



英语学习 50 年精选 · 流行趣味

别了，漫游奇境的爱丽丝

Goodbye Alice in Wonderland

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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主编 侯毅凌 副主编 张黎新

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编者的话

对《英语学习》而言，2008年是不寻常的。1958年，作为中国第一本英语辅导杂志，《英语学习》诞生了——老课本般大小，薄薄的64页，刊名由时任外交部长的陈毅亲笔所题，墨黑儒雅的繁体字印在素朴清新的封面上。而今，整整半个世纪过去了，中国人对西方以及英语这门语言的了解与认识发生了巨大的变化，而《英语学习》也在这段历史中留下了自己深深的印迹。

50年来，《英语学习》不改初衷，坚持严谨而不失活泼、品位与趣味并重的办刊风格，为真正成为读者们“学习英语的终身益友，了解世界的精彩橱窗”奋斗不已，而读者回馈我们的则是信任与支持，《英语学习》巅峰时期百万的单期发行量便是明证。对于这些，所有参与过《英语学习》建设的人是自豪的，所有热爱《英语学习》的人是自豪的。

读者朋友与《英语学习》之间的深厚情谊是通过阅读一篇篇文章积累起来的。在阅读一篇篇文章的过程中，读者与作者进行着思想与思想的碰撞、心灵与心灵的交流。我们一直珍视这种难得的阅读体验，努力为读者甄选优秀的作品，推出周年纪念精选本，正是这种努力的进一步延伸，也是对广大读者多年支持的最好馈赠。

《英语学习》50周年精选本系列汇集了创刊以来历年杂志的精华，按所收录文章内容分为十卷。《纽约不怀旧》（别样风土卷）

撷取《英语学习》“地理·人文”栏目的美文，展示了一幅幅异域图景，是难得一见的“诗意和激情栖息”之所；《你的生活你的皮夹里》（短篇小说卷）是作家们营造的与现实平行的另一个世界，置身其中你会深深体味这一虚构世界的魅力；《那些芳香迷人的花儿啊》（人生心情卷）为“人生纪事”栏目的集锦，音乐、爱情等诸般生活的美好，可以在这个集子里觅得；《沙发上的弗洛伊德》（风采人物卷）是“聚光灯下·人物”的精选，荟萃了当今各行各业名人的故事，为你拨开光环人物的面纱；《和比利跳慢舞》（英诗品味卷）收录“诗歌”栏目多年来叩人心门的英文诗句，一诗一世界，每读总关情；《偏见·旅行》（一抒己见卷）为“瞭望台”栏目集锦，每篇英文文章都伴有与之相映成趣的中文阅读感评，两种解读不拘一格，相得益彰；《辫子和英国诗》（短文英译卷）辑录了主题、文体多样化的中文短文，每篇短文的英译都经过专家的悉心打磨，并伴有详细的注解来传授翻译之道；《寻找香巴拉》（访谈辑录卷）以访谈形式探讨热点话题，访谈嘉宾形形色色，他们的观点助你发现解读世事的新思路；《别了，漫游奇境的爱丽丝》（流行趣味卷）集《英语学习》系列之《阳光英语》杂志的精彩内容于一册，追踪明星动态，解密流行热点；《郁闷的奶酪》（百象管窥卷）是《英语学习》系列之《新锐空间》杂志的精选，既有世界各地的趣闻奇事，又有职场问题的独特解读，令你在阅读的同时感受这世间的缤纷万象。

这套丛书的所有文章都曾在《英语学习》及其系列刊物中登载，在突出人文旨趣、深入介绍西方社会文化、增进阅读者的英语修养的理念指导下，此次淘选过程中我们又对之进行了深入细致的整理和加工（所有文章的背景和注释均为当时情况的介绍），希望能给予读者更强的知识性和趣味性。最后，谨以此丛书向王佐良、许国璋、周珏良、刘世沐、刘承沛、熊德轸、高厚望、郑荣成、朱炳和等关怀《英语学习》成长的前辈及为杂志付出过心血的所有编者、作者表示敬意，并向予以我们最大支持的广大读者深致谢忱。《英语学习》的一贯宗旨是让读者充分体会阅读的乐趣、提升英语阅读水平，相信这套丛书也会使大家读得兴味盎然，获益颇丰！



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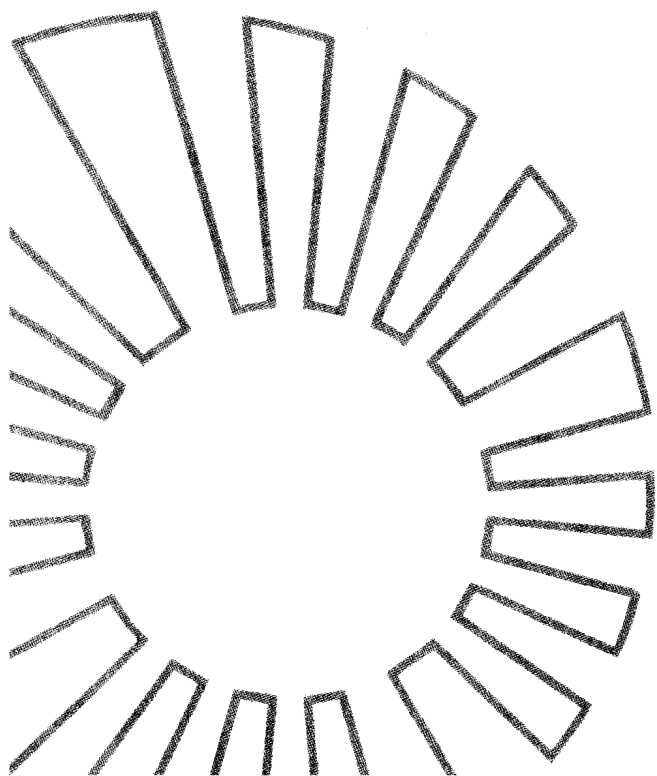
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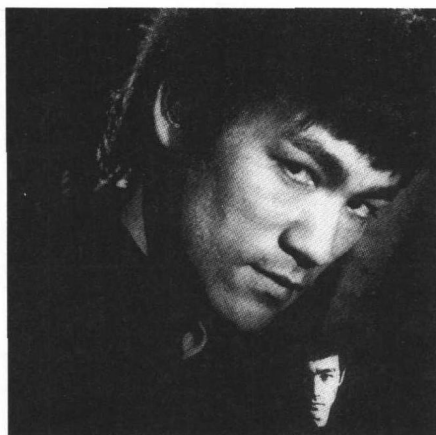
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影视明星





The *Time* 100: Bruce Lee

● By Joel Stein

In 1959 a short, skinny, bespectacled 18-year-old kid from Hong Kong traveled to America. In an America where the Chinese were still stereotyped as meek house servants and railroad workers, Bruce Lee was all steely sinew, threatening stare and cocky, pointed finger—a Clark Kent who didn't need to change outfits.¹ He was the redeemer, not only for the Chinese but for all the geeks and dorks and pimpled teenage masses that washed up at the theaters to see his action movies.² He was David³, with spin-kicks and flying leaps more captivating than any slingshot.

-
1. sinew: 肌肉; Clark Kent: 克拉克·肯特, 电影《超人》中的主角超人, 经常在施展超能力前换上超人特有的服装。
 2. redeemer: 救世主; geek: 反常的人; dork: (俚) 呆子; pimpled: 布满粉刺的。
 3. David: 这里指的是《圣经》中记载的伟大的以色列王大卫。当他还是牧童时, 曾在战役中以弹弓投出石弹, 射死敌军最勇猛的战士。



他是第一位在好莱坞星光大道上留下星徽的华人影星；美国《时代》周刊（*Time*）把他评为20世纪最有影响力的百位名人之一；美国政府曾为他发行诞辰60周年纪念邮票，而在此之前，在影视界获过如此殊荣的只有玛丽莲·梦露（Marilyn Monroe）和007。日本富士山上有他的塑像，人们尊他为“武之圣者”，尽管他生前在电影中无数次将日本人打得落花流水。2004年，英国传媒协会为他颁发了“传奇大奖”，以纪念他在现代搏击和电影艺术上作出的巨大贡献。

《时代》百位名人之一：李小龙

吴微 译



1959年，一个身材瘦小、戴眼镜的18岁青年从香港来到美国。在当时的美国，人们对中国人仍抱有成见，总把他们当作温顺的家仆或铁路工人。而李小龙一身钢铁般的肌肉，目光中充满威慑力，手指骄傲地指着前方，俨然便是不用换装的超人克拉克·肯特。不仅仅是对中国人，对所有涌入影院看李小龙动作片的“怪人”、“呆子”以及大批十几岁满脸粉刺的孩子们而言，他就是救世主。他是另一个大卫王，只不过他的旋踢、飞跃可比任何弹弓都迷人。

Lee never looked like Arnold Schwarzenegger or achieved immortality. He died at 32 under a cloud of controversy, in his mistress's home, of a brain edema, which an autopsy⁴ said was caused by a strange reaction to a painkiller. At that point, he had starred in only three released movies, one of which was unwatchably bad, the other two of which were watchably bad.⁵

It's the moments between the plot points that are worth watching. It was the ballet of precision violence that flew off the screen; every combination you can create in *Mortal Kombat* can be found in a Lee movie. And even with all the special-effects money that went into *The Matrix*, no one could make violence as beautiful as Lee's. He had a cockiness that passed for⁶ charisma. And when he whooped like a crane, jumped in the air and simultaneously kicked two bad guys into unconsciousness, all while punching out two others mostly offscreen, you knew the real Lee could do that too.

He spent his life turning his small body into a large weapon. As a child actor back in Hong Kong, Lee appeared in 20 movies and rarely in school. He was part of a small gang that was big enough to cause his mother to ship him to America before his 18th birthday so he could claim his dual-citizenship and avoid winding up in jail. Boarding at a family friend's Chinese restaurant in Seattle, Lee got a job teaching the Wing Chun⁷ style of martial arts that he had learned in Hong Kong. In 1964, at a tournament in Long Beach, Calif., Lee, an unknown, ripped through black belt Dan Inosanto so quickly that Inosanto asked to be his student.⁸

4. autopsy: 验尸。

5. 这三部电影指的是《唐山大兄》、《精武门》和《猛龙过江》。这三部电影就情节设计而言并不十分符合西方电影的审美标准，故《时代》有此评论。

6. pass for: 被看作。

7. Wing Chun: 咏春拳，相传为少林派嫡传武技之一，因其创始人严咏春而得名。

8. 关于长滩的比赛，还有另一种说法：李小龙是作为表演嘉宾最后出场的，结果技惊四座。伊诺桑度当时已是成名的武术家，看了比赛的录像后，对李大为折服，前去拜访，两人互相学艺，伊诺桑度尊李小龙为师傅。black belt: 在柔道、空手道、跆拳道等武术中，腰带的颜色可代表选手的段位，黑腰带是最高等级。



但李小龙从来就不像阿诺·施瓦辛格，他英年早逝。32岁的他在一片争议纷扰的疑云中死去了，死在情人的家中。根据验尸而来的说法是，对于止痛药的离奇反应导致他死于脑水肿。而在那时，他只在三部公开发行的影片中担任过主角，其中一部糟糕得不值一看，另外两部虽然还能看看，但也很糟糕。

值得看的是关键情节间的一些瞬间。银幕中涌动的是精准到位的武打动作，宛若芭蕾。你在游戏“真人快打”中所能创造的每一个动作组合，在李小龙的电影里都能找到其踪迹。即使把花在《黑客帝国》上的特技费用都用上，也没人能像李小龙那样把暴力演绎得那般漂亮。他的骄傲自大被看作神秘的个人魅力。他如鹤般啸叫着跃入空中，一边把两个歹徒踢昏，一边把另两个揍得几乎摔出了银幕，在那一刻，你会知道这就是李小龙的英雄本色。

李小龙一生致力于把自己瘦小的身体变成强大的武器。他过去是香港的童星，他的身影曾出现在20部影片中，却很少能在学校中见到。他参加过一个小帮派，帮派虽不大，但足以让他的母亲在他18岁生日前送他坐船去美国，这样他就能申请双重国籍，而不会身陷囹圄。他们家的一位朋友在西雅图开中国餐馆，李小龙就寄居在那儿。他找到份工作，教授他在香港所学的咏春拳。1964年，在加州长滩举行的一次比赛中，名不见经传的李小龙在极短的时间内大败黑带高手丹·伊诺桑度，结果后者要拜他为师。

Shortly after, Lee landed his first U.S. show-biz role: Kato in *The Green Hornet*, a 1966—1967 TV superhero drama from the creators of *Batman*. With this minor celebrity, he attracted students like Steve McQueen and James Coburn to a martial art he called Jeet Kune Do. Living in L.A., he became the vanguard on all things '70s. A rebel, he flouted the Boxer-era tradition of not teaching kung fu to Westerners even as he hippily railed against the robotic exercises of other martial arts that prevented self-expressive violence. One of his admonitions: "Research your own experiences for the truth. Absorb what is useful... Add what is specifically your own... The creating individual... is more important than any style or system."

Despite his readiness to embrace American individuality and culture, Lee couldn't get Hollywood to embrace him, so he returned to Hong Kong to make films. In these films, Lee chose to represent the little guy, though he was a very cocky little guy. And so, in his movies, he'd fight for the Chinese against the invading Japanese or the small-town family against the city-living drug dealers. There were, for some reason, usually about 100 of these enemies, but they mostly died as soon as he punched them in the face.

The films set box-office records in Asia, and so Hollywood finally gave him the American action movie he longed to make. But Lee died a month before the release of his first U.S. film, *Enter the Dragon*. The movie would make more than \$200 million, and college kids would pin Lee posters next to Che Guevara's⁹. In the end, Lee could only exist young and in the movies.

9. Che Guevara: 切·格瓦拉，古巴革命领导者之一，是20世纪60年代青年们的偶像之一。



此后不久，李小龙赢得了他在美国娱乐界的第一个角色：《青蜂侠》中的加藤。《青蜂侠》是电影《蝙蝠侠》的始创者们制作的一部超级英雄式的电视剧，在1966到1967年间播出。藉此小有名气的李小龙吸引了史蒂夫·麦奎宁、詹姆士·科伯恩等人跟他学习一种他称为截拳道的功夫。住在洛杉矶的李小龙成了20世纪70年代一切事物的先锋。作为一个叛逆者，他既无视义和团时代留下的不教西方人功夫的传统，还像一个嬉皮士一般斥责其他武术中阻碍自身力量表现的机械训练。他有一则忠告：“从你个人的经历中求真。吸收有用的……增加属于你的……个人的创造……比任何风格或体系都重要。”

尽管李小龙已做好准备去接受美国的特性与文化，但却没有得到好莱坞的接纳，于是他回到香港拍电影。在这些电影中，李小龙决定去演小人物，不过他可是个非常骄傲的小人物。于是在电影中，他为中国人与入侵的日本人打斗，为了小镇上的家庭与城里的毒品贩子打斗。出于某种原因，通常电影里都会有100个左右的敌人，但大多数的敌人，只要李小龙一拳打到他们脸上，就完蛋了。

这些电影创下了亚洲票房记录，于是好莱坞最终给了李小龙他所渴望的机会，让他去拍美国动作片。但就在他的首部美国影片《龙争虎斗》公开发行一个月前，他去世了。这部影片后来挣了两亿多美元，大学生们把他的海报钉在切·格瓦拉的海报旁边，但最终李小龙只能存在于电影中，永远年轻……



The Last Buccaneer

● By George Norton

On a warm afternoon, Johnny Depp walks into a luxury suite at the Chateau Marmont in Los Angeles. Oddly, he is dressed like a pirate. A faded paisley do-rag¹ is tied around his head. Smaller strips of cloth are braided into his hair, and he has gold caps on several teeth. His loose white T-shirt, with its blue horizontal stripes, may be more sailor than pirate, but it's definitely in the nautical family.

We should note that Depp has not come directly from the set of his most famous film, *Pirates of the Caribbean*, where he played the role of flamboyant pirate captain Jack Sparrow. When I mention this fact to Gore Verbinski, the director of all three *Pirates* movies, he professes no surprise. "That's the Johnny I know," Verbinski said. "He's always half-Jack."

1. paisley do-rag: 苏格蘭花呢頭巾。Paisley本為蘇格蘭一地名，以出產渦旋紋花呢製品而著稱。



约翰尼·德普有一种孩子气的魅力，又有无与伦比表演技巧，这造就了他的巨星地位。让我们走近这位巨星的生活、爱情与事业……；他就像一只变色龙，喜欢迷失在自己塑造的种种角色中——

最后一个海盗

● 凌嘉 译



在一个阳光煦暖的下午，约翰尼·德普走进洛杉矶（好莱坞）夏特蒙特酒店的一间豪华套房。奇怪的是，他打扮得像个海盗。他头上系着一条褪了色的苏格兰花呢头巾，头发上编着些小布条，有几颗牙齿上还镶了金。他穿着宽松的白色T恤衫，上面有蓝色的横条纹，也许看上去更像水手而非海盗，但肯定还是属于海员一族。

我们应该说明一下，德普并不是直接从他最著名的电影——《加勒比海盗》的片场赶来的，他在其中扮演浮华的海盗船长杰克·斯帕罗。当我向戈尔·维宾斯基提起这件事时，这位执导了三部《加勒比海盗》影片的导演一点儿也没有表示出惊讶。“我认识的约翰尼就是这样，”维宾斯基说，“他一直有些像杰克。”

At forty-four, Depp seems little changed by time. His face remains boyish. And he still appears uncomfortable in the spotlight. He speaks in a low voice, and even when he laughs, and his eyes light up in a manner suggesting a love of mischief, his tone remains cautious, and his body language reserved.

Depp never wanted to be a movie star. Depp's looks make his success in Hollywood seem inevitable. Yet there was no obvious predictor for Depp to enjoy the specific type of success he's pulled off.³ It's a great story: Former teen idol rebels against the Hollywood star system and transforms himself into one of the most daring and eccentric screen actors of his generation.

Birth and Childhood

John Christopher Depp was born on June 9, 1963, in Owensboro, Kentucky, as the youngest of four children. Depp had the kind of upbringing that would readily lend itself to his future portrayals of brooding lost boys. His parents divorced when he was 16. The studious teenager picked up a whole new passion: the guitar.⁴ He got it as a present from his mother. He taught himself playing the guitar and it became his obsession. Depp fronted a series of garage bands;⁵ the most successful of these, The Kids. Hoping to strike a chord as famous rockers, the Kids moved to Los Angeles. During slack times in the music business, Depp sold pens by phone in order to support himself, but he and his fellow rockers decided to break up and move on.

3. predictor: 预言性的事物; pull off: (成功地或艰苦地) 完成, 赢得。

4. pick up: (尤指偶然地、无意地) 获得, 找到, 学会; passion: 极度喜爱或酷爱的事物。

5. front: v. 担任 (乐队) 的领奏; garage band: 车库乐队, 指业余的非正式乐队, 因常常在车库排练而得名。