

“成功人生”英语学习丛书 丛书主编 谢艳明

LIFE OF BRILLIANCE

绚丽人生

谢艳明 主编



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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前言

探讨兴趣话题、追寻名人足迹,提倡轻松阅读、扩大词汇记忆,这就是编写本书的宗旨。本书选编了国际知名的 47 位影视歌舞明星的传记,以及三个主要艺术奖——奥斯卡金像奖、金球奖和格莱美奖。他们是读者耳熟能详的明星,他们是影迷歌迷的人生偶像,他们是演艺界的杰出代表,他们是给人们带来精神粮食的精灵。卓别林演绎的流浪汉人生、费雯丽流露的缠绵哀婉的爱情、派克塑造的光彩夺目的绅士形象、施瓦辛格展示的勇猛威武的英雄气魄,这一切都在我们的头脑中定格成永久的记忆和回味。

他们是幸运的,踏上了光辉灿烂的星路历程,享受着一夜成名的兴奋和万千影迷、歌迷的敬仰,布兰妮·斯皮尔斯小小年纪就闻名全球,身价亿万;他们是勤奋的,在成功的路上勇往直前、奋斗不息,成龙对于每一个高难度的特技都亲自出演,常常冒着生命危险为观众送去最真实的艺术享受;他们是艰辛的,在成功之前饱尝了人生的颠沛流离,在成功之后又忍受着当明星的寂寞和压力,伊丽莎白·泰勒曾经七次在婚姻的门槛上跨进跨出,一生悲悲喜喜,起起落落;他们是慷慨的,演出给他们带来了巨大的财富,但是,他们没有忘记回报社会,简·芳达一次性向哈佛大学捐资 1 250 万美元,成为该校接受捐资最大的一笔;他们是有益于人类的,当他们不再从事演艺事业时,他们不知疲倦地为整个人类利益贡献力量,奥黛丽·赫本在晚年担任过联合国儿童基金会大使,为人类和平与进步做出了杰出的贡献。

他们的人生就是一本值得万千读者阅读的书,而本书以精炼时尚的语言浓缩了他们人生的精华。当然,本书还特地为英语爱好者提供了良好的扩大词汇量的机会,在每一个名人传记之后都编排有相当于大学英语六级水平的词汇练习,在加强词汇记忆的同时,也促进了阅读理解能力的提高。

本书适合于具有大学英语水平的社会各界读者。

谢艳明

2005 年 6 月





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1. Charlie Chaplin

查理·卓别林



查理·卓别林是电影史上最伟大的喜剧演员,5岁就登台表演,10岁就加入了佛瑞卡洛剧团,并随团赴美国表演,进入美国电影界全力冲刺。他在1915年创造出《流浪汉》,使他成为影坛的喜剧泰斗,受千万影迷的敬仰。其中的不朽代表作有1925年的《淘金记》、1931年的《城市之光》、1936年的《摩登时代》。到了1940年终于开口拍了有声片《大独裁者》,嘲讽当时不可一世的希特勒。1972年,美国电影艺术科学学院特别颁了一项奥斯卡奖表彰他对影坛的特殊贡献。



Born on April 16, 1889, in London, England, Chaplin was introduced early on to performing, as both of his parents were music hall entertainers. After a double tragedy—his mother had a *nervous breakdown*① and his father died when Charlie was five—he and his half-brother, Sydney, *became street urchins, in and out of charity homes*②. After a time in an orphanage, Chaplin toured England with a *children's musical troupe*③, the Eight Lancashire Lads, a job which led to small roles on the London stage. At age 17, he joined the Karno music hall revue and toured the United States. In

① *nervous breakdown*: [医]神经失常

② *became street urchins, in and out of charity homes*: 成为街头流浪儿,出没于慈善机构

③ *children's musical troupe*: 儿童音乐剧团





1913, the film producer Mack Sennett signed him to his Keystone Company for a salary of \$ 150 per week. His first film for Keystone was *Making a Living* (1914). In *Kid Auto Races at Venice* (1914), Chaplin introduced the character who would become his trademark, the Little Tramp. *Complete with bowler hat, cane, baggy pants, and too-big shoes, Chaplin would soon become the first-ever movie star and inarguably the most innovative pioneer in movie history.* ①

While at Keystone, Chaplin made over 20 short films in one year, many of which he also wrote and directed. *Meanwhile, he carefully honed the character of the Tramp* ②. Despite the appearance of *spontaneity* and *improvisation* ③, he worked out every last detail of his films. By 1915, he had become such a popular actor that he signed with the Essanay film company for \$ 1,250 per week, plus a \$ 10,000 signing bonus. In his 1915 film, *The Tramp*, Chaplin starred for the first time with Edna Purviance, who would play his version of an ideal woman in every one of his films for the next eight years. In most of his films, Chaplin performed one kind deed after another for the sake of the women he adored, but he! ultimately understood that they could never be expected to fall in love with a Tramp like him.

In 1916, Chaplin moved to the Mutual Film Corporation, where a string of popular short films like *The Pawnshop* (1916), *One A. M.* (1916), *The Immigrant* (1917), and *Easy Street* (1917) made him an international star. He soon began working as an independent filmmaker, distributing through the First National Exhibitors Circuit, and was responsible for every aspect of the making of the films he starred in, including writing, directing, producing,



① 戴着圆顶硬礼帽、拄着手杖、穿着松松垮垮的裤子和过大的鞋子,卓别林很快成了第一个电影明星,也是电影业中无可辩驳的最创新的先锋。

② 同时,他还精心雕琢流浪汉这一角色。

③ spontaneity: 自发行为,自发性; improvisation: 即兴创作



casting^①, and editing. Films made during this period included the longer, three-reel features *A Dog's Life* (1918) and *Shoulder Arms* (1918). The latter set on the battlefields of Europe and the unprecedented six-reel *The Kid* (1921), which became one of the biggest hits yet in film history (its popularity was exceeded only by D. W. Griffith's 1915 film, *Birth of a Nation*).

In 1919, Chaplin and Griffith founded the United Artists Corporation (UA) with Chaplin's fellow silent-screen stars Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks. Chaplin's first film with UA, *A Woman of Paris* (1923) was also his first full-length feature and his last film with Purviance. He wrote and directed the film, but appeared only briefly, as a railroad porter. In 1925, the Little Tramp made his UA debut, in *The Gold Rush*^②, the film Chaplin called, "The picture I want to be remembered by." Chaplin was awarded an honorary Academy Award in 1928 for his film *The Circus*.

Refusing to give in to the growing pressure to add sound to his films, Chaplin scored another huge hit with 1931's *City Lights*, a story of the Tramp and his hopeless love for a blind flower girl. Chaplin did set the film to music, however, and also added sound effects. From then on, he wrote the musical scores for all his films and added musical tracks to a number of his old silent classics. He eventually jumped on the miraculous bandwagon of "talkies," giving the Tramp his only talking sequence on film in *Modern Times* (1936).^③

Besides being a deft comic actor with an impeccable sense of timing and a studiously straight face, Chaplin brought a distinct take on various social and political issues to many of his films. *The Great Dictator* (1940), his first full-length talkie, combined slapstick with a sharp, satirical kind of political



① casting: 挑选演员; 分配角色

② *The Gold Rush*: 《淘金记》, 卓别林的代表作影片

③ 他最终跳上了神奇的“有声电影”彩车, 给流浪汉系列的惟一有声影片《摩登时代》配音。



commentary, Chaplin played a dual role as a Jewish barber reminiscent of the Tramp and Adenoid Hynkel, the maniacal Hitler-like dictator of the country of Tomania. The film also featured Jack Oakie as Benzino Napaloni of Bacteria, a clear send-up of Benito Mussolini. In 1947, Chaplin brought a distinctly post-war, post-Holocaust vision to another brilliant, socially conscious film, *Monsieur Verdoux*①.

By the early 1950s, Chaplin's liberal political views drew criticism in the growing atmosphere of suspicion promulgated by Joseph McCarthy and his anti-Communist crusade. After releasing his last great film, *Limelight* (1952), Chaplin, who had never applied for U. S. citizenship, as in England when he was informed that he might not be permitted back into the States because of his alleged leftist views. He settled with his family in Switzerland. Due to pronounced public anger against Chaplin, his first European film, the gently satirical *A King in New York* (1957), was not even released in America until 1973. In 1967, Chaplin released his final film, the low-budget picture *A Countess From Hong Kong*, starring Sophia Loren and Marlon Brando.

In 1972, after 20 years, Chaplin was invited back to the United States to receive another honorary Academy Award. Reestablished in the public's mind as one of the true geniuses in filmmaking history, Chaplin was knighted in 1975 by Queen Elizabeth II.

Chaplin often drew criticism about his personal life and his penchant for much younger women. In addition to his four wives, Chaplin was romantically linked to a number of other women, including the actresses Pola Negri and Louise Brooks. Chaplin's first marriage, to Mildred Harris, ended in divorce in 1920 after two years. He met his second wife, Lita Grey, when she appeared in *The Kid* at age 12. They married in 1924, when she was 16, and had two sons, Charles Jr. and Sydney, before divorcing in 1927. Chaplin married the actress Paulette Goddard in the early 1930s (the exact

① *Monsieur Verdoux*:《凡尔杜先生》





date is in dispute); the couple divorced in 1942. In 1943, another actress, Joan Barry, named Chaplin in a paternity suit; although his denial was backed by some genetic evidence, the court ruled in Barry's favor. In June 1943, Chaplin married Oona O'Neill, the 18-year-old daughter of the playwright Eugene O'Neill. The couple had eight children and remained together until Chaplin's death on December 25, 1977, in Switzerland.

A. Choose the one from the four choices that has similar meaning with the italicized word in each sentence. ①

1. In most of his films, Chaplin performed one kind deed after another for the sake of the women he *adored*, but he ultimately understood that they could never be expected to fall in love with a Tramp like him.
a. cherished b. disliked c. chased d. came across
2. Besides being a deft comic actor with an *impeccable* sense of timing and a studiously straight face, Chaplin brought a distinct take on various social and political issues to many of his films.
a. elegant b. irresistible c. flawless d. unbearable
3. Chaplin played a dual role as a Jewish barber *reminiscent* of the Tramp and Adenoid Hynkel, the maniacal Hitler-like dictator of the country of Tomania.
a. tolerating b. absorbing c. involving d. remembering
4. By the early 1950s, Chaplin's liberal political views drew criticism in the growing atmosphere of suspicion *promulgated* by Joseph McCarthy and his anti-Communist crusade.
a. proclaimed b. exclaimed c. disclaimed d. acclaimed
5. Chaplin often drew criticism about his personal life and his *penchant* for much younger women.
a. account b. consideration c. inclination d. constitution



① Key to A: 1-a 2-c 3-d 4-a 5-c



B. Match the words or phrases in Column A with the proper definitions in Column B. ①

A

1. urchin (para 1)
2. innovative (para 1)
3. spontaneity (para 2)
4. improvisation (para 2)
5. miraculous (para 5)
6. deft (para 6)
7. maniacal (para 6)
8. holocaust (para 6)
9. genius (para 8)
10. paternity (para 9)

B

- a. quick and skillful
- b. inventing, composing, or reciting without preparation
- c. fatherhood
- d. playful or mischievous youngster
- e. spontaneous behavior, impulse, or movement
- f. a person of extraordinary intellect and talent
- g. suggestive of or afflicted with insanity
- h. of the nature of a miracle
- i. great or total destruction
- j. producing new ideas



① Key to B: 1-d 2-j 3-e 4-b 5-h 6-a 7-g 8-i 9-f 10-c

2. Vivien Leigh

费雯丽



《乱世佳人》征服了许许多多的观众,费雯丽在这部“女性史诗”中的魅力是无可比拟的,“郝思佳”成为对爱情有某种幻想的妇女们的一种寄托。与梦露明显不同的是,费雯丽精灵般的“猫女”脸孔传达的不是性感,而是执著的渴望和强烈的个性,所以当她在《魂断蓝桥》中演绎那部悲剧时,亿万观众的心都被打动了。



Vivien Leigh was born Vivian Mary Hartley, on November 5, 1913, in Darjeeling^①, India. Her father had moved to India from Britain as a young man; when Hartley was six years old, her family returned to England, where she attended *convent school*^②. She also studied in Europe, where she became fluent in French and Italian (she later dubbed her own films) as well as English. At age 19, she married Leigh Holman, a prominent British barrister. The couple had a daughter, Suzanne, in 1933.

After an apprenticeship at *the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art*^③, she made her first successful stage appearance in a 1935 production of *The Mask*

① Darjeeling: 大吉岭, 印度东北部之避暑胜地

② convent school: 修女学校

③ the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art: 皇家戏剧艺术学院





of *Virtue*, as Vivien Leigh (from her husband's name). She made her film debut in *Things Are Looking Up* (1935). In 1937, she made her first screen appearance opposite her lover, Laurence Olivier, in the costume epic *Fire over England*. Even before she had met him, the beautiful, headstrong Leigh reportedly told friends she would marry Olivier, who was already a successful theatre and film star. By the end of 1935, the two had begun a passionate and very public affair, though both were married to other people (Olivier to the actress Jill Esmond).

In 1938, Leigh moved to Hollywood in order to be with Olivier and to campaign for the most sought-after role in history—that of tempestuous Southern belle Scarlett O'Hara in producer David O. Selznick's film version of Margaret Mitchell's^① novel *Gone with the Wind*. After a two-year nationwide talent search, including auditions by some of Hollywood's leading actresses, Leigh won the coveted role in December 1938, after filming had already begun. With the premiere of the film a year later, Leigh became a major star, capturing an Academy Award for Best Actress. The film won a total of eight Oscars, including Best Picture, Best Director (Victor Fleming), and Best Supporting Actress (Hattie McDaniel, who became the first African-American ever to capture an Academy Award). Clark Gable, who co-starred as Rhett Butler, and Olivia de Havilland, who played Scarlett's kindly rival Melanie Wilkes, also earned Oscar nods, for Best Actor and Best Supporting Actress respectively.

Leigh's new stardom pushed her affair with Olivier into the international spotlight, and in 1940 Esmond and Holman both filed for divorce from their wayward spouses. Leigh and Olivier were married in August 1940. Though she lost the co-starring role in *Alfred Hitchcock's Rebecca* (1940) to Joan Fontaine, Leigh went on to appear with her new husband in a U. S. stage production of *Romeo and Juliet* in 1940 and two films, *21 Days* (1940) and



① Margaret Mitchell: 玛格丽特·米切尔(1900—1949), 美国作家, 以其小说《飘》(1936年, 又译作《乱世佳人》) 闻名, 并因此获普利策奖



That Hamilton Woman (1941). After the filming of the latter, the couple moved back to London to live and act on stage. Their collaborations included a London production of *Macbeth*①, various touring productions in Australia and New Zealand in 1948, and repertory productions of Antony and Cleopatra and *George Bernard Shaw's*② *Caesar and Cleopatra* in 1951.

Plagued by tuberculosis which she began suffering from as early as 1945 and manic depression, Leigh appeared in only eight films after *Gone with the Wind*. In addition to *That Hamilton Woman*, she also starred in *Waterloo Bridge*③ (1940), opposite Robert Taylor; *Caesar and Cleopatra* (1946), opposite Claude Rains; *Anna Karenina* (1948); *The Deep Blue Sea* (1955); *The Roman Spring of Mrs. Stone* (1961), opposite Warren Beatty; and *Ship of Fools* (1965). Her best received film after *Gone with the Wind* was Elia Kazan's *A Streetcar Named Desire* (1951), co-starring Marlon Brando, Kim Hunter, and Karl Malden. Leigh first played the aging Southern belle Blanche DuBois in a 1949 stage version of the *Tennessee Williams*④ play. She earned her second Academy Award for Best Actress for her emotionally wrenching performance in the film version.

*Leigh's increasingly poor physical and mental health contributed to the demise of her always-turbulent marriage to Olivier.*⑤ A 1957 London production of Shakespeare's *Titus Andronicus* marked the last joint onstage

① *Macbeth*:《麦克白》,莎士比亚的四大悲剧之一

② George Bernard Shaw:萧伯纳(1856—1950),爱尔兰裔英国戏剧家,作为费边社的一个创建者,他写了抨击社会的批评主义戏剧,包括《武器和人类》(1894年)、《茶花女》(1913年)及《圣女贞德》(1923年),他获得1925年诺贝尔文学奖

③ *Waterloo Bridge*:《魂断蓝桥》

④ Tennessee Williams:田纳西·威廉斯(1914—1983),美国剧作家,他的作品通常是关于家庭的紧张关系和性焦虑,其中包括:《玻璃动物园》(1944年),《欲望号街车》(1947年)和《热铁皮屋顶上的猫》(1955年)等

⑤ 费雯丽越来越差的身心健康导致了她跟奥利维尔之间长期争吵的婚姻的破裂。

