

英汉注释流行读物丛书

# Celebrity Hall: Successful Women



## 名人殿堂

——成功女性篇

主 编：孔 暄

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# 名人殿堂

CELEBRITY HALL: SUCCESSFUL WOMEN

## ——成功女性篇



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# 总 序

在以英语为外语的学习环境中，阅读是最主要的语言输入方式，也是收集、贮存知识最基本而踏实的方法。复旦大学董亚芳教授曾在2003年1月的《外语界》上撰文阐述“重谈读与写（尤其是读）的重要性”。在这篇题为《我国英语教学应始终以读写为本》的文章里，董教授指出“广泛阅读及多读原著是学好外语不可或缺的条件”。文中还引用了国内英语界多位知名专家、学者对阅读重要性的阐述。这样看来，从某种意义上说，没有阅读就没有英语学习，学生要学好英语就必须广泛阅读，通过大量的语言输入，开阔眼界，扩展知识，更好地理解所学语言。由此可见，阅读训练依然刻不容缓。

谈到阅读，就要谈到阅读读物的选择。笔者主张，只要以“快乐”为目的即可。比如《名人殿堂》系列丛书就可以让读者在感应名人带来的震撼力的同时，达到“快乐阅（悦）读”的目的。我们知道，社会各行各业都会涌现出一些出类拔萃、鹤立鸡群的人物，这些人物就是我们要找的名人。这些人在出现时都会产生不同程度的影响，好像在平静如镜的湖面上投掷一枚石子，从此打破平静，涌起水花，成为一个个圆圈，然后不断地向四周扩散，这也许就是名人效应的道理所在吧。

《名人殿堂》系列丛书包括四个分册：《成功女性篇》、《英国首相篇》、《美国总统篇》和《足球先生篇》。书中所选择的人物无论是政治家、思想家，还是企业家、运动员，都是为我们所熟知或想要了解的。在领略他们人生的同时，许多情况下，或许我们暂时还不知会为自己带来什么，令自己得到什么，即使感受过颤动之后，留给自己的是一种莫名的感觉，但有谁会去怀疑这种感受不是快乐的呢！人的快乐是这样的，不需要思考，

也不需要理解为什么，更不需要寻找快乐的理由，需要的就是感受，就是得到快乐的满足，这才是欣赏的最高境界。不过，就此套书而言，我们不主张在书中探讨名人的功与过，我们只是让读者在欣赏名人的同时，对自身的英语水平有相应的提高，旨在如此。

由于编者经验不足，文中纰漏之处敬请广大读者批评斧正。

编者

2008年1月

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# Angelina Jolie



## 安吉丽娜·朱莉

安吉丽娜走上演艺这条路似乎和家庭背景有些关联。她的父母均为演员，她的父亲还是大名鼎鼎的乔恩·沃特——那个早在 20 世纪 60 年代就开始演戏，曾演出过《午夜牛仔》、《碟中谍》等大片的名演员，但是安吉丽娜却从小就失去家庭的温暖。

在安吉丽娜的记忆中，生活好像一直都充满动荡。小的时候因为经济窘迫她和妈妈与弟弟经常搬家，直到长大后她做了职业模特也是常常因为忙于巡演而在各大城市间飞来飞去。在对做模特感到厌烦后，她来到纽约，在李·斯特莱斯伯格戏剧学院和纽约大学做了一名普通的学生，之后便开始在剧院表演。接着很快她便杀入演艺圈——1993 年她在《电子人 2》中扮演一个跑龙套的小角色，接着 1995 年又跑到《骇客》中扮演了一名计算机黑客。安吉丽娜清秀的面容和不俗的演技很快便引起了观众和导演的注意。

1997 年安吉丽娜终于因在电影《乔治·沃莱斯》中饰演乔治·沃莱斯的妻子而一鸣惊人，获得金球奖。紧接着的一部 HBO 的《吉娅》又为她获得艾米奖提名。年轻的安吉丽娜从此声名鹊起，成为好莱坞后起之秀中的佼佼者。1999 年的安吉丽娜可谓风头正足——她一口气拍了《空中塞车》、《拾骨者》和《移魂女郎》3 部影片。安吉丽娜把握各种不同角色的出众能力让观众赞不绝口，特别是她在《移魂女郎》中的表演为她赢得金球奖的提名。



penchant *n.* (强烈的) 倾向, 趣味

Sadism and Masochism 性虐待狂与受虐狂

titillate *vt.* 使愉快, 使兴奋

début *n.* [法] (演员的) 首次演出; 首次露面

fair *adj.* 相当的

fledgling *n.* 初出茅庐的人, 尚缺乏经验者

Angelina Jolie, the sex symbol, appears wholly unconcerned by controversy. Ever — keen to talk about her breakdowns, her disorders, her fantasies and her world-famous **penchant** for **Sadism and Masochism**, many would say she's built a career on **titillating** public confession. But she's also an increasingly fine and award-winning performer.

Angelina Jolie was born on June 4, 1975 in Los Angeles. As the daughter of Oscar winning actor, Jon Voight, and actress Marcheline Bertrand. The name Jolie, which means pretty, was given to her, in fact she didn't want to use her father's name when she grew up. Her parents divorced when she was just a baby and she and her brother were raised by their Mom.

In those days, Jolie moved around a lot with her mother and brother. However, Angelina is indeed quite extraordinary; she had made her first screen **début** at the age of five, alongside her father in the Hal Ashby-directed comedy "Looking to Get Out". She also did a **fair** amount of traveling as a professional model and stayed for a short time in London, New York and Los Angeles. As a student Jolie had studied at the Lee Strasberg Theatre Institute and New York University, where she first started acting in theater productions. The **fledgling** actress soon appeared in various small films where she got good notices, including Hackers (1995) and Foxfire (1996). The films gave her her first taste of recognition, as well as an introduction to Trainspotting's Jonny Lee Miller, whom she was



married for a short time.

After appearing in a number of **mediocre** films, Jolie finally hit in 1997 with her Golden Globe-winning performance as George Wallace's wife in the highly acclaimed TV movie "George Wallace". The role, coupled with her Emmy-nominated performance in the title role of HBO's *Gia*, provided Jolie with a new level of professional respect and recognition. She was soon appearing on talk shows and in magazines, answering questions about everything from her multiple tattoos to her famous father to her brief marriage.

**mediocre** *adj.* 普普通通的



She was also netting roles in high-profile projects: In 1998 Jolie headlined an **ensemble** cast that included Sean Connery, Gena Rowlands, Anthony Edwards, Gillian Anderson, Ryan Phillippe, and Madeline Stowe in "Playing by Heart". The following year, she was part of another high-voltage cast in Mike Newell's *Pushing Tin*, co-starring alongside John Cusack, Billy Bob Thornton, and Cate Blanchett. Although the film was neither a critical nor a financial success, it did little to diminish the rapid ascent of the career of the actress, who was in hot demand for projects that would further elevate her already rising star. By 2000, Angelina Jolie had three Golden Globes and an academy award on the **mantelpiece**. On May 5th, that same year, Jolie married actor Billy Bod Thornton; a marriage that ended however in divorce in 2003. However, Jolie had not been stricken

**ensemble** *n.* [法] 全体, 全体演出者

**mantelpiece** *n.* 壁炉架, 壁炉的前饰



down by this issue. In 2005, Jolie appeared in the movie “Mr. and Mrs. Smith” which was proved one of Summer 2005’s biggest money-makers. As an actress, Julie is successful. But Julie is not satisfied by this only.

Goodwill Ambassador  
亲善大使

Now, Jolie has been a **Goodwill Ambassador** for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees since 2001. She is very committed in helping others and frequently travels to the developing countries in order to bring media attention to the problems of these countries. And Jolie has stated that she now plans to spend most of her time in **humanitarian** efforts, to be financed by her actress salary. She devotes one third of her income to savings, one third to living expenses, and one third to charity. In 2002 Angelina adopted a Cambodian **refugee** boy named Maddox, and in 2005 she adopted an Ethiopian refugee girl named Zahara.

humanitarian *n.* 人道主义者

refugee *n.* 难民, 流亡者

diplomat *n.* 外交官, 有外交手腕的人

thespian *n.* 演员, 悲剧演员

nourishment *n.* 食物, 营养品

Angelina Jolie is one of Hollywood’s more complicated characters. She’s both a sex object and an international **diplomat**, an action star and an Oscar-winning **thespian**, a constant contradiction. Alongside the Japanese sign for death, Billy Bob, H, two Native American symbols, a dragon and a black cross, she has marked on her body a Tennessee Williams line “A prayer for the wild at heart, kept in cages”, and “Quod me nutrit me destruit” — What nourishes me also destroys me. Let’s hope she continues to benefit from the **nourishment**.

2

# Audrey Hepburn

## 奥黛丽·赫本



奥黛丽·赫本于1929年5月4日出生于比利时布鲁塞尔。在她童年时父母离异后就跟随母亲去了伦敦。在那里，她成为一名职业模特。作为一名模特，她显得很优雅高贵，而且好像她已经找到了最适合她的工作，直到加入到电影行业。1953年她与好莱坞著名影星格利高里·派克一起主演了《罗马假日》，该片风靡世界，她扮演的楚楚动人的安妮公主令她获得了奥斯卡最佳女演员奖。与此同时，她还因在百老汇戏剧《翁丹》中的表演荣获托尼奖。一头黑色短发，外貌优美脱俗，体态轻盈苗条的赫本，在金发性感女郎风行的年代，一下子吸引了观众的目光。1957年的《滑稽的面孔》使她又一次提名奥斯卡。之后的三次提名分别得益于《修女的故事》、《窈窕淑女》、《蒂芬妮早餐》。

她主演了许多影片，表演质朴而富于激情。如《战争与和平》、《滑稽的面孔》、《绿色公寓》、《萨布瑞娜》，其中那些仪态万方、典雅淳厚的女性形象，给人印象最为深刻。她还获得过美国电视艺术艾美奖、美国音乐艺术格莱美奖。她是世界上四个荣获这四项大奖的表演艺术家之一。她还获得过许多国际人道主义奖。

晚年的赫本在1988年出任过联合国儿童基金会大使，为人类和平作出过杰出贡献。她不但以其光彩的银幕形象，也以其高尚的情操，赢得了世界人民的尊敬与爱戴。



fascination *n.* 魅力, 迷恋  
 stunning *adj.* 极好的, 极漂亮的

nominee *n.* 被提名者(尤指被提名为候选人者)

Dutch baroness 荷兰男爵夫人

Nazi leaning 纳粹党的亲信

embezzle *vt.* 贪污, 盗用

invasion *n.* 入侵, 侵略, 闯入

Arnhem Conservatory 阿纳姆音乐学院(荷兰东部)

She was an object of **fascination**. Her elegance, charm and **stunning** beauty were projected not only on the screen, but through her efforts as a humanitarian. Her status as “style goddess” spreads from the fashion world to the real one with new urgency. She was Audrey Hepburn whom I adore very much, five-time Oscar **nominee** and winner of the 1953 Academy Award for Best Actress.

Audrey was born in Brussels, Belgium, on May 4, 1929, daughter of a **Dutch baroness** and an English banker with **Nazi leanings**, grew up in England. After her parents had divorced in 1935 and her father was suspected of **embezzling** some of his mother's wealth, Hepburn moved to the Netherlands. She vigorously studied dance at the Arnhem Conservatory of Music and Dance during World War II despite the fact that by 1942 her family's estate had been completely seized by the Nazis.

In 1948, she appeared in her first film, “Nederland in Lessen” (Dutch at the Double) and was billed as Edda Hepburn. Following the Nazi **invasion** of the Netherlands in 1940, Hepburn was consequently unable to leave the country until 1948. She and her mother returned to London to study ballet on a scholarship at **Arnhem Conservatory**, at which time she began using the professional name of Audrey Hepburn. When it finally became apparent that Audrey was too tall to become a professional dancer, she began to pursue a stage career.



In 1949, she made her London stage debut in the chorus of "High Button Shoes". With her **gamine-like features** and graceful beauty, she was noticed by Colette herself who decided to cast her in the title role of her new play "Gigi" which opened on **Broadway** in November 1951. From 1951 to 1952, she made **a string of** unremarkable films, while slowly gaining recognition with her solid character portrayals despite such a seemingly delicate demeanor.



gamine-like features  
女顽童特征

Broadway *n.* 百老汇

a string of 一长串,  
一连串

In 1953, Hepburn was cast as a runaway princess wooed by an international news journalist, played by Gregory Peck, in the romantic comedy "Roman Holiday". Her **beguiling** performance landed her a Best Actress Oscar; and later received Golden Globe for "Best Motion Picture Actress-Drama", Roman Holiday. From then on, Hepburn became an international star and the very definition of elegant chic. At the same time, a lifelong friendship began with Hubert de Givenchy who created many of her costumes for films like "Funny Face, Charade, Breakfast at Tiffany's and How to Steal a Million" and continued throughout Audrey's life. Nor is her fandom limited to women and fashion designers. For a certain type of **heterosexual** male, she represented an irresistible type of woman: beautiful, high-strung, loopy, happy, sad, maddeningly inaccessible. These are only the most obvious **manifestations** of a Hepburn "moment".

beguile *vt.* 消遣

heterosexual *adj.* 异性爱的

manifestation *n.* 表象, 特征

Hepburn earned another Academy Award



sophisticated *adj.*

诡辩的，久经世故的

suspenseful *adj.* 悬

而不决的

lesbianism *n.* 女性

同性恋关系

nomination for Best Actress for her performance in Billy Wilder's romantic comedy "Sabrina" (1954), costarring Humphrey Bogart and William Holden. Hepburn found the most success over the course of her career in **sophisticated** romantic comedies, often opposite much older leading men. Besides "Roman Holiday", some of these included Stanley Donen's musical "Funny Face" (1957) with Fred Astaire, in Wilder's romantic comedy "Love in the Afternoon" with Gary Cooper and the **suspenseful** romantic comedy "Charade" (1963) with Cary Grant. That year she returned to New York where she starred in Broadway's "Ondine" and received a Tony Award for Best Actress in a Drama. In 1959, she received an Oscar nomination, the New York Film Critics Circle Award, and the British Film Academy Award for Best Actress for her leading role in the critically acclaimed drama "The Nun's Story". Besides "Roman Holiday" Hepburn earned other Oscar nomination for her now-iconic performance as Holly Golightly in Blake Edward's romantic comedy "Breakfast at Tiffany's" (1961), co-starring George Peppard. That year she starred with Shirley MacLaine in "The Children's Hour", a controversial drama that became one of Hollywood's earliest treatments on the subject of **lesbianism**. She received a British Academy Award for Best Actress for the romantic mystery "Charade" (1963), co-starring Cary Grant and Walter Matthau. But it was her performance as Eliza





Doolittle in 1964's "My Fair Lady" that Hepburn hit on the most **lucrative** film of her career, as well as earning yet again Oscar and Golden Globe Award nominations. She played a blind woman in Terence Young's thriller "Wait Until Dark" (1967), earning a fifth Academy Award nomination for Best Actress.



lucrative *adj.* 有利的  
的

After a nine-year absence, she appeared in the romantic adventure "Robin and Marian" (1976) with Sean Connery, Richard Harris. She performed several more film productions, including her final role playing the angel Hap in Steven Spielberg's "Always" (1989).

Hepburn made only a few pictures after 1967. In 1954, she married actor Mel Ferrer, and together they had a son, Sean, in 1960, before divorcing in 1968. Following her divorce from Ferrer, Hepburn married the **prominent** Italian psychiatrist Dr. Andrea Dotti, with whom she had a second son, Luca, in 1970; but this marriage also ended in 1982. And later Hepburn married Dutch actor Robert Wolers.

prominent *adj.* 卓  
越的, 突出的

In 1988, Hepburn was invited to become a Goodwill Ambassador for **UNICEF** and she traveled from Ethiopia to Thailand in order to bring attention to the **plight** of the world's starving children. For these, Hepburn received numerous honors. In 1990, she was awarded the Cecil B DeMille Award. President George Bush even presented her with the Presidential Medal of Freedom for her work in 1992.

UNICEF 联合国  
儿童基金会

plight *n.* 困境, 境  
况, 苦境