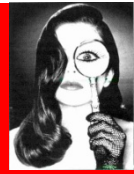


kàn
看



rèn wu
任务 : yī
一

yī gè rén
一个人

kàn
看

nǐ xū yào
你需要 :

kàn yī
「看一」 Worksheet

Website: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kv2cP5faS30&feature=fvsr> or search
for Jet Li HERO extended scenes 10/10

英雄 yīngxióng Hero

1. “The sheer beauty of the battles, the gentle floating of the assassins as they fly around their arenas (which range from a forest full of orange leafed trees, crisp leaves falling down to the ground like rain, to the crystal clear and calm of a mountain lake), the costumes of characters at varying stages in the story line (red for passion, green for youth, white for truth, blue for love), the amazing army scenes which feature thousands of arrows being fired into the sky to create a black cloud that descends right on top of the camera, all these elements combine to produce a faultlessly perfect image on the screen, each frame a worthy photograph that gently reminds you why cinema is the greatest art form of the twentieth century.” This is a description of 英雄 yīngxióng Hero, a movie by 张艺谋 Zhāng Yīmóu, a world famous Chinese director. This is a fine example of a kung fu movie, and if you have not seen it take the opportunity to experience the beauty and tradition portrayed in this movie.

2 . Kung Fu, or 功夫gōngfu , has a long history in China, and as such can be seen in many of their action movies. See the separate sheet on the history of功夫gōngfu.

3. After reading about功夫gōngfu, watch the five minute clip from the movie英雄yīngxióng Hero. Then answer the questions in the Worksheet below. When you have finished record the time below.

shíjiān
时间 :

k à n y ī
看一 Worksheet

英雄 yīngxióng Hero

Before doing the questions related to language, answer the following questions about the movie scene:

1. What were your first impressions of this scene?
2. The three characters in this scene of the movie are Broken Sword played by Tony Leung Chiu Wai, Flying Snow played by Maggie Cheung, both Hong Kong actors, and the lady riding on the horse is 章子怡 Zhāng Zíyí, a mainland Chinese actress. Describe what you think is the relationship between these three characters. Also describe what you think is the motivation behind their actions.

k à n y ī

看一 Worksheet cont.

英雄 yīngxióng Hero

Watch the video clip as many times as necessary and fill in the blanks in the sentences below with one of the following words or phrases. All of them are said more than once in the dialogue. Then from the context, and the translation on the video clip, write down the meaning of these words or phrases. If you can not work out the meaning from context, then as a last resort use a dictionary.

a) 拔剑 bá jiàn _____ b) 不挡 bùdǎng _____

c) 害 hài _____ d) 回家 huíjiā _____

_____!

你_____了无名*, _____了长空², _____了赵国³
Nǐ _____le Wúming, _____le Chángkōng, _____le Zhào Guó

当初我们相识的时候, 你也要我_____, 你如何才行?
Dāngchū wǒmen xiāngshí de shíhòu nǐyě yào wǒ _____, nǐ rúhé cáixíng?

我只要你_____! 你为什么_____我的剑?

只要你置信了。我一直都想跟你_____, 可是不能去。你人要好好保重。
Zhǐ yào nǐ zhìxìnlè. Wǒ yīzhí dōuxiǎng gēn nǐ _____, kěshì bùnéng qù.
nǐrén yào hǎohǎo bǎozhòng.

为什么_____? 为什么_____? 我们再不会浪迹江湖
Wèishénme wèishénme wǒmen zài búhuì làngjìjiānghú

我现在就带你_____. 回我们的家。
wǒ xiànzài jiù dài nǐ _____. huí wǒmen de jiā.

*无名 wú míng Nameless, the main character played by Jet Li

²长空 Chángkōng Sky one of the characters played by Donnie Yen

³Zhao, one of the seven warring states of China (475-220 BC)

Answer sheet:

Here is the script of the movie in Chinese characters and Pinyin. The English translation is in the video clip.

拔剑
bájiàn

你害了无名，害了长空，害了赵国
Nǐhàile Wúmíng, hàile Chángkōng, hàile Zhào Guó

当初我们相识的时候，你也要我拔剑，你如何才行？
Dāngchū wǒmen xiāngshí de shíhou nǐyě yào wǒ bájiàn, nǐ rúhé cáixíng?

我只要你拔剑！
Wǒ zhǐ yào nǐ bájiàn!

你为什么不挡我的剑？
Nǐ wèishénme bùdǎng wǒde jiàn?

只要你置信了。
Zhǐ yào nǐ zhìxìnle.

我一直都想跟你回家，可是不能去。
Wǒ yīzhí dōuxiǎng gēn nǐ huíjiā, kěshì bùnéng qù.

你人要好好保重
Nǐrén yào hǎohǎo bǎozhòng

为什么不挡？为什么不挡？我们再不会浪迹江湖
Wèishénme bùdǎng? wèishénme bùdǎng? Wǒmen zài búhuì làngjìjiānghú

我现在就带你回家。回我们的家。
wǒ xiànzài jiù dài nǐ huíjiā. huí wǒmen de jiā.

a) 拔剑 bá jiàn draw sword b) 不挡 bùdǎng not fend off

c) 害 hài harm/cause trouble d) 回家 huíjiā return home

History of Kung Fu and the Origin of Chinese Martial Arts

Kung fu - 'kung' meaning 'energy' and 'fu' meaning 'time' - is a Chinese martial art whose recorded history dates back to around 525 AD, during the Liang dynasty. The man credited with introducing martial arts to China is said to be an Indian monk known as Bodhidharma (who is also known as Do Ma or Buddha, 506–556 AD).

Bodhidharma had devised a set of '18 movement exercises', which are also known as the '18 hands exercises'; he taught these to his disciples in the Shaolin temple, believing that the development of a strong body would prevent the disciples from falling asleep during meditation.

The '18 movement exercises' had their origin in techniques formed and developed in the Himalayas; they were designed in such a way that daily practice of these techniques would strengthen and improve the health of the disciples.

These techniques were later further developed, and became known as Chan (which was also known as Zen Buddhism) and Shaolin Wushu (which is also known as Shaolin Chuan Fa or Sil Lum Wushu or Sil Lum Kung Fu).

Before Bodhidharma taught his '18 movement exercises' in China, there was a fighting and healing style already practiced by Hua Tuo, doctor of surgery and inventor of anesthesia. It is this traditional system that is taught at the Golden Lion Academy.

800 years after Bodhidharma's death, during the Yuan Dynasty (1260 – 1368), a monk named Chuan Yuan (nee Yen) and two famous boxers from the Shanxi province, Li Cheug and Pai Yu Feng created a new system of kung fu, believing the original one to be unfinished.

They divided the martial art into five styles, based upon animals; Dragon, Tiger, Crane, Leopard and Snake. This was known as Ng Ying Ga, or Five Animal Style – each animal complimented the others, and yet still maintained its own unique characteristics.