

● 英语注释读物 · 当代美国时尚文化丛书 1

美国 好莱坞与现代音乐

邵怀宇等 / 编注



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美国好莱坞与现代音乐

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前 言

说到美国文化,人们首先会想到好莱坞大片、美国西部牛仔、百老汇、可口可乐、麦当娜、万宝路香烟、纽约世贸中心、迪斯尼、橄榄球,甚至于英特尔、微软,正因为这些流行元素象征着美国崇尚自由、积极豪放、绚丽多彩的鲜明的现代社会特征,因而它也代表着中国人心中大洋彼岸的那个超级大国的特色文化。

美国从大西洋到太平洋,差不多横跨整个北美洲大陆,另外还包括北极边缘的阿拉斯加州和赤道地区的夏威夷,然而,欧洲人常评价说这个富饶发达的国度没有文化,因为三百年前的美国还只是一片荒原,美国的历史短暂,没有欧亚那么多的人文古迹和遗产。甚至法国人嘲笑说,美国从欧洲买下教堂,给每一块石头标上号,然后拆下来运回美国再按照记号盖起来。

然而,文化不代表着古董,从最初的移民时代开始,美国人就在这块广大富庶的土地上不断接受着、融合着、发展着、创新着美国特色的新文化。如今的美国在戏剧、电影、舞蹈、音乐、建筑、绘画、雕塑、文学等多方面都已形成了自己的文化风格。每年纽约市林肯表演艺术中心和华盛顿哥伦比亚中心特区的肯尼迪中心则上演着各种歌剧、舞蹈、戏剧和交响乐等文化演出。美国作为世界文化的大熔炉,你差不多可以在这里找到世界上任何一种文化的影子。

这套《当代美国时尚文化丛书》则是我们从最新美国现刊以及当前网站上挑选出来奉献给大家的一份原汁原味的英语文化读物。这套丛书分美国好莱坞透视、美国音乐大观、美国百老汇舞台、美国流行艺术、美国时尚潮流和美国旅游掠影六个篇章。在好

莱坞篇中,我们介绍了奥斯卡奖项,明星轶事,名导风采和各种电影资讯等。在音乐篇中,我们将去了解葛莱美颁奖典礼,迈克尔·杰克逊等巨星风采以及通俗音乐、古典音乐、乡村音乐、爵士音乐、世界音乐等各种流派最新动态。百老汇篇则全面展现美国最新戏剧动态,展现百老汇发展历史,展现美国戏剧重要剧目和著名戏剧人等。而在艺术篇中,我们可以了解当今美国绘画、建筑、陶瓷、壁画等艺术状况,领略美国大师风范,关注艺术博物馆命运等。在时尚篇中,让我们一起走近当今美国超级名模,了解时尚设计师的非凡人生,掌握纽约时尚周最新潮流信息。在旅游篇中,我们则介绍了许多美国现代大都市,自由女神,迪斯尼以及其他众多自然风光景点等。

随着中国的即将入世,美国也将离得我们越来越近,希望这套英语读物能让大家在一边学英语的同时对美国文化也有一个比较深入的了解。

邵怀宇

2001年10月

目 录

好 莱 坞 篇

The Immortal Audrey Hepburn	3
永远的赫本	
A Hundred Years of Hitch	16
百年希区柯克	
The Year in Movies Ballot 2000	24
全年电影回顾:2000 排行榜	
The Oscar	37
奥斯卡全接触	
Out of Sight	47
杳无音信:黛米·摩尔	
Brad Pitt	56
布莱德·彼特	
A Beached Boy and Human Ingenuity	66
荒岛男人和人类的智慧	
The Great Leap forward	75
飞跃:李安	
Hollywood Blackout, the Sequel	86
好莱坞拒绝黑人	
Hearts Wide Shut	97
心门紧锁:汤姆·克鲁斯	

Going for the Gold	108
金光大道:朱莉亚·罗伯茨	
Steven Soderbergh	118
斯蒂文·索德伯格	
Why Do Hollywood and TV Keep Showing Us Violence?	132
好莱坞为何暴力不断	

音 乐 篇

Beatles Forever	147
永恒的披头士	
Eminem—Bad Rap?	153
坏小子 Eminem	
Destiny's Child Cast as 'Survivor'	161
命运小孩的新专辑	
The Man in the Mirror	168
完美的脸	
Sales Up, Biz Flat in 2000	177
关注 2000 年销售排行榜	
Visiting the Folks	183
美国民歌运动	
Britney Brigade	193
小甜甜的旋风	
Jam Bands Taking over New Orleans at Fest Time	200
爵士音乐节	
Tim McGraw Croons Americana Tune on Curb	210

乡村音乐:复仇记	
Ricky Martin Zen and Now	217
瑞奇·马丁的神话	
Teen Pop Likely to Be Top Concert Draw in 2001	226
流行音乐:年轻人的天下?	
Kilt by Association	232
麦当娜的婚礼	
Shankar Comes 'Full Circle' with Angel	240
超凡脱俗:Shankar 的世界音乐	
Grammys'01: Hype & Glory	246
跟踪 2001 年葛莱美	

好莱坞篇

The Immortal Audrey Hepburn

“一个人总是要死的,但我最依依不舍的不是自己的生命,而是第三世界那些被战争、干旱和饥饿困扰的儿童。”——奥黛丽·赫本

与其说她是血肉之躯,不如说她是仙女下凡。她的气质使人觉得,她来自另一个更美好、更纯洁的世界。她那吊眼梢,高颧骨,迷人的、若隐若现的微笑,还有那小精灵般的下颌,使男人们和女人们全为之倾倒。

(奥黛丽·赫本(1929-1993)是美国好莱坞以演技卓越、艺术生命长久而著称的女演员。塑造了许多生机勃勃、迷人自信、富于幽默感的女性形象,其中影片《惊才绝艳》(1932年)获奥斯卡最佳女演员奖。)

Everyone remembers when they first fell in love with^① Audrey Hepburn. Maybe it was in her first starring role as the mischievous^② Princess Anne in Roman Holiday, or in her next film, Sabrina, as the chauffeur's^③ winsome^④ daughter. Or who could resist her as Holly Golightly, serenely^⑤ nibbling^⑥ a croissant in front of Tiffany's window in Breakfast at Tiffany's?

Wherever we first saw her, she made an instant impression: classy, graceful, and enchanting^⑦. The onetime sickly war refugee^⑧, so hungry she ate tulip^⑨ bulbs^⑩ to stay alive, grew up to symbolize beauty—both inside and out. Her screen presence was luminous^⑪, but she also shone as special ambassador for UNICEF^⑫, working tirelessly to save the lives of youngsters

① fall in love with: 爱上

② mischievous: 恶作剧的,淘气的

③ chauffeur: 司机

④ winsome: 迷人的

⑤ serenely: 安详地,沉着地

⑥ nibble: 一点一点地咬,细咬

⑦ enchanting: 迷人的,妩媚的

⑧ refugee: 难民,流亡者

⑨ tulip: [植]郁金香,郁金香花

⑩ bulb: 鳞茎

⑪ luminous: 发光的,明亮的

⑫ UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, 联合国儿童基金会

in countries beset^⑬ by war, famine^⑭, and other disasters^⑮.

And she was, above all, a loving mother to her own two sons. She called having children "all I really wanted in the world" and her children called her "the best mother."

Adding to her mystique^⑯, Hepburn never had her heart—or her sights—set on^⑰ Hollywood and stardom^⑱. "My career," she once said, "is a complete mystery to me. It's been a total surprise since the first day. I never thought I was going to be an actress, I never thought I was going to be in movies, I never thought it would all happen the way it did." And the way it happened only reinforced the Cinderella^⑲ image Hepburn projected so well; from starving war victim^⑳ to penniless ballerina^㉑ to hat model, nightclub dancer, bit-part film actress, and finally to star, after her discovery on a Monaco beach by the French novelist Colette, whose novel *Gigi* was about to be made into a Broadway play. Hepburn won the title role and, at 22, the radiant^㉒ gamine with the huge eyes was on a fast track to stardom.

But all the professional success and public adulation^㉓ that enveloped her couldn't protect Hepburn from personal disappointment and grief^㉔. Both her marriages, to actor Mel Ferrer and then to Italian psychoanalyst Dr. Andrea Dotti, ended in^㉕ divorce. And she suffered at least five miscarriages^㉖ as she struggled to have the children she wanted so badly. Finally, there was the colon cancer that took her life at age 63

⑬ beset: 困扰

⑭ famine: 饥荒

⑮ disaster: 灾难, 天灾

⑯ mystique: 神秘性, 奥秘

⑰ set one's heart or sights on: 有心于或着眼于

⑱ stardom: 演员的身份, 演员们

⑲ Cinderella: 灰姑娘

⑳ victim: 受害人, 牺牲者

㉑ ballerina: 芭蕾舞女

㉒ radiant: 容光焕发的

㉓ adulation: 奉承, 阿谀

㉔ grief: 悲痛, 忧伤

㉕ end in: 以……为结局

㉖ miscarriage: 流产

in 1993, only five months after it was diagnosed^② on her return from a UNICEF trip to Somalia^③. A friend said that even during her painful last days, she never once complained, quietly maintaining "It's not that bad." She was classy to the end.

Hepburn's stoicism^④—along with her grace and grit—was doubtless forged^⑤ in the early years of her life, for her childhood was anything but tranquil^⑥.

Born Edda Kathleen Hepburn-Ruston on May 4, 1929, in Brussels^⑦, Belgium, Hepburn was the daughter of Baroness Ella van Heemstra and her second husband, a debonair^⑧ British financier^⑨ named Joseph Victor Anthony Hepburn-Ruston. The plump^⑩ baby girl joined Jan and Alexander, Ella's two sons from a previous marriage.

Within six years, Hepburn's father had deserted his family and divorced^⑪ her mother. She later told biographer Alexander Walker, "I was destroyed at the time, and cried for days and days. My parents' divorce was the first big blow^⑫ I had as a child... I worshiped^⑬ my father and missed him terribly from the day he disappeared... My mother had a great love for me, but she was not always able to show it. I had no one to cuddle^⑭ me."

After her father left, Ella took the children to her family home in Arnhem^⑮ the Netherlands^⑯, and in 1937 she moved with Audrey to England, so her daughter could get a British education. But when war seemed imminent^⑰ in

②diagnose: 诊断
③Somalia: 索马里

④stoicism: 恬淡寡欲

⑤forge: 铸造
⑥tranquil: 安静的

⑦Brussels: 布鲁塞尔(比利时首都)

⑧debonair: 快活的, 温文尔雅的

⑨financier: 财政家, 金融家

⑩plump: 丰满的; 胖乎乎的

⑪divorce: 离婚

⑫blow: 突然的打击

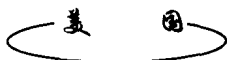
⑬worship: 崇拜

⑭cuddle: 拥抱

⑮Arnhem: 阿纳姆(荷兰东部城市)

⑯Netherlands: 荷兰

⑰imminent: 即将来临的, 逼近的



England in 1939, mother and daughter returned to the Netherlands.

Young Audrey took ballet classes at the Arnhem Conservatory^{④③}, quickly losing her baby fat and developing her trademark^{④④} straight posture^{④⑤} and long, strong legs. Ironically^{④⑥}, it also was a ballet performance—by England's Sadler Wells Company featuring principal dancer Margot Fonteyn—that marked the end of her childhood. Throughout a dinner and reception^{④⑦} following the company's 1940 appearance at the conservatory, the first shots of gunfire could be heard from the Dutch-German border. By the next day, German troops had occupied Arnhem.

"The second-worst memory I have after my father's disappearance," Hepburn told Walker, "was my mother coming into my bedroom one morning, pulling back the curtains and saying, 'Wake up, the war's on.'"

Life under the German occupation^{④⑧} was difficult—and dangerous. Audrey and her mother hid all their British connections and never spoke English. Hepburn carried messages for the Resistance in her shoes, once delivering a missive^{④⑨} to a British parachutist^{⑤①} hiding in wooded^{⑤②} hills outside Arnhem, then charming^{⑤③} her way past an armed German who stopped her by offering him a flower she'd just picked.

Hepburn later described that time as one of "very little real youth, few friends in the usual teenage way, and no security. Is it any wonder I became an interior^{⑤⑤} sort of person? I think I was older in those days than I am now."

④③conservatory: 音乐学校

④④trademark: 商标

④⑤posture: (身体的)姿势, 体态

④⑥ironically: 说反话地, 讽刺地

④⑦reception: 接待, 招待

④⑧occupation: 占领

④⑨missive: 信件

⑤①parachutist: 跳伞人, 伞兵

⑤②wooded: 树木繁茂的

⑤③charm: 哄诱; 获得(出路)

⑤⑤interior: 内向的

The slender Audrey became malnourished^{⑤4} as food became scarce. She developed anemia^{⑤5} and swelling^{⑤6} of the legs. Adding to the physical pain were the emotional traumas^{⑤7}: One day she saw her uncle being taken away by the Germans (he was later shot) and a half brother was sent to a labor camp^{⑤8}. She often saw Dutch Jews being forcefully^{⑤9} deported. Years later, when she was asked to play Anne Frank in the film version of the play based on the young girl's famous diary, Hepburn refused, saying, "I don't want to profit from a saint^{⑥0}."

After an Allied assault on Arnhem in September 1944, the Germans retaliated^{⑥1} by forcing the remaining civilians to leave. Audrey and her family joined a march of 100,000 townspeople to the countryside, where there was literally no food. Audrey and some other youngsters dug up frozen turnips^{⑥2} and tulip bulbs to eat. Later, to escape the Germans, she hid in the cellar^{⑥3} of a burnt-out^{⑥4} house, without food or water. She developed jaundice^{⑥5} in addition to her other ills.

After liberation, Audrey's health was restored in part by food and medicine supplied by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation^{⑥6} Administration, the forerunner^{⑥7} of UNICEF. It was a debt she never forgot.

Once she regained her health and good spirits, Hepburn and her mother moved to Amsterdam, and then to England when Audrey was accepted at London's Ballet Rambert. Arriving with less than \$ 100 between them, Audrey im-

⑤4 malnourish: 营养不良

⑤5 anemia: 贫血, 贫血症

⑤6 swell: 膨胀, 增大

⑤7 trauma: 创伤, 损伤

⑤8 labor camp: 劳动营

⑤9 forcefully: 强有力地, 激烈地

⑥0 saint: 圣人

⑥1 retaliate: 报复

⑥2 turnip: [植]芜菁, 芜菁甘蓝

⑥3 cellar: 地窖, 地下室

⑥4 burnt-out: 烧坏的

⑥5 jaundice: [医]黄疸

⑥6 rehabilitation: 复原

⑥7 forerunner: 先驱(者)



mediately went to work while she studied ballet. She modeled hats, then became a dancer in a chic^⑥ nightclub^⑦, where her big, lively eyes and vibrant^⑧ appearance generated notice.

It was also at about this time that Edda became Audrey. According to another biographer^⑨, Diana Maychick, Hepburn said, "The truth is, I had no idea what I was getting into when I decided Mother and I should move to London. But I did think that changing my name would give me a boost^⑩. Edda had been through too much already."

Hepburn landed work as a chorine^⑪ in the London production of High Button Shoes and won several small parts^⑫ in films such as The Lavender Hill Mob^⑬ (1951) and Secret People (1952). This last role led to her fateful trip to Monaco^⑭, to film the forgettable^⑮ Monte Carlo Baby (also called We Go to Monte Carlo) and the encounter with Colette that changed her life. Spotting Hepburn romping^⑯ on a beach there, the author—looking to cast^⑰ the lead in her play—declared, "Voila ma Gigi" ("There's my Gigi"). And Hepburn's star took off^⑱.

While rehearsing Gigi, Paramount asked Hepburn, sight unseen, to test for a film the studio was planning called Roman Holiday. Director William Wyler was shopping for a European actress to play a young princess who escapes royal duty for a magical^⑲ day and night with roguish^⑳ American newspaperman Gregory Peck.

Hepburn not only got the part, she picked

⑥chic: 别致的, 时髦的

⑦nightclub: 夜总会

⑧vibrant: 有活力的

⑨biographer: 传记作者

⑩boost: 推进

⑪chorine: 歌舞团女队员

⑫part: 角色

⑬mob: 暴徒, 乌合之众

⑭Monaco: 摩纳哥

⑮forgettable: 容易被忘的

⑯romp: 顽皮, 嬉戏

⑰cast: 派(角色)

⑱take off: 开始

⑲magical: 不可思议的

⑳roguish: 流氓的, 无赖的

up an Academy Award for this, her first major role, winning Best Actress honors in 1954 (and defeating the likes of Deborah Kerr, nominated for *From Here to Eternity*®).

Even before *Roman Holiday* was released, Hepburn was tapped for another fairytale® movie role: *Sabrina*, the chauffeur's daughter who beguiles® her father's wealthy employer, Humphrey Bogart. Offscreen®, she became romantically involved® with the film's other star, the married William Holden, but the relationship did not last.

But another association from that film did endure—ending only with the actress' death four decades later. French couturier® Hubert Givenchy, who dressed Hepburn in *Sabrina*, discovered her famously thin dancer's frame was the perfect showcase for his minimalist® designs—and she adored his styles. The artist and his muse® became good friends, and the relationship nourished them both. “I depend on Givenchy in the same way that American women depend on their psychiatrists,” she once said. After *Sabrina*, Hepburn had a standard clause® written into her film contracts® stipulating® that he would design her wardrobe® for each production. Even her children were christened® in Givenchy-designed gowns®.

The young Audrey finally found love when she met Mel Ferrer, an actor and stage and film producer 12 years her senior®, with whom she appeared in the Broadway play *Ondine* (for which she earned a Tony). They married

⑧eternity: 永远

⑨fairytale: 神话, 童话

⑩beguile: 诱骗, 诱惑

⑪offscreen: 在银幕外的私人生活中

⑫involve: 卷入

⑬couturier: 女裁缝师, 女服设计师

⑭minimalist: 最低要求者

⑮muse: 缪斯

⑯clause: 条款

⑰contract: 合同, 契约

⑱stipulate: 规定, 保证

⑲wardrobe: 剧装

⑳christen: 施洗礼

㉑gown: 长袍, 礼服

㉒senior: 年长者