

Oprah Winfrey

欧普拉·温弗里

【英汉双语】



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

● Gini Holland (美) 著

● 张天乾 李银屏 译

名人风景线【英汉双语】



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北京 BEIJING

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名人风景线

(英 汉 双 语)

这套书中的“名人”，是那些在各自的领域中创造出不平凡业绩的人们。

那他们是怎样进入这些领域的？

他们奋斗不已的源泉何在？

他们的成就对社会产生了什么影响？

他们又有着怎样的成长经历？

在他们当中，包括政治家、艺术家、演艺界人士、以及那些自强不息的创业者，每一个人的故事，都是一道亮丽的“风景线”！

本套“名人风景线”丛书以英汉双语形式出版，书中还附有大量的历史资料和珍贵照片。针对不同读者，丛书分为两个难度等级，并对有一定难度的单词、短语作简要注释，分别适合英语的初学者和有一定基础的英语学习者阅读。



WHO IS OPRAH WINFREY?

There are many talk-show hosts on American television, but there is only one Oprah. Her unique style is copied by many, from interviewers to politicians. But none has been able to match either her popularity or her income. Her *Oprah Winfrey Show* is broadcast to 132 countries worldwide. Her combined talents and business sense will soon make Oprah the United States' first African-American billionaire. Her show has received over thirty Emmys and numerous other awards for achievement.

Some blame Oprah for turning daytime television into a string of shows about freaks and terrible relationships. In spite of this charge, she is one of her country's most beloved celebrities – and one of its most influential people.

Being famous

- ☐ Fame is a major factor in Oprah's daily life, but it took her by surprise at first. She once said: 'I
- ☐ was walking down the street the other day, and a woman bus driver pulled her bus over,
- ☐ jumped off it, and ran down the street to shake my hand. The bus was full, and this was five
- ☐ o'clock traffic, but the passengers loved it. Everyone was clapping, and I said to myself,
- ☐ "This is something. I must be a somebody!"'

谁是欧普拉·温弗里？

在美国的电视荧屏上有众多脱口秀主持人，而欧普拉只有一个。从采访记者到政客等诸多人士无不在争相效仿她那独特的风格，但却没人能够企及她的声望与收入。她所主持的《欧普拉·温弗里脱口秀》在全世界132个国家播出。才华与商业头脑兼备将使她很快成为美国第一位黑人亿万富翁。她的节目曾获得过30多项艾美奖，以及无数的其他成就奖项。

有人责备欧普拉，说她把日间电视节目变成了一系列讨论怪诞行为与骇人的人际关系节目。尽管受此非议，她依然是美国最受喜爱的名人之一，也是美国最具影响力的人物之一。

出名

名气是欧普拉日常生活中的重要因素，但一开始却让她甚感吃惊。她曾讲道：“一天我正在街上走着，一位女公交车司机停车跳了下来，跑过来要和我握手。当时公交车里坐满了人，而且正值5点钟交通高峰，但乘客们喜欢这样。每个人都在鼓掌，于是我心中暗想：‘这可不一般，我肯定是个大人物了！’”

- unique *adj.* 独一无二的，惟一的
- popularity *n.* 声望
- match *v.* 比得上
- freak *n.* 怪诞的行为



1988年，欧普拉荣获人民选择奖以及国际广播电视协会的年度最佳播音员奖。

In 1988, Oprah received the People's Choice Award and the International Radio and Television Society's award as Broadcaster of the Year.

In the USA, over twenty million viewers a week watch her show. She has an Internet website packed with topics of interest for her audience. Her new magazine, *O*, puts her point of view on the news stands. Harpo, her production company, produces movies for television and cinema. Whether these shows star Oprah herself or other actors, they are stamped with her values and ideas.

MOST TRUSTED


What is her secret to success? She is possibly the most trusted woman in America. Her fans trust her to entertain, inspire, educate and understand. They trust her to accept them just as they are, even when she challenges them to be better. At the same time, to many, Oprah Winfrey feels like a television version of their favourite next-door neighbour. In fact, most of her fans are not in awe of her – they just want to invite her round for coffee.

.....

在美国，每周有两千多万电视观众观看她的节目。她拥有一个因特网站，上面都是观众们所感兴趣的话题；在报摊上，她新创办的杂志《O》在宣扬着她的观点；她的哈波制作公司在为电视台和影院摄制影片，无论主演影片的是她自己还是其他演员，这些作品都打上了她的价值观念的烙印。

最受信任的人

欧普拉成功的秘诀是什么呢？她大概是美国最受信任的女人了。喜爱她的人们都信赖她，任凭她来娱乐大众、启发大众、教育大众、理解大众。他们相信她能够接受他们本来的样子，哪怕是当她激励他们要更为出色时。同时，对许多人而言，欧普拉·温弗里就像是一个电视版的好邻居。实际上，她的大多数拥戴者并不畏惧她——他们非常愿意请她来一起喝咖啡。

- news stand 报摊，报刊出售处
 - star v. 扮演(主角)
-
- 



FIRST YEARS IN CHANGING TIMES

Oprah Winfrey was born on 29 January 1954 to unmarried teenage parents, in Kosciusko, Mississippi, one of the poorest areas of the USA. Her biblical name Orpah was misspelt on her birth certificate by the midwife, making her Oprah. No one ever corrected the mistake. When she was still a baby, her mother, Vernita Lee, left Oprah to be raised by her maternal grandparents.

At her grandparents' farm, Oprah was poor, and lonely. 'The nearest neighbour was a blind man up the road. There weren't other kids . . . no playmates, no toys except for the one corncob doll. I played with the animals and made speeches to the cows.'

SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE

Oprah lived in terror of her grandfather, who tried to shoo her away with his cane. Her grandmother beat Oprah when she misbehaved. She told Oprah that she was doing it for her own good, because she loved her. 'I still don't think that was love,' says Oprah now, and she has often spoken out on her shows against child abuse, believing that it is partly to blame for many of society's problems today, because of the message of violence and lack of understanding it sends to young people.

[illegible]

在外公外婆的农场里，欧普拉既可怜又孤单。“离我们最近的邻居是个住在公路边的盲人。没有别的孩子……没有玩伴，除了一个玉米棒娃娃以外也没什么玩具。我和动物一起玩，还对着牛群讲话。”

欧普拉非常害怕外公，他常用拐杖把她赶跑。而每当欧普拉犯了错，外婆总是打她。外婆说这样做是为她好，是因为爱她。“我依然不认为那是爱，”如今的欧普拉说。她常在自己的节目中大声疾呼，反对虐待儿童，她认为在一定程度上现今许多社会问题都可以归咎于此，因为虐待儿童的行为向年轻人灌输着暴力和缺乏理解的内涵。

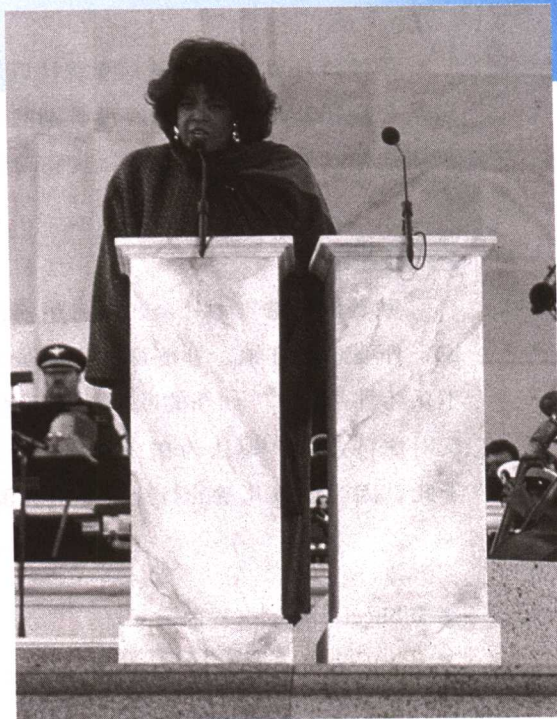
❶ abuse *n.* 虐待

'Oprah's law'

In 1991 Oprah testified before the US Senate on behalf of the National Child Protection Act that she herself had initiated. This resulted in a national law, that requires that all convicted child abusers be listed on a national database. Known to many as the 'Oprah bill', or 'Oprah's law', it was signed into law in her presence by President Clinton on 20 December 1993.

Oprah Winfrey speaking at the inauguration of President Clinton, 17 January 1993. In that same year she witnessed President Clinton signing into law the 'Oprah bill' against child abuse.

1993年1月17日，欧普拉·温弗里在克林顿总统的就职典礼上发表演说。同年，她见证了克林顿总统将反对虐待儿童的“欧普拉法案”签署为正式的法律。



“欧普拉法”

1991年，欧普拉在美国参议院为由她发起的《全国儿童保护法案》做陈述。这一法案最终成为了国家法律，其中规定：所有罪名成立的虐待儿童者都将被列入全国数据库。这就是众所周知的“欧普拉议案”，亦称“欧普拉法”，该法案于1993年12月20日由克林顿总统当着欧普拉的面签署，成为国家法律。

- testify *v.* 为……作证
- senate *n.* 参议院
- on behalf of 代表……

- initiate *v.* 创始，发起
- convicted *adj.* 被证明有罪的
- bill *n.* 议案，法案

LOVE OF LEARNING

Oprah's grandmother taught her to read by the time she was three. When Oprah started kindergarten at the age of five – the time when most children start being taught to read in the USA – she was bored. Fortunately, Oprah was good at speaking up for herself, even then. She wrote her teacher a note: 'Dear Miss New. I don't think I belong here.' Impressed with Oprah's skills, Miss New moved her up to first grade – with the six year olds – right away.

'Reading gave me hope. For me it was the open door.'
Oprah Winfrey,
1997

Bigger changes lay ahead. Around 1960, Oprah was moved north to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to live with her mother. Oprah had to get used to living in a city instead of the country, and to living with a parent she barely knew. She did not feel at home there, or even very welcome. 'I felt like I was an outcast. I don't know why mother ever decided she wanted me. She wasn't equipped to take care of me. I was just an extra burden to her.' Oprah's half-sister, Patricia, had lighter skin, which Oprah thought made her prettier. So Oprah decided that she would take comfort in being the cleverer of the two.

At the end of first grade Oprah moved south again, this time to Nashville, Tennessee, to live briefly with her father, Vernon Winfrey. Once again, teachers recognized her ability and moved

好学

欧普拉3岁时，外婆就开始教她认字。到5岁时——那是大多数美国孩子开始学认字的时候——欧普拉上了幼儿园，她觉得很不耐烦。幸运的是，即使在那时，欧普拉就非常善于表达自己的意见。她给老师写了一张字条：“亲爱的纽小姐，我觉得自己不属于这儿。”欧普拉的能力给纽小姐留下了深刻印象，于是她立刻把欧普拉升班到一年级，与6岁大的孩子们在一起。

欧普拉以后的生活发生了更大的变化。1960年左右，她北迁到威斯康星州的密尔沃基，与母亲一起生活。欧普拉不得不去适应城市而非乡村的生活，她还要适应与陌生的母亲一起生活。在这个家里她觉得很不自在，甚至觉得不太受欢迎。“我觉得自己是一个弃儿。我不懂母亲为什么决定要我，她根本没准备好照顾我。对她来说我只是一个额外负担。”欧普拉同母异父的妹妹帕特里夏肤色较浅，她觉得这让妹妹看起来更漂亮，因此欧普拉决心成为两人中更聪明的那个，以此寻求心理安慰。

在一年级学年末，欧普拉又搬回到南方，这次是到田纳西州的纳什维尔，与父亲弗农·温弗里短暂地生活了一段时间。再一次地，老师

“读书给予我希望。对我来说，那就像是一扇敞开的大门。”

欧普拉·温弗里，1997

● speak up 发表意见

● be equipped to 准备

● burden *n.* 负担

● comfort *n.* 安慰



20世纪60年代威斯康星州的密尔沃基。当时欧普拉搬到这里与陌生的母亲一起生活。

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in the 1960s, about the time when Oprah was moved there to live with her mother, whom she barely knew.

her up, this time to third grade. Then she returned to live with her mother in Milwaukee. Despite being shuffled between parents, she did well in school and learnt how to work hard to get ahead. ‘I felt it happen in the fourth grade. Something came over me. I turned in a book report early and it got such a good response, I thought, “I’m gonna do that again.”’

LEARNING DIFFERENT RULES

Moving between two parents showed her the difference that parents’ expectations and limits can make. ‘Growing up, I acted differently when being raised by my mother than being raised by my father. [With her] I would break curfew. I’d stay out. I’d run the streets. Because I knew I could get away with it . . . On the other hand, my father didn’t even have to say it. You just knew . . .’

.....

们认识到了她的能力，这次让她跳到了三年级。之后她又回到密尔沃基与母亲一起生活。尽管在父母之间来回奔波，但她的学习成绩一直很好，她也知道为了名列前茅该如何努力。“到四年级时，我觉得有些想法令我欲罢不能。我提前交了一篇读书报告，并得到了非常好的成绩，当时我想：‘我还要这样做。’”

规矩有别

在父母间搬来搬去的生活让她认识到父母对她的不同期望与限制。“在成长的过程中，由父母分别抚养时我会表现得不一样。[与母亲一起时]我会不按时回家，夜不归宿，游荡街头，因为我知道这样做不会受到惩罚……但是，我父亲甚至连讲都不用讲这些规矩，可你就是知道……”

- shuffle v. 到处转移
- come over (感觉、影响等)支配，攫住
- curfew n. (要求)夜晚一定时间后不准外出的规定
- stay out 待在户外

.....