插入语, 补充说明 anyone venturing to China from Hollywood。

12 That means adapting stories to the changing desires of movie fans, and learning how to cooperate with their Chinese counterparts. (Para. 7)

1) cooperate: *vi.* to work with sb. else to achieve sth. that you both want 合作; 协作  
*e.g. We hope we can cooperate even more closely in the future.*

2) counterpart: *n.* [C] sb. or sth. that has the same job or purpose as sb. or sth. else in a different place 地位/职务相当的人/物

*e.g. The manager phoned his counterpart in another firm to discuss the matter.*

3) 句中 That 指代前一句中的 learn how to play by Chinese rules。

## Skills

### VOCABULARY LEARNING STRATEGIES

#### Words about movie

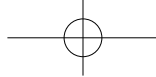
Theme-related words can help you know better of a theme or subject. Moreover, this also helps expand your vocabulary. For example, there are words related to movie in the text, like "role" (Para. 1), "producers" (Para. 1), script (Para. 1), actor (Para. 1), "set" (Para. 3), and "characters" (Para. 6).

### TRANSLATION SKILLS

#### 增译法

增译是英译汉的一个常用技巧。增译是指在译文中增加一些原文中无其形但有其义的词, 从而使译文的意思完整而明确, 语言更符合汉语的表达习惯。例如:

(To be continued)



(Continued)

You will find a variety of choices available in this theater during the summer and winter vacations. (翻译练习 4)

寒暑假期间，你会发现这家电影院有多种电影可供选择。

句中的 choices 如果直译为“选择”，容易让人感到困惑——什么方面的选择：影片的选择？放映场次的选择？还是放映厅的选择？为了避免这样的问题，句中 choices 在翻译时可具体化，译为“（可供选择的）电影”，信息传递更清楚，同时也更符合汉语的表达习惯。

## Reference answers

### Understanding the text

1

1) the leading foreign actor    2) box office    3) Chinese rules    4) Chinese exposure

2

1 F    2 F    3 F    4 T    5 T

### Building your language

#### Words and expressions

1

1 booming    2 negotiated    3 thrilled    4 grossed  
5 mystery    6 surpasses    7 cooperated

2

1 by far    2 play by their rules    3 make for    4 shows up    5 for a time

#### Collocations

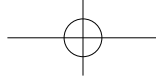
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1 leading / foreign    2 small / bigger / better  
3 younger / interesting    4 booming / movie  
5 sci-fi    6 action / high-grossing / highest-grossing

**Other movie-related collocations:** interesting plot (有趣的情节), horror movies (恐怖片), literary movies (文艺片), historical movie (历史片)

2

1 booming market    2 chief / leading / major role



- 3 simple plot
- 4 action movie
- 5 everyday situations
- 6 highest-grossing movie

## Vocabulary learning strategies

### (Reference answers to online-course exercises)

- 1) action movies
- 2) horror movies
- 3) comedies
- 4) historical movies
- 5) character
- 6) scene

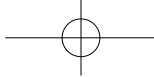
## Translation

### 1

- 1 去年, 中国繁荣的电影市场票房增长了近 50%, 预计明年将会超过北美市场成为世界第一大电影市场。
- 2 好莱坞是电影制片公司的发祥地。这些电影制片公司对美国在电影业的公众形象起着至关重要的作用。
- 3 21 世纪的第一个十年里, 电影业和技术产业发生了巨大变化, 而且更多的变化即将到来。
- 4 寒暑假期间, 你会发现这家电影院有多种电影可供选择。

### 2

- 1 For most American movie studios, Chinese audience's spending power is too great to ignore.
- 2 In recent years, thanks to the rapid development of economy and the country's support of the culture industry, China's movie industry is booming.
- 3 Originated in 1993 and held between April and May each year, Beijing College Student Film Festival is one of the influential movie festivals in China.
- 4 Mo Yan, the first Chinese winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature, has several of his novels adapted into movies and TV works.



# iProduce

## Unit project

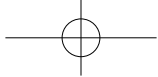
### Teaching suggestions

- Step 1** Help Ss prepare for the unit project by showing Ss some dubbed video clips and discuss with them the four steps listed in the unit project for dubbing a video clip. Give Ss more detailed suggestions by asking them to:
- Read the scripts and try to understand the meaning of every word.
  - Watch the video clip with sound to analyze the personality and emotions of the character to be dubbed. Then pay attention to the character's pronunciation and imitate their accents.
  - Do rehearsals by dubbing and watching the video clip simultaneously.
  - Dub the video clip and record the dubbed video clip.
  - Play the dubbed video clip and make improvement if necessary.
- Step 2** Ask Ss to finish the dubbing assignment after class.
- Step 3** Divide Ss into groups to discuss and evaluate their dubbing.
- Step 4** Ask each group to select a representative to show their work to the whole class.
- Step 5** Invite Ss to comment on other groups' dubbing video clips.
- Step 6** Make comments and point out strong and weak points of Ss' work.
- Step 7** Ask Ss to upload their video clips to the online course so that the whole class can watch everyone's work and give feedback.

## Suggestions for evaluation

Evaluation could be done by making comments on the following aspects or completing the checklist in the Students' Book.

<b>Content</b>	Is the movie inspiring, interesting or highly regarded?
	Is the chosen scene attractive to the audience?
<b>Delivery</b>	Is the voice clear and loud enough?
	Are the pronunciation and intonation close to the original version?
	Does the dubbing vividly convey the character's emotions?
	Is the dubbing video clip well recorded?

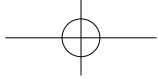


# Translation of the texts

## iExplore 1

### 《冰雪奇缘》：解冻创作之寒

- 1 2012年的一天，迪士尼的员工们正坐在放映室里。随着灯光渐渐变暗，大屏幕上出现了艾莎和安娜两姐妹的身影，她们置身于一冰天雪地之中。妹妹安娜很快就展现出了专横又易怒的性格。她正全心准备着自己即将到来的婚礼以及女王加冕仪式。
- 2 而姐姐艾莎生性邪恶又善妒。她天生拥有一种魔力，能把所接触到的东西变成冰。也正因为如此，她与女王之位失之交臂，正一心想着复仇。于是她伙同一个名叫奥拉夫的雪人，意图夺回原属于自己的王位，并制造出许多邪恶的雪怪，侵占了整个村子。然而，这些雪怪最后却越来越无法控制。它们开始威胁所有人的安危，包括艾莎自己。安娜和艾莎后来认识到，想要生存下来的唯一办法就是联合起来。最终她们携手打败了雪怪，每个人都过上了幸福而快乐的生活。
- 3 这部电影的名字叫《冰雪奇缘》，即将在18个月后公映。
- 4 一般来说，在迪士尼公司，一部电影放映结束后，人们大都会欢呼雀跃。然而这一次人群中却没有一丝欢呼。作为导演的克里斯·巴克对此并不感到惊讶。因为几个月以来，他的团队已经感觉到了眼前的这部电影并不成功。“影片里确实有很多非常好的素材，”迪士尼的首席创意官约翰·拉塞特说道，“但是你们需要找到电影的核心。”
- 5 几个月之后的一天，这部电影的词曲作者洛佩兹和安德森-洛佩兹在布鲁克林的一个公园里散步。安德森-洛佩兹问道：“如果你是艾莎，你会有什么样的感受呢？如果你一生都在想着做一个好人，但却是枉然，因为不管你怎么做，人们总是会对你品头论足，那你该怎么办呢？”
- 6 作为一名忙于工作的母亲，安德森-洛佩兹自然熟悉那种感觉，但她认为艾莎并不该为此道歉。她对洛佩兹说：“艾莎因为做自己而受到惩罚。对她来说唯一的出路就是学会放开手，让一切随缘。”
- 7 接着她开始哼唱起歌词来，试着传达出艾莎不需要再在乎别人看法的感觉。
- 8 “随它吧，随它吧。  
那个完美的女孩已不在。”
- 9 洛佩兹听完说道：“我想你已经搞定副歌部分了。”
- 10 又过了七个月，《冰雪奇缘》团队已经完成了电影前三分之二的制作。他们知道如何让安娜和艾莎这两个角色变得更加讨观众喜欢，同时又能让两个角色之间产生隔阂，从而制造出电影所需要的张力。另外，他们也把雪人奥拉夫塑造成了一个惹人喜爱的小伙伴。就这样，一切都准备就绪。
- 11 只剩下如何给电影收尾了。对此，团队里的每个人都有各自的看法，但是这部电影只能有一个结尾。
- 12 就在那个月末的一天，电影编剧珍妮弗·李坐下来与约翰·拉塞特谈论这部电影。她说：“我们需要清楚地表明，这部电影的核心并非善与恶，因为现实生活中并不是非善即恶。而且电影讲述的也并不是爱与恨



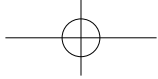
的对抗，因为这也并非安娜与艾莎日渐疏离的原因。这部电影的核心是爱与恐惧。安娜心中充满了爱，而艾莎则充满了恐惧。安娜被抛弃之后，随即就投入了白马王子的怀抱，因为她并不懂得何为真爱，何为迷恋。她需要学习的是，真爱即是奉献。而艾莎需要学习的是，不要害怕做自己；不能逃避自己拥有魔力这件事，而应学会接纳自己的力量。我认为我们需要这样处理电影的结尾——证明真爱比恐惧更强大。”

- 13 拉塞特说道：“请你再重复一遍。”
- 14 李又重复了一遍。
- 15 拉塞特听后说道：“现在你可以去告诉团队这个想法了。”
- 16 2013年11月，电影《冰雪奇缘》上映。这一次，电影中的白马王子并不迷人；事实上，他是一个坏人。公主们也并不软弱无助，相反，她们拯救了彼此。最终，两姐妹找到了真爱的意义，并学会了接纳自己的力量。

## iExplore 2

### 电影制作——中国影响力与日俱增

- 1 每个居住在中国的外国人都有属于自己的中国故事。乔纳森·科斯-瑞德的故事更丰富一些。例如，不久前他接到一个电话，邀请他出演《叶问3》的一个角色。这是《叶问》系列电影的第三部，主要讲述的是李小龙的老师——功夫大师叶问的故事。乔纳森要饰演的角色虽小，但是他的经纪人从制片人那里为其争取到的报酬在他看来却是相当丰厚的。他为此十分激动，直到看到剧本的那一刻，他注意到了这部电影还有另一位外国男演员，在片中饰演一个名叫弗兰克的坏人，而这个角色更好，戏份也更重。
- 2 科斯-瑞德在中国被称为“曹操”。毫无疑问，他在国内属于一线的外国演员。自1999年出道以来，他参与过的影视节目约有100部。他的名字在中国家喻户晓，事业也蒸蒸日上。2015年12月，他出演了动作片《寻龙诀》，这部电影创造了很高的票房。所以科斯-瑞德不禁想知道，制片人没有选他扮演弗兰克，那到底选了谁呢？
- 3 几天之后，科斯-瑞德从北京飞往上海，开始电影的拍摄。当他抵达片场的时候，心中的谜团几乎立刻解开了：在那儿，那个神情自若、被众人围着的正是前重量级拳击世界冠军迈克·泰森。这位曾经的拳击手也许是误打误撞被选中出演弗兰克这个角色的。科斯-瑞德向泰森介绍了自己，并且在接下来的三天时间里和他成为了朋友。科斯-瑞德说：“他完全不是我之前以为的那样。”他们一起谈论他们年幼的女儿、蒙特梭利学校，当然还有拳击。
- 4 《叶问3》上映后在中国取得了1.15亿美元的票房成绩，其中超过半数的票房来自于上映后的那个周末。去年，中国繁荣的电影市场票房增长了近50%，预计明年将会超过北美市场成为世界第一大电影市场。现如今，好莱坞电影制片公司在大片开机之前几乎都会首先考虑这个问题：“这部电影在中国的票房表现将会如何？”因为中国市场会给他们带来丰厚的收益，例如《速度与激情7》在中国取得了3.9亿美元的票房，比在美国的票房还要高。这部电影在一段时间内一直高居美国票房榜首。



- 5 2016年2月，科幻喜剧片《美人鱼》在上映后12天内就取得了国内有史以来最好的票房成绩——超过4.3亿美元。越来越多的中国观众选择买票去看专门为他们制作的电影，例如《叶问》系列电影。正是在这类影片中，科斯-瑞德最终会有机会参演。如果好莱坞电影制片公司真的想知道如何在中国票房大卖，那么科斯-瑞德在中国的经历就恰巧可以作为一种指南。
- 6 科斯-瑞德认为，因为中国更加开放，所以有越来越多的电影角色需要像他这样的外国演员。“现在外国演员越来越多。”科斯-瑞德说道，“中国人了解一些外国人，所以会写更多有趣的角色。我很幸运，因为我通常都会得到好的角色。”
- 7 这种趋势将可能持续下去，中国观众巨大的消费能力不容忽视。另外，任何从好莱坞来到中国寻求发展的人，不管是制片人、演员还是摄影师，都需要学会按照中国的规则行事。这也意味着，他们要不断修改剧本，以适应影迷不断变化的观影需求，还要学会如何与中国的同行们进行合作。