英汉双解 美国 **20** 世纪流行 文化词典

THE ENGLISH-CHINESE
DICTIONARY OF 20TH
CENTURY AMERICAN
POP CULTURE

Shawn Holley 编 李著瞡 王建华 译

清华大学出版社 TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY PRESS

(京)新登字 158号

20 世纪美国最著名的人物、地方和事件等从 A 到 Z 的索引本词典包含一千余条有关各种题材的精彩词条

An A-to-Z Guide to the Most Famous People, Places, and Events, etc. of the 20th Century in U.S.A.

It Contains Over a Thausand of Fascinating Entries on a Variety of Subjects.

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英汉双解美国 20 世纪流行文化词典 (美) Shawn Holley 编;李著瞡, 王建华译.—北京:清华大学出版社,1998

ISBN 7-302-03105-3

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 25312 号

出版者: 清华大学出版社(北京清华大学校内,邮编 100084) http://www.tup.tsinghua.edu.cn

责任编辑: 姚美瑞

印刷者: 清华园胶印厂

发行者: 新华书店总店北京科技发行所

开 本: 787×1092 1/32 印张:13 字数:447 千字

版 次: 1998年12月第1版 1998年12月第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-302-03105-3/ H·217

印 数: 0001~8000

定 价: 24.00元

INTRODUCTION

One has to know where he has been in order to know where he is going. Mankind has seen more advances in the last 100 years than in the previous 2000. These advances have not only been in the fields of science and medicine, but also in the field of entertainment.

In 1989, packaged cultural products netted a U.S. trade surplus of some \$8 billion, which made entertainment the third-largest surplus item that year, right after food and aerospace products. Indeed, American popular culture is a phenomenon in and of itself. But because there is so much of it, it is hard for anyone, especially a foreigner, to keep track of who 's who and what 's what.

This Dictionary of American Culture is designed to highlight the most important people, places, products and events of the 20th Century and to offer information including names, dates, titles, statistics, accomplishments, personal information, etc. that are connected to them. Even examples on word usage are provide for entries that have entered the language.

Many of the images, songs, books, movies, etc. have not only become classics but are also indispensable symbols of our national existence. The cultural icons are not just objects for private pleasure, but are essential symbols that have helped define what we collectively are.

Pop is our true culture. Cultural "Institutions "like Stephen King, McDonald 's and the Beach Boys are the glue that holds together contemporary society. Pop culture is a catalyst for bringing the whole

world together with a common bond. Pop reassures us that people matter and that one person or one idea can make a global contribution.

It should be noted that although 98 percent of the entries in this book originated in the U.S., we have also purposely included some that did not, such as The Beatles, whose influence deeply permeated American culture. With over 1000 entries in easy-to-find alphabetical order, this book contains the greatest hits of the 20th century and is a must for anyone who enjoys American culture, which according to the U.S. entertainment surplus, is just about everyone. Enjoy!

引 言

一个人要知道自己往何处去,先要知道他曾到过哪儿。 人类在过去 100 年内所看到的进步超过以往的 2000 年。这 些进步的取得,不但是在科学和医药领域内,而且也在娱乐领 域内。

1989年,一揽子的文化产品给美国带来 80 亿美元的贸易盈余,这使得娱乐业成为当年仅次于食品及宇航产品的第三大顺差项目。实际上,美国流行文化自身已成为一种现象。正因为其内容如此之多,任何人,特别是外国人,要弄清楚这里面的人和事是有困难的。

这部美国文化词典的设计突出 20 世纪中最为重要的人和事,地方、产品和事件,并提供与之有关的信息包括姓名、日期、头衔、数字、成就、个人资料等。对于已进入我们词汇的条目甚至还提供了词语用法的例句。

这里很多人物、歌曲、书刊、电影等不但已成为经典,并且 也是我们这个民族存在的不可缺少的标志。这些文化标志并 非只是个人消遣的对象,而是有助于界定我们今天作为一个 集体的基本象征。

我们真正的文化就是流行。像斯蒂芬·金、麦当劳和海滩 男儿等文化"形体"就是将目前的社会凝聚在一起的粘接剂。 流行文化是个把全世界以一个共同的纽带联在一起的触媒 剂。流行向我们肯定人是重要的,并且一个人或一个想法可 以做出全球的贡献。

请注意虽然本书中 98% 的条目起源于美国,但我们也有意收了一些像披头士等其影响深深渗入美国文化但并非起源于美国的条目。

本书有按字母顺序排列易于检索的 1000 余条条目,包括 20 世纪最伟大的轰动作品,因而它亦是任何一个喜爱美国文化的人必备的书。按照美国娱乐业的贸易盈余来看,这其实就是每一个人的。请尽情欣赏吧。

关于本词典

20世纪全球流行文化的无上索引 美国流行文化 100 年,从健美操到雅皮士 美国最轰动作品的一卷集名录 第一本帮助你对付"流行文化超载"的书 此书包括从 1900 至 1995 年间 1000 余条条目 所含有关歌曲、电影、图书、财富、日期等的信息比任何其他书都要多 美国关键事件 100 年,包括詹姆斯·迪恩的车祸、肯尼迪总统的遇刺、登月、伍德斯托克摇滚音乐节 你想知道的有关美国流行文化的一切 此书注定将成为"崇拜者"所喜爱的书 最具娱乐性的词书,没有一个条目是枯燥的

About This Dictionary

THE ULTIMATE GUIDE TO 20TH CENTURY GLOBAL POP CULTURE 100 YEARS OF AMERICAN POP CULTURE, FROM AEROBICS TO YUPPIES. A GREATEST HITS COLLECTION OF AMERICAN IN ONE VOLUME. THE FIRST BOOK TO HELP YOU COPE WITH "POP CULTURE OVERLOAD." THIS BOOK CONTAINS OVER 1,000 ENTRIES FROM 1900—1995. MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE SONGS, THE MOVIES, THE BOOKS, THE MONEY, THE DATES, ETC. THAN ANY OTHER BOOK. 100 YEARS OF KEY U S. EVENTS INCLUDING JAMES DEAN 'S CAR CRASH, JFK 'S ASSASSINATION, THE MOON LANDING, WOODSTOCK, ETC. EVERYTHING YOU EVER WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT AMERICAN POP CULTURE! THIS BOOK IS DESTINED TO BECOME A "CULT"-URE FAVORITE. THE MOST ENTERTAINING DICTIONARY EVER WRITTEN—THERE IS NOT ONE BORING ENTRY IN THIS BOOK!

A

AA (Alcoholics Anonymous) A voluntary self-help organization organized in 1934 in the U.S. to help individuals overcome alcoholism. Branches now exist in many other countries.

嗜酒者互诫协会 美国 1934 年成立的为帮助个人戒酒的自愿自助组织。现在很多国家都有分支。

Aaron, (Hank Henry Louis) (1934—) American baseball player and all-time home-run leader. He made sports history by breaking Babe Ruth's lifetime record of 714 home runs on April 8, 1974. He retired in 1976 with a total of 755 home runs. He was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1982.

汉克·艾伦(1934—)(亨利·路易斯) 美国棒球运动员,并为本垒打最高记录保持者。他由于在 1974 年 4 月 8 日打破贝布·鲁思的毕生 714 个本垒打的记录而创造了体育界的历史。并于 1976 年以毕生 755 个本垒打的记录而退役。他于 1982 年被选入棒球名人馆。

Abbott and Costello Bud Abbott (1895—1974) (the tall one) and Lou Costello (1906—59) (the short, explosive one) were the top moneymaking comedy team in movies in the 1940s. They later became the most watched, most syndicated TV performers from 1951—1953. They started in vaudeville in the 1930s, where they developed the classic routine "Who's on First?" They appeared in films, including "Buck Privates" (1941), and "Lost in a harem" (1944), where they showcased their old routines.

阿博与卡斯特罗 布德·阿博(1895—1974)(高个子) 与鲁·卡斯特罗(1906—1959)(暴躁的矮个子) 在 40 年代是电影界最卖座的喜剧搭档。从 1951 年到 1953 年,他们又成为最有收视率的节目播放最多的电视演员。他们在 30 年代从杂耍班里起家,在杂耍班里他们发展了他们的经典套路"谁先上?"。他们所演的电影中包括《波克兵士》和《在后宫中迷路》,其中展示了他们的老套路。

Abdul-Jabbar, Kareem (1947—) U.S. basketball player who played for the National Basketball Association's Milwaukee Bucks 1969—75 and the Los Angeles Lakers 1975—89. A center at 7 ft. 2 in. (2.2m) tall, he was noted for his trademark" sky hook." He held the record for being named professional basketball's most valuable player six times over between 1971 and 1980. Abdul-Jabbar holds the record for the most points scored in a career with 38,387.

卡瑞姆·阿布杜勒-贾巴尔(1947—) 美国篮球运动员,曾于1969—1975 为美国篮球协会的密尔沃基雄鹿队、1975—1989 为洛杉矶湖人队打球。作为身高 2 2 米的中锋,他以"高空钩手投篮"为其特色而著名。他保持着在 1971—1980 年间 6 次被推选为职业篮球最有价值的球员的记录。阿布杜勒-贾巴尔还保持着毕生得分 38 387 分的最高记录。

Academy Awards An annual award (in many categories), given since 1927 by the American Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. The award is a gold-plated statuette, which has been nicknamed "Oscar" since 1931. Nominees are chosen by their peers (actors nominate actors, designers dominate designers, etc.). The awards ceremony is televised each spring.

学院奖(奥斯卡金像奖) 美国电影科学艺术学院自 1927 年起在众多领域中每年颁发的奖。奖品是一座镀金像,自 1931 起被戏称为"奥斯卡"。候选人由他的同辈来推举(演员提名演员,设计师提名设计师,余类推)。授奖仪式每年春季由电视转播。

acid Drug slang from the 1960s for "lysergic acid diethylamide" (LSD). An "acidhead" refers to person who uses the drug. The music of such drug users is referred to as "acid rock."

酸 毒品 LSD (麦角酸二乙基化合物) 自 1960 年以来的俗称。用这种毒品的人被叫做酸脑袋。这种毒品使用者的音乐被称做酸摇滚。

Acuff, Roy(1903—92) Singer . Known as the King of Country Music, Acuff was the Grand Ole Opry 's first major singing star . His company, Acuff-Rose Publications, was the nation 's first country music publishing house .

罗依·阿克夫 (1903—1992) 歌唱家,被誉为乡村音乐之王。阿克夫是大奥利奥普里无线电节目的第一个主唱歌星。他的公司,阿克夫-柔斯出版社是美国第一所乡村音乐出版社。

Adams, Ansel (1902—84) U.S. Photographer famous for his black and -white wide-angle printed images of dramatic American West landscapes of snowcapped mountains and great trees. He was associated with the zone system of exposure estimation. Adams worked to establish photography as a fine art. He founded the first museum collection of photography, at New York City 's Museum of Modern Art in 1937. His various "moonrise" images, including one taken at Yosemite, are among his most popular and widely reproduced images.

安赛尔·亚当斯 (1902—1984) 以其对美国西部积雪的山峰和森林的动人景色的黑白广角摄影而闻名的美国摄影家。他还与分区曝光判断的体系有关。亚当斯致力于将摄影建立为一门艺术。他于1937 年在纽约市现代艺术博物馆建立了第一个馆藏摄影部。他的许多《月升》摄影,包括在尤斯迈特山中所摄的一帧,都是他最受欢迎并最为广泛复制的作品。

Addams, Charles (1912—88) Cartoonist . Addam 's humorous cartoons of ghouls began appearing in The New Yorker magazine in the 1930s and led to TV 's "Addams Family "from 1962—64.

查尔斯·阿达姆斯(1912—1988) 漫画家。阿达姆斯的怪人幽默漫画在 30 年代出现于《纽约客》杂志上并形成 1962—1964 年间电视上的"阿达姆斯一家"的节目。

aerobics Exercises for cardiovascular fitness. A strenuous application of movement designed to raise the heart rate to 120 beats per minutes for 5—20 minute sessions, 3—5 times per week. In the 1980s, aerobics become its own culture thanks to exercise gurus such as Richard Simmons and Jane Fonda. Since 1982, when Jane Fonda came out with her first workout video tape,—the best selling video in history, it has become common to see people wearing exercise suits and leotards while exercising.

健美操 使心血管健康的一种运动。一套紧张的动作设计来使每周中有3~5次心跳增至每分钟 120次达 5~20分钟之久。在 80年代,由于一些体育提倡者如理查德·西门斯和简·方达等的提倡,健美操自身成为一种文化。自从 1982年简·方达发行她第一套健美操录像带后,人们穿着体操服或紧身服作操成为常见的景象,而该录像带则是有史以来最畅销的录像。

affirmative action A U.S. government program designed to increase

the presence of women and minorities in the workforce in both public and private sectors .

赞助性行动 美国政府为增加公共及私人事业中妇女及少数民族从业人员所制定的一项计划。

African Queen, The A 1952 film starring Humphrey Bogart and Katharine Hepburn. It depicts the comical, but hazardous attempt by a missionary spinster and a boat captain to destroy a German gunboat on Africa's Lake Victoria. Bogart won an Academy Award for his performance.

非洲王后号 一部 1952 年由亨弗雷·鲍嘉和凯塞琳·赫本主演的影片。片中描写了一位传教的老处女和一个小船的船长在非洲的维多利亚湖上击毁一艘德国炮舰的危险而又滑稽的尝试。鲍嘉由于他的表演赢得奥斯卡奖。

afro A "natural" hairstyle in the 1960s and 1970s among black men and women. The hair was allowed to grow free and full. The name "afro" reflected the wearers' belief in the style's African origin. 埃弗罗发式 60及70年代在黑人男女间流行的一种"自然"发型。让头发自由生长。其名称反映了蓄这发型的人认为它源自非洲。

air guitar The imitation of a rock guitarist's hand and body motions by someone without an instrument. It is often performed to recorded music for a comical or theatrical effect.

空吉他 手中并无乐器的人模仿摇滚吉他手的动作。常在录音音乐伴奏下表演以取得滑稽或戏剧性的效果。

Alamo A Spanish mission in San Antonio, Texas, and location of the most famous battle in the Texas war for independence. About 200 Americans were killed there on March 6, 1836 when attacked by forces under Mexican dictator Santa Anna. Among those who died at the Alamo were Davy Crockett, James Bowie, and commander William B. Travis. In 1960, John Wayne directed a movie entitled "The Alamo" and Wayne himself starred as the buckskin-clad Davy Crockett.

阿拉莫 得克萨斯州圣安东尼奥地方的一座西班牙修道院,并且是得州独立战争中最著名的战役所在地。1836年3月6日,在墨西哥独裁者桑塔·安纳的进攻下,大约200名美国人阵亡在那里。在阿拉莫阵亡者中有大卫·克罗克特、杰姆斯·布依和指挥官威廉·特拉维斯。1960年时,约翰·韦恩导演了名为《阿拉莫》的影片并自己扮演

了穿鹿皮衫的大卫.克罗克特。

Alcatraz A prison for deserters established by the United States War Department in 1868 on Alcatraz, an island in the San Francisco harbor. It was taken over by the Department of Justice in 1934 as a "super-prison for super criminals " who had a record of escaping from regular federal prisons. Alcatraz was nicknamed "The Rock." Originally a Spanish fortress, it closed in 1963. Al Capone and the Birdman of Alcatraz were among the infamous imprisoned there. The handful of convicts who did get over its walls were believed to have drowned in the rapid currents of the San Francisco Bay . Alcatraz is the Spanish word for "pelican ." 阿尔卡垂茲监狱 美国陆军部于 1868 年在旧金山湾内一座叫阿尔 卡垂茲的岛上为开小差的人建立的一所监狱。1934年,司法部接管 该监狱用作关押有从正规联邦监狱中越狱记录的"超级罪犯"的"超 级监狱"。阿尔卡垂兹别称"岩岛",原为一座西班牙要塞,1963年被 关闭。阿尔·卡彭和阿尔卡垂兹鸟人是里面曾监禁过的著名罪犯。 有几个确实逃越狱墙的人被认为已淹死在旧金山湾的激流中。"阿 尔卡垂兹"一词在西班牙语中意为"塘鹅"。

Alda, Alan(1936—) Best known for his role as Hawkeye Pierce in the long-running TV series "M * A * S * H, "that aired from 1972 to 1983. For six years in a row starting in 1979, Alda was the bestliked human being in America. Alan Alda defined a new kind of hero for the 1970s and the 1980s—the "Sensitive Man."

爱伦·阿尔达(1936—) 以在 1972—1983 年播放的电视长篇系列剧《M*A*S*H》中扮演"鹰眼"皮尔思而著名。从 1979 年起接连 6年阿尔达是全美国最受喜爱的人。阿尔达在 70 年代及 80 年代创造了一种新型的英雄形象——细心的男人。

Alger, Horatio, Jr. (1832—99) American writer of 119 boys 'books. Each of his books were known for their theme in which a hero of humble beginnings, such as a poor newsboy, rises to wealth and influence. Among his best-selling books are "Luck and Pluck "(1869) and "Tattered Tom" (1871) Horatio 's books contributed to the national myth of the self-made man. Today a rags-to-riches tale may be referred to a "Horatio Alger story."

霍拉秀·(小)阿尔哲(1832-1899) 写过 119 部 儿童读物的美国作家。他每本书的主题都是一个微贱出身的主人公,比如一个报童,成

长为富有并有地位的人。他的畅销书中有《运气和勇气》(1869)和《衣衫褴褛的汤姆》(1871)。霍拉秀的书有助于美国人自我成长的神话的形成。现在对一个从贫转富的故事都可称之为"霍拉秀·阿尔哲式的故事"。

Ali, Muhammad (1942—) The Adopted name of Cassius Marcellus Clay, Jr, a U S. boxer. He won the Olympic light-heavyweight championship in the 1960 Olympics and went on to become world professional heavyweight champion in 1964. Ali was stripped of his title in 1967 when he refused army service on religious grounds. Reinstated in 1970, he lost and then regained the title twice in fights with Joe Frazier and Leon Spinks—becoming the first man to win the title three times. His last professional fight was in 1981 against Trevor Berbick. His signature boast was "I'm the greatest."

穆罕默德·阿里(1942—) 美国拳击家卡休斯·马塞卢斯·(小)克莱的化名。他于 1960 年奥运会上获得轻重量级的冠军,并于 1964 年成为世界职业拳击重量级冠军。1967 年阿里由于宗教原因拒服兵役而被褫夺了冠军称号。1970 年复出后在与乔·弗雷泽和雷昂·斯品克思的比赛中失去冠军称号并又从他们那里夺回冠军称号而成为第一个三次赢得冠军称号的人。他的最后一次职业拳击是在 1981 年对特莱弗尔·波比克进行的。他特有的自负夸耀是"我是最棒的"。

All-American Originally, this was a term used to honor the outstanding football players at each team position. In 1889, the first All-American team was chosen by the famous, football player and coach, Walter Camp for the magazine, "Weeks' Sports". Today, All-American athletes are chosen in many other sports. The term "All-American" now stands for general, all-round excellence.

全美 这原来是一个对美式足球队各个位置上最突出的运动员的尊崇称号。1889年,著名的美式足球运动员和教练沃尔特·坎普为《每周体育》推举了第一个全美足球队。现在在许多其他运动项目中也都推选全美运动员。"全美"一词现在含有总的全面优秀的意思。

Allen, Woody(1935—) U.S. film actor, director, and comedian. A Woody Allen movie is usually funny, satirical and characterized by autobiographical material. His films include "Sleeper" (1973), "Annie hall" (1977), "Manhattan" (1979) and "Everything You Always to Know About Sex But Were Afraid to Ask "(1972).

伍迪·阿伦(1935—) 美国电影演员、导演、喜剧家。伍迪·阿伦的电影通常是滑稽讽刺的并且带有自传性质。他的电影有《睡眠者》(1973)、《安妮·霍尔》(1977)、《曼哈顿》(1979),以及《你一向知道但又怕打听的一切性知识》(1972)。

All in the Family A revolutionary TV sitcom which made its debut on January 12,1971. It changed the face of the TV situation-comedy when it introduced a new type of comedy about formerly taboo issues such as race, color, feminism, homosexuality, menopause, etc. with a new openness and humor. The main character, Archie Bunker, is the stereotypical racist and bigot.

一家之内 1971 年 1 月 12 日首播的电视系列剧。该剧以引入如种族、肤色、女权、同性恋、更年期等过去视为禁区的问题形成一种新型开放幽默的喜剧而改变了电视系列剧的面貌。其中的主要角色阿七·笨壳是个典型的种族主义老顽固。

almanacs Books published annually that contain information on many subjects. Popular almanacs in the U.S. include The World Almanac, "The Old Farmer's Almanac, "and "The Information Please Almanac." 年鉴 一种每年发行的包含有关很多课题的信息的书。在美国的通俗年鉴有《世界年鉴》《老农年鉴》《信息年鉴》。

almighty dollar A term coined in 1836 by writer Washington Irving referring to money regarded figuratively as a god, or source of great power. It first appeared in his travel sketch "The Creole Village."

全能金元 作家华盛顿·欧文在 1836 年杜撰的词,比喻把钱视为神或权力之源。它首次出现于他的旅游速写《法裔村庄》中。

alphabet soup A slang term taken from a Campbell's Soup Company product that refers to a jumble of initials or acronyms that one encounters in government agencies or other bureaucratic organizations.

字母汤 来自坎贝尔汤料公司产品的一个俚语词,意指常见的政府官僚机构的长串字母缩写名称。

America A popular term for the United States of America, and more broadly for the two American continents. The name came from Amerigo Vespucci (1445—1512) a Florentine navigator who sailed to South America shortly after Columbus and who was the first to identify the Western lands as a "New World".

亚美利加 美国的俗称或更广泛地指两个美洲大陆。这名称来自弗

洛伦萨航海家维斯普企·亚美利戈(1445—1512),他在哥伦布之后不久航海到南美洲,并且是第一个认识到西半球大陆是个"新世界"的人。

"America" An American patriotic hymn from the nineteenth century, sung to the tune of the national anthem of Britain, "God Save the Queen." it begins, "My country, 'tis of thee ..."

《亚美利加》 来自 19 世纪的美国爱国歌曲,曲调取自英国国歌《天佑吾王》。首句为"我的国家,为你歌唱…"。

America the Beautiful The country's unofficial national anthem, containing the famous phrase "from sea to shining sea." The words are those of an 1893 poem by Katharine Lee Bates, who was inspired by a climb up Pikes Peak; the music is by Samuel A. Ward. Lovers of the song periodically tout it as a replacement for the notoriously "unsingable" "Star-Spangled Banner."

美丽的亚美利加 美国的非官方国歌,含有名句"界于闪烁的海洋之间"。歌词为 1893 年凯塞琳·李·贝茨在攀登上派克斯峰时有感而作的一首诗;音乐作者为塞缪尔·沃德。这首歌的爱好者不时地提出用它来取代那首出名难唱的国歌《星条旗》。

American Bandstand A long-running TV program for teens that went national of ABC on August 5,1957. The format of the show was to showcase new records, teen acts, dancing, and new dance steps "Bandstand" was hosted by the charismatic Dick Clark for over three decades until it went off the air in 1989.

美国乐队舞台 一个 1957 年 8 月 5 日起在美国广播公司为青少年 长期全国播放的电视节目。节目内容是展示新唱片、青少年戏剧舞 蹈及新的舞步。"音乐舞台"由富有魅力的狄克·克拉克主持了 30 年 以上直到 1989 年停播为止。

American Dream A term used to describe the U.S. ideal according to which equality of opportunity allows any American to aspire to high attainment and material success. The term in its simplest idiomatic context, has come to mean "owning your own home."

美国梦想 一个用来描述美国理想的名词,即机会均等、允许任何美国人有追求高成就和物质方面成功的抱负。现在这个名词的最简单通俗的内容成为"有自己的住宅"。

American Gothic A famous painting by American artist Grant Wood

(1892—1942) . The 1930 canvas depicts a portrait of an American farm couple posed stiffly against their house which has a Gothic, arched attic window . The woman is dressed in a cover-all apron and the man is wearing overalls and is carrying a pitchfork . Their expression is dour and serious . Wood 's treatment of the subjects seems to be a satirical; half epic, half ironic . The painting has become an icon and continues to be seen in popular applications .

美国哥德式 美国画家格兰特·伍德(1892—1942)的一幅名画。这幅 1930年的油画描绘了一对美国农民夫妇僵硬地站在他们带有一扇哥德式拱形阁楼窗的房子前的肖像。女的穿长围裙,男的穿一身工装,手持三股叉。他们的表情冷峻严肃。伍德对他们的处理看上去是嘲讽的,半叙事性半讥刺性。这幅画已成为一幅圣像,有很多通俗的制品。

American Graffiti (1973) A film directed by George Lucas. A nostalgic comedy about cruising in a small California town in 1962. The cast is full of young actors who later became stars. A soundtrack of rock hits added to the cult popularity of this film. "Graffiti" was once one of the highest-grossing films of all time.

美国涂鸦(1973) 乔治·卢卡斯导演的一部影片。一部有关 1962 年在一个加州小城镇闲兜风的怀旧喜剧。演员阵容充满后来成为明星的年轻演员。录音中的风行摇滚乐更增加了公众对影片的狂热程度。《涂鸦》一度是空前的最高收入影片之一。

American in Paris, An A 1928 composition by George Gershwin . It was the inspiration for the 1951 Oscar-winning movie musical that featured the classic choreography by Gene Kelly . Leslie Caron made her screen debut in this classic film .

一个美国人在巴黎 乔治·葛什温 1928 年的音乐作品。它启发了 1951 年赢得奥斯卡奖由金·凯利的经典舞蹈为特色的电影音乐剧。 李斯莉·卡蓉在这部经典影片中首次登上银幕。

American Legion A national organization of military service veterans chartered by Congress in 1919. The American Legion has posts throughout the country and a strong lobby in Washington D.C. It is associated with veteran advocacy, patriotism, and parades.

美国军团 美国国会于 1919 年特许成立的陆军退伍军人的全国性组织。美国军团在全国都有驻地,并在首都华盛顿有强大的院外影

响力。它与拥军、爱国主义、游行等活动有关。

America 's **Sweetheart** A nickname given to actress Mary Pickford (1893—1979). Born Gladys Smith, Pickford was the most popular screen star in the world for 23 years. Her marriage to actor Douglas Fairbanks, represented in real life a kind of epiphany of movie dreamland. Now used tongue-in-cheek to describe a girl who is too-sweet and too-pure.

美国情人 电影女演员玛丽·璧克馥 (1893—1979) 的绰号。原名格列底斯·斯密思。璧克馥作为世界上最红的电影明星长达 23 年之久。她和演员道格拉斯·范朋克的婚姻成为电影梦境在现实生活中的显象。"美国情人"一词现用来戏指一位过于可爱并过于纯洁的女孩。

Annos N 'Andy A " blackface " radio comedy created by Freeman Gosden (Amos) and Charles Correll (Andy). It began in 1929 on NBC. It was an immediate hit and in 1950, "Amos 'N' Andy "moved into television—only to discover that a new era had come into being, demanding an end to "blackface" comedy. Pressure from the civil rights movement led to the end of "Amos 'N' Andy "from syndication in 1966.

阿摩斯与安迪 弗里曼·噶斯丹 (阿摩斯)和查尔斯·考瑞尔 (安迪)创造的无线电广播涂面黑人喜剧。它于 1929 年在国家广播公司上演并顿时取得成功。1950 年《阿摩斯与安迪》转向电视——但发现时代变了,新时代要求停止涂面黑人喜剧。来自人权运动的压力导致《阿摩斯与安迪》于 1966 年停止播送。

Annway An in-home retailing business started in 1959. Customers buy products such as soap and cosmetics in their own home from representatives. Amway is sold worldwide and has over 750,000 representatives in the U.S. alone. It accounts for about one sixth of all direct sales in America. Amway products are not sold in stores.

直销业务 1959 年兴起的一种家庭零售业。顾客在自己家里向直销代表购买诸如肥皂化妆品之类的产品。Amway 在全球都有业务,单在美国就有75万个直销代表。它占有全美直销业务的六分之一。Amway产品不在商店中出售。

Anderson, Marian A black American singer known for her roles in opera . With the support of President Franklin Roosevelt and his wife, Eleanor, Anderson gave a free concert on the steps of the Lincoln Memori-

al which was attended by over 75,000 people . Anderson was the first black person to sing with the Metropolitan Opera in New York .

玛琳·安德森 一位以其在歌剧中演出的角色而著名的美国黑人歌唱家。由于富兰克林·罗斯福总统和夫人埃莉诺的支持,安德森曾在林肯纪念堂的大台阶上为 75 000 听众举行过一次免费音乐会。她是第一个在纽约都城歌剧院演出的黑人。

Andretti, Mario(1940—) Race car driver. The Italian-born Andretti drove in the Indianapolis 500 track throughout the 1970s and the 1980s. He won that event in 1969, and placed in 1981, 1985, and 1991. He is the only Indy 500 winner also to win the Daytona 500 stock car championship (1967) and the World Grand Prix title (1978).

马理欧·安德瑞梯(1940—) 赛车手。在整个 70 和 80 年代,意大利出生的安德瑞梯参与了印第安纳波利斯 500 英里的比赛。他在 1969 年获胜并在 1981、1985、1991 年获得名次。他也是唯一的赢得戴通那(Daytona) 500 英里日常用车赛冠军 (1967) 和世界大奖赛 (1978) 的印地 500 英里优胜者。

Andrews, Julie (1935—) Actress. Born Julia Elizabeth Wells in Britain, she was a child performer in British music halls, when she first appeared in the US in the Broadway production "The Boy Friend" in 1954. She was the original Eliza Doolittle in "My Fair Lady" (1956). Andrews is probably best known for her films "Mary Poppins" (1964), and "The Sound of Music" (1965).

朱丽·安德鲁斯(1935—) 女演员。生于英国,原名朱莉娅·伊丽莎白·威尔斯,曾在英国音乐厅当儿童演员,1954年她在百老汇歌舞剧《男友》中首次在美国登台。她是 1956年歌舞剧《我的美好女士》演出中的第一个演伊莱札·杜利特尔的人。安德鲁斯也许是由于她的影片《玛丽·珀平斯》(1964)和《音乐之声》(1965)而著名的。

animal crackers Developed in 1902 by the National Biscuit Company, Barnum 's Animal Crackers were originally a seasonal promotion: The box 's carrying string was designed for hanging it on a Christmas tree. The product was named after P.T. Barnum.

动物饼干 1902 年国家饼干公司开发的产品。巴南动物饼干原来是为圣诞节日推销之用: 盒子上的提绳是设计来挂在圣诞树上的。产品是以 P·T·巴南命名的。

Animal Farm A satirical novel written in 1945 by George Orwell . Ani-

mals take over a farm in order to escape human tyranny, but the pigs treat the other animals worse than the people did. The most famous quote from the book is "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others."

动物乐园 1945 年乔治·奥维尔写的一本讽刺小说。动物们为了逃避人类的暴虐统治而接管了一个农场,但是猪对待其他动物却比人类更暴虐。书中的一句名言就是"所有的动物都平等,但是有些动物要比别的动物更平等。"

Animal House, National Lampoon 's A groundbreaking comedy movie (1978) about college life in the Delta House, the fraternity where disorder always reigns. It stars John Belushi.

兽屋 一部 1978 年有创新意义的喜剧电影,说的是大学里一个充满混乱叫做德尔塔屋的团契内的生活。主演是约翰·贝路士。

Armie Oakley(1860—1926) Woman rifle expert. The term "Annie Oakley "has come to mean any free ticket, such as a pass to a baseball game or the theatre.

安妮·欧克莱(1860—1926) 女神枪手。"安妮·欧克莱"一词已被用来指任何免费票,比如看棒球赛或进剧院的入场券。

Anthony, Susan B. (1820—1906) US pioneering campaigner for women's rights. Her causes included equality of pay for women teachers, married women's property rights, women's suffrage, and antislavery. In 1979, the U.S. government put her image on a silver dollar in her honor.

苏珊·B·安东尼(1820—1906) 美国女权运动的先驱活动家。她的主张包括女教师同工同酬、已婚妇女财产权、妇女选举权和反对奴隶制。1979年,美国政府将她的头像铸在银币上以示尊崇。

Apollo Program In 1961, President John F. Kennedy proposed that a U. S. manned space flight reach the moon within a decade. The subsequent space effort, named the Apollo program, achieved its goal on July 20, 1969, when flight commander of "Apollo 11," Neil Armstrong, stepped onto the moon.

阿波罗计划 1961 年,肯尼迪总统提出在 10 年内美国实现到达月球的载人空间飞行。继之进行的空间工作称作阿波罗计划,并于 1969 年 7 月 20 日阿波罗 11 号的机长尼尔·阿姆斯特朗步上月球时实现了它的目的。

apple pie Traditionally regarded as the quintessential American dish. The term now has expanded to refer to a situation or person reflecting American values. Example: "What the President is saying is as American as apple pie."

苹果饼 传统上被认为是美国菜的精华。这个词现在被扩大来形容 反映美国价值观的人或其他事物。例如:"总统的发言正和苹果饼一样是地地道道美国的"。

Appleseed, Johnny (1775—1847) Nickname of US folk legend John Chapman, who was famous for planting trees. Many of today 's Ohio apple orchards sprang from forebear trees grown by this man.

苹果种子约翰尼(1775—1847) 美国民间传说中以植树闻名的约翰·查普曼的别名。至今俄亥俄州的很多苹果园还是他所种的树的后裔。

Archie Cartoon character. Archie was created in 1941 by cartoonist Bob Montana. It featured Archie Andrews, the consummate high school student; Jug head, an offbeat character with an abnormal passion for hamburgers, Reggie, Archie 's black-haired rival; and Betty and Veronica, Archie 's girlfriends and rivals for his attentions. At its peak, Archie was selling over 1,000,000 copies a month.

阿七 连环画中的人物。阿七是连环画家鲍伯·孟坦纳 1941 年创作的。其中人物有典型的中学生阿七·安德鲁斯、一个贪吃汉堡包的吊儿郎当的角色"罐头"、阿七的黑发对手芮吉,以及阿七的女友蓓蒂和同她争夺阿七好感的维洛妮卡。"阿七"的销售量最高曾达每月100 万份。

Arden, Elizabeth (1884—1966) Adopted name of Florence Nightengale Graham. Canadian-born US cosmetics mass merchandiser. She opened a beauty salon in 1910 and expanded the firm in 1914 under the name of "Elizabeth Arden," a name she soon adopted herself.

伊丽莎白·阿登(1884—1966) 出生于加拿大的美国化妆品经销商 弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔·格雷厄姆的继用名。她于 1910 年开设了一个美容厅并在 1914 年用伊丽莎白·阿登的名字扩大业务,不久自己也采用了这个名字。

Arlington National Cemetery A 500-acre site established in 1864 in Arlington, Virginia as a burial place for American serviceman killed in the service of their country. It contains the Tomb of The Unknown Soldier

and a memorial (an eternal flame) to assassinated President John F. Kennedy .

阿灵顿国家公墓 1864 年在弗吉尼亚州阿灵顿设立的为埋葬为国捐躯的美国军人的一块 500 英亩墓地。里面有无名兵士墓和被刺总统肯尼迪的一个纪念物 (长明火)。

Armstrong, Louis Henry(1901—71) A Jazz trumpeter who was known by millions around the world as a living legend. He was praised as "The greatest of the early jazz trumpeters" and was also known for his distinctive, inimitable gravelly voice. He was already universally loved by jazz musicians when he became a mainstream star at the age of 64 with a distinctive version of the Broadway show tune "Hello Dolly!" Some believe that everything we have heard in the past 40 years in jazz derives from Armstrong.

路易·亨利·阿姆斯特朗(1901—1971) 全世界成百万人认为他是个活着的传奇人物的爵士乐小号手。他被誉为"最伟大的早期爵士乐小号手"并以他那个别人无法模仿的沙哑嗓音而闻名。他在 64 岁时就已经以其对百老汇歌舞剧曲调《嗨,多丽》的独特演奏成为主流明星而被爵士音乐家普遍推崇。有人认为我们过去 40 年所听到的一切爵士乐都源自阿姆斯特朗。

Armstrong, Neil Alden(1930—) US astronaut . On July 20, 1969, he became the first person to set foot on the Moon . The Moon landing was part of the Apollo project of the US space program .

尼尔·阿尔丹·阿姆斯特朗(1930—) 美国宇航员。1969 年 7 月 20 日,他成为第一个登上月球的人。登月是美国空间计划中阿波罗计划的一部分。

Arnold, Eddy (1918—) Singer . Nicknamed the "Tennessee Plowboy," Arnold became country music's first crossover star bringing country songs to many who had never heard them before . He dominated the country charts in the 1950s with such number-one hits as "Bouquet of Rose" and "Cattle Call ."

艾迪·阿诺德(1918—) 歌手。绰号"田纳西犁童",阿诺德是把乡村歌曲带给许多从来没有听过乡村音乐的人的第一个歌星。他在50年代中用诸如《玫瑰花束》和《牛群在召唤》等头号流行歌曲统治着乡村音乐舞台。

Arnold, Roseanne (1954—) Star of the hit TV sitcom "Roseanne"

which went on the air in the fall of 1988. Roseanne (Barr, when she started out) appeared on more magazine covers in one year (1989) than any other person in recorded history (according to "Advertising Age.") Roseanne became a "human tabloid" in the early 1990s and is known for gum-chewing, bitchy, male-bashing, takecharge, working class image. Her weight problem and her marriage and subsequent divorce to actor Tom Arnold have also helped to keep her in the tabloids.

柔仙·阿诺德(1954—) 1988 年秋天开始上演的流行电视系列剧《柔仙》的主角。柔仙原姓巴尔。是有史以来在一年(1989 年)之内上杂志封面次数最多的人。(根据《广告年代》)柔仙在 90 年代早期成为"小报人物",并且以嚼口香糖、淫荡、打男人、专横等劳工妇女的形象而著名。她的体重问题及她和演员汤姆·阿诺德的婚姻和离婚也使她不断出现在小报上。

Arsenic and Old Lace A 1941 comedy by Joseph Kesselring (1902—67) It features the surprising antics of two elderly women, Abbie and Martha Brewster, who make a habit of poisoning guest and burying them in the cellar. It ran for over 1400 performances on Broadway and was made into a film by Frank Capra in 1944 starring Cary Grant.

砒霜和老妇 1941 年约瑟夫·凯塞林 (1902—1967)的喜剧。戏中表现了两个老妇人习惯性地把客人毒死后埋在地窖里的荒唐行径。这出戏在百老汇上演了 1400 余场并由弗兰克·卡普拉于 1944 年制成影片,由加利·格兰特主演。

Art Deco A popular style in art and architecture named after a 1925 French exhibition of modern art. Art Deco is characterized for streamlined shapes and geometric forms. It was especially popular in France and the US, and was used extensively in the 1920s and 1930s. Art Deco also influenced industrial design in products such as radios, jewelry, furniture, and printed matter. The Empire State Building in New York City is one of the most famous examples of Art Deco in architecture.

装饰派艺术 一种流行的艺术和建筑流派,以 1925 年法国的一次时尚艺术展览命名。装饰派艺术以流线型的外形和几何形体为特征。它在法国和美国特别流行并于 20 和 30 年代得到广泛的使用。装饰派艺术对工业设计产品如收音机、珠宝、家具和印刷品等也有影响。纽约市的纽约州大厦就是装饰派艺术流派建筑的最有名的例子之一。

Ashe, Arther Robert Jr. (1943—93) US tennis player and coach. He won the US national men's singles and doubles titles in 1962 and took the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) men's singles and doubles titles 1966. Ashe turned professional in 1969. In 1992 he announced that he had the AIDS virus, contracted from a blood transfusion.

阿瑟·罗伯特·(小)阿什(1943—1993) 美国网球运动员及教练。他于 1962 年赢得全美男子单打及双打冠军并于 1966 年获得全国大学生体育协会 (NCAA) 男子单打及双打冠军。阿什于 1969 年转入职业网球。1992 年他宣布在一次输血时感染了艾滋病毒。

Asimov, Isaac(1920—92) Russian-born US author of science fiction and nonfiction. He graduated from Columbia University with a PhD in 1948. One of the most respected American authors, he published more than 400 books including "I, Robot" (1950), "Until the Sun Dies" (1977), and "The Secrets of the Supernovas" (1985).

艾萨克·阿西莫夫(1920—1992) 出生于俄国的美国科学幻想及非幻想作品的作家。1948年他从哥伦比亚大学毕业并获得哲学博士学位。他是美国最受欢迎的作家之一。他出版过400余部书,其中包括《我——机器人》(1950)、《直到太阳死亡》(1977)、《超新星的秘密》(1985)。

Astaire, Fred(1899—1987) Born Frederick Austerlitz, he became one of the most famous American entertainers of the 20th century. As a dancer, actor, singer, and choreographer, he starred and danced in many films including "Top Hat" 1935, "Easter Parade" 1948, and "Funny Face "1957, many containing inventive dance sequences that he choreographed himself. Together with Ginger Rogers (1911—95), they became the most famous dance team in Hollywood history. They made ten films together.

弗雷德·亚斯泰尔(1899—1987) 原名弗雷德里克·奥斯特利茨(Frederick Austerlitz),他成为 20 世纪美国最有名的歌舞演员之一。作为一个舞蹈家、演员、歌唱家和编舞者,他在许多电影中主演并跳舞,其中包括《大礼帽》(1935)、《复活节游行》(1948)、《滑稽面孔》(1957),很多都包含他自编富有创造性的舞蹈套路。他和金姬尔·罗杰斯(Ginger Rogers)(1911—1995) 一起成为好莱坞有史以来最成功的舞伴搭档。他们合作了十部影片。

astronaut The National Aeronautics and Space Administration 's term for the pilots and crew of its space launches. The original 7 astronauts—as popular as movie stars—worked for NASA 's Mercury program (1959—63). They were Scott Carpenter, Gordon Cooper, John Glenn, Gus Grissom, Wally Schirra, Alan Shepard, and Donald Slayton.

宇航员 国家航空航天局对其进行空间飞行的驾驶员及队员的称谓。一开始为 NASA 水星计划(1959—1963)工作的 7 名宇航员是司考特·卡彭特、戈登·库珀、约翰·格伦、葛斯·格里索姆、瓦雷·希拉、阿兰·谢泼德和唐纳德·斯雷顿,个个像电影明星一样有名。

Atkins, Chet (1924—) Guitarist . Atkins was the head of RCA records country division in the 1960s . As both a studio guitarist and as a music executive, he honed the commercial music that became the Nashville sound . The popularity of solo guitar owes much to his influence . 彻特·亚特金斯(1924—) 吉它手。亚特金斯在 60 年代曾是 RCA 唱片公司乡村音乐部的首脑。作为一个录音吉它手同时又是音乐行政负责人,他把商业性音乐改造成纳什维尔乡村音乐。吉它独奏的

流行主要是由于他的影响。

Atlas, Charles (1894—1972) Atlas, a self-described "80 lb. weakling" in his younger years, developed his own regimen which he called "dynamic tension" in order to build up his body. In 1922, he won the title of "The World's Most Perfectly Developed Man." He opened his own gym where he further refined his body-building techniques and sold them by mail order. His campaign drew thousands of followers who wanted to do something quick and dramatic about their physical appearance.

查尔斯·阿特拉斯(1894—1972) 自称在年轻时是个 80 磅重的瘦弱个子的阿特拉斯发展了一套他自己称之为"动态张拉"的养生锻炼法以强壮他的体魄。1922 年他赢得"世界上体魄最完美发展的人"的称号。他开设了自己的健身房,进一步完善他的健身技术并将之邮售。他的宣传吸引了成千个希望快速有效地改善他们体形的追随者。

Attica A maximum security prison in New York State. On September 9, 1971, the prisoners here mounted what was said to be the most violent prison riot in American History involving about 1,000 inmates who seized part of the compound and held 30 guards and civilian workers as hostages. Twenty-eight prisoners and nine guards were killed in the ordeal. Attica left a stain on the administration of New York State 's penal

system . Attica has become synonymous with extreme brutality and misguided zeal in prison administration and the treatment of prisoners .

阿提卡(监狱名) 纽约州安全度最高的一座监狱, 1971 年 9 月 9 日, 那里发生了一场美国历史上最猛烈的监狱暴动,近千名犯人占领了部分监狱并劫持了 30 名守卫和文职工作者为人质。在动乱中 28 名犯人和 9名守卫被杀害。阿提卡在纽约州的监狱管理上留下污点。"阿提卡"一词成为在监狱管理和对待犯人方面愚昧错误与极端残暴的同义词。

Audobon, John James (1785—1851) US naturalist and bird artist. In 1827, after years of extensive bird watching, he published the first part of his "Birds of North America," containing a series of color plates of birds done in extraordinary detail. Later he produced a similar work on North American quadrupeds.

约翰·詹姆斯·奥杜邦(1785—1851) 美国自然学家及鸟类画家。在经过多年广泛的观察后,他于 1827 年发表了他的《北美鸟类》的第一部,包括一系列细部描绘非常仔细的彩色鸟类图片。后来他又对北美四足动物作了类似的工作。

Automat A self-service restaurant in which cooked dishes are dispensed from behind coin-operated glass doors. The first Automats, run by the Horn and Hardart Company, opened at the turn of the century. They remained popular until the rise of fast food in the 1960s.

自动餐厅 将做好的菜由投币操纵的玻璃门发放的自助餐厅。第一所自动餐厅是由霍恩与哈达特公司于本世纪初开始营业的。它一直流行到 60 年代快餐业兴起时。

Autry, Gene (1907—) The best-known singing cowboy, Autry was a film star for Republic Pictures in the 1930s and 1940s . Some of his most famous hit songs include: "Frosty the Snowman," and "Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer."

金·奥特里(1907—) 最有名的歌唱牛仔, 奥特里在 30 至 40 年代 是共和电影公司的影星。他的某些最著名的流行歌曲包括《无情的雪人》《鲁道夫这红鼻子驯鹿》等。

Avedon, Richard(1923—) US photographer . A fashion photographer for Harper 's Bazaar magazine in New York from the mid-1940s, he moved to Vogue magazine in 1965 . Avedon became the highest-paid fashion photographer in the world . His work consists of realistic portraits

and glamour photos of top models .

理查德·阿维登(1923—) 美国摄影家。40 年代中期起是纽约哈泼商亭杂志的时装摄影师, 1965 年转到时尚杂志。阿维登是世界上收费最高的时装摄影师。他的作品包括为高级模特儿拍摄的写实的及富有魅力的照片。

Avon Ladies An in-home retailing business created by David H. Mc-Connell of New York in 1883. Most of the products are cosmetics, fragrances and jewelry and are mostly sold by women. Today there are more than 1,500,000 Avon Ladies (and 2,000 Avon Men). Avon is the world 's biggest employer of women and now sells products around the world. Their long-time slogan was "Ding-dong, Avon calling!"

雅芳女士 1883 年纽约的大卫·麦克康纳尔创立的家庭零售业。大多数产品是化妆品、香水、珠宝等并主要由妇女销售。现在有 150 万位雅芳女士 (2000 位雅芳先生)。雅芳是世界上最大的妇女雇佣者并在全世界销售产品。他们长期的口号是"叮珰,雅芳来了!"

B

B Movie A second-class, inferior movie typically made with unknown or untalented actors, cheap effects, and a low budget. Elvis Presley was featured in a number of B movies in the 1960s.

乙级电影 一种二级劣等电影,一般用没有名气或缺少才能的演员、廉价的效果和低成本制作。埃尔维斯·普雷斯利在 60 年代曾在一些乙级电影中露面。

Babbitt, George F. A main character in the 1922 satirical novel "Babbitt" written by Sinclair Lewis. A Babbitt is a stereotypical American midwesterner. He is a standardized man, a product of 20th-century mass production, with a standardized family, a standardized house, car, etc. He is typically a conservative, a conformist, and one who "thinks" in cliches and platitudes.

乔治·**F**· 巴比特 辛克莱·刘易斯干 1922 年写的讽刺小说中的主人

公。巴比特是个典型的美国中西部人。他是个标准化了的人,一个 20世纪大生产的产物,有标准的家庭、标准的房子、汽车等。他是个 典型的保守派、随大流者,并且用陈词滥调来进行思维的人。

baby boom A term used to describe the population rate increase that followed World War . People born between 1945 and 1964 are referred to as the "baby boom generation," baby boomers, or simply boomers. Baby boomers have now become the main target market segment of the population.

生育高峰 一个用来形容第二次世界大战后的一次人口增长率上升的词。在 1945 至 1964 年间出生的人被称作'生育高峰的一代'"生育高峰人",或简称"高峰人"。生育高峰人是目前市场主要针对的那部分人口。

Baby M An infant girl born in 1986 to surrogate mother Mary Beth Whitehead and natural father William Stern . After giving birth to the baby, Mrs . Whitehead reneged on her contract to give up the baby to Mr . and Mrs . Stern for a payment of \$10,000 . She rejected the money and fought to keep the child . After a long and complex legal battle, In March of 1987, the court awarded the baby to the Sterns . Baby M became Melissa Elizabeth Stern . But on February 3, 1988, the New Jersey Supreme Court ruled that surrogate motherhood contracts involving the exchange of money violated the law against the sale of children . It also ruled that Baby M would be reared by the Sterns but that Mrs . Whitehead retained full parental rights including visitation . The adoption of Baby M by Mrs . Stern was voided .

Usage: Baby M has become a catchword for legal and ethical problems arising out of surrogate parenting.

借腹婴儿 一个由生父威廉·斯登和借腹产母亲玛丽·贝思·怀特黑德于 1986 年产下的女婴。生下女婴后怀特黑德夫人拒绝履行以一万美元的代价将女婴让给斯登夫妇的合同。她拒绝收钱并诉诸法律以求保留女婴。一场冗长复杂的官司后,法庭于 1987 年 3 月将婴儿判给了斯登夫妇。Baby M 成为梅利莎·伊丽莎白·斯登。但在 1988 年 2 月 3 日,新泽西最高法院判决借腹产合同中所涉及的金钱交易触犯了不准买卖儿童的法律,并判决婴儿应由斯登夫妇抚养,但怀特黑德夫人保留包括探视的全部亲权。由斯登夫妇过继婴儿被判无效。

用法: Baby M 一词已成为一切由借腹产引起的法律或伦理问题的代号。

21

Baby Ruth A candy bar first produced in 1920 and sold by the Curtiss Candy Company. It is often wrongly associated with Babe Ruth, but was actually named after the granddaughter of its manufacturer 's president. 露丝宝宝 一种在 1920 年首先由寇蒂斯糖果公司生产并出售的糖条。它常被错误地与棒球运动员贝布·鲁思联系起来,其实它是以其生产厂家老板的孙女命名的。

Bacall, Lauren (1924—) Actress . Born Betty Joan Perske, with her striking beauty, she became a movie star at the age of 19 when cast opposite Humphrey Bogart in "To Have and Have Not" in 1944 . Bacall married Bogart in 1945, and co-starred with him in several hit films including "The Big Sleep, "and "Key Largo ." Bacall has continue to act in films in her later years .

洛伦·贝考尔(1924—) 女演员。原名贝蒂·琼·珀斯克,由于她惊人的美貌,在 1944 年 19 岁时就在影片《有或没有》中与亨弗雷·鲍嘉合作而成为影星。1945 年贝考尔与鲍嘉结婚并和他在几部轰动的影片如《长眼》和《拉戈礁》中合作。贝考尔在她晚年时还持续在电影中演出。

Bacharach, Burt (1929—) Songwriter. He was hugely successful in the 1960s writing songs for pop singer Dionne Warwick and won an Oscar for the song "Raindrops Keep Fallin' on My Head" (1969) for the film "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid." His biggest hits—co-written with lyricist Hal David, include: "What the World Needs Now, "and "I'll Never Fall In Love Again" (1968).

伯特·巴卡拉克(1929—) 歌曲作家。他在 60 年代为流行歌星迪翁·沃里克写歌获得极大成功,并由于为电影《布奇·卡西迪和日光舞小子》谱写了《雨滴不断落在我头上》而获得奥斯卡奖(1969)。他的最轰动的歌包括与词作家哈尔·大卫合作的《世界还需要些什么》和《不再堕入情网》(1968)。

back street From the 1931 novel by Fannie Hurst (1889—1968) about a married man and his mistress who carry on a long secret affair in one of the "back streets" of town.

Usage: Back street refers to the disreputable part of town (or society) where illicit affairs and illegal transactions are hidden from public view.

僻街 来自范妮·赫斯特(1889—1968) 在 1931 年写的小说中的一词。书中说的是一个已婚男人和他的情妇在镇里一条" 僻街 "上保持长久的秘密关系。

用法: back street 是指城镇上(或社会上)名声不好的地方,在那里 违禁的事情和非法的交易在公众不能见到的地方进行着。

Back to the Future A 1985 movie about a teenager who is transported back in time to the 1950s, where he plays matchmaker for his future parents. Michael J. Fox stars, with Christopher Lloyd. The movie, with its clever "reality" tie-ins, such as when Fox tells Lloyd (in 1955) that Ronald Regan, (then an actor), was the President in 1985, really struck a nostalgic nerve with American audiences. People Magazine 's 1995 Entertainment Almanac listed Back to the Future as the 16th top-grossing film of alltime.

回到未来 一部 1985 年的电影,说的是一个少年在时间上被送回到 50 年代为他的未来父母作媒的故事。主演是迈克尔·J·福克斯和克里斯多弗·劳埃德。影片以其与现实的巧妙联系确实引起美国观众的怀旧情绪,如福克斯告诉劳埃德 (在 1955) 罗纳德·里根 (当时是个演员)在 1985 年时是总统。《人物杂志》1995 年娱乐年鉴中列该片为有史以来第 16 部最卖座影片。

Baez, Joan (1941—) Singer/songwriter. A major performer in the 1960s folk revival, Baez was also a political opponent of the Vietnam War. She popularized the civil rights anthem" We Shall Overcome." She was romantically linked to Bob Dylan at one time.

琼·贝兹(1941—) 歌唱家兼歌曲作家。作为 60 年代民歌复兴时期的主要演出者,政治上贝兹还是越南战争的反对者。她普及了人权颂歌《我们将胜利》。她曾一度与鲍勃·迪伦有浪漫的关系。

bald eagle The national emblem of the United States since 1782. 秃鹫 1782 年以来美国的民族象征。

Ball, Lucille (1911—89) A US comedy actress, universally known as TV 's Lucy . She began her film career as a bit player in 1933 . From 1951 to 1957 she starred with her husband, Cuban bandleader Desi Arnaz, in "I Love Lucy, "the first US television show filmed before an audience . It was followed by "The Lucy Show "1962—68, and "Here's Lucy" 1968—74 . The television series are still transmitted in many countries .

露西尔·宝儿(1911—1989) 美国喜剧女演员,以电视中的人物露西而闻名。1933年她以演小角色开始了她的电影事业。从 1951 到 1957年她和她的丈夫,古巴乐队领队德西·阿纳兹主演了美国第一个在观众前摄制的电视剧《我爱露西》。随后在 1962— 1968年推出《露西喜剧》,1968—1974年又上演了《这就是露西》。这些电视连续剧在很多国家还在转播。

Bambi A 1942 animated film by the Walt Disney studios. The main character is a young deer named Bambi whose woodland home is ravaged by hunters and a forest fire. The film is a Disney classic.

小鹿斑比 1942 年沃尔特·迪斯尼制片厂制作的动画片。主角是一头叫斑比的小鹿,它在森林中的家被猎人和森林大火所破坏。这部影片是迪斯尼的经典作品。

barbershop singing A style of singing in parts for small groups, usually four male singers. Barbershop singing flourished in the early twentieth century in the United States and is characterized by close vocal harmonies. Songs such as "Sweet Adeline" and "The Sweetheart of Sigma Chi" are from the heyday of the barbershop era.

剃头店合唱 一种小集体的分部合唱,通常由四个男声组成。"剃头店合唱"于 20 世纪的早期在美国风行一时并以严密的声乐和声为其特征。像《甜蜜的阿德琳》和《西格玛·凯的情人》这些歌都是剃头店时代的兴旺时期留传下来的。

Barbie doll Trade name of a very popular teenaged doll featuring long blonde hair, blue eyes, a stylish wardrobe, and a curvacious figure (Barbie 's measurements would be 38-18-28 on a real-life woman). The doll was named after Barbie Handler, a daughter of the owners of the Mattel Toy Company. The first Barbie, introduced by Mattel in March 1959 for a \$ 3 retail prices, now fetches up to \$ 5,000 in perfect condition in the original box according to Contemporary Doll Collectors magazine. Barbie was inspired by a 1955 " for-adults-only "German doll named Lilli. Barbie dolls continue to sell millions each year.

Usage: Today it is a term applied to a bland, saccharine, mindless person. It also refers to a woman who is thought to be mindlessly appearance-conscious.

巴比娃娃 一个十分流行的青少年模样的娃娃的商标名,她有着金色长发、蓝眼睛、一套时髦的服装和富有曲线的身材(巴比的三围在

一位真的女性身上将是 38—18—28 英寸)。这娃娃的命名来自马特尔玩具公司业主的女儿巴比·韩德勒。1959 年 3 月马特尔公司首次以 3 美元零售价推出的巴比娃娃如完好无损,根据《现代娃娃收藏杂志》,在原装盒内现在可卖到 5000 美元。巴比的设计受启发于 1955年一个叫莉莉的"只为成年人"的德国娃娃。巴比娃娃至今每年的销售量仍以百万计。

用法: 现在巴比一词用来指一个温柔、甜腻、缺乏头脑的人。它也 用来指被认为是没头脑只注意打扮的女人。

Barrum, Phiness (P.T.)(1810—91) An American showman .In 1871, he established the "Greatest Show on Earth "comprising a circus, a menagerie, and an exhibition of "freaks," which included the famous midget "Tom Thumb ." Many customers complained because they had paid their admission and then found out that the freaks in his show were fakes . In 1881, it merged with its chief competitor and has continued as the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus to this day . 菲尼亚斯·巴纳姆(1810—1891) 美国的演出组织人。1871年他推出了"世界上最伟大的演出",包括一个马戏团、一个动物展览和一个畸形变态人展览,其中有著名的侏儒"大拇指汤姆"。许多顾客由于付了入场费却发现他的展览中的很多畸形人是假的而抱怨。1881年他和他的主要竞争者合并并且以林林兄弟—巴纳姆—贝利马戏团的名称演出直到今天。

Bart Simpson A cartoon about the dysfunctional Simpsons; a family of bug-eyed misfits created by Matt Groening which became syndicated to over 200 newspapers in the mid-1980s. The cartoon was made into an animated sitcom "The Simpsons "for primetime TV in 1991. The star of the cartoon, Bart Simpson, is famous for his signature crude phrases including: Eat my shorts, "and "Don't have a cow." Simpsons' "imagery and phrases appeared on millions of T-shirts, bumper stickers, and beach towels in the early 1990s.

巴特·辛普森 麦特·戈汝宁创作的有关全家都兴奋紧张、运转错乱的辛普森家族的连环画,在 80 年代中期曾在 200 多家报纸上转载。此连环画又于 1991 年被改编为《辛普森一家》的动画系列剧在电视黄金时间播放。连环画的主角巴特·辛普森以他的一些特征粗话而出名,如:"吃我的裤衩""没牛"。在 90 年代早期,《辛普森一家》的形象和语言常出现在无数的 T 恤衫、汽车防撞器贴花和沙滩毛巾上。

Bartlett's Familiar Quotations A collection of literary and historical quotations first published in 1855 by John Bartlett (1820—1905), a bookseller and trivia authority in Cambridge Massachusetts. Expanded versions of his book continue to sell today.

巴特利特常用语录 约翰·巴特利特(1820—1905),马萨诸塞州 剑桥的一位书商和小知识权威,于 1855 年首次发表的文学及历史的语录集。他这本书的扩大版至今仍在销售。

Baryshnikov, Mikhail (1948—) Latvian-born dancer, now based in the U.S. After defecting from the Soviet Union in 1974, he danced with various companies and eventually joined the American Ballet Theater (ABT) as principal dancer, partnering Gelsey Kirkland. He left to join the New York City Ballet in 1978, but rejoined ABT as director from 1980 to 1990. He has danced for various companies in the 1990s. He starred in the film "White Nights" (1985).

米哈依·巴瑞什尼可夫(1948—) 拉脱维亚出生的舞蹈家,现居美国。1974年从苏联逃离后,他曾为好几个班子跳舞并最终加入美国芭蕾舞剧院 (ABT) 作主要演员为格尔赛·寇克兰伴舞。1978年他加入纽约市芭蕾舞团,但在 1980—1990年间重返 ABT 作艺术指导。在 90年代他又曾为几个班子跳过舞。他在电影《白夜》(1985)中担任主角。

baseball Long recognized as America 's national sport, baseball was invented by New Yorker Alexander Cartwright in 1845 when he diagrammed a ball field with ninety-foot baselines and a home plate batter 's box; modern baseball rules are based on his scheme.

Note: baseball was influenced from the English game of rounders. American baseball fans suffered during the 1994 season when a players' strike halted the game for the first time since its invention.

棒球 长期以来被认为是美国的国技,棒球是 1845 年纽约人亚历山大·卡特赖特发明的,当时他画了一个有 90 英尺长的底线和击手位本垒的棒球场;近代棒球规则是在他的方案上建立起来的。

注: 美国棒球受英国圆场棒球的影响。美国棒球迷在 1994 年赛季由于球员罢工使棒球自从发明以来首次停赛而受难。

baseball caps "Baseball caps are the new T-shirts," the New York Times announced in 1991, describing the progress of billed caps "from home plate to fashion plate." In the 1980s baseball caps expanded from being

an essential component of red-neck chic to street fashion at all but the truly fashionable levels of society. Over 500 million baseball caps are sold or given away in America every year, half of them are made in China. 棒球帽 1991 年纽约时报宣称"棒球帽成了今天的 T 恤衫", 表明带有徽号的球帽已"从本垒进入时装"的进展。在 80 年代,棒球帽从劳动人民中好打扮的人的必备装束扩展成为除社会上真正讲究时装水平阶层以外的马路时装。每年在美国有五亿顶棒球帽被卖出或赠人,其中半数是中国制造。

Basie, Count (1904—84) Pianist, bandleader. Basie started his own group in 1935 and became one of the major big bands of the swing era. Basie himself wrote much of the music including the popular "One o' Clock Jump." Basie 's group toured extensively in the 1960s, recording with Sammy Davis, Jr. and Frank Sinatra.

巴锡伯爵(1904—1984) 钢琴家、乐队领班。巴锡于 1935 年开始了他自己的班子并成为爵士舞年代的主要大乐队之一。巴锡自己谱写了大部分的音乐包括流行的《一点钟的蹦跳》。他的乐队在 60 年代曾广泛巡回演出,并与小萨米·戴维斯和弗兰克·西纳特拉灌制唱片。

basketball A game developed in 1891 by YMCA physical education instructor James Naismith (1861—1939) in Springfield Massachusetts as a winter sport. They used a soccer ball and peach baskets hung on poles. Now a multimillion-dollar sport, some enthusiasts now feel that basketball has replaced baseball as the national sport.

篮球 一项于 1891 年由青年会的体育教师詹姆斯·奈史密斯 (1861—1939)在马萨诸塞州斯普林菲尔德作为冬季运动发展起来的一种游戏。他们用的是一个足球和挂在立杆上的桃筐。现已成为一项成百万元的运动。现在有些热衷于此的人认为篮球已取代棒球成为美国的国技。

Batman A cartoon character created by Bob Kane and Bill Finger . In May 1939, Batman (nicknamed the "caped crusader") first appeared in "Detective Comics," where he soon rivaled even Superman in popularity. The appeal of Batman and his sidekick, Robin the Boy Wonder, has expanded with the addition of the Batcave, the Batmobile and a group of exotic villains including the Joker and the Penguin . Batman was made into a campy television series starring Adam West (1966—68) and into two blockbuster movies (1989 and 1992).

蝙蝠人 鲍勃·卡恩和比尔·芬格创作的一个连环画角色。1939 年 5 月,蝙蝠人(外号"披斗篷的十字军")首次出现在《侦探连环画》中,不久就在受欢迎程度上甚至可以和超人相抗衡。蝙蝠人和他的搭档神童罗宾的魅力随着增添了蝙蝠洞、蝙蝠车,以及一群域外的坏蛋如丑角、企鹅等而膨胀起来。蝙蝠人已被制成一套庸劣的由亚当·韦斯特主演的电视连续剧(1966—1968),和两部轰动一时的电影(1989 及1992)。

Bay of Pigs The site of the invasion of Cuba by anti-Castro Cuban exiles living in the U.S. on April 25, 1961. This counterrevolutionary attempt, supported by President John F. Kennedy, was easily repulsed by the Cuban military, partly because Kennedy failed to give air support as promised to the rebels.

It is now used as an example of an embarrassing, ill-conceived military venture or fiasco.

猪湾 1961 年 4 月 25 日,居留在美国的古巴反卡斯特罗流亡者入侵古巴的地点。这次由肯尼迪总统支持的反革命企图很容易地就被古巴陆军击退,部分原因是肯尼迪没有按当初的许诺给叛乱者提供空军支援。

这个名词现在用来指一场令人难堪的没有计划好的军事冒险或失败的例子。

Beach Boys U.S. Pop group. After achieving a local hit "Surfin' "on December 8, 1961, The Beach Boys went national in 1962 with the album "Surfin' Safari." Their complex harmonies became known as the "California sound", and their hits became known as "surfer music." Their songs celebrated teen romance, fast cars, bikinied girls with tans, and endless summer. Among their biggest hits were "Surfin' USA"(1963) "I Get Around" (1964) "California Girls" (1965) "Help Me Rhonda" (1965) and "Good Vibrations" (1966). They have continued to tour in the 1990s as a nostalgia act for aging baby boomers.

海滩小伙子 美国流行歌曲演唱小组。在 1961 年 12 月 8 日以一首《冲浪》取得当地的成功后,在 1962 年海滩小伙子以《冲浪游猎》的专辑唱片走向全国。他们用的复杂和声以"加利福尼亚之声"为人所知,他们的一些成功作品被称为"冲浪者音乐"。他们的歌曲歌颂了青少年恋爱、开快车、皮肤晒黑的穿比基尼泳衣的女郎及长年的夏季。他们最成功的作品中有《美国冲浪》(1963)、《我有很多约会》

(1964)、伽利福尼亚女郎》(1965)、《救救我朗达》(1965)和《好好颤动》(1966)。90年代中他们又为出生于生育高峰时期现已年老的人作怀旧的巡回演出。

beach party movies Low-budget movies that reflected the innocence of the early sixties and followed the formula of sand, surfing, lots of bikinis, no hard work, and very few adults. There were 5 main beach party movies made by American International pictures between 1963 and 1965: "Beach Party, "" Muscle Beach Party, "" Bikini Beach, "" Beach Blanket Bingo, "and" How to Stuff a Wild Bikini."

海滩聚会电影 反映 60 年代早期的单纯无邪,按照沙滩、冲浪、众多的比基尼泳衣、没有辛劳的工作、没几个成年人的套路,廉价制作的电影。1963 至 1965 年间,美国国际制片公司制作了五部主要的海滩聚会电影:《海滩聚会》《健身海滩聚会》《比基尼海滩》《海滩毡毯赌博》和《如何填满一件野性的比基尼》。

Beat Generation The term was first applied in the 1950s to the poets who congregated at the City Lights Book Store in San Francisco. They included poets Lawrence Ferlinghetti and Allen Ginsberg and novelists William S Burrough and Jack Kerouac.

The Beats represented a Bohemian revolution against middle-class America. They dressed unconventionally, and experimented with drugs and sex.

垮了的一代 这个词在 50 年代首次用于在旧金山城市之光书店集会的一些诗人。他们之中有诗人劳伦斯·弗林格迪和爱伦·金斯伯格及小说家威廉·S·布若和杰克·克洛阿克。

"垮了的一代"代表了反对美国中产阶级的一场放浪不羁的革命。他 们衣着不按传统并在毒品和性方面进行尝试。

Beatty, Warren (1937—) Actor . Born Henry Warren Beaty, he turned down football scholarships to go to drama school . He is known for his reluctance to do interviews . He won Golden Globe Best Actor in a comedy for his performance in "Heaven Can Wait" (1978), and won an Oscar for directing the film "Reds" (1981) . His other films include: "Splendour in the Grass" (1961), "Bonnie and Clyde" (1967), "Shampoo" (1977), "Ishtar" (1987), and "Dick Tracy" (1990) .

沃伦·比提(1937—) 演员。原名亨利·沃伦·比提,他拒绝了一份橄榄球奖学金而去上戏剧学校。他还以不愿被采访而闻名。他由

于在喜剧《老天可以等待》中的表演获得最佳男演员金球奖(1978), 并由于导演了影片《赤色》而获得奥斯卡奖(1981)。他的其他影片包括:《草地中的光彩》(1961)、《邦妮与克莱德》(1967)、《香波》(1977)、 《巴比伦爱神》(1987)和《狄克探案》(1990)。

bebop(Also called "bop.") A 1940s jazz style characterized by a lean rhythm section, innovative harmonies, and fast, improvised solo work. 疯狂即兴爵士乐(又称"啵噗") 40 年代的一种爵士乐风格,特点是有一个简单的节奏乐段,创新的和声和快速的即兴独奏演奏。

Bee Gees (A pseudonym for "Brothers Gibb") Australian pop group made up of three brothers: Barry, Robin, and Maurice Gibb. They had a strings of hits in the U.S. since the 1960s, (only Lennon and McCartney have written more No . 1 U .S . singles than Barry Gibb), before being labeled disco kings of the 1970s from the songs they wrote for the popular 1978 album "Saturday Night Fever," which became the bestselling soundtrack of all time selling over 30 million copies. They wrote and produced songs for other artists during the 1980s, but resumed recording and touring as the Bee Gees in the 1990s. The Gibb brothers live most of the year in homes on the same street in Miami and spend summers and Christmas in England. Their greatest hits include: " I Started a Joke "(1970) " Run To Me" (1970) " How Can You Mend a Broken Heart "(1972) "Lonely Days" (1974) "Stayin 'Alive" (1978), "How Deep Is Your Love "(1978), "Tragedy" (1979), "Too Much Heaven " (1979), "One " (1989) "Body Guard" (1990) and "For Whom The Bells Tolls "(1994).

BG 们("吉布兄弟"的别称) 澳大利亚的流行乐队,由吉布三兄弟巴瑞、罗宾和摩利斯组成。在他们由于为销售 3000 万张而成为有史以来最畅销录音的 1978 年流行的专辑唱片《发烧周六晚》所写的歌曲而获得 70 年代迪斯科之王的称号之前,他们已从 60 年代起就在美国取得一连串的成功 (只有伦农和麦卡特尼比巴瑞·吉布写过更多的美国名列第一的歌曲)。80 年代他们为其他艺术家谱写或演唱,但在 90 年代又以 BG 的名义录音并巡回演出。吉布兄弟一年中大半住在迈阿密同一条街上自己的家里而在英国度夏天和圣诞节。他们最轰动的演唱有:《我开始一个玩笑》(1970)、《向我奔来》(1970)、《你怎能修补一颗破碎的心》(1972)、《孤独的日子》(1974)、《话下去》(1978)、《你的 爱有多深》(1978)、《悲剧》(1979)、《过多的天堂》

(1979)、《一》(1989)、《保镖》(1990)、《钟为谁鸣》(1994)。

Belaforte, Harry(1927—) Singer. The major pop interpreter of Calypso Music. His album "Calypso" was the number one album of the year in 1956. It was listed at #1 for 31 weeks. He went on to act in films and TV.

哈里·别拉方特(1927—) 歌唱家。即兴小调的主要流行演唱者。他的《即兴小调》在 1956 年列为第一专辑唱片,并在 31 周内高踞榜首。他后来进入影视界从事表演。

Bell, Alexander Graham (1847—1922) Inventor of the telephone. On March 10, 1876, Bell spilled acid on himself in his Boston laboratory and called his assistant with the words "Mr. Watson, come here, I want you." Watson, in an adjoining room, heard Bell over the apparatus they had been working on—giving birth to the age of telecommunications. In 1877, Bell formed the company that bore his name.

亚力山大·格雷厄姆·贝尔(1847—1922) 电话发明者。1876年3月10日,贝尔在波士顿他的实验室里把酸溅到自己身上,他呼叫他的助手:"沃森,快来,我这儿要你。"沃森在隔室从他们正在试验的装置上听到了贝尔的声音——这就是电信时代的诞生。1877年贝尔成立了以他的名字命名的公司。

Bench, Johnny (1947—) Baseball player. One of the most talented catchers in the game, Bench played for the Cincinnati Reds from 1967— 1983. He was voted the most valuable player in the National League in both 1970 and 1972 and is a hall-of-famer.

约翰尼·本奇(1947—) 棒球员。这项运动中最有才能的接手之一,从 1967—1983 本奇为辛辛纳提红腿队效力。在 1970 和 1972 年他被选为国家联赛的最有价值的球员并进入棒球名人馆。

Ben-Hur A novel written in 1880 by Lew Wallace (1827—1905) about the conversion of a young Jew to Christianity. The popular book was made into a hugely successful film in 1959. It starred Charlton Heston and won 11 Academy Awards—the most ever awarded to a single film. The chariot race scene is one of the most famous scenes in cinematic history.

本赫 1880年,路·华雷斯 (1827—1905)写的一部有关一个犹太青年转变为基督徒的小说。这本流行的书在 1959年被制成一部极其成功的电影。影片由查尔顿·赫斯顿主演并赢得 11 项奥斯卡金 像奖

——对单独一部影片所给予最多的奖。其中战车比赛的场面是电影 史上最有名的场面之一。

Bernett, Tony(1926—) Born Anthony Dominick Benedetto, he sang under the name of Joe Bari until Bob Hope introduced him as Tony Bennett at the Paramount Theater in 1950. He recorded his debut album "The Boulevard of Broken Dreams" in 1950. His signature song is "I Left My Heart in San Francisco" (1962), for which he won a Grammy for Record of the Year. Bennett has been in show business for over 40 years, has recorded over 90 albums and won four Grammys. Bennett still performs as many as 200 concerts a year and is also an accomplished painter.

托尼·本涅特(1926—) 原名安东尼·多米尼克·本涅迪托,他曾用乔·巴利的名字演唱,直到 1950 年鲍勃·霍普把他以托尼·本涅特的名字引入派拉蒙剧院。1950 年他录制了他的第一张唱片《梦灭大道》。他的代表歌曲是《我把我的心留在了旧金山》(1962),为此他赢得了当年唱片的格拉梅奖。本涅特从事演艺事业 40 余年,录制了90 多张专辑唱片并获得过四次格拉梅唱片奖。本涅特至今仍每年演出多至 200 场音乐会并且还是一位训练有素的画家。

Benny, Jack(1894—1974) Comedian . Born Benjamin Kubelsky, Benny was a master of deadpan and self-parody . He starred on radio in the 1930s, made movies in the 1940s, and then became a national icon on TV . An attempt at a tortured melody on his violin became his trademark ." The Jack Benny Show " aired on U .S . television for 15 years (1950—65) .

杰克·本尼(1894—1974) 喜剧家。原名本杰明·库贝尔斯基,本尼是个冷面滑稽和自我玩笑的大师。他于 30 年代在广播上演出,40 年代演电影,后来在电视上成为全国的偶像。他的标志是在他的小提琴上试图拉出些扭曲的曲调来。《杰克·本尼演出》在美国电视上上演了 15 年之久 (1950—1965)。

Bergen, Edgar(1903—78) Ventriloquist. Bergen started in vaudeville, becoming a national star in the 1930s before going on to appear in films and on television. His most famous dummy, wisecracking Charlie McCarthy, was often accompanied by a charming dull-wit, Mortimer Snerd. Charlie McCarthy is in the Smithsonian Institution. His daughter is actress Candice Bergen.

埃德加·伯根(1903—1978) 腹语师。在 30 年代成为全国明星之前,伯根在杂耍班子中起家,后来又上了电影和电视。他的最有名的偶人,说俏皮话的查利·麦卡锡,经常由一个讨人喜欢的傻子莫提默·斯纳德伴随着。查利·麦卡锡现放在史密森博物馆里。他的女儿是女演员坎底斯·伯根。

Bergnan, Ingrid (1915—82) Actress. Swedish-born Bergman became a major Hollywood star in the 1940s from rolls in films like "Casablanca," "For Whom the Bell Tolls," and "Notorious". She won three Oscars from the films, "Anatasia,"(1956)" Gaslight,"(1944) and "Murder on the Orient Express"(1974).

英格丽·褒曼(1915—1982) 女演员。40年代中,瑞典出生的褒曼由于在诸如《卡萨布兰卡》《战地钟声》《声名狼藉》等影片中的角色成为好来坞的主要明星。她在影片《安娜斯塔西娅》(1956)、《煤气灯》(1944)和《东方快车谋杀案》(1974)中获得三次奥斯卡奖。

Berle, Milton (1908—) Entertainer. Born Milton Berlinger, Berle started out as a nightclub comedian. He became the host of a TV variety show, "The Texaco Star Theater, "in 1948. he became known as "Mr. Television." Even today, Berle retains his status as an entertainment legend. He also acted in films.

密尔顿·伯力(1908—) 演艺家。原名密尔顿·伯林杰,伯力开始是个夜总会喜剧演员。1948年成为一个电视杂耍剧《德士古明星剧场》的主持人。他后来以"电视先生"的称号闻名。直到今天,伯力仍保持着他在演艺界的传奇地位。他也在电影中演出。

Berlin, Irving (1888—1989) Songwriter. Born Israel Baline in Russia, Berlin came to the United States as a child and grew up on New York's Lower East Side. He has his first hit with "Alexander's Ragtime Band" (1911). Over the next 4 decades, he wrote prolifically for the parlor piano, the stage, and films. Berlin was instrumental in developing a royal-ty payment system for the public performance of songs. He wrote over 1, 500 songs, many of which have become "standards" including: "Always" (1925), "God Bless America" (1939) and "White Christmas" (1942)—his most popular song. He also wrote the music for the movie "Top Hat," and the Broadway musical "Annie Get Your Gun" (1946). He died at age 101.

欧文·伯林(1888-1989) 歌曲作家。出生于俄国,原名以色列·巴

林,伯林童年时到了美国并在纽约市的东南区长大。他第一个轰动作品是《亚力山大散拍乐乐队》(1911)。此后的 40 年里,他为客厅钢琴、舞台和电影进行了大量的创作。伯林在建立歌曲公演时要付版税的制度上起了很大的作用。他写过 1500 首以上的歌曲,其中很多已成为"规范作品",包括:《永远》(1925)、《上帝祝福美国》(1939)和他最流行的歌曲《白色圣诞节》(1942)。他还为电影《礼帽》和百老汇歌舞剧《安妮拿起你的枪》(1946)作曲。他于 101 岁时逝世。

Bernstein, Leonard (1918—90) US composer, conductor, and pianist. Born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, he was educated at Harvard University and the Curtis Institute of Music. Berstein was the director of the New York Philharmonic from 1958 to 1969. Internationally famous for his energetic style and for his classical compositions, he became a household name in 1957 from the success of the Broadway show "West Side Story." His other works include "Jeremiah" (1944), "Candide" (1956), "The Age of Anxiety" (1949) and "Mass" (1971) in memory of J.F. Kennedy.

伦纳德·伯恩斯坦(1918—1990) 美国作曲家、指挥家和钢琴家。生于马萨诸塞州劳伦斯,在哈佛大学和寇蒂斯音乐学院受教育。1958—1969 伯恩斯坦任纽约爱乐乐团艺术指导。他以他的精力充沛的风格和古典的创作在国际上知名,1957 年由于百老汇歌舞剧《西城故事》的成功他成为家喻户晓的人物。他的其他作品有:《杰里迈亚》(1944)、《坎迪达》(1956)、《焦虑年代》(1949) 和纪念肯尼迪的《群众》(1971)。

Berry, Chuck (1926—) Black US musician . Born in St . Louis, the former autoworker and beautician Charles Edward Berry is recognized as one of the fathers of rock and roll . Berry is known for his trademark stage "duck walk", his rollicking guitar style, and his witty, rebellious lyrics . He made his first recording, of the song "Maybellene," at Chess Records in Chicago in 1955 . It became an early rock-and-roll classic . His other hits include: "Carol, ""Roll over Beethoven, ""Sweet Little Sixteen, "and "Johnny B . Goode ."

查克·贝里(1926—) 美国黑人音乐家。出生于圣路易斯,这位原名查利·爱德华·贝利的汽车工和美容师被认为是摇滚乐的创始人之一。贝里以他在舞台上的标志"鸭子步"、欢乐的吉他风格以及他的风趣的叛逆性歌词而闻名。他于 1955 年在芝加哥的切斯唱片公司

灌制了他的第一张唱片《梅波莲》。它成为早期摇滚乐的经典之作。他的其他轰动作品有:《卡洛尔》《碾过贝多芬》《甜蜜的 16 年华》和《约翰尼·B·古德》。

Betty Crocker Corporate Symbol . It was created in 1921 by a flour company and since 1928 had been a General Mills trademark . Her picture has been frequently updated, but she retains the "happy homemaker "image . General Mills employs a special staff who do nothing but answer her mail and phone calls— some from people who still believe she is a real person .

贝蒂·克罗克 一个公司标志。它是一家面粉公司于 1921 年设计的,并从 1928 年起就是通用面粉公司的商标。她的图象常常更新,但总保持"幸福主妇"的形象。通用面粉公司特别雇佣一个班子不做别的事,专门回答写给她的信或打给她的电话——很多来自一直以为她是实有其人的人。

Beverly Hillbillies, The A TV sitcom (1962—69) starring Buddy Ebson and Irene Ryan. It parodied the American dream of wealth by pitting a Beverly Hills banker against the hillbilly Clampetts, whose oil discovery on their Ozark property made them millionaires. It was made into a feature film starring Jim Varney in 1993.

贝弗利山的乡巴佬 一部由巴迪·埃布森和艾琳·瑞安主演的电视连续剧(1962—1969)。它通过一个贝弗利山的银行家和乡巴佬"可狼狈"的遭遇嘲弄了美国的福利梦。乡巴佬在欧扎克自己的产业上发现了石油而成为百万富翁。在 1993 年它被制成一部故事片,由吉姆·瓦尼主演。

Beverly Hills An expensive residential area of Los Angeles. It is well-known for being the home of many movie stars and continues to carry a glamour image to the present.

Usage: Beverly Hills is synonomous with the rich and famous .

贝弗利山 洛杉矶的豪华住宅区。它因有很多电影明星的住处而著名,并至今仍保持带有魅力的形象。

用法: "贝弗利山"一词是富有并著名的同义语。

Bible Belt A term coined around 1925 by H.L. Mencken. It refers to those regions of the U.S., particularly in the South, where fundamentalist beliefs prevail and Christian clergy carry much influence.

圣经地带 1925 年前后 H.L.孟肯杜撰的一个词。它是指美国,特

别是南方的一些区域,那里原教旨主义者占优势而且基督教会有很大影响。

Big Apple Nickname for New York City. (Originally a Jazz musician's slang for the "big time" or "big city.")

大苹果 纽约市的别名。(原先是爵士音乐家的俚语,意指"好时光"或"大城市")。

Big Bird See Sesame Street.

大鸟 见 Sesame Street 条。

Big Mac The trademark name of the largest hamburger served at McDonalds since the 1970s. One of the most famous hamburgers in America, it features two beef patties and special sauce.

特大汉堡包 70 年代以来麦当劳所售最大汉堡包的商品名。美国最著名的汉堡包之一,它的特色是有两片牛肉饼及特制的调味酱。

Bird, Larry(1956—) Basketball player. Fundamentally, one of the most well-rounded players ever, Bird was a long time spark for the Boston Celtics in the 1970s and 1980s. He won the NBA most valuable player award three years running (1984—86) and scored an average of over 24 points a game. He shot close to 90 percent at the free-throw line his entire career.

拉里·伯德(1956—) 篮球运动员。可算是有史以来技术最全面的篮球运动员之一。伯德在 70 和 80 年代中很长时间是波士顿凯尔特人队的灵魂。他曾一连三年赢得 NBA 最有价值球员奖 (1984—1986),平均每场比赛得 24 分。他在整个生涯中罚球命中率接近90%。

Birdman of Alcatraz Nickname of murderer Robert Stroud (1887—1963), who spent nearly 50 years behind bars and became a world renowned authority on canary diseases. Stroud actually spent most of his life in other prisons, but acquired the Alcatraz tag because of its fame. He was the feature of a 1962 movie and his part was played by Burt Lancaster.

阿尔卡垂兹鸟人 谋杀犯罗伯特·斯特劳德(1887—1963)的外号,他在监狱中度过了将近 50 年并成为世界闻名的金丝雀疾病的权威。其实斯特劳德大半生是在其他监狱中度过的,他被加上阿尔卡垂兹监狱的标签只是由于它的名气。他的故事于 1962 年被拍成电影,他的角色由伯特·兰开斯特饰演。

Birds, The A 1962 classic suspense film by Alfred Hitchcock. It depicted the fragility of human relationships against the horror of an increasingly aggressive bird population within a small town.

鸟群 1962 年阿尔弗雷德·希区柯克导演的一部经典的悬念影片。 片中描绘了一个小城镇在越来越富攻击性的鸟群威胁下人际关系的 脆弱。

Birth of a Nation, The A 1915 silent film directed by D .W . Griffith and based on the novel, "The Clansman" (1905) .

The story featured the Ku Klux Klan as the savior of "white woman-hood" against the Reconstruction Era of freed slaves.

Once considered the greatest epic of the American screen, it is now scorned for its racist sentiments.

一个民族的诞生 一部 1915 年由 D·W·格里菲斯导演的基于小说《党人》(1905)的默片。故事中把三 K 党说成是内战后重建时期" 白人女性"的救世主以免受解放奴隶的侵犯。影片曾一度被认为是美国银幕上最伟大的成就,现在则由于它的种族主义色彩而被轻视。

Black Monday Monday, October 19, 1987, when the Dow Jones average on Wall Street fell about 500 points and set off fears of a crash and depression that hadn't been seen since 1929. The term generally refers to a collapse or wildly fluctuating prices on Wall Street.

黑色星期一 1987 年 10 月 19 日,星期一,华尔街道琼斯指数平均下跌 500 点并引起对 1929 年以来从未出现过的崩溃萧条的恐惧。这一词一般指华尔街上出现价格暴跌或大幅度波动。

Black Power The term "Black Power" began as a rallying cry, then became the unofficial title, for the black activist movement of the 1960s. The phrase was originally coined by Stokely Carmichael and was adopted by the Black Panthers and other radicals. Their slogan was "Black is beautiful."

黑人权力 "黑人权力"一词原先是 60 年代黑人活动运动的口号,后来成为这个运动的半官方名称。这一词开始时是斯托克雷·卡米歇尔创造的,后来为黑豹党和其它极端分子所采用。他们的标语是"黑就是美"。

Black Tuesday Tuesday, October 29, 1929, when over 16 million shares were traded in panic selling on the New York Stock Exchange. The attendant market crash preceded the Great Depression.

黑色星期二 1929 年 10 月 29 日,星期二,纽约股市上由于恐慌而出售的证券超出 1600 万份。随之而来的市场崩溃导致了大萧条。

Blackwell, Mr (1925—) Born Richard Syulvan Selzer, he created the infamous annual list of the 10 worst-dressed women of female fashion in the 1960s for the "American Weekly "magazine".

Worst lists have become a staple of popular culture and provide a necessary balance for all the puffery in Hollywood and the media. Blackwell has maintained his status as the No .1 judge of fashion blunders for over 30 years. Blackwell 's list is accompanied by his cutting commentary and audacious criticism about each person on the list.

布来克韦尔先生(1925—) 原名理查德·西尔万·塞尔泽,他于 60 年代为《美国周刊》杂志列出了声名狼藉的当年妇女时装穿着最坏的 10 位女士的名单。最坏名单已成为群众文化中的重要内容以平衡好莱坞和传媒的吹捧。布来克韦尔在 30 年以来保持了他对时装差错上的首席评判的地位。布来克韦尔的名单还附有他对名单上每一个人的尖刻的评论和大胆的批评。

Blanc, Mel(1908—89) Cartoon vocal specialist. Blanc joined the Warner Brothers studio in 1937 and for decades did the voices for its cartoon characters. Some of his best-known creations are the voices of Bugs Bunny, Daffy Duck, Porky Pig and Yosemite Sam.

梅尔·布兰克(1908—1989) 动画配音专家。布兰克于 1937 年加入了华纳兄弟电影公司并在几十年内为它的动画片角色配音。他的一些最有名的创作是为疯狂兔宝贝、丑小鸭、肥胖小猪仔和约塞米蒂山里的山姆配的声音。

Blondie A comic strip created in 1930 by Chic Young (1901—73) and continued by other artists after his death. The heroine, originally a flapper girl, eventually became a sensible housewife while her bungling husband, Dagwood Bumstead, became the main character.

金发女郎 齐克·扬(1901—1973)于 1930年创作的滑稽连环画,并在他死后由其他艺术家继续做下去。女主人公原是一位摩登女郎,后来成为一位懂事的主妇,而她的专门闯祸的丈夫大哥误得·笨木似呆的,成了主要角色。

Blowin 'in the Wind A" protest "song written in 1963 by Bob Dylan and made popular by the vocal trio Peter, Paul, and Mary .It 's plaintive pacifism made it a favorite among Vietnam War protesters.

在大风里吹 鲍勃·迪伦于 1963 年谱写的"抗议"歌曲并被彼得、保罗、玛丽三重唱所唱红。它的忧郁的和平主义使之在越南战争抗议者中成为受喜爱的歌。

blue jeans Blue-dyed denim trousers popularized during the California gold rush and designed by immigrant Levi Strauss (1829—1902). Levi jeans, nicknamed "Levi 's, " have become such a part of American culture that the Smithsonian Institution has a pair in its collection.

蓝布牛仔裤 由移民莱维·斯特劳斯(1829—1902)设计,并在加利福尼亚淘金热时流行起来的染成蓝色的粗斜纹布裤子。莱维牛仔裤,别称"莱维",已成为美国文化这样的一个组成部分,以至于史密森博物馆的收藏中也有一条。

Blue Suede Shoes Song. It was written and recorded in 1956 by Carl Perkins. Elvis Presley covered the song one year later and turned it into a rockabilly classic. It was the first song to simultaneously top the pop, country, and rhythm and blues chart.

蓝羊皮鞋 一首歌曲。它是于 1956 年由卡尔·珀金斯谱写并录音的。一年后埃尔维斯·普瑞斯利买下这首歌并将它变成一首乡巴佬摇滚乐的经典之作。它是第一首同时在流行音乐、乡村音乐和节奏与布鲁斯三个排名榜上都列首位的歌。

blues A Black-American song type characterized by three-line stanzas, an eight-or twelve-bar structure, flatted notes, and usually a "hard luck" lyrics. In the early 1900s, W.C. Handy collected and scored traditional blues in Mississippi. Years later, in Memphis and Chicago, John Lee Hooker, B.B. King, and Muddy Waters produced amplified blues that featured guitar and harmonica solos, and that came to influence nearly all American music.

布鲁斯 一种美国黑人歌曲,特点是每段三行,八或十二小节结构,常用降半音,并且歌词常叹"命运艰苦"。20世纪早期,W·C·汉迪收集了密西西比州的传统布鲁斯并将之写成谱。若干年后,在孟斐斯和芝加哥,约翰·李·胡克、B·B·金和"泥汤水"创作了带有吉他和口琴独奏的扩展布鲁斯,它影响了几乎所有的美国音乐。

Bogart, Humphrey(1899—1957) Actor . Bogart became a major star in the 1940s, playing hard-boiled detectives, and made movie history as disenchanted Rick Blaine in "Casablanca ." His best work came in his later years, with superb character acting in "The Caine Mutiny" and "The

African Queen . "

亨弗雷·鲍嘉(1899—1957) 演员。鲍嘉在 40 年代成为一位演硬汉侦探的主要明星,并以在《卡萨布兰卡》中饰演失意的里克·布雷恩而载入电影史册。他最好的作品是他晚年在《凯恩号哗变》及《非洲王后号》中的高超的性格表演。

Bonanza(1959—73) The second most popular TV western of all time, after "Gunsmoke ." The show featured the adventures of the wealthy Cartwright clan: father Ben, and sons Adam, Hoss, and Little Joe . It was set on the Ponderosa Ranch near Virginia City, Nevada . It was a Sunday "family hour" for years .

发家致富(1959—1973) 位居《硝烟》之后的有史以来第二名最流行的西部电视故事。这出戏表现了富有的卡特赖特家族的奇遇。家族中有:父亲本、儿子亚当、霍斯和小乔依。故事发生在内华达州弗吉尼亚城潘德罗萨牧场上。许多年来它是星期天"家庭钟点"的节目。

Bornie and Clyde Bonnie Parker (1909—34) and Clyde Barrow (1910—34), were Depression-era holdup artists who robbed banks and small business in the southwest. They were killed in a police ambush in Louisiana. There story was romanticized in a 1967 movie.

邦妮和克来德 邦妮·帕克(1909—1934)和克来德·巴劳(1910—1934)是大萧条时期在美国西南地区抢劫银行和小企业的抢劫老手。他们在路易斯安纳州中了警察的埋伏而被杀。他们的故事在 1967年被拍成一部电影。

Book-of-the-Month Club Formed in 1926, the BOMC is America's oldest book club offering members discounted books through the mail.

每月一书会社 成立于 1926 年, BOMC 是美国最早的读书会社,通过邮寄向会员提供折扣价书籍。

Boone, Pat (1934—) Singer. A clean-cut, wholesome boy from Nashville, Tennessee, Boone was seen as the parent 's answer to Elvis Presley. Boone topped the charts in the 1950s with sweet ballads like "April Love" and "Love Letters in the Sand."

派特·布恩(1934—) 歌唱家。一位来自田纳西州纳什维尔的漂亮健康的男儿,布恩被认为是父母们用以抗拒埃尔维斯·普雷斯利的人。布恩在 50 年代以甜美的叙事歌如《四月的爱》和《沙上的情书》高踞流行歌曲榜首。

Boston Strangler Murderer . A nickname for Albert DeSalvo (1933—73)

who killed thirteen elderly women between 1962 and 1964 before being captured by Boston police. DeSalvo confessed to the crimes and was stabbed to death while serving a life sentence.

波士顿扼杀犯 谋杀犯。亚尔伯特·德萨尔伏(1933—1973)的外号,他在被波士顿警察逮捕之前在 1962 至 1964 年间杀死了 13 位老妇人。德萨尔伏承认了罪行并在服无期徒刑期间被人刺死。

Boy Scouts of America The American branch of the international scouting movement started in 1907 by British army officer Lord Baden-Powell. BSA, formed in 1910, supervises outdoor camping, community service projects, and other activities for troops of boys from eleven to seventeen years old. Scouts progress throughout a hierarchy of ranks while gaining "merit badges" for mastering various skills. The official scout motto is "Be prepared." The scout slogan is "Do a good turn daily."

美国童子军 英国陆军军官巴登·鲍威尔勋爵所发起的国际童子军运动在美国的分支。BSA 成立于 1910 年,指导 11 至 17 岁童子军进行户外野营、社区服务及其他活动。童子军通过一系列军衔晋升并由于掌握各种技能获得功勋章。童子军的座右铭为"准备好"。口号为"日行一善"。

Brady Bunch A TV series in the 1970s about a man with 3 sons who marries a woman with 3 daughters and all the family situations that accompany the union. It has become a syndicated cult-favorite and was revived and parodied in a 1995 movie with a new cast.

布雷迪·本奇 70年代关于一个有三个儿子的男人娶了一个有三个女儿的女人以及随着这个结合所引起的家庭状况变化的电视系列剧。它成为受喜爱的广为转播的节目并于 1995 年由一个新阵容将之重新改编成电影。

Brando, Marlon(1924—) Actor . Brando achieved instant stardom in 1947 when he brilliantly played Stanley Kowalski, the tough-guy lead in the movie "A Streetcar Named Desire ." Brando won Oscars in "On The Waterfront" (1954) and "The Godfather" (1971) . His other films include "The Wild One" (1954), "Last Tango in Paris" (1973), "Superman" (1978) "Apocalypse Now" (1979), and "Don Juan Damarco" (1995).

马隆·白兰度(1924—) 演员。白兰度于 1947 年由于他出色地饰演了电影《欲望号街车》中的硬汉主角斯坦利·柯瓦斯基而立刻成为

明星。他在《码头》(1954)和《教父》(1971)中赢得奥斯卡奖。他的 其他电影有:《野性难驯》(1954)、《巴黎最后的探戈舞》(1973)、《超 人》(1978)、《现代启示录》(1979)和《唐璜·达马可》(1995)。

breakfast cereal The first "dry "breakfast cereal was developed by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg in Battle Creek, Michigan at the turn of the century. Kellogg, first promoted "granola" and then in 1907, "Kellogg's Corn Flakes." Kellogg's breakfast cereals dominate the American cereal market and sold around the world. Today there are hundreds of "cold" breakfast cereals on the market.

早餐谷类食物 最早的"干性"早餐谷类食物是本世纪初在密歇根州 巴特尔克里克由约翰·哈维·凯洛格医生开发出来的。凯洛格先开发 了"颗粒",后又于 1907 年开发了"凯洛格玉米片"。凯洛格的早餐谷物统治了美国谷物市场并在全球销售。现在市面上有成百种的"冷"早餐谷物。

Broadway (New York) A New York City street that has long been a thoroughfare of the theater district—A code term for the city 's theater industry. True Broadway shows are put on in midtown Manhattan. Those done in other sections of the city are called "Off-Broadway" productions.

Usage: For a stock or regional production to "go to Broadway" means to hit the big time.

纽约百老汇大街 很久以来纽约剧院区的一条通衢大道——现已成为纽约戏剧业的代名词。真正的百老汇戏剧是在曼哈顿中部上演的。那些在城市其他区域上演的戏剧称做"百老汇外演出"。

用法: 对一种标准产品或地方产品来说,"打入百老汇"一词意指获得极大的成功。

Bronson, Charles(1921—) Actor . Bronson had a minor TV career before his work in "spaghetti westerns" and other action films made him virtually the best-known actor in the world . His most famous role was when he played an urban vigilante in "Death Wish" (1974) which spawned three sequels .

查尔斯·布朗森(1921—) 演员。布朗森在由于他在意大利拍摄"实心面条西部片"和其他动作片使他成为世界上实际最知名的演员之前,曾在电视上演过次要的角色。他最著名的角色是他在《死亡希望》(1974)中饰演的一个城市自警团员,这部电影出了三个续集。

Bronx, the One of the five boroughs that make up New York City. The Bronx is known for its low-income tough neighborhoods which are ravaged by crime and drugs.

42

布朗克斯 构成纽约市的五个行政区之一。布朗克斯以它被犯罪和 毒品所蹂躏的低收入街区而闻名。

Bronx cheer A sputtering noise made by extending the tongue between the lips and forcibly expelling air. It is usually confined to sports contests—especially baseball. It is used as an expression of contempt and disapproval and is often accompanied by hissing and booing.

布朗克斯喝彩 一种将舌头从嘴唇间伸出并用力吐气所发出的喷溅 唾沫声。一般只用于体育竞赛中——特别是在棒球比赛中。它被用来表示轻视和不满并经常伴以嘘声和倒彩。

Brooklyn Bridge A suspension bridge linking the New York City boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan . Several workers and its designer, John Roebling (1806—69), lost their lives during its construction . When it opening in 1883 as the longest suspension bridge in the world, it was hailed as the eighth wonder of the world . It remains a noted American landmark . "Selling the Brooklyn Bridge" is a legendary hoax and con game . Many have also chosen to end their lives by jumping from the Brooklyn Bridge . 布鲁克林大桥 一座连接纽约市的布鲁克林及曼哈顿两行政区的悬桥。在建造过程中,有几个工人和它的设计者约翰·茹布林(1806—1869)牺牲了生命。当它在 1883 年作为世界上最长的悬桥通车时,它被欢呼为世界第八大奇观。它一直是美国的一处著名的景观。"出卖布鲁克林大桥"一语意指匪夷所思的诈骗行为。不少人选择从布鲁克林大桥上跳下去来结束自己的生命。

Brothers, Joyce Dr. (1927—) Pop-psychologist. Credited with inventing mass-media psychology, Brothers is the only popular practicing psychologist with a show business agent. After obtaining her doctorate degree in the late 1950s, she began hosting a 30-minute TV advice show and writing a newspaper column. She wrote several books including: "Ten Days to a Successful Memory, ""What Every Woman Should Know about Marriage, "and "How to Get What You Want Out of Life." She has also had her own TV shows including: "Consult Dr. Brothers, ""Living Easy with Dr. Joyce Brothers." Brothers continues to give many lectures each year.

乔依丝·布拉泽斯(医生)(1927—) 大众心理学家。被认为是大众传媒心理学的发明者,布拉泽斯是唯一一位有演出经纪人的受欢迎的开业心理学家。在 50 年代后期获得博士学位后,她开始主持一个 30 分钟的电视咨询节目并为一个报纸专栏撰稿。她写过几本书:《十天加强记忆法》《妇女有关婚姻须知》《如何从生活中获得想要的东西》等。她还有她自己的电视节目,包括:《向布拉泽斯医生咨询》、《按乔依丝·布拉泽斯医生的指导轻松地生活》。布拉泽斯每年仍举行多次讲座。

Brown, James(1933—) Nicknamed "The Godfather of Soul, "Brown was the most successful black singer of the 1960s. He was known for his screeching vocals, fancy footwork, and by ended his shows by feigning collapse, then being "revived" to thunderous applause for multiple encores. Brown 's hits include: "I Got You, "" Say It Loud, I 'm Black and Proud, " and "Papa 's Got a Brand New Bag."

詹姆斯·布朗(1933—) 外号"灵魂的教父"。布朗是 60 年代最成功的黑人歌唱家。他以他那尖锐刺耳的嗓音、花哨的步法、以及在结束时假装垮倒,但又被雷鸣般的掌声所"激活"加演了很多节目而闻名。他的轰动节目有:《我抓住你了》《大声喊,我是黑人而自豪》及《爸爸有个崭新的包》。

Bruce, Lenny(1926—66) Comedian . Stage name of Leonard Schneider, who introduced the colloquial vulgarity that became the norm on the stand-up circuit . He was convicted of obscenity in 1964 and spent the rest of his life contesting the decision . He wrote an autobiography "How to Talk Dirty and Influence People"(1965) a year before dying of a drug overdose .

伦尼·布鲁斯(1926—1966) 喜剧演员。伦纳德·史耐德的艺名,他引入一些口头粗话使之成为滑稽戏中的正常用语。1964年他被宣判犯有行为下流罪并为此用他的余生对这判决进行抗争。在因毒品过量致死之前的一年,他写了他的自传《怎样说脏话并影响别人》。

Buck Rogers A comic strip created in 1929 by writer Phil Nowlan and artist Dick Calkins. This was the first major science fiction adventure strip. It established futuristic terms like "ray gun" and "rocket ship" into mainstream vocabulary, and was popular both in newspapers and movie serials. "Buck Rodgers" itself became a byword for futuristic science. 伯克·罗杰斯 作家费尔·诺兰和画家狄克·卡尔金斯于 1929 年创

作的连环画。这是第一部科幻冒险长篇连环画。它将一些未来用语如"死光枪"和"火箭船"等引入主流词汇,并在报纸上和电影系列片中都很受欢迎。"伯克·罗杰斯"一词则成为未来学的别名。

Buckley, William F Jr. (1925—) Writer . Buckley founded the journal "National Review" in 1955 and made it a principal forum for American conservatism . He has also written a newspaper column, "On the Right, "since 1962 and hosted a TV interview show called "Firing Line ."

威廉·(小)巴克莱(1925—) 作家。巴克莱于 1955 年创办了杂志《国家评论》,并使之成为美国保守主义的主要论坛。他还自 1962 年起撰写报纸栏目《在右边》,并主持一个叫做《火线》的电视采访节目。

Bugs Burny Cartoon character. The most famous rabbit in the world, wise-cracking Bugs first appeared in a Warner Brothers movie in 1938. Bugs is a mass-media version of the traditional trickster who ridicules conventional behavior. In scores of animated cartoon shorts, Bugs is typically pursued by the dim-witted Elmer Fudd, whose attempts to bag the "wascally wabbit" are always in vain. His signature line is "What's up, doc?" in the unmistakable voice provided by Mel Blanc for decades. 疯狂兔宝贝 动画片人物。世界上最著名的兔子。说俏皮话的兔宝贝于 1938 年首次出现在华纳兄弟电影公司的影片上。兔宝贝是嘲笑因循守旧行为的传统恶作剧精灵在大众传媒上的形象。在几十部动画短片中,兔宝贝总是被愚蠢的埃尔默·富德追逐着,而埃乐默要捉这只"可恶的兔子"的企图总是归于失败。兔宝贝的特征语言是在几十年内一直由梅尔·布兰克用他那不会被听错的嗓音配音说的:"出什么事啦,大夫?"

Bunker, Archie Main character from the 1970s TV sitcom "All in the Family" (1971—83). The racist, opinionated Archie Bunker, played by Carroll O'Connor, parodied working-class conservative prejudices by making them blatant: Archie called blacks "yous people" and denounced "spics" (Hispanics) and "welfare chiselers." Produced by liberal writer Norman Lear, the show remained as controversial as it was popular throughout its run.

阿七· 笨売 70 年代电视系列剧《一家之内》(1971—1983) 中的主要角色。通过由卡洛尔· 奥康纳扮演的固执己见的种族主义者阿七· 笨壳,将工薪阶层的保守思想暴露出来而加以嘲弄。例如:阿七

把黑人叫做"yous people"(译者按:意为"把 you 说成 yous 的人",由于有些没有文化的黑人把第二人称多数的 you 错加了 s 而受到阿七的轻蔑),并指责西班牙裔人为"骗取福利的人"。节目由自由派作家诺曼·列耳制作,在整个播放期间,所到之处既受欢迎又引起争论。

Burns and Allen Comedy team . George Burns (1896—), and Gracie Allen (1906—64) were a husband-and-wife act successful in vaudeville, radio, and films before moving to television situation comedy in the 1950s . The chemistry and timing of Burns and Allen created a perfect fusion of verbal gags and domestic humor . In 1975, Burns returned to films and won an Oscar in "The Sunshine Boys ."Burns has continued to make public appearance in his nineties .

伯恩斯和爱伦 喜剧搭档。乔治·伯恩斯(1896—)和格蕾西·爱伦(1906—1964)在50年代进入电视系列喜剧之前,已经在杂耍班、无线电和电影中成功地上演了夫妻搭档戏。伯恩斯和爱伦的配合在过程和时间的掌握上造成插科打诨和家庭幽默的完美融合。1975年伯恩斯回到电影界并在《阳光男儿》一片中赢得奥斯卡奖。伯恩斯在九十多岁时还在公众前露面。

Burnett, Leo Co. An advertising agency founded by Leo Burnett in 1935. It is headquartered in Chicago, it was once the largest ad agency in America. A videotape speech (known as "When To Take My Name Off The Door") Leo gave in 1967 is shown to every new employee. The Leo Burnett Company is famous for creating timeless campaigns including the Marlboro Man, Tony the Tiger, the Pillsbury Doughboy, the Keebler Elves, the Jolly Green Giant, and the Corn Flakes rooster. Many of the Leo Burnett characters have transcended advertising duties to enter popular culture.

里奥·伯内特公司 里奥·伯内特于 1935 年创立的广告公司。它的本部设在芝加哥,一度曾是美国最大的广告公司。里奥在 1967 年做的一次演讲录像(题目是"什么时候才把我的名字从门上拿下来")要放给每个新雇员看。里奥·伯内特公司以其创造的一些长期有效的竞销广告而闻名,其中包括万宝路好汉、老虎托尼、皮尔斯伯利面团、奇布勒小精灵们、欢乐绿色巨人和玉米片公鸡。很多里奥·伯内特创作的角色已超越了广告的作用而进入群众文化领域。

Burroughs, Edgar Rice (1875—1950) Writer . Born in Chicago, Burroughs wrote in various pulp genres, including crime novels, westerns,

and science fiction, but he is best known for his novels of Tarzan, the "ape man."

埃德加·赖斯·伯勒斯(1875—1950) 作家。生于芝加哥,伯勒斯以各种庸俗杂志体裁写作,包括犯罪小说、西部小说和科幻故事。但他能广为人知晓还是由于他的'人猿'泰山的故事。

Burton, Richard (1925—84) Actor . Burton starred in Broadway productions of "Camelot" (1960) and "Hamlet" (1964) . He became romantically involved with Elizabeth Taylor while filming "Cleopatra" in 1963 . They since married (several times) and reappeared together in "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" (1966) and "The Taming of the Shrew" (1967) . Their tempestuous relationship became favorite tabloid material in the 1970s . Burton earned six Oscar nominations during his career . 理查·伯顿(1925—1984) 演员。伯顿在百老汇上演的《卡米洛特》 (1960) 和《哈姆雷特》 (1964) 中成为明星。他在1963 年拍摄《埃及艳后》时和伊丽莎白·泰勒有浪漫纠葛。嗣后,他们结了婚(好几次),并在电影《谁怕弗吉尼亚·伍尔夫》 (1966) 和《则悍记》 (1967) 中一同演出。70 年代中,他们之间风波迭起的关系成了小报所喜好的题材。伯顿一生中赢得六次奥斯卡奖的提名。

Bush, George Herbert Walker (1924—) The 41st President of the U. S. (1989—93). A republican, Bush was director of the CIA from 1976—81, and vice-president from 1981—89. As president, he held a summit meeting at Malta with Soviet president Gorbachev, and sent US troops to Panama to oust that country's drug-trafficking president, Manuel Noriega. In Jan. 1991, he led the coalition war against Iraq that forced Saddam Hussein to remove his troops from Kuwait. Domestic economic problems in 1991—92 led to his defeat in the 1992 presidential elections by Democrat Bill Clinton.

乔治·赫伯特·沃尔克·布什(1924—) 美国第 41 任总统(1989—1993)。共和党人,布什从 1976—1981 任中央情报局局长,1981—1989 任副总统。做为总统,他曾和苏联总统戈尔巴乔夫在马耳他举行了首脑会议,并将美军派往巴拿马将该国的贩毒总统曼纽埃尔·诺列加驱逐出去。1991 年 1 月,他领导了对伊拉克的联盟战争以强迫萨达姆·侯赛因从科威特撤军。1991—1992 年间国内经济问题导致他在 1992 年总统选举中败给了民主党人比尔·克林顿。

Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid A 1969 film starring Paul Newman

and Robert Redford as the two legendary outlaws in this comic western. It was the top grossing movie of 1969 and the soundtrack song "Raindrops Keep Fallin' on My Head" won 3 academy awards for best song, score, and cinematography.

布奇·卡西迪和日光舞小子 由保罗·纽曼和罗伯特·雷德福饰演西部故事中两个传奇匪徒的 1969 年电影。它在 1969 年高踞卖座榜首,并以所配的歌曲《雨滴不断落在我头上》共赢得最佳歌曲、最佳配乐和最佳拍摄三项奥斯卡金像奖。

Byrds, the A pop group of the 1960s. The Byrds, led by Roger McGuinn, made only two album before their demise. The first featured a cover of Bob Dylan's "Mr. Tambourine Man," that was instrumental in leading to the creation of folk rock. Their second album contained a hit called "Turn, Turn, Turn," which was based on a passage from Ecclesiastes of the Bible.

伯德们 60 年代的流行乐团。在他们退出舞台之前,由罗杰·麦克 圭恩领导的伯德们乐队只录过两套专辑唱片。第一套是买下鲍勃·狄伦的《铃鼓手先生》,这套唱片在导致民歌摇滚乐的诞生方面起了作用。第二套唱片中有一首根据圣经传道书中一段故事写成的轰动一时的歌曲《转啊,转啊,转》。

C

cable TV A television system in which a high antenna and one or more dish antennas receive signals from distant and local stations, electronic satellite relays, etc. and transmit them by direct cable to the receivers of persons subscribing to the system. Cable TV allows subscribers to enjoy a variety of programms and entertainment not available on network television.

有线电视 一种电视系统,其中用一个高耸天线和一个或更多的碟形天线从远处或当地电视台及卫星转播接收信号并用电缆将信号直接送到该系统用户的接收器上去。有线电视使用户能看到各种联播

电视上看不到的节目和演出。

Cadillac A luxury car first made in 1902 and named after the founder of Detroit, French explorer Antoine Cadillac.

Usage: Cadillac has become a byword for excellence, wealth, prestige, social arrival.

卡迪拉克 一种 1902 年首次制造的豪华车,以底特律的奠基人法国探险家安托万·卡迪拉克的名字命名。

用法: 卡迪拉克已成为优越、财富、威望、社会地位的代称。

Cadillac Ranch Located just west of Amarillo, Texas, it was created in 1974 by the Ant Farm, a counterculture art collective. It consists of 10 Cadillacs, nose down in the turf, tails fins standing straight up. It was the idea of Texas millionaire Stanley Marsh , who owns the property. 卡迪拉克牧场 位于得克萨斯州阿马利洛西面,是由反传统文化的安特农场于 1974 年建立的艺术收藏。它包括 10 辆头朝下尾翼朝天地埋在土里的卡迪拉克汽车。这是这块地产的所有人得克萨斯州的百万富翁斯坦利·马什三世的主意。

Cagney, James (1899—1986) Actor . Cagney became a star in 1931, after pushing a grapefruit into girlfriend Mae Clark 's face in the gangster classic" The Public Enemy . "He won an Oscar in 1942 in "Yankee Doodle Dandy," but he was best known as the high-strung gangster . His most famous movie line was: "You dirty rat!"

詹姆斯·卡格尼(1899—1986) 演员。卡格尼在 1931 年的经典警匪片《公秘》中将一个柚子揉在女朋友梅·克拉克的脸上之后就成为明星。他于 1942 年在《美国花花傻公子》中获得奥斯卡奖,但他仍是以演紧张兴奋的匪徒最著名。他最有名的电影道白是"你这下流胚"。

Cain, James M. (1892—1977) U.S. novelist. Cain 's novels epitomized the "hard-boiled" fiction of the 1930s and 1940s. He wrote several novels which all became classic movies. They were: "The Postman Always Rings Twice" (1934), "Mildred Pierce" (1941), and "Double Indemnity" (1943).

詹姆斯·**M**·凯恩(1892—1977) 美国小说家。凯恩的小说集中体现了 30 和 40 年代的" 硬派"故事小说。他写了几部后来都成为经典电影的小说。它们是《邮递员总按两次铃》(1934)、《米尔德丽德·皮尔斯》(1941)及《双重赔款》(1943)。

Caine, Michael (1933—) Actor . Born Maurice Micklewhite, Caine is

an accomplished performer with an enduring Cockney streak . His films include "Alfie" (1966) "The Man Who Would Be King" (1975) "Hannah and Her Sisters" (1986), and "Dirty, Rotten Scoundrels" (1988) . 迈克尔·凯恩(1933—) 演员。原名莫里斯·米克尔怀特,是个带有英国腔的有才能的演员。他的电影包括:《阿尔菲》(1966)、《将做国王的人》(1975)、《汉娜和她的姐妹们》(1986)和《下流堕落的流氓》(1988)。

Calamity Jane (1852—1903) Nickname of Martha Jane Burke. She worked as a teamster, transporting supplies to the mining camps. She dressed like a man and was an excellent shot. Many fictional accounts of the Wild West featured her exploits.

扫帚星简(1852—1903) 玛莎·简·波克的绰号。她原是为矿工营地运送给养的驾马车人。她装束得像个男人并且枪法很好。许多记载蛮荒西部的故事中叙述了她的功绩。

California Pacific-coast state of the US, nick-named the Golden State (originally because of its gold mines, more recently because of its orange groves and sunshine.) The Los Angeles area flourished with the growth of the movie industry after 1910, oil discoveries in the 1920s, and the development of aircraft plants and shipyards during World War. California became the nation 's most populous state in 1962. Northern California benefitted from the growth of the electronics industry from the 1970s in what came to be called Silicon Valley. The state 's economy suffered during the early 1990s as the defense industries declined. Since the 1960s, California has had an "endless summer" image driven by popular culture such as movies, music, beaches, and theme parks.

加利福尼亚 美国太平洋沿岸的一个州,别称金州 (原来是因为那里的金矿,近来则是为了那里的橙林和阳光)。洛杉矶地区在 1910 年后随着电影业的成长而兴旺起来,20 年代发现石油,二次大战期间飞机工厂和造船厂的发展,使加州于 1962 年成为美国人口最多的州。70 年代起北加利福尼亚由于电子工业发展起来的硅谷而受益。90 年代早期,由于国防工业的衰退,加州的经济也受到损害。60 年代以来,大众文化如电影、音乐、海滩和主题公园给予加州一个"永恒的夏天"的形象。

Camel Brand name of a blended-tobacco cigarette introduced by the R J. Reynolds company in 1913. Before the advent of the Marlboro Man.

nonfiltered Camels were the top cigarette in America . The brand 's symbol, Old Joe, was taken from a camel owned by the Barnum & Bailey Circus . It 's most famous advertising slogan was " I 'd walk a mile for a Camel ." It 's modern logo, the hip cartoon " Joe Camel " has come under scrutiny in the 1990s because it is thought to encourage youth to take up smoking .

骆驼牌 1913 年 R·J·雷诺兹公司推出的一种加料烟草香烟的牌名。在万宝路好汉香烟出现之前,无过滤嘴的骆驼牌是美国最行销的香烟。牌子上的标志老乔是取自巴纳姆与贝雷马戏团的一头骆驼。它最著名的广告口号是"我愿为吸一支骆驼烟步行一英里"。它近年来的标志漫画"骆驼老乔"由于被认为鼓励青少年吸烟而在 90 年代受到追究。

Camp, Walter (1859—1925) A Yale football player and coach. Camp was considered the father of American football. In addition to establishing the team size of eleven, the downs system, and standardizing scoring, he also selected the first All-American team.

沃尔特·坎普(1859—1925) 耶鲁大学橄榄球队队员和教练。坎普被认为是美式橄榄球之父。除了制定了球队人数为 11 人、触地得分制度、并将计分标准化以外,他还选拔了第一个全美橄榄球队。

Camp Fire Girls An organization for girls founded in 1910 by Luther and Charlotte Gulick. Its watchword, Wohelo, stands for "Work, Health, Love." Boys have been admitted since the 1970s under the revised name "Camp Fire Inc."

营火少女团 1910 年由路德·古利克和夏洛蒂·古利克为女孩们创建的组织。它的口号是"Wohelo"意即"工作、健康、爱"。70 年代以来,在组织改名为"营火团体"之后男孩也被接受参加。

Campbell 's scup A product canned by Camden, a New Jersey company since the 1890s. Its red-and-white label, inspired by the colors of the Cornell College football team, is among the most recognizable brandnames in the world. The label became a national icon in the 1960s, when it was used by pop artist Andy Warhol in a silk-screen series.

坎贝尔汤 19 世纪 90 年代以来,由新泽西的卡姆登公司出产的罐装产品。它那受康奈尔大学橄榄球队队服颜色启发的红白相间的标志是世界上最可辨识的牌名之一。这标志在 60 年代当流行艺术家安地·沃霍尔用之于丝绢网印花设计系列时,成为一个风行全国的

标志。

Candid Camera A hidden-camera television show that opened in 1948 and ran for 20 years. Hosted by Allen Funt, it filmed the humorous reactions of innocent victims who didn't know they were being monitored. The shows signature line was Smile. You're on Candid Camera."

偷拍照片 一个从 1948 年起播放了 20 年的用隐蔽摄像机偷拍的电视节目。由爱伦·冯特主持,它拍摄了不知道自己正在被拍摄的无知者的一些幽默反应。这节目的特征台词是"笑一笑,你正在'偷拍照片'节目上。"

Cape Canaveral The Florida launch site for U.S. space flights. For a decade after President Kennedy's death, it was called Cape Kennedy in his honor.

卡那维拉尔角 设在佛罗里达州的美国空间飞行发射场的所在地。在肯尼迪总统去世后 10 年内,它被称做肯尼迪角以示对他的尊崇。

Capone, Al (1899—1947) Brooklyn-born Capone, also known as Scarface because of a razor wound was the most notorious gangster of the Roaring Twenties. He was sent to federal prison in 1931 for income tax evasion. He was portrayed in films by Rod Steiger (1959) and Al Pacino (1983).

阿尔·卡彭(1899—1947) 生于布鲁克林的卡彭,由于一道剃刀伤痕也以"疤脸"见称,是在"咆哮的 20 年代"中最臭名昭著的匪徒。他于1931年以逃避所得税的罪名被关进联邦监狱。曾由洛德·斯台戈尔(1959)和阿尔·帕齐诺(1983)在电影中扮演过他。

Capra, Frank (1897—1991) Film director. Capra started out as a gag writer and then dominated Hollywood in the 1930s with films about ordinary men taking on the system. His most famous films include "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" (1939) and "It's a Wonderful Life." Capra won several Oscars for his work as a director.

弗兰克·卡普拉(1897—1991) 电影导演。卡普拉以编写插科打诨的笑话起家。然后在 30 年代以小人物与制度对抗的影片统治了好莱坞。他最有名的电影包括:《史密斯先生去华盛顿》(1939) 和《美妙生活》。卡普拉以他的导演工作赢得过好几个奥斯卡奖。

Captain Kangaroo A TV show for children (1955—81). The program featured mostly conversation and not a lot action. It was hosted by "Captain" Bob Keeshan.

袋鼠船长 一个播放了 20 多年的儿童电视节目(1955—1981)。这个节目里主要是对话而很少动作。它是由鲍勃·齐山"船长"主持的。

Captain Marvel Comic book hero. Invented in 1940 by C.C. Beck and Bill Parker. Captain Marvel was an orphaned newsboy named Billy Batson, who transformed himself into the muscular hero by saying "Shazam." Captain Marvel was even more popular than superman for a brief time and the character's success led to the founding of Marvel Comics. 神奇大将 连环画主人公。由 C·C·贝克和比尔·帕克于 1940 年创作的。神奇大将是个名叫比利·巴岑的孤儿报童,他只要喊一声"沙赞"就能把自己变成一个筋肉结实的好汉。《神奇大将》在一个短时期内甚至比"超人"还要流行,以至这个角色的成功导致了《神奇连环画报》的创刊。

carhop A waitress who serves food to customers in cars at a drive-in restaurant. Carhops are usually associated with the 1950s and 1960s, and although they are rarely found today, some franchises like "Sonic Burgers" in the South still use them as a nostalgic appeal to aging baby boomers.

路边餐馆女服务员 为路边餐馆汽车里的顾客上菜的女服务员。这种服务员一般是在 50 和 60 年代才有,虽然现在已很少见,有些联营店如南方的"声速汉堡包"仍雇用她们以投合已经年长了的生育高峰人的怀旧情思。

Carmichael, Hoagy (1899—1981) Songwriter, pianist. Best known as the composer of the popular standard "Star Dust, "Carmichael also holds the world record for the song with the longest title: "I'm a Cranky Old Yank in a Clanky Old Tank on the Streets of Yokohama with my Honolulu Mama doing the Beato, Beato, Beato, flat on my Seato, Hiroshito Blues." Carmichael also appeared in films.

霍基·卡米歇尔(1899—1981) 歌曲作家、钢琴家。以标准流行歌曲《星尘》的作曲者最为人知。卡米歇尔还以歌曲《我是一个在横滨街上带着我的火奴鲁鲁老妈妈屁股稳稳地坐在叮珰作响的旧坦克里执行巡逻、巡逻、巡逻的古怪美国佬,裕仁布鲁斯》保持着歌名最长的世界记录。卡米歇尔还在电影中出现。

Carnegie, Andrew (1835—1919) Industrialist. A native of Scotland, Carnegie came to the U.S. with almost no money and made a fortune in railroads, iron and steel. His innovations made the U.S. the world's

leading producer in the iron and steel industries.

He gave away about \$350 million before he died. Among his philanthropic contributions was the establishment of 2,500 public libraries, various foundations, and New York City 's Carnegie Hall in 1891.

安德鲁·卡耐基(1835—1919) 工业家。卡耐基出生于苏格兰,身无分文地到了美国而在铁路、钢铁上发了财。他的革新使美国成为世界领先的钢铁生产国。他去世前的捐赠达 3 亿 5 000 万美元。他的慈善损赠中有 2 500 座公共图书馆、各种基金会和 1891 年建于纽约市的卡耐基音乐厅。

Carnegie, Dale (1888—1955) US author and teacher. Carnegie started out teaching courses in public speaking. He drew huge audiences and eventually wrote the best-selling book "How to Win Friends and Influence People "in 1936. Based on the idea that success comes from understanding the other person 's point of view, it became one of the most successful self-help books of all time selling over 18 million copies to date . He also wrote other books including "How to Stop Worrying and Start Living" (1948). Carnegie founded the Carnegie Institute for Effective Speaking and Human Relations .By 1955, over 450,000 people in 750 U S. cities and 15 foreign countries had taken Carnegie 's self-improvement courses. His courses and seminars remain successful to this day. 美国作家及教师。卡耐基先是教授公 戴尔⋅卡耐基(1888—1955) 共演说课。他吸引了大量的听众并终于在1936年写出了畅销书《怎 样赢得朋友并影响别人》。建立在成功来自理解他人观点的概念上, 该书成为有史以来最成功的自助书,销数迄今达 1800 万册。他还写 过其他书包括《怎样停止忧虑并开始生活》(1948)。 卡耐基建立了卡 耐基雄辩与人际关系学院。到 1955 年,有来自美国 750 个城市和 15 个其他国家的人上过卡耐基的自我提高的课程。他的课程和讲 座直到今天仍是成功的。

Carregie Hall A concert hall in New York City, world-famous for its acoustics. It was built in 1891 as a gift from philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. A performance in Carnegie Hall amounts to a seal of approval on a musician 's work. For generations, playing there has been a goal of many young musicians. It was the home of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra for many years. After the orchestra announced it was moving to a new building in 1959, plans were made to tear Carnegie Hall down.

The efforts of artists such as violinist Issac Stern have preserved it as a concert hall.

卡耐基音乐厅 纽约市的一座音乐厅,以其音响效果闻名于世。它作为慈善家安德鲁·卡耐基的捐赠建于 1891 年。在卡耐基音乐厅演出对一位音乐家的成就来说,等于是通过鉴定。多年以来它是纽约爱乐乐团的老家。1959 年当乐团宣布要迁到新楼去时,曾有计划要将卡耐基音乐厅拆掉。由于音乐家如小提琴演奏家艾萨克·斯特恩等的努力,将它作为音乐厅保留了下来。

Carson, Johnny (1925—) TV host. The witty Carson dominate late night television as the host of "The Tonight Show" for 30 years (1962—92). Carson created a casual atmosphere in which he expressed his special brand of wit, slick vulgarity, and satire of prominent politicians and current trends in America. His monologue at the beginning of the show was a classic. Millions of Americans watched his late show every night from 10 30 to 11 30.

Carson 's cohost, Ed McMahon, introduced him each night with the famous line: "Heeere 's Johnny!" It is widely acknowledged that one guest appearance on the Carson show indicated that an individual "had made it."

Usage: It was an important career move for a young actor or comedian to "do Carson".

约翰尼·卡尔森(1925—) 电视节目主持人。作为"今晚节目"的主持人, 机智的卡尔森统治电视深夜节目达 30 年之久(1962—1992)。卡尔森创造一种可以展示他特有的诙谐、圆滑的粗话和对知名政治家及美国当时潮流嘲讽的随意气氛。他在节目开始时的独白堪称典范。成百万的美国人每晚 10 30 至 11 30 看他的节目。

卡尔森的同台主持人爱德·麦克马洪每晚介绍他出场时用的一句有名的台词是:"这……就是约翰尼!"一般公认在卡尔森节目上露一次面说明一个人"成了"。

用法: 对一个年轻演员或喜剧家来说,"作一次卡尔森"意味着事业上重要的一步。

Carter, Jimmy (James Earl) (1924—) The 39th president of the U. S. from 1977—81. A democrat, Carter narrowly defeated the presidency from Gerald Ford. His presidency was known for the return of the Panama Canal Zone to Panama, and the Iranian seizure of US embassy

hostages . Born in Plains, Georgia, Carter served in the navy, and was a peanut farmer before he entered politics in 1953 . He was defeated by Ronald Reagan in 1980 .

吉米(詹姆斯·厄尔)·卡特(1924—) 美国第 39 届总统,任期 1977—1981。民主党人,卡特险胜杰拉尔德·福特当选为总统。在他任内以将巴拿马运河区归还巴拿马及伊朗扣留美国使馆人员为人质而为人所知。出生于佐治亚州的普来恩,卡特曾在海军中服役,并在 1953 年从政之前种过花生。他在 1980 年选举中败给罗纳德·里根。

Carver, George Washington (1861—1943) Scientist. Born a slave in Missouri, Carver earned a master 's degree at an Iowa agriculture college. In 1896 he became head of the agriculture department at Booker T. Washington 's Tuskegee Institute. Carver devoted his life to improving the economy of the US South and the condition of blacks. He is best known for developing over 300 uses for peanuts and other plants.

乔治·华盛顿·卡弗(1861—1943) 科学家。在密苏里州出生时为一奴隶,卡弗在依阿华州一所农学院获得硕士学位。1896年他成为布克·T·华盛顿的图斯克基学院农业系主任。卡弗将一生贡献于改善美国南部的经济和黑人的生活。他最著名的事迹是开发了300余种花生和其他植物的用途。

Casablanca A 1942 movie classic about an American cafe owner who chooses honor over romance. It starred Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman. The film became a cultural icon largely on the basis of its quotable lines including: "Play it, Sam," (often misquoted as "Play it again, Sam") and "Here's looking at you, kid," and the film's exit line, "Louis, I think this is the beginning of a beautiful friendship."

卡萨布兰卡 一部有关一个美国的酒馆业主在荣誉和爱情之间选择了前者的 1942 年的电影经典之作。它由亨弗雷·鲍嘉和英格丽·褒曼主演。这部电影主要由于其中许多可引用的台词而成为文化偶像,其中如:"弹这曲子,山姆"(常被错引为"再弹这曲子,山姆"),"这儿在看着你呐,小伙子",以及这电影的最后一句台词"路易,我想这是一个美妙友谊的开始"。

Cash, Johnny (1932—) Singer, songwriter. Nicknamed the "Man in Black "because of his dress, Cash was among the first country stars to be recognized by a general audience. His early hits. recorded for Sun Records in Memphis, Tennessee, include the million-selling" I Walk the

Line "(1956), which became his signature song. After overcoming drug problems in the 1960s, he married June Carter of the Carter family. Many of his songs have become classics.

约翰尼·卡什(1932—) 歌唱家、歌曲作者。由于他的服装的缘故,外号叫做"黑衣人",卡什是第一个为广泛听众所接受的乡村音乐歌星。他的早期为田纳西州孟斐斯的太阳唱片公司录制的轰动歌曲包括销售一百万张后来成为他的代表作的《我踩着线走》(1956)。60年代克服了毒品问题后,他和卡特家族的琼·卡特结了婚。他的很多歌曲已成为经典作品。

Cassatt, Mary (1845—1926) US impressionist painter. Born to a wealthy Philadelphia family, in 1868 she settled in Paris and exhibited with the Impressionists from 1879—81, and 1886, the only American to do so.

玛丽·卡萨特(1845—1926) 美国印象派画家。出生于费城一个富有家庭里,她于 1868 年定居在巴黎并于 1879—1881 和 1886 年和印象派画家们开办展览,她是这样做的唯一美国画家。

Catch-22 The title of a 1961 military novel by Joseph Heller. The main character Yossarion, needing to demonstrate insanity to get out of flying missions, proves his sanity by the very act of fearing them.

Usage: A" catch-22" has come to mean a situation where one cannot win no matter what he does. Ex: They won't hire me until I 've have more experience, but how can I get more experience unless I 'm hired. It 's a catch-22!

第 22 条军规 约瑟夫·赫勒于 1961 年写的一本军事小说的书名。 主人公约萨里昂为了逃避飞行任务必须装出失去理智,但正是在他 畏惧这些任务中证明了他神志健全。

用法: "第 22 条军规"一词已被用来表示一个人无论做什么都难免失败的局面。例如:"除非我有更多的经验他们不会雇佣我,可是除非我被雇佣我又怎能取得更多的经验,这真是第 22 条军规"。

Catcher in the Rye, The A 1951 novel by J.D. Salinger whose central character, Holden Caulfield, a sensitive but rebellious youth, runs away from his boarding school. Holden reveals his distrust for almost everyone in the world except his innocent young sister, Phoebe. He concludes that everyone he runs into during his long weekend in New York City are all phonies not to be trusted. Holden Caulfield became a cult figure for mil-

lions of youths all over the world . Young people dressed like him . used racy language, and they adopted his attitudes .

黑麦地里的捕手 J·D·萨林格于 1951 年写的一本小说,书中敏感而又叛逆的青年主人公霍尔登·考非尔德从他的寄宿学校中逃走。除了他天真的妹妹菲碧之外,霍尔登对世界上几乎每一个人都表示出不信任。他下结论说他在纽约市过的长周末中所碰到的每一个人都是骗子而不可相信。霍尔登·考非尔德已成为全世界成百万青年人的崇拜偶像。年轻人装扮像他,说着泼辣的语言,并采取他的态度。

Cats A Broadway play by Andrew Lloyd-Webber. It opened in 1982 and became the third longest-running Broadway play, after "A Chorus Line" and "Oh! Calcutta!"

猫 安德鲁·劳埃德—维勃写的百老汇戏剧。它于 1982 年上演并成为连续上演场次位居第三的百老汇戏剧,仅次于《列队合唱》和《啊,加尔各答》。

CB Citizens band . A radio frequency used by private citizens and popular since the 1970s among motorists, especially truck drivers . Many CB operators have their own nicknames and have developed an elaborate jargon to communicate with while traveling . Their popularity has waned in recent years .

民用波段 由普通市民使用的无线电频率,自 70 年代以来在司机,特别是卡车司机之间很流行。很多市民频带的使用者有自己的别名并发展出一套复杂的术语在行驶中相互通话用。近年来它的流行程度有所下降。

CETSUS The official count of the population of a country. The first U.S. census was taken in 1790. The census produces a wealth of information that is used by the government and private industry. The population count taken by the census determines the distribution of millions of dollars of federal funding to the states.

人口普查 对一个国家的人口进行官方计数。美国的第一次人口普查是在 1790 年。人口普查提供政府和私人企业使用的大量信息。人口普查所提供的人口计数决定联邦政府怎样向各州分配成百万的资金。

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) A U .S . intelligence organization established in 1947. Its primary function is to protect U .S . financial inter-

ests . The CIA acts on the president 's orders . It runs both covert and overt operations in the name of national security . In 1990 the CIA 's estimated budget was \$10-12\$ billion .

中央情报局 1947 年建立的美国情报机关。它的主要功能是保护美国的财政利益。CIA 根据总统的命令行动。它在国家利益的名义下进行隐蔽的和公开的活动。1990 年 CIA 的预算估计为 100~120 亿美元。

Central Park A large park in Manhattan New York, half a mile wide and over two miles long. The park is notorious for muggings that occur after dark. It has been the location of various events including Paul Simon 's "Concert in the Park" in 1991.

纽约中央公园 纽约曼哈顿的一个大公园,宽有半英里,长有两英里 多。这个公园由于天黑后常发生的袭击事件而声名狼藉。公园内发生过很多大事,如保罗·西蒙的公园音乐会。

Cerf, Bernett (1898—1971) U.S. editor and publisher. Born in New York, Cerf was educated at Columbia University. In 1925, he and a partner purchased the rights to the Modern Library series, and on that base Cerf founded Random House in 1927. The company grew to be one of the world 's largest publishing houses.

贝内特·瑟夫(1898—1971) 美国编辑和出版商。出生于纽约,瑟夫在哥伦比亚大学受教育。1925年他和一个伙伴买下了现代图书丛书的版权,在这基础上瑟夫在1927年创建了兰登书屋。这家公司发展成为世界上最大的出版公司之一。

Challenger A U.S. space shuttle that exploded just 74 seconds after launching on January 28, 1986, at Cape Canaveral, Florida. The tragedy, which killed all seven astronauts on board and which was witnessed on television by millions of stunned viewers, was the worst disaster in the history of space exploration. One of the seven who died was Christa McAuliffe, a high school teacher from New Hampshire, who was supposed to have been the first "ordinary citizen" in space. The Challenger has become a grim reminder of the possibility of catastrophe in space.

挑战者号 美国一架于 1986 年 1 月 28 日在卡那维拉尔角升空 74 秒钟后发生爆炸的航天飞机。这场造成全部 7 名宇航员在机上丧生并为成百万在电视机前震惊的观众所目睹的惨剧是空间探索史上最

大的灾难。7个死难者中有从新罕布什尔州来的中学女教师克里斯特·麦克奥利夫,她原应是第一位进入空间的"普通人"。"挑战者号"已成为提醒人们空间可能出现灾难的冷酷标志。

Chamberlain, Wilt (1936—) Basketball star. Once of the greatest players of all time, the 7 3 Chamberlain dominated professional basketball in the 1960s and early 1970s. He was named most valuable player four times, and led the NBA in scoring seven years in a row. His single most greatest accomplishment was scoring one hundred points in one game—a record that still stands. In a recent biography, Wilt has become infamous for claiming to have slept with over 10,000 women.

威尔特·张伯伦(1936—) 篮球明星。这位身高 7 英尺 3 英寸的大个子一度是有史以来最出色的篮球运动员,在 60 年代和 70 年代初统治着职业篮球界。他曾四次被选为最有价值的球员,并接连七年是 NBA 最高得分者。他的一项最伟大的成就是在一场比赛中得100 分——一项至今未被打破的记录。在一本最近发表的传记中,他由于自称曾和一万个以上的女人睡过觉而声名狼藉。

Chan, Charlie A fictional Chinese detective character created by the writer Earl Derr Biggers in 1925. Charlie Chan was a philosophical Chinese gentleman who was expert at solving crimes that baffled the police. The character was adapted for both the radio and in popular B movies from 1926 to 1949. Interestingly, Chan was never played by a Chinese actor. His two most authentic impersonators were Warner Oland, a Swede, and Sidney Toler, an American. Chan was much noted for his hackneyed Confucianisms, such as "Bad alibi like dead fish. Cannot stand test of time" and "When money talks, few are deaf."

陈查礼 1925 年作家厄尔·德尔·比格斯创造的一个虚构的中国侦探角色。陈查礼是一位富于哲理善于破一些使警察迷惑的案子的中国绅士。在 1926 至 1949 年间,这个角色被改编用于广播和乙级电影中。有意思的是,陈查礼从未由中国演员扮演过。他的两个最正宗的饰演者是瑞典人华纳·欧兰和美国人悉尼·托勒。陈查礼以他那陈腐的儒家说教而受人注意,如:"坏证人就和死鱼一样,经不起时间的考验"和"当金钱在说话时,没人是聋子"等。

Charrey, Lon(1883—1930) Actor. Known as the "Man of a Thousand Faces," Chaney was most famous for his character roles in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" (1923) and the title role in "The Phantom of the

Opera "(1925). His son Lon Chaney, Jr. (1906—73), also an actor, specialized in horror roles such as Frankenstein's monster and the Wolfman.

朗·钱尼(1883—1930) 演员。以"千面人"闻名,钱尼最出名是在《巴黎圣母院》(1923)中的性格角色和在《歌剧院魔影》(1925)中的片名角色。他的儿子小朗·钱尼(1906—1973)也是演员,专演如弗兰肯斯坦的怪人和人狼之类的恐怖角色。

Chaplin, Charlie (1889—1977) Filmmaker. Born in London, Chaplin joined Mark Sennett's Keystone company. There he made over 30 films, and in the process, developed the persona that brought him fame: the baggy-trousered, cane-twirling "Little Tramp." Chaplin's silent films include: "The Rink" (1916) "The Kid" (1920), and "The Gold Rush" (1925). In 1919 he formed the United Artists Corporation along with Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, and D.W. Griffith. Despite his artistic popularity, Chaplin was criticized for his personal life, his marriages to a series of teenagers, sympathy for left-wing causes and his refusal to take American citizenship.

查理·卓别林(1889—1977) 电影制片家。出生于伦敦,卓别林加入了马克·塞内特的奇士通电影公司。在那里他制作了 30 余部影片,并在这过程中创造了使他成名的那个穿肥大裤子挥舞藤杖的流浪汉角色。卓别林的无声电影包括:《旱冰场》(1916)、《寻子遇仙记》(1920)和《淘金记》(1925)。1919 年他和玛丽·璧克馥、道格拉斯·范朋克及 D·W·格里菲斯一起创立了瑟艺电影公司。虽然卓别林在艺术上受公众欢迎,但在私生活上、在和一系列少女的婚姻上、在对左翼主张的同情上及在拒绝入籍美国上受到批评。

Chapman, Mark David (1955—) Murderer . A crazed fan who hated "phonies, " Chapman flew from Hawaii to New York City where he stalked former Beatle John Lennon for three days and shot him in front of the Dakota Apartments where Lennon lived on the night of December 8, 1980 . Chapman was found reading a copy of "The Catcher in the Rye" when police arrested him . Chapman is serving a life sentence in a New York prison and is eligible for parole in the year 2000 .

马克·大卫·查普曼(1955—) 谋杀犯。一个痛恨"冒牌货"的发疯的歌星狂慕者,查普曼从夏威夷飞到纽约,在那里他跟踪前披头士歌星约翰·伦农三天之久,并于 1980 年 12 月 8 日晚在伦农居住的达可

塔公寓前枪杀了他。当警察逮捕他时发现他正在读一本《黑麦地里的捕手》。查普曼现正在纽约监狱中服无期徒刑,在 2000 年时可获保释。

Chappaquiddick incident A tiny island in Massachusetts where Senator Ted Kennedy drove off a bridge on the night of July 19,1969. His 28-year old companion in the car, Mary Jo Kopechne, was drowned. Kennedy received a 2-month suspended sentence and one year 's probation—he allegedly waited for several hours before notifying anyone. The Chappaquiddick incident has continued to haunt Kennedy 's political career.

Usage: Chappaquiddick has come to refer to the shady part of one 's past that won 't go away . Ex: Gary Hart 's brief affair with Donna Rice has proven to be his Chappaquiddick .

恰帕奎迪克事件 马萨诸塞州的一个小岛,1969 年 7 月 19 日夜里参议员特德·肯尼迪在那里把车开离一座桥。他在车里的女伴,28 岁的老朋友玛丽·乔·科佩奇尼被淹死。肯尼迪被判两个月的监禁,缓期一年——他涉嫌等了几个小时才去通知别人。在肯尼迪的政治生涯中恰帕奎迪克事件一直纠缠着他。

用法: "恰帕奎迪克"已被用来指一个人无法摆脱的不明不白的过去。例如:"加利·哈特和多娜·莱斯的那段短暂的暧昧关系已证明是他的恰帕奎迪克"。

Charles, Ray(1930—) Blues singer, pianist . The blind Charles, (born Ray Charles Robinson) became nationally known in 1955 with the song "I Got a Woman ." He had a string of number-one records including: "What 'd I Say?" (1959) "Georgia on My Mind" (1960) "Hit the Road, Jack" (1961), and "I Can 't Stop Loving You" (1962) .He sang a duet on the song "Baby Grand" with Billy Joel in 1986 .

瑞·查尔斯(1930—) 布鲁斯歌唱家、钢琴家。盲人查尔斯(原名瑞·查尔斯·罗宾逊)于 1955 年以《我有个女人》一首歌而全国闻名。他有一长串名列第一的唱片,包括:《我说什么》(1959)、《我心中有佐治亚州》(1960)、《上路,杰克》(1961)和《我不能停止爱你》(1962)。1986年他在歌曲《小三角钢琴》中和比利·乔埃唱二重唱。

Chase, Chevy(1947—) Actor . Chase made a name for himself as a comedian on the late-night TV show "Saturday Night Live ." He went on to act in films including "Fletch" (1985), "Three Amigos" (1986),

"Christmas Vacation"(1987) and "Cops and Robberson"(1994) 切维·蔡斯(1947—) 演员。蔡斯在深夜电视节目"周六夜生活"中作为一个喜剧演员使自己成了名。他接着演些电影,包括:《装上羽毛》(1985)、《三好友》(1986)、《圣诞节假日》(1987)和《警察与罗伯逊》(1994)。

Cheers A popular American TV show during the 1980s and early 1990s. The show centered around a bar called "Cheers" and a diverse cast of working class friends who congregate at the bar after work. It starred Ted Danson and Kirstie Alley. The show 's last episode aired on May 20,1993 was the 4th most watched single episode in TV history. 干杯 一个流行于 80 年代和 90 年代早期的美国电视节目。这节目围绕着一个叫做"干杯"的酒吧间和一群下工后在这酒吧集会的形形色色的工薪阶层的人。它由特德·丹森和寇斯蒂·爱蕾主演。这节目播放于 1993 年 5 月 20 日的最后一集是电视史上居第四位观众最多的单集。

Cher (1946—) Singer . Cher started as part of "Sonny and Cher Show" in the 1960s . She was married to Sonny Bono but divorced in the seventies . Cher had a string of hits in the 1970s including: "Gypsies, Tramps and Thieves" (1973) and "Dark Lady" (1974) . Cher made a comeback in the 1980s as an actress and a singer . She won an Academy Award in 1987 for best actress in the movie "Moonstruck ."

切尔(1946—) 歌唱家。切尔于 60 年代开始在"森尼和切尔节目"中作部分演出。她嫁给了森尼·波诺但在 70 年代又离了婚。切尔在 70 年代有一连串的轰动作品,包括:《吉普赛、流浪汉和小偷》(1973) 和《黑夫人》(1974)。切尔在 80 年代又回来做演员和歌唱家。她于 1987 年在电影《神经错乱》中以最佳女演员赢得奥斯卡奖。

Chevy A Chevrolet automobile. First produced in 1911 and named for a Swiss racing driver, Louis Chevrolet. The Chevy has rivaled the Ford as a "people's " car. The 1957 Chevy is a favorite among classic car buffs. 雪佛兰 雪佛兰牌汽车。于 1911 年开始生产并以瑞士赛车手路易:雪佛兰命名。作为"平民汽车"雪佛兰车是福特车的劲敌。1957 年的雪佛兰车在古旧汽车爱好者中备受青睐。

chewing gum The habit of chewing gum was popularized by Thomas Adams with his Adams 'New York chewing gum and followed up with the oldest gum flavor still in existence, Black Jack. A rival company

owned by Frank Fleer came up with Chiclets in 1899 and the first bubble gum, Dubble Bubble, in 1928. William Wrigley founded a gum manufacturing company in 1891, which is now the world 's leading producer of chewing gum. Popular Wrigley gum flavors include Spearmint, Doublemint, and Juicy Fruit.

口香糖 嚼口香糖的习惯是托马斯·亚当斯以他的亚当斯的纽约口香糖,继之以现今尚存的最老的口香糖香型黑杰克普及起来的。 1899 年一个由弗兰克·福利尔所有与之竞争的公司推出了糖胶,并于 1928 年第一个推出泡泡糖。 1891 年威廉·瑞格雷创立了现今世界上领先的口香糖生产公司。流行的瑞格雷口香糖香型包括薄荷、加料薄荷及果汁型。

Chicago (1) A city in Illinois. (2) A pop group formed in 1968 from Chicago, Illinois. The group is known for their trademark "horn section" sound and dominated the 1970s with hits such as "Make Me Smile" (1970) "25 or 6 to 4"(1970) and "If You Leave Me Now" (1976). The group has continued to record hits and tour into the 1990s.

芝加哥 (1) 伊利诺伊州的一座城市; (2) 一个成立于 1968 年在伊利诺伊州芝加哥的流行乐团。该乐团以其"圆号声部"的音响为商标而为人所知,并在以其轰动作品如《逗我笑》(1970)、《25 或 6 比 4》(1970)及《如果你现在离开我》(1976)统治了 70 年代。进入 90 年代,这个乐团仍继续录制轰动作品并巡回演出。

Chinatown The Chinese section of a large city, specifically New York and San Francisco. In 1974, Roman Polanski directed a film called "Chinatown about corruption in the Chinatown district in Los Angeles.

唐人街 大城市特别是纽约和旧金山的中国人聚居区。1974年,罗曼·波兰斯基导演了一部有关洛杉矶唐人街地区的腐败状况叫做《唐人街》的电影。

Chorus Line, A A dance musical choreographed by Bob Fosse, it became the longest-running play in Broadway history. It opened in 1975 and closed in 1990 after 6,137 performances.

列队合唱 一个由鲍勃·佛瑟编舞的歌舞剧,它成为百老汇有史以来连续上演最长的节目。它首演于 1975,在演过 6 137 场后于 1990 年停演。

Christmas An annual Christian religious holiday that celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ . It is celebrated on December 25th and traditionally

marked by feasting and gift-giving . Commercially and socially, the entire month of December is associated with the "Christmas Season ." Many of its customs have a non-Christian origin . Christmas caroling, light displays in parks, greeting cards, Santa Claus, Christmas trees, toys and presents are all cultural symbols of the Christmas celebration in America . 圣诞节 一个每年一次庆祝耶稣基督诞生的基督教节日。它在 12 月 25 日举行并传统上有饮宴和赠送礼品。商业上和社交上,整个12 月都和'圣诞季节"有关。它有很多习俗起源于非基督教。唱圣诞颂歌、公园灯展、圣诞卡、圣诞老人、圣诞树、玩具和礼物等都是在美国庆祝圣诞节的文化标志。

Chrysler, Walter Percy (1875—1940) U.S. Industrialist. He founded the Chrysler Corporation in 1925. By 1928 he had acquired Dodge and Plymouth, making Chrysler Corporation one of the largest motorvehicle manufacturers in the U.S.

沃尔特·珀西·克莱斯勒(1875—1940) 美国工业家。他于 1925 年 创立了克莱斯勒汽车公司。到 1928 年他已买下了道奇牌和顺风牌汽车使克莱斯勒公司成为美国最大的汽车制造公司之一。

church A building designed as a Christian place of worship. About 40 percent of Americans attend church on a regular basis—usually on Sunday. Usage: Church is sometimes synonomous with religion. Ex: Jack 's not into church.

教堂 一座为基督徒礼拜的地方而设计的建筑物。大约 40% 的美国人经常去教堂,一般在星期日。

用法: Church 有时是"宗教"的同义语。例如:"杰克不在 church 里"。

cigarette A global habit, cigarettes are smoked by millions of people around the world. The first cigarettes were the "papelitos" smoked in South America in about 1750. The habit spread to Spain and then throughout the world. Since the 1960s, the U.S. Surgeon General has placed warnings on cigarette packages and cartons, about the dangers of smoking and cancer, lung disease, heart disease, and the effects on the developing fetus. Advertising cigarettes on TV was banned in the U.S. in the 1970s.

Cigarette smoking had declined in the U.S. since the health-conscious 1980s and the backlash from non-smokers towards the dangers of second-

hand smoke . In the 1990s, smoking has been banned on U.S. domestic flights, and in many public places. Despite its widely publicized health hazards and not being "politically-correct", cigarettes continue to retain a certain glamour appeal in movies, popular culture, and advertising.

香烟 一种全球性的嗜好,全世界有成百万的人吸香烟。最早的香烟大概是在 1750 年在南美洲吸用的"papelitos"。这习惯先传到西班牙,然后传播到全世界。60 年代以来,美国卫生局局长在香烟包装及盒子上标明吸烟与癌症、肺病、心脏病的危险以及对胎儿的影响。70 年代禁止了电视上的香烟广告。

由于 80 年代的健康意识和不吸烟者对被动吸烟的强烈反抗,在美国吸烟已开始衰退。到 90 年代在美国国内航班上及很多公共场所禁烟。尽管吸烟对健康的危害及其在"政治上的错误"得到广泛宣传,纸烟在电影上、公众文化上及广告上继续保持一种魅力形象。

cinema 20th-century form of art and entertainment consisting of "moving pictures" in either black and white or in color, projected on a screen. Cinema involves the technology of several fields including: action photography, projection, sound reproduction, and film processing and printing. Cinema borrows from the other arts, such as music, drama, and literature. Since the 1980s the growth of cinema has increased due to the video industry, which made films available for viewing on home television screens.

电影 20世纪的一种将黑白或彩色的"活动图象"投放在屏幕上的艺术及娱乐形式。电影涉及好几个领域的技术,包括:运动摄影、放映、声音重现和影片加工处理等。电影借鉴于其他艺术,如音乐、戏剧及文学。80年代以来,由于录像工业使得影片可以在家里的电视机上收看,电影的发展更快了。

CinemaScope The trade name for a wide-screen process using anamorphic lenses, in which images are compressed during filming and then extended during projection over a wide curved screen .The first film to be made in CinemaScope was "The Robe" in 1953.

宽银幕电影 一种宽银幕处理过程的商业名称,利用合成镜头在拍摄时将影像压缩,在投映时再将之放大投放在弧形宽银幕上。第一部宽银幕电影是 1953 年拍摄的《长袍》。

Citizen Kane A 1941 film often called the greatest American movie ever made. The film was the product of Hollywood newcomer Orson Welles,

who directed, wrote much of the script, and played the lead. The film's celebrity was enhanced by the open secret that it was a veiled biography of William Randolph Hearst. The film won best screenplay awards for Welles and co-writer Herman Mankiewicz.

公民凯恩 常被称为美国所拍摄过的最伟大的一部 1941 年的电影。 影片是新到好莱坞的奥森·威尔斯制作的,他不但是导演并写作了 大部分剧本,还演了剧中的主角。影片的知名度又由于是影射威廉· 伦道夫·赫斯特的传记这一公开的秘密而大为提高。本片为威尔斯 和剧本的合作者赫尔曼·曼开维兹赢得最佳剧本奖。

civil rights movement The national effort made by black people in the 1950s and 1960s to eliminate segregation and gain equal rights. A high point of the civil rights movement was a 1963 rally by hundreds of thousands in Washington, D.C. at which a leader of the movement, Martin Luther King, Jr., gave his "I Have A Dream" speech. In 1964, a federal law was passed (the Civil Rights Act of 1964) that authorized federal action against segregation in public accommodations, public facilities, and employment. President Lyndon B Johnson was instrumental in getting it passed.

民权运动 50 及 60 年代黑人为消除种族隔离及争取平等权利的全国性运动。运动的高潮是 1963 年数以 10 万计的人在华盛顿的一次集会,运动的一位领袖马丁·路德·金作了他的《我有一个梦想》的演说。1964 年通过了一个联邦法案(1964 民权法案),授权联邦可以对在公共场所、公共设施及就业方面的种族隔离采取行动。林顿·B·约翰逊总统对法案的通过起了作用。

Clancy, Tom(1947—) U.S. author. Clancy is famous for his meticulously-detailed and authentic novels. Military people have accused Clancy of using classified defense material in his books. Many of his novels have been made into hit movies. Among his bestsellers are: "The Hunt For Red October" (1984). "Red Storm Rising" (1985), "Patriot Games" (1987), "Clear and Present Danger" (1989) and "Debt of Honor" (1994).

汤姆·克朗赛(1947—) 美国作家。克朗赛以他的细节详尽并可信的小说而著名。军方的人常指责他在其书中用了保密的国防资料。他的很多小说已被拍成轰动的电影。他的畅销书有:《追寻红十月》(1984)、《红色风暴兴起》(1985)、《爱国游戏》(1987)、《明确紧

迫的危险》(1989)及《荣誉债务》(1994)。

Clapton, Eric (1945—) Rock and blues guitarist and composer . Clapton played with the Yardbirds (1963—65) and Cream (1966—68) . Originally a blues purist, he became one of the pioneers of heavy rock . He is known for such hits at "Layla" (1970) "Cocaine" (1973) "After Midnight" (1970) and "Wonderful Tonight" (1978) . In his solo career he adopted a more laid-back style as on "Journeyman" (1989) and helped create an "acoustic revival" on his live album "Unplugged" (1992) . 埃里克·克拉普顿(1945—) 摇滚乐和布鲁斯的吉它手及作曲家。克拉普顿曾为后院鸟群乐队 (1963—1965) 及奶油乐队 (1966—1968) 弹奏。原先是个纯粹的布鲁斯乐手,后来成为重型摇滚乐的先驱之一。使他成名的轰动作品有《蕾拉》 (1970)、《可卡因》 (1973)、《午夜之后》 (1970) 及《今夜真美好》 (1978)。在独奏生涯中他采取了一种较为松弛自在的风格,如他在《雇工》 (1989)中那样,并通过他的现场录制的专辑唱片《法掉障碍》 (1992),帮助创造一种"音响复兴"。

Clark, Dick See American Bandstand.

狄克·克拉克 见 American Bandstand 条。

Cline, Patsy(1932—63) Country singer. Born Virginia Patterson Hensley, Cline got national attention when she won the first place on Arthur Godfrey's "Talent Scout Show" in 1957. An emotionally power singer, her hit song "Crazy"(1961), became the top jukebox single of all-time. Cline died in a plane crash at age 30.

帕齐·克莱因(1932—1963) 乡村音乐歌唱家。原名薇吉尼亚·培特森·韩斯雷。克莱因于 1957 年在亚瑟·戈弗雷的"人才侦察节目"中获头奖而受到全国注目。作为一个感情充沛的歌手,她的轰动歌曲《疯狂》(1961)是有史以来投币唱机中占首位的唱片。克莱因在 30 岁时由于飞机失事而去世。

Clinton, Bill (William Jefferson) (1946—) 42nd President of the United States. A Democrat, he served as governor of Arkansas (1979—81 and 1983—92) before defeating incumbent George Bush in the Presidential elections of 1992 while weathering criticism of his avoidance of the military draft and other "character" issues.

His wife, Hillary, was appointed to head healthcare reforms.

比尔(威廉·杰弗森)·克林顿(1946—) 美国第 42 任总统。民主 党人,曾任阿肯色州州长 (1979—1981 及 1983—1992)。后来他在 1992年总统选举中击败当时任总统的乔治·布什,并同时承受着对他 逃避兵役及其他"性格"问题的批评。他的妻子希拉里被任命领导保 健改革。

Clockwork Orange, A A 1962 novel by Anthony Burgess and a 1971 film directed by Stanley Kubrick. The movie vividly depicts a teenage gang of the future rampaging through streets and homes. They represent Burgess's terrible vision of a society terrorized by children growing up without social values or restraints.

Burgess 's future seemed to come true in a May 8,1989 headline in U .S . News & World Report magazine . The copy reads: "The attackers were children wielding rocks and a pipe, and the casual brutality of the crime shattered the springtime countenance of a city long accustomed to a daily drumbeat of murders, muggings and robberies ."

装有发条橙子 根据安东尼·伯杰斯于 1962 年写的小说,由斯坦利·库布里克于 1971 年导演的电影。电影生动地描写了未来的一股青少年团伙在街道和住宅中的狂暴作乱。他们代表了伯杰斯对一个社会被缺少社会价值观和约束情况下成长起来的儿童所恐慑的可怕想象。

伯杰斯的未来看来在 1989 年 5 月 8 日的《美国新闻与世界报道》杂志的头条标题上成为现实。报道说:"攻击者都是些挥舞着石块和管棒的孩子们,这起罪行的无意识残暴破坏了一个对谋杀、袭击和抢劫的新闻已习以为常的城市的春季容貌"。

Close, Glenn (1948—) U.S. actress. Close has received Academy Award nominations for her performances in the films "Fatal Attraction" (1987) and "Dangerous Liaisons" (1988) She appeared as an opera star in "Meeting Venus" (1991).

格伦·克洛斯(1948—) 美国女演员。克洛斯以她在电影《致命的诱惑》(1987)及《危险的联系》(1988)中的表演获得奥斯卡奖提名。在电影《与维纳斯相遇》(1991)中她饰演一位歌剧演员。

- CNN A trademark acronym for "Cable News Network," a network of allnews cable channels started by Ted Turner in 1980. (See Ted Turner).
 CNN "有线新闻联播"的首字缩词商标。一个由特德·特纳于 1980年开办的全部是新闻的有线联播频道。
- **Cobb, Ty (Tyrus Raymond)** (1886—1961) Baseball player . Often called the greatest player in the history of baseball, Cobb, nick-named the

"Georgia Peach," batted over .300 for his entire 23-season career, had a lifetime average of .367, and set a long-standing stolen-base record of 892. He holds the record for runs scored (2,254) and had 4,191 hits in his career—a record that stood for almost 60 years. He was the first member of the Baseball Hall of Fame. A movie starring Academy-award winning Tommy Lee Jones as Cobb was made in 1994.

泰(泰路斯·雷蒙德)·考布(1886—1961) 棒球运动员。外号"佐治亚的好家伙"的考布常被称为有史以来最伟大的棒球运动员。在他整个 23 个赛季生涯中他的击球上垒成功率超过 0 300,毕生击球上垒率为 0 367,并创偷垒成功 892 次的长期保持的记录。他还保持着毕生击球得分(2254)的记录和毕生击球上垒成功(4191)的将近60年的记录。他是第一个进入棒球名人馆的人。1994 年拍摄了一部电影,由奥斯卡奖得主汤米·李·琼斯扮演考布。

Coca-Cola The trade name of the most popular soft drink in the world. Invented in 1886 by Atlanta pharmacist John S. Pemberton, Coca-Cola was sold in every state of the U.S. by 1895 and in 155 countries by 1987. The sweetened, carbonated drink is flavored with cola nuts, and contains caramel and caffeine. Nicknamed "Coke," the Coca-Cola company changed the formula in 1985 in an attempt to increase their market share from Pepsi-Cola, but brought back the original drink when consumers balked at the move. The fluted Coke bottle, designed in 1915 to suggest a cola nut, has become a cultural icon. Some of the company's popular slogans have included "It's the real thing" (1941) and "Coke is it" (1982).

可口可乐 世界上最流行的软饮料的商标名称。由亚特兰大的药剂师约翰·S·潘伯顿发明于 1886 年。可口可乐于 1895 年时已行销于美国各州,并于 1987 年时行销于世界上 155 个国家。这种加甜含碳酸气的饮料是用可乐果添味的,并含有焦糖和咖啡因。别称"蔻可"。可口可乐公司于 1985 年为试图与百事可乐争夺市场份额而改变了配方,但当消费者对这一举措裹足不前时又恢复了原配方。原是于1915 年设计来暗示可乐果的管状裙褶状的蔻可瓶子现已成为一个文化标志。公司用的某些流行口号包括:"这才是真玩意儿"(1941)和"就喝蔻可"(1982)。

Cody" Buffalo Bill" (William Frederick) (1846—1917) U.S. frontier scout and performer. His nickname" Buffalo Bill" came from when he

coffee 70

had a contract to supply buffalo carcasses to railroad laborers (over 4,000 in 18 months). From 1883 he toured the US and Europe with a Wild West show which featured the re-creation of Indian attacks. For a time, the cast included Chief Sitting Bull and Annie Oakley. He died in poverty after seeing his exploits recounted and exaggerated in novels of the West. "野牛比尔"(威廉·弗雷德里克·)科地(1846—1917) 美国边防侦察和卖艺人。他的别名"野牛比尔"来自他曾有个合同为铁路工人供应鲜野牛肉(18个月内4000只)。1883年起,他带着"骑术表演团"在美国和欧洲巡回演出表演印第安人的袭击。班子内曾一度包括首领西廷·布尔和安妮·欧克莱。他在贫困中去世之前看到了他的事迹被重述并在西部小说中被加以夸张。

coffee A drink made from the roasted and ground beanlike seeds found inside the red berries on any of several species of shrubs of the genus. Coffee has long been the national drink of America and is so popular that "coffee breaks" are negotiated into labor contracts. Trendy coffees like "Espresso" and "Cappachino" have created a revival to coffee shops since the 1980s. Many popular singers including Bob Dylan, started out singing in coffeehouses.

咖啡 将任何一种咖啡灌木树种的红色浆果中的豆样果实,经烘烤磨细后制成的饮料。咖啡很久以来就成为美国的全国性的饮料,并且普及到谈劳动合同时要讨论"工间喝咖啡休息时间"。"Espresso"和"Cappachino"等流行时髦的咖啡在80年代以来促成咖啡馆的复兴。许多流行歌星,包括鲍勃·狄伦,是在咖啡馆开始歌唱的。

Cohan, George M .(1878—1942) U.S. actor, composer, playwright, and producer. Cohan dominated the Broadway musical theater for 20 years. He spent 56 years on the stage. He wrote 40 plays, collaborated on 40 others, produced 150 other plays, wrote over 500 songs and made thousands of stage appearances. Cohan 's songs sold millions of copies of sheet music. He became famous in 1904 by starring in "Little Johnny Jones." The Broadway musical, which he also wrote, introduced two of his most famous songs, "Give My Regards To Broadway" and "I'm a Yankee Doodle Dandy." His 1906 song "You're a Grand Old Flag "further associated him with popular patriotism. In 1940, Congress voted Cohan a special Medal of Honor. His life inspired the 1942 film "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

乔治·M·科汉(1878—1942) 美国演员、作曲家、戏剧家及演出人。 科汉统治着百老汇歌舞剧院达 20 年之久。他在舞台上度过了 56 年。他写过 40 出戏,与别人合写过另外 40 出,上演过 150 出别的 戏,写过 500 多首歌曲,并上台几千次。科汉的歌曲卖出过成百万份的散页乐谱。他于 1904 年因主演了《小约翰尼·琼斯》而一举成名。他写过的百老汇歌舞剧推广了他最著名的歌曲中的两首:《为我向百老汇问好》和《我是个美国花花傻公子》。他的 1906 年的歌曲《你这伟大的老国旗》进一步把他和大众的爱国主义联系起来。 1940 年国会通过授予他一枚特殊的荣誉勋章。他的一生启发拍摄了

Cole, Nat "King" (1919—65) Singer. Nathaniel Cole made television history in 1956 by becoming the first black to have his own variety show. In the year it lasted, he hosted such performers as Count Basie, Harry Belafonte, and Ella Fitzgerald. His most popular songs include "Unforgettable" and "Mona Lisa." His daughter, Natalie is also a popular singer and in 1990 released an album of classic songs including a remake of "Unforgettable" in which she used recording technology to allow her to "sing a duet" with her late father.

纳特·"金"·考尔(1919—1965) 歌唱家。纳撒尼尔·考尔于 1956 年通过成为第一个有自己的杂耍节目的黑人而上了电视历史。在他的节目播放期间,他接待过的演艺人有巴锡伯爵、哈瑞·别拉方特和爱拉·菲茨杰拉德等。他的最流行歌曲包括《难忘的》和《蒙娜丽莎》。他的女儿娜塔莉也是一位流行歌星,在 1990 年推出一张经典歌曲的专辑唱片,其中包括利用录音技术使她能和她已故的父亲"二重唱"重制的一首《难忘的》。

Columbia Pictures U.S. film production and distribution company founded in 1924 by Harry and Jack Cohn and Joe Brandt. Under Harry Cohn's, Columbia became a major studio by the 1940s. The company continues to be successful and now also produces television films through its subsidiary Screen Gems. It's symbol is of a robed woman holding up a torch.

哥伦比亚电影公司 由哈瑞·科恩和杰克·科恩及乔·布兰特于 1924年创立的美国电影制片及发行公司。在哈瑞·科恩领导之下,哥伦比亚公司于 40 年代成为一个主要的电影公司。这家公司一直很成功,并且现在用它所附属的电影精品制作电视片。它的标志是一个手举

火炬身穿长袍的女人。

comic book A publication in strip-cartoon form, they have been popular since the 1930s. Comic books are usually aimed at children, although in Japan, Latin America, and Europe millions of adults read them. Artistically sophisticated adult comics and graphic novels are produced in the U. S. and several European countries, notable France.

小人书 自 30 年代起流行一时的连环画形式的出版物。小人书一般针对儿童读者,但在日本、拉丁美洲及欧洲,成百万的成年人也看它。在美国和一些欧洲国家,尤其是法国,还出版一些艺术上成熟的成人小人书和图画小说。

comic strip A cartoon sequence of several frames of drawings in cartoon style. An American invention, the comic strip emerged from a New York City newspaper circulation war. In 1896, Joseph Pulitzer 's "World" ran a series of cartoons depicting life in an urban slum. Today comic strips are featured in practically every major newspaper and appear in colored supplements in the Sunday paper in the U.S. The most famous and beloved cartoon characters were devised by Walt Disney in the 1930s and superheros such as Superman and Batman.

连环画 以漫画形式包括几幅画面的连续漫画。连环画是美国的一项发明,起源于纽约市的一场报纸竞销战。1896年,约瑟夫·普利策的《世界报》刊载了一系列描绘城市贫民窟生活的漫画。现在在美国几乎所有的主要报纸都刊载连环画并在星期日增刊上为之出彩色版。最著名并最被喜爱的连环画角色是 30 年代沃尔特·迪斯尼所推出的及一些如"超人"和"蝙蝠人"之类的超级英雄。

Cano, Perry(1912—) Como was a major TV superstar in the 1950s. His easy, relaxed personality and familiar voice made him one of the most attractive performers of his time.

佩里·科摩(1912—) 50 年代时科摩是一位主要的电视超级明星。 他的从容放松的风度和令人熟悉的嗓音使他成为他那个时代最受人 喜爱的演艺人。

Coney Island A seaside resort bordering the Atlantic Ocean at the southern tip of Brooklyn, New York City. It has been a tourist attraction since the nineteenth century. It is known for its boardwalk, amusement park, freak shows and spicy hot dogs.

During its heyday, until the sixties, it attracted hundreds of thousands of

pleasure seekers . Though in decline today, Coney Island remains a symbol of the American carnival and gaiety .

科尼艾兰 纽约市布鲁克林行政区南端一个濒临大西洋的海滨娱乐场。从 19 世纪以来它一直是个旅游热点。它以它那木板铺的人行道、游乐园、古怪的演出和味道浓烈的热狗而闻名。在直到本世纪60 年代的全盛时期内它吸引着成千上万的人。虽然现在已经衰落,科尼艾兰仍是美国寻欢作乐的象征。

Connery, Sean (1930—) Actor . Connery became famous by playing the first and best interpreter of James Bond in several films based on the Ian Fleming novels including: "Dr. No"(1962)" From Russia With Love"(1963) and "Diamonds are Forever"(1971) . Connery reprised his James Bond role in "Never Say Never Again"(1983) and has remains a popular actor in the 1990s for his roles in film such as "The Hunt For Red October"(1990) and "Rising Sun"(1993) .

肖恩·康纳里(1930—) 演员。康纳里因在几部根据伊恩·弗莱明的小说改编的电影中最早并最佳地扮演了詹姆斯·邦德而成名。这些电影包括:《摇头博士》(1962)、《从俄罗斯来的爱》(1963)及《永恒的钻石》(1971)。康纳里于 1983 年又在《决不再说'决不》中再次扮演了邦德的角色,并在 90 年代由于他在电影《追寻红十月》(1990)和《太阳的兴起》(1993)中的角色一直是走红的演员。

Connors, Jimmy(1952—) Tennis player. The best American men's single player of the 1970s, Connors won his first U.S. Open in 1974 and won the title four more times in the next decade. He took the British championship at Wimbledon in 1974 and 1982.

吉米·康纳斯(1952—) 网球运动员。70年代美国最优秀的男子单打选手,康纳斯于 1974年赢得他第一个美国公开赛的冠军并在以后 10年内 4次赢得该头衔。他于 1974及 1982年在温布尔登赢得全英冠军。

cookbooks Except from family recipe collections, the first native cookbook was "American Cookery" written by Amelia Simmons in 1796. Following its success came numerous housewife guides and cookbooks. Fannie Farmer revolutionized the field in 1896 by writing the first cookbook to use accurate measurements, and this was followed by a twentieth-century explosion of cooking guides. Among the most popular cookbooks of all time are "Better Homes and Gardens Cook Book" (first published in

1930) and Marion Rombuauer Becker 's " Joy of Cooking ." (1931) 烹调书 除了家庭中收集的菜谱以外,第一本美国烹调书是 1796 年阿米莉娅·西蒙斯写的《美国烹调》一书。随着这本书的成功而来的是许多家庭主妇指南和烹饪之类的书。1896 年范尼·法默由于写了第一本带有精确用量的烹调书而在这领域内引起一场革命,随之而来的是 20 世纪烹调指南的大泛滥。在最流行的烹调书之中有《更佳庭院烹调书》(1930 年首次发行)和马里恩·容宝尔·贝克尔的《烹调的乐趣》(1931)。

Cooke, Alistair (1908—) A British-born U .S journalist . Cooke is best known for his writings on U .S . history and culture and for his role as television host of "Omnibus" and "Masterpiece Theater ."

阿里斯泰尔·库克(1908—) 英国出生的美国记者。库克由于他在有关美国历史和文化上的作品,以及他在电视节目"公共汽车"和"杰作剧场"中担任主持人而出名。

Cooke, Sam(1931—64) U.S. soul singer and songwriter. Cooke began his career as a gospel singer and turned to pop music in 1956. His hits include "You Send Me"(1957) "Wonderful World"(1960) and "Twistin' the Night Away"(1958).

山姆·库克(1931—1964) 美国灵歌歌唱家和歌曲作家。库克以福音歌曲歌唱家开始他的生涯,后来于 1956 转向流行音乐。他的轰动歌曲包括:《你送我》(1957)、《奇妙的世界》(1960)和《通宵跳舞》(1958)。

- **Cooper, Gary**(1901—62) Actor. Born Frank James Cooper, he epitomized the ultimate strong, silent "good guy." He won Academy Awards in "Sergeant York"(1941) and "High Noon"(1952). Cooper delivered one of Hollywood's most quoted lines in "The Virginian"(1929) when he answers an insult by saying, "When you call me that, smile." 加里·库珀(1901—1962) 演员。原名弗兰克·詹姆斯·库珀,他集中体现了本质坚强而又沉默的"好汉"。他在电影《约克军曹》(1941)和《正午》(1952)中获得奥斯卡金像奖。库珀在电影《弗吉尼亚人》(1929)中当他回答一句侮辱话时,说了句好莱坞被引用最多的台词:"当你这样称呼我时,笑着说"。
- **Copland, Aaron**(1900—90) U.S. composer. He started out composing jazz-style compositions, but gradually developed a gentler style with a regional flavors that borrowed from American folk music. His best-known

works include the ballets "Billy the Kid" (1939), "Rodeo" (1942), and "Appalachian Spring" (1944).

阿伦·科普兰(1900—1990) 美国作曲家。他开始写些爵士风格的作品,但逐渐发展成一种借鉴美国民间音乐带有地方风味比较温和的风格。他最为人知的作品包括芭蕾舞《小子比利》(1939)、《牧人马术表演》(1942)和《阿巴拉契亚之春》(1944)。

Copperfield, David(1953—) Magician . Copperfield became the best-known magician internationally in the 1980s . He is known for his dramatic and sexy style of magic and for using beautiful women to assist him in his acts . He has had several TV specials with him escaping death while hanging from a helicopter over Niagara Falls, making the Statute of Liberty disappear, and walking through the Great Wall of China . He is engaged to model Claudia Shiffer .

大卫·柯伯菲尔(1953—) 魔术师。80年代柯伯菲尔成为国际上最知名的魔术师。他以戏剧性的和性感风格的魔术,以及用漂亮女人协助他演出而著名。他曾有过几次电视专场,表演吊在直升飞机下面在尼亚加拉瀑布上空逃命,使自由女神像消失和穿越中国的长城。他曾被请来演克劳地亚·席非尔。

Coppola, Francis Ford (1939—) U.S. film director. Coppola became famous after he directed "The Godfather" in 1972, which became one of the biggest box-office films of all time. He also directed its sequels "The Godfather Part" (1974), which won seven Academy Awards, and "The Godfather Part" (1990).

弗朗西斯·福特·科波拉(1939—) 美国电影导演。科波拉成名于在 1972 年导演有史以来最高票房记录电影之一《教父》一片之后。他又导演了该片续集赢得 7 项奥斯卡奖的《教父第二集》(1974)以及《教父第三集》(1990)。

Corvette A sports car introduced by Chevrolet in 1953. Nicknamed "Vette, "Corvettes are designed with "sexy" curves and is still the ultimate American sportster.

考维特 1953 年雪佛兰推出的赛车型号。别名"维特",考维特设计带有"性感"的曲线并至今仍是极致的美国赛车。

Cory, Richard The subject of a poem by American poet Edwin Arlington Robinson (1891—1935). Richard Cory is envied by everybody in town. He is rich, good-looking, and seems to have everything. But "Richard

Cory, one summer night, Went home and put a bullet through his head."

Usage: Richard Cory has become a symbol of the despair that may be hiding beneath the surface of fortunate people.

理查德·科里 美国诗人埃德温·阿林顿·罗宾逊 (1891—1935) 诗中的人物。镇上每个人都羡慕理查德·科里。他富有,漂亮,看上去什么都有。但"在一个夏夜理查德·科里回家用子弹把自己的头打碎"。

用法: "理查德·科里"一词已经成为幸运的人们外表下可能隐藏着失望的象征。

Cosby, Bill (William Henry) (1937—) Comedian and actor. Cosby revolutionized the way in which blacks were presented on screen by his portrayal of a handsome secret agent in the 1965—68 TV series "I Spy." He is widely-known from his sardonic humor and wry observations of domestic life and parenthood, which he used on "The Cosby Show" (1984—92), which consistently topped the national ratings and provided new role models for young African Americans. Cosby is one of the richest performers in show business. He has written several best-selling books including "Fatherhood"(1986), "Time Flies"(1987), and "Childhood" (1991).

比尔(威廉·亨利)·考斯贝(1937—) 喜剧家及演员。考斯贝通过他于 1965—1968 在电视系列剧《我,间谍》中扮演一个英俊的特工而改变了黑人在屏幕上的形象。他以在《考斯贝节目》(1984—1992)中那嘲讽的幽默和对日常生活及父母身分的讽刺而广为人知。而该节目一直高踞全国评比的榜首,并为年轻的美国黑人提供了模仿的角色。考斯贝是演艺界中最富有的艺人之一。他写过几本畅销书:《父道》(1986)、《时光飞逝》(1987)及《童年》(1991)。

Cosell, Howard (1918—95) Sportscaster . Cosell started as a broadcaster in the 1950s when he hosted a radio show . In 1978 his announcing of "Monday Night Football" made him the most popular broadcaster in American sports . Cosell was famous for making sports seem like a human drama by telling about the psychological idiosyncrasies of the participants, the aesthetic dimensions of the strategy, and the political implications of the contest . Many fans loved to hate Cosell's exaggerated and frequently outrageous commentary . He retired from broadcasting in

1983 . He wrote two books: " I Never Played the Game " ($1985\,$) and " What 's Wrong with Sports " ($1991\,$) .

霍华德·寇赛尔(1918—1995) 体育广播员。寇赛尔作为一个广播员开始于 50 年代主持一个无线电节目。1978 年他广播的《周一晚橄榄球》使他成为美国体育界最受欢迎的广播员。寇赛尔之著名在于他能通过介绍运动员的心理特质、战术上的审美评论和比赛的政治含义使体育看来像是人间戏剧。很多体育迷喜爱并痛恨寇赛尔的夸张又常是荒谬的评论。1983 年他从广播工作中引退。他写过两本书:《我从未玩过这项运动》(1985)和《体育出什么毛病了》(1991)。

cosmetic surgery In 1981, there were 380,400 surgical procedures performed. In 1988, there were 681,070 procedures performed. Liposuction, rhinoplasty(nose jobs) and breast implants remain the most popular procedures.

整容外科 1981 年进行过 380 400 例手术。1988 年进行过 681 070 例手术。脂肪吸除术、隆鼻术和填乳术仍是最流行的整容外科手术。

Cosmopolitan A periodical founded in 1886. The magazine thrived under the direction of Helen Gurley Brown (1922—), by urging its female audience to emulate the "Cosmo Girl"—a modern combination of sense and sexuality. The magazine is famous for its articles on sex and its covers that feature buxom young women. It is the second most profitable monthly magazine in America, next to Penthouse.

大都会 一个 1986 年创办的期刊名。这杂志在海伦·戈尔利·布朗 (1922—)的主持下,通过怂恿它的女读者去仿效理智和性感的现代结合的"都会女郎"而兴旺起来。该杂志以它有关性的文章和以丰满的年轻女人作号召的封面而著名。它在美国是仅次于《顶棚》的最赚钱的月刊。

Costner, Kevin (1955—) film actor . Costner first achieved notoriety by playing law-enforcer Elliot Ness in the 1987 movie, "The Untouchables ." He has developed a reputation for acting and directing films characterized by idealism and high principle including Dances With Wolves" (1990), which won several Academy Awards, and "JFK" (1991), "Robin Hood" (1991) and "Waterworld" (1995)—which had the largest filming budget (\$750 million) in history .

凯文·科斯特纳(1955—) 电影演员。科斯特纳在 1987 年的电影《不可接触的人们》中扮演执法人员伊里奥特·聂斯而成名。他由于

演出或导演了一些以理想主义和高尚原则为特色的影片而创立了名声,这些影片包括赢得几项奥斯卡奖的《与狼共舞》(1990)、《肯尼迪》(1991)、《罗宾汉》(1991),以及有史以来拍摄预算(7.5亿美元)最高的《水的世界》(1995)。

cotton candy A fluffy, sugar-spun candy that is sold at amusement parks since the 1920s. It is often colored pink.

Usage: It also refers to any insubstantial, satisfying entertainment. 棉花糖 20年代以来在娱乐场出售的用蔗糖纺出来的一种蓬松的糖。它常做成粉色。

用法: 它也被用来指一些无实质内容但能令人满意的娱乐。

couch potato A term from the 1980s used to describe a lazy person, especially one who spends an incredible amount of time watching TV. 沙发上的土豆 一个 80 年代出现的词,用来形容一个懒汉,特别是指用不可思议的大量时间看电视的人。

counterculture A catchall phrase from the 1960s that refers to anti-establishment and "alternate" lifestyles. Some examples of countercultures who fought against mainstream culture (and the Vietnam War) included "Hippies," environmentalists, "and Black Panthers."

反传统文化 一个 60 年代出现的、指反对并要改变现存文化的包罗万象的词。某些反对主流文化(及越战)的反传统文化的例子包括"嬉皮士""环境主义者"及"黑豹党"。

country music American country music evolved out of the fiddle tunes and the traditional ballads of the 19th century." Traditional "country music relied on acoustic instruments, and high-pitched nasal singing. In the 1940s and 1950s, beginning with Hank Williams, electrical instruments and drums were added to create sounds of rockabilly, country rock, and since the late 1980s, the pop-inspired "new country."

乡村音乐 美国的乡村音乐是从 19 世纪的弦乐曲和传统叙事歌中发展出来的。"传统"的乡村音乐靠的是原声乐器和高调门的鼻音歌唱。40 至 50 年代,始自汉克·威廉斯,加进了电子乐器和鼓类产生了摇滚乐的声音,形成了乡村摇滚乐,并且从 80 年代后期以来,产生了受流行音乐启发的"新乡村音乐"。

Cousy, Bob(1928—) A basketball player for the Boston Celtics in the 1950s and 1960s, Cousy was known for his superb passing ability. He earned the most valuable player award in 1957.

He made the All-Pro team in ten out of his thirteen Celtic seasons. 鲍勃·库赛 (1928—) 50 及 60 年代波士顿凯尔特人队的篮球运动员。库赛以他超众的传球能力闻名。他于 1957 年获得最有价值球员奖。他在凯尔特人队的 13 个赛季中, 10 次进入全职业明星队。

cowboy In the 19th century, the term "cowboy" came to mean one who earned his living by rounding up and herding cows. The great era of the American cowboy lasted roughly twenty-five years, from the late 1860s, when the first Texas-bred cattle were driven north to Kansas to about 1890, when railroad expansion made such long drives redundant. The actual lives of the cowboys were tedious, but they were romanticized by dime novels and Hollywood movies.

In recent years, the cowboy image has become a popular "fashion" look. 牛仔 在 19 世纪,"牛仔"一词意指靠聚集并驱赶牛群为生的人。美国牛仔的光辉时代是从 19 世纪 60 年代当第一批得克萨斯州养的牛群要驱赶到堪萨斯州去时起,到 19 世纪 90 年代当铁路的扩张使这种长途驱赶成为多余时为止的 25 年。牛仔的实际生活很艰苦,但被廉价小说和好莱坞的电影将之浪漫化了。

近年来,牛仔的形象已成为一种流行的"时尚"。

Crawford, Cindy (1968—) Model. Crawford broke into the modeling business at age 16. She attended Northwestern University. She has been on the cover of hundreds of magazines. She appeared in Playboy in 1988 and married actor Richard Gere in 1992. Crawford is one of the most recognized and most famous models in American history. She has hosted her own TV show and is now working in films.

辛迪·克劳福德(1968—) 模特。克劳福德于 16 岁时打入模特业。她在西北大学上过学。曾上过成百个杂志封面, 1988 年上了《花花公子》杂志并于 1992 年和演员理查德·盖尔结婚。克劳福德是美国有史来最有名和最被承认的模特之一。她主持过自己的电视节目,现在在电影界工作。

Crawford, Joan (1904—77) Film actress. Born Lucille LeSueur in Texas, Crawford starred in more than 80 films. She became a star with her performance in "Our Dancing Daughters" (1928). She often appeared in sultry, self-sacrificing roles such as "Mildred Pierce" (1945). In the 1930s she played in many Clark Gable films. "Whatever Happened to Baby Jane" was her last "great" film, before cameo appear-

ances. After her death, her daughter Christina exposed her parental failings in a best-selling book, "Mommie Dearest" (1978).

琼·克劳福德(1904—1977) 电影女演员。原名露西儿·勒苏尔,生于得克萨斯州,克劳福德主演过 80 余部影片。她以她在《我们的跳舞的女儿们》(1928) 一片中的表演成为明星。她常演些情绪急躁的自我牺牲的角色如《米尔德里德·皮尔斯》(1945)。30 年代中她在很多克拉克·盖博的影片中演戏。在她演些小品之前,《珍妮宝宝出了什么事》是她最后一部"大"片。在她死后,她的女儿克里斯蒂娜在一本畅销书《最亲爱的妈妈》(1978)中揭露了她作为母亲的失败。

credit card A card issued by a credit company, retail outlet or bank, which enables the holder to obtain goods or services on credit, usually to a specific limit and payable on specific terms. The first credit card was introduced in 1950 in the U.S.

Usage: Because credit cards are usually made of or coated with plastic, using them may be called "paying with plastic."

信用卡 由信贷公司、零售批发商或银行发行的一种卡,可使持有者 凭信用获得一般在一定限额内并在规定条件下才能得到的货物或服 务。第一张信用卡是于 1950 年在美国颁发的。

用法: 因为信用卡常用塑料制成或外包塑料,使用信用卡可以称作"用塑料付款"。

Crichton, Michael (1943—) Novelist . Crichton studied medicine at Harvard University before deciding that medicine was too boring . Crichton started writing novels in the late 1960s and became famous after writing "The Andromeda Strain "(1970) which was made into a movie directed by Robert Wise in 1971 . Crichton 's other best-selling novels include "Jurassic Park "(1991) "Rising Sun "(1992) and the provocative "Disclosure "(1994) . All three have been made into films .

迈克尔·克赖顿(1943—) 小说家。克赖顿原在哈佛大学学医,后来觉得医学太枯燥,于 60 年代后期开始写小说,并在写了于 1971 年由罗伯特·怀斯导演的电影《安德鲁米达细菌》(1970) 后成名。克赖顿其他的畅销小说包括:《侏罗纪公园》(1991)、《太阳的升起》(1992)和挑衅性的《大泄露》(1994)。这三部书都已被拍成电影。

Cronkite, Walter (1916—) Broadcast newsman. Cronkite was an anchorman of the televised national evening news program for CBS for a quarter of a century from 1954 to 1981. Millions of Americans watched

Cronkite report the nightly news including such historical events as the assassination of JFK, during which Cronkite actually became emotional on the air, and the moon landing. Cronkite was frequently called the most trusted figure in the United States.

沃尔特·科朗开特(1916—) 新闻广播员。科朗开特从 1954 至 1981 年间为哥伦比亚广播公司全国电视晚间新闻的主持人达四分之一世纪之久。成百万的美国人观看科朗开特报导晚间新闻包括一些历史性事件,如科朗开特在报导时真动了感情的肯尼迪被刺事件和登月事件。科朗开特常被称作美国最受人信任的人。

Crosby, Bing (Harry Lillis) (1904—77) Singer and actor. Crosby achieved world fame in the 1930s with his distinctive style of crooning. Equally well known from his recordings, radio show and films, he won an Oscar for his portrayal of an Irish priest in "Going My Way" (1944) and made a series of "road" film comedies with Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. His recording of "White Christmas" (1942) is the best-selling recorded song in history.

平(哈瑞·理利斯)·克劳斯贝(1904—1977) 歌唱家和演员。克劳斯贝在 30 年代用他那特殊风格的哼唱获得国际声望。在唱片、广播节目和电影上都同样出名,他由于在电影《与我同行》(1944)中扮演一个爱尔兰教士获得奥斯卡奖,并和鲍勃·霍普及多萝西·拉摩演了一系列的《……之路》的喜剧电影。他所录音的《白色的圣诞节》是有史以来最畅销的录音歌曲。

Cross, Christopher (1950—) Singer. He burst into the music scene in 1980 with his debut album "Christopher Cross" which won him four Grammies; Record of the Year, Album of the Year, Best New Artist of the year, and Song of the Year for the hit "Sailing." His other hits include: "Ride Like the Wind" (1980), "Arthur's Theme (The Best that You can Do)" (1981), and "Think of Laura" (1983) and "Save Your Sadness" (1995).

克里斯托弗·克劳斯(1950—) 歌唱家。他于 1980 年以他的首张专辑唱片《克里斯托弗·克劳斯》闯入音乐界,该唱片赢得 4 项格拉梅奖:当年最佳唱片、当年最佳专辑、当年最佳新艺术家,以及当年最轰动歌曲《出航》。他的其他轰动作品有:《像风一样奔驰》(1980)、《亚瑟的主题(你最多能做到的)》(1981)、《想想劳拉》(1983)及《省下你的伤感吧》(1995)。

Cruise, Tom(1962—) Actor . A high school dropout, Cruise took up acting after loosing his place on a high school wrestling team due to a knee injury . He became a household name in his signature role of a hotshot pilot in the film "Top Gun" (1986) . His other films include "All the Right Moves" (1983), "Risky Business" (1983), "The Color of Money" (1986), "Rainman" (1988), "Born on the Fourth of July" (1990—Golden Globe, Best Actor), and "The Firm" (1993).

汤姆·克鲁依斯(1962—) 演员。没能读完中学,克鲁依斯由于膝盖受伤失去中学摔跤队员的资格而去尝试演戏。他以在电影《神枪》(1986)中扮演一个艺高胆大的飞行员而家喻户晓。他的其他电影包括:《步步正确》(1983)、《风险业务》(1983)、《金钱的颜色》(1986)、《雨人》(1988)、《与国同庆》(1990,并以此获最佳男演员金球奖)和《公司》(1993)。

Curtis, Tony (1925—) Film actor . Born Bernard Schwarz, he starred in many films in the 1950s and the 1960s including "The Vikings" (1958), "The Boston Strangler" (1959) and "Some Like it Hot" (1959) with Marilyn Monroe and Jack Lemmon . His daughter is actress Jamie Lee Curtis .

托尼·寇蒂斯(1925—) 电影演员。原名伯纳德·史瓦茨,他在 50 及 60 年代主演过很多影片,包括:《北欧海盗》(1958)、《波士顿扼杀犯》(1959),并和玛丽莲·梦露及杰克·莱蒙合演了《有人爱刺激》(1959)。他的女儿是女演员杰米·李·寇蒂斯。

D

D-day June 6, 1944, the day of the Allied invasion of Europe on the Normandy beaches, opening the long-awaited Second Front in World War

Usage: "D-day "now generally refers to "the day of launching a new enterprise."

D日 1944 年 6 月 4 日,盟军在诺曼底海滩登陆欧洲的日子,打开

了二次大战中等待已久的第二战场。

用法: "D-day"一词现在常用来指"发动一个新冒险计划的日子"。

Dagwood An unusually thick sandwich stuffed with a variety of meats, cheeses, vegetables, condiments, etc. This sandwich gets its name from the popular comic strip "Blondie," where Blondie 's husband Dagwood Bumstead, had a habit of making such sandwiches for himself.

加料三明治 一个填满肉类、干酪、蔬菜和佐料等厚度不比寻常的三明治。这种三明治的名称来自流行的连环画《金发女郎》,里面金发女郎勃朗蒂的丈夫大哥误得·笨木似呆有为自己做这种三明治的习惯。

" Dallas " The most successful prime-time soap opera in TV history. Unlike most soap operas, it aired on Friday nights. It starred Larry Hagman as J.R. Ewing, and Linda Gray as his wife, Sue Ellen Ewing and depicted the lives of the city 's rich and famous, especially the infamous exploits of the corrupt and scheming J R . Ewing . The show was famous for its episode-to-episode continuing story line and for its notorious season-toseason cliffhangers. When J.R. was shot at the end of the 1979—80 season, curiosity made "Who Shot J.R.?," the highest-rated single episode in television history until it was beaten by the last episode of "M * A * S * H "in 1983 ." Dallas " The long-running show ended in 1989 . Usage: The show made the name of its main character, J.R. Ewing, synonymous with greedy ambition. Ex: While teaching English in Japan, my students wanted to know if America was really like" Dallas ." 电视史上最成功的黄金时刻肥皂剧。它不同于多数肥皂 《达拉斯》 剧,在周五晚上放映。该剧由拉瑞·哈格曼主演 J·R·尤因,琳达·格 雷主演他的妻子苏·爱伦·尤因,并描写这城市的有钱的名人,特别是 那腐败诡诈的 J·R·尤因的劣绩。这个戏以它的一集集的连续线索 和它出名的每部之间的悬念而著名。当 J·R·在 1979—1980 一部的 末尾被枪击时,好奇心使得"谁枪击了 J·R·?"这一集成为电视史上 最高评价的单集直到 1983 年《M*A*S*H》的末集将之取代为止。 长期连续播放节目《达拉斯》于 1989 年结束。

用法: 这个节目使得它的主要角色 J·R·尤因成为贪婪野心的同义词。例如:当笔者在日本教授英语时,学生们想知道美国是否真像《达拉斯》那样。

Dallas A commercial city in Texas. The 1990 population was

1,006,900 . Dallas-Fort Worth Regional Airport (opened 1973) is one of the world 's largest . President John F . Kennedy was assassinated here in 1963 . A fire on March 4,1995 destroyed the stage and screen of the historic Texas Theater where Lee Harvey Oswald was captured later on the same day that he shot President Kennedy .

达拉斯 得克萨斯州的商业城市。1990年时人口达 100万零 6 千 9百人。达拉斯——沃斯堡地区机场(1973年启用)是世界上最大的机场之一。肯尼迪总统 1963年在此被暗杀。1995年 3 月 4 日的一场大火焚毁了具有历史意义的得州剧场的舞台和银幕,在这里,李·哈维·奥斯瓦尔德在射杀肯尼迪总统之后的当天被捕。

Darth Vader A villain of the epic space movie "Star Wars" (1977) and its sequels, "The Empire Strikes Back" (1980) and "The Return of the Jedi" (1983). All were produced by George Lucas. Darth Vader represents the dark side of the force.

达斯·瓦达 英雄史诗般的太空电影《星球大战》(1977)及其续集《帝国反击》(1980)和《耶地归来》(1983)中的坏蛋。三部影片都是乔治·鲁卡斯任制片人。达斯·瓦达代表了黑暗势力。

Davis, Bette (1908—89) Actress. Davis, known for her huge rolling eyes, nervous intensity, and raspy voice, entered films in 1930. She is associated with dramatic and "bitchy" parts. Her roles included: the destructive waitress Mildred in "Of Human Bondage" (1934), the murderess in "The Letter" (1940); and the jealous, aging actress in "All About Eve" (1950) in which she won an Academy Award for best picture. In it, Davis, having just discovered that Anne Baxter, the young woman she has befriended, has been secretly maneuvering to replace her in a starring role, turns to a roomful of people and says the famous line, "Fasten your seat belts. It's going to be a long, bumpy ride, "meaning the war is on. Davis won another Academy Award in "Whatever Happened to Baby Jane?" (1962). Her last film was "The Whales of August" (1987) in which she costarred with Lillian Gish.

蓓蒂·黛维斯(1908—1989) 女演员。以她那转动的大眼睛、强烈的神经质和刺耳的声音闻名的黛维斯于 1930 年进入电影界。她常演些戏剧性的泼辣角色。她的角色包括:《人性的束缚》(1934)中的破坏性的女佣米尔德雷德、《信》(1940)中的谋杀犯,以及她因之得了最佳影片奥斯卡金像奖的《有关伊芙的一切》(1950)中上了年纪嫉妒成

性的女演员。电影中,黛维斯发现她刚引为女友的年轻女人安妮·巴克斯特正在私下策动取代她的主角地位时,转过身对满屋的人说了句有名的台词:"绑好你们的安全带。这将是一次又长又颠簸的路程",意思是战争已经开始了。黛维斯在《珍妮宝宝发生了什么事》(1962)中再次获奥斯卡金像奖。她最后的影片是和莉琳·吉什合演的《好个了不起的八月》(1987)。

Davis, Miles (Dewey, Jr.) (1926—91) U.S. jazz trumpeter, composer, and bandleader. He recorded bebop with Charlie Parker in 1945, pioneered cool jazz in the 1950s and jazz-rock fusion beginning in the late 1960s. His best albums include: "Birth of the Cool" (1957), "Sketches of Spain" (1959) and "Bitches' Brew" (1970).

迈尔斯·(杜威·(小))戴维斯(1926—1991) 美国爵士乐小号手、作曲家、乐队领队。他曾和查利·帕克于 1945 年录过疯狂即兴爵士乐。他在 50 年代开拓过平静爵士乐,又于 60 年代后期开始爵士和摇滚乐的融合。他的最好的专辑唱片包括:《平静爵士的诞生》(1957)、《西班牙速写》(1959)和《泼妇熬的汤药》(1970)。

Davis, Sammy Jr. (1925—90) Entertainer. A vaudeville performer at the age of 3, Davis became top-billed singer on the nightclub circuit in Las Vegas. He made films with Frank Sinatra 's " rat pack " including " Ocean 's Eleven "(1960) and " Robin and the Seven Hoods "(1964). Despite the loss of an eye in an automobile accident, Davis remained active until a year before his death, when a television special celebrated his 60 years in show business. He published two memoirs, " Yes I can "(1965) and " Why Me?"(1989).

萨米·(小)戴维斯(1925—1990) 演艺家。在 3 岁时就演杂耍,戴维斯成为拉斯维加斯的夜总会首席巡回歌唱家。他和弗兰克·辛纳特拉的"群鼠"演过电影,包括《大洋中的 11 人》(1960)和《罗宾和七个阿飞》(1964)。尽管由于汽车失事失去了一只眼,戴维斯一直活跃到他去世前一年当一个电视特别节目祝贺他从事演艺事业 60 周年时。他出版过两本回忆录:《是的,我行》(1965)和《为什么是我》(1989)。

Day, Doris (1924—) Actress . Born Doris von Kappelhoff, Day was a singing star of the 1950s and early 1960s, mostly in musicals and later, in coy sex comedies . Her films include: "Tea for Two" (1950), "Calamity Jane" (1953), "Love Me or Leave Me" (1955), "Pillow Talk" (1959) and "With Six You get Eggroll ." (1966)

多丽丝·黛(1924—) 女演员。原名多丽丝·冯·卡佩尔霍夫,黛是在 50 年代及 60 年代前期先是大多在歌舞剧中、后来在腼腆的性喜剧中的唱歌影星。她的电影包括《鸳鸯茶》(1950)、《扫帚星简》(1953)、《爱我或离开我》(1955)、《枕边絮语》(1959)和《有个六你就得蛋卷》(1966)。

during the day. Although there are dozens of talk shows, the four most popular are Phil Donahue, Oprah Winfrey, Sally Jesse Raphael, and Geraldo Rivera. Since the 1980s, it Seems that no subject is too controversial to be discussed on talk shows, in fact, the more controversial the better. Subjects on these shows include: "Women in Love with Serial Killers, ""Custody Battle over Frozen Sperm, ""Teenage Strippers and Their Mothers." With four major talk shows gobbling up twenty topics every week, and dozens of other lesser-known nationally syndicated shows in need of interesting things to talk about, one has to wonder if a time will come when absolutely everything has been discussed.

日间访谈节目 成百万美国人白天看的访谈节目。虽然访谈节目有十几个,最受欢迎的四个是费尔·多纳休、奥普拉·温弗里、萨利·杰西·拉非尔和杰拉尔多·利维拉的节目。自从80年代以来,看来已没有什么题目因为过于有争议而不能上访谈节目,其实是越有争议越好。在这些节目上的话题包括:"和系列杀人犯恋爱的女人""对冷冻精子的监护权之争""青少年脱衣舞演员和她们的母亲们"。有四个主要的访谈节目每周吃掉二十个题目,还有十来个不太知名的全国转播的节目需要有兴趣的话题,人们不得不怀疑会不会有一天绝对的每一件事都被讨论过了。

Dean, James (Byron) (1931—55) U.S. actor. Raised in Fairmount, Indiana, the handsome Dean had made only three movies "East of Eden" (1955) "Rebel Without a Cause" (1955) and "Giant" (posthumously released in 1956), when he crashed and died in a speeding car at age 24 on September 30, 1955 in California. Although Dean wasn't very famous at the time of his death, he posthumously became a cult hero and a symbol of teenage rebellion against American middle-class values. Dean honed the image of a doomed misfit into a timeless icon characterized by jeans and a white T-shirt, long hair fashioned into an audacious, unkempt wave, a cigarette dangling from his mouth, and a moody, "happy-

go-lucky "persona . Generations of Dean fans and angry teens, in America, England, Japan and around the world have imitated the James Dean style without even knowing who James Dean was .

詹姆斯·(拜伦·)迪恩(1931—1955) 美国演员。生长在印第安纳州费尔芒特,在他 24 岁于 1955 年 9 月 30 日死于高速车祸时,英俊的迪恩只演过三部电影:《伊甸园之东》(1955)、《没有原因的叛逆》(1955)和《巨人》(在他身后于 1956 年发行)。虽然迪恩在去世时并不十分出名,但他在死后却成为青少年在对美国中产阶级价值观逆反方面的受崇拜的英雄和象征。迪恩把被判定为刺儿头的角色塑造成穿着牛仔裤和白 T恤衫、理大胆蓬乱的波状长发、嘴角叼着香烟、喜怒无常不管不顾的永恒形象。在美国、英国、日本和世界各地,一代一代的迪恩迷和甚至不知詹姆斯·迪恩是何许人也的愤怒青少年都在模仿着詹姆斯·迪恩的风度。

Dear Abby A syndicated personal advice newspaper column since 1956 written by Abigail van Buren. She answers requests from readers for advice on handling personal moral dilemmas. Her twin sister, writing as "Ann Landers," produced a similar, and equally popular feature beginning in 1955. Between the two of them, they have completely dominated advice columns in American for over 40 years.

Usage: The term "Dear Abby "is sometimes used facetiously when advice in personal matters is sought, and where there are no easy, cliche 'answers.

亲爱的爱碧 一个自 1956 年起由爱碧盖尔·范·彪伦撰写的、多家报纸转载的个人咨询专栏。她回答在处理个人道德困境方面需要咨询的读者们的请求。她的孪生姐妹也于 1955 年起用"安·兰德斯"的名字办了一个同样成功的类似的专栏。她们两人完全统治了美国"咨询"专栏达 40 余年之久。

用法: 当没有容易现成解答的个人问题需要咨询时有时用"亲爱的爱碧"一词来开玩笑。

Dear John letter Originally used to describe a letter to a soldier during World War , from his girlfriend or his wife, to announce the breakup of their relationship.

Usage: A" Dear John "letter is still a letter of rejection, despite the loving salutation.

亲爱的约翰信件 原是用来指二次大战期间,某些军人的女友或妻

子写给军人,宣告他们之间的关系终结的信。

用法: 尽管有个亲昵的抬头,"亲爱的约翰"仍是一封表示拒绝的信。

Death of a Salesman A 1949 pulitzer-prize winning play by Arthur Miller about the disillusionment and eventual suicide of Willy Loman, (a middle-class traveling salesman. The role was created on Broadway by Lee J. Cobb. It was later performed on film by Fredric March (1951) and on stage by Dustin Hoffman (1984).

推销员之死 亚瑟·米勒赢得 1949 年普利策奖,有关一个中产阶级巡回推销员威利·罗门的失意并最终自杀的戏剧。这角色由李·J·考布在百老汇首演。后来在电影上由弗德列·马奇(1951),在舞台上由达斯廷·霍夫曼(1984)演出。

Death Valley A depression 140 miles long and 4—16 miles wide in Southeast California. It is 280 feet below sea level, and the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere. It is one of the world 's hottest and driest places, with temperatures sometimes exceeding 125 degrees fahrenheit. A television drama series based on its lore, "Death Valley Days" ran for twenty years (1952—72).

死谷 东南加利福尼亚州的一个长 140 英里, 宽 4~16 英里的低洼地。低于海平面 280 英尺, 是西半球的最低点。它是世界上最炎热干燥的地方之一, 温度有时可达 125 华氏度。一部基于死谷的传说的电视剧《死谷的日子》上演了 20 年(1952—1972)。

Deep South A 1920s term for Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

最南方各州 一个 20 年代用于指佐治亚、亚拉巴马、密西西比及路易斯安那各州的词。

Deep Throat (1) A controversial 1972 hard-core sex film. Although it was temporarily banned by a New York City judge, it became the first porn movie to go mainstream and has been seen by more people than any other hard-core sex movie. It starred porn star Linda Lovelace, and was her one and only hit. (2) A code name for the person who supplied information about the Watergate conspiracy and cover-up to Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward.

深喉 (1)一部 1972 年有争议的赤裸裸色情电影。虽然它被纽约市法院暂时禁演,但它还是成为第一部进入主流的色情电影并比任何

其他赤裸裸色情片看过的人都多。它由色情明星琳达·洛夫莱斯主演,并且是她唯一的轰动影片。(2)给那些将有关水门事件阴谋及其隐瞒情况提供给卡尔·伯恩斯坦和鲍勃·伍德沃德的人的代号。

de Kooning, Willem (1904—) Painter. Born in Holland, de Kooning immigrated to the U.S. in 1926 and worked as a commercial artist. After World War , he became one of the leaders of the Abstract Expressionism movement. He joined the faculty of the Yale Art School and became a member of the National Institute of Arts in 1960. He received the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1964. His "Women" series, exhibited in 1953, was criticized for its grotesque figurative style. de Kooning has continued to paint at age 90.

威廉·德·库宁(1904—) 画家。生于荷兰,德·库宁于 1926 年移民美国并从事商业艺术。二次大战后他成为抽象表现派艺术领袖之一。他于 1960 年加入了耶鲁大学艺术学院教师队伍并成为国家艺术学院的成员。他于 1964 年获得总统自由勋章。他在 1953 年展出的《女人》系列作品由于其怪诞的人体风格而受到批评。德·库宁在 90 岁时还继续作画。

Delmonico is A restaurant in New York City founded by Swiss brothers John and Peter Delmonico in 1837. Located on 44th Street and Fifth Avenue, it became one of the most fashionable eateries in New York. It is famous for its steaks, lobster Newburg, and pie à la mode.

德尔莫尼科餐厅 由瑞士两兄弟约翰·德尔莫尼科和彼得·德尔莫尼科于 1837 年在纽约市创立的餐厅。位于 44 街和第五大街处,它成为纽约最时尚的饭馆。它以其牛排、纽堡酱龙虾和冰淇淋夹馅饼而著名。

De Mille, Cecil B. (1881—1959) Film director. De Mille was the creative power behind Paramount Pictures, the virtual inventor of the feature film, and some say the inventor of "Hollywood" as being the home of creative glitz. After producing the industry's first feature, "The Squaw Man" in 1913, De Mille produced a number of westerns, but is most famous for his extravagant biblical and historical epics including two versions of "The Ten Commandments" (1923 and 1956), and "The Greatest Show on Earth" (1952) from which he won an Oscar for best picture. 西席·B·德·密尔(1881—1959) 电影导演。德·密尔是派拉蒙电影公司背后的创造力量、故事片的实际发明者并被有些人认为是把"好

莱坞"弄成创造豪华夺目之家的带头人。在他于 1913 年制作了电影工业的第一部故事片《女气男人》之后,德·密尔制作了几部西部片,但最著名的还是他的豪华的圣经故事和历史故事片包括《十诫》的两个版本(1923 及 1956)和他因之获得最佳影片奥斯卡奖的《世界上最伟大的演出》(1952)。

Dening Edward (1900—) Quality expert. When Deming 's ideas about quality were rejected in the U.S., he went to Japan shortly after World War and helped the Japanese to develop and set up the famous "quality-control circles" that would eventually allow them to become the world quality leaders in Auto-manufacturing and other areas in the 1980s. Deming is still a quality consultant and is known for giving 4-hour lectures while in his nineties.

爱德华·戴明(1900—) 质量专家。当戴明对有关质量的观点在美国被拒绝后,他在二次大战后不久去了日本并帮助日本人建立起最终使他们在80年代成为汽车制造及其他领域中世界质量领袖的著名的"质量控制圈"。戴明现在仍是质量顾问并在90多岁时还能进行四小时的讲课。

Dempsey, Jack (William Harrison) (1895—1983) Boxer . Dempsey, nicknamed "the Manassa Mauler" because of his devastating punches, defeated Jess Willard in 1919 to become the heavyweight boxing champion and held it until 1926, when he lost to Gene Tunney .

杰克·(威廉·哈里森)·邓普赛(1895—1983) 拳击家。由于他毁灭性的拳击而被绰号为"马纳萨粗汉"的邓普赛,于 1919 年击败杰斯·维拉德而成为重量级的拳击冠军,并保持该头衔直至 1926 年他被基恩·滕尼击败时。

De Niro, Robert (1943—) Actor . He won Oscars for his performances in "The Godfather Part" (1974) and "Raging Bull" (1980), for which he put on weight in the interests of authenticity as the boxer gone to seed, Jake LaMotta. De Niro 's other films include: "Taxi Driver" (1976), "The Deer Hunter" (1978) and "Cape Fear" (1992).

罗伯特·德·尼禄(1943—) 演员。他以他在《教父第二集》中(1974)和他为了演活衰退的拳击家杰克·拉莫塔而增加体重的《愤怒的公牛》(1980)中的表演赢得奥斯卡奖。德·尼禄的其它影片包括:《计程车司机》(1976)、《猎鹿人》(1978)和《恐怖角》(1992)。

Dennis the Menace A comic strip started in 1951 by Hank Ketchum . The

main character is a high-spirited 5-year old boy with blond hair .The frequent object of his well-intentioned mischief is a long-suffering neighbor, Mr . Wilson . " Dennis the Menace " later became a TV series in the 1960s and was made into a feature movie in 1992 starring Walter Matheau as Mr . Wilson .

Usage: "Dennis the Menace" refers to a person who disrupts the harmony of others.

祸害丹尼斯 开始于 1951 年汉克·凯彻姆画的连环画。主要角色是个五岁大的兴高采烈的金发男孩。他的善意顽皮的经常目标是一个受苦受难的邻居威尔森先生。《祸害丹尼斯》后来于 60 年代被制成电视系列剧并于 1992 年被制成电影故事片,由沃尔特·马多依扮演威尔森先生。

用法: "祸害丹尼斯"是指一个搅乱别人平静的人。

Derver, John (1943—) Country singer . Born Henry Deutschendorf, he began singing with a group in the 1960s, but went solo in the 1970s . He had his first big hit with "Rocky Mountain High" in 1973, which became his signature song . His other hit songs include: "Take Me Home, Country Roads" (1974), "Sunshine on My Shoulders" (1974), "Annie's Song" (1974), "Back Home Again" (1975), "I'm Sorry" (1975), "Calypso" (1975) and "Shanghai Breezes" (1982). Denver has been involved in environmental causes and continues to perform concerts in the 1990s.

约翰·丹佛(1943—) 乡村音乐歌手。原名亨利·多依琛道夫,他于60年代在一个演唱小组里开始唱歌,但在70年代改唱独唱。他于1973年有了他的第一个轰动歌曲《高高的落基山》,这首歌成了他的专唱歌曲。他的其他轰动歌曲有《乡村小路引我回家吧》(1974)、《我肩上的阳光》(1974)、《安妮的歌》(1974)、《又回到家了》(1975)、《我很抱歉》(1975)、《即兴小调》(1975)和《上海微风》(1982)。丹佛也参与环境保护事业,并在90年代继续开音乐会。

De Palma, Brian(1941—) U.S. film director. De Palma is famous for producting thrillers, technical mastery, and for spilling blood, as shown in films such as "Sisters"(1973), "Carrie"(1976) and "The Untouchables"(1987).

布莱恩·德·帕尔马(1941—) 美国电影导演。德·帕尔马以制作紧张刺激、技术熟练并鲜血四溅的电影而著名,如:《姐妹》(1973)、

《卡丽》(1976)和《不可接触的人》(1987)。

desktop publishing (DTP) The use of micro-computers for small-scale typesetting and page makeup. DTP systems are capable of producing camera-ready pages complete with text and graphics, with text set in different typefaces and sizes. Desktop publishing has allowed many people to publish books, newsletters, and do mail-order businesses from home since the late 1980s.

桌面出版 利用微型电脑进行小规模排字和排版。DTP系统能够用来制作已经拍照好的具有不同字体字号的文字和图形的完整版面。80年代后期以来,桌面出版使得很多人能出书、时事通讯,并在家里就能进行邮购业务。

Dewey decimal system The standard system for all American libraries until the advent of the Library of Congress classification system. It was developed in 1876 by Melvil Dewey (1851—1931) and based on a division of knowledge into ten broad categories, each of them further subdivided. The system uses the numbers 000 to 999 to designate the major fields of knowledge. Dewey also founded the American Library Association in 1876.

杜威十进分类法 在国会图书馆分类系统出现之前所有美国图书馆应用的标准分类系统。它是由梅尔维尔·杜威(1851—1931)于 1876年开发的,以将知识分为 10 个大类,每大类又可进行再分为分类法基础。这系统用从 000 到 999 之间的数字来标志主要的知识领域。杜威还于 1876 年创立了美国图书馆协会。

Diamond, Neil (1941—) Singer and songwriter. Born in Brooklyn, New York, Diamond had his first # 1 song in 1970 with "Cracklin' Rosie." Known for his dynamic live performances, Diamond was one of the top songwriters in the 1970s and 1980s. His hit songs include "Cherry Cherry "(1966), "Solitary Man "(1966), "Holly Holy "(1969), "Song Sung Blue "(1972)" September Morn "(1980), "America "(1981), "Hello Again "(1981), "Love on the Rocks "(1980), "Heartlight "(1982). He starred in the movie "The Jazz Singer" in 1980. In the 1990s Diamond has continued to tour and has released two Christmas albums, and a dynamic "live in the round" album in 1994 recorded in many cities across America.

内尔·戴蒙德(1941—) 歌唱家及歌曲作家。出生于纽约市布鲁

克林, 戴蒙德于 1970 年推出了他的第一首轰动歌曲《发疯的罗西》。 戴蒙德以他激动的现场演出闻名, 同时还是 70 和 80 年代顶尖歌曲作者之一。他的轰动歌曲包括:《樱桃, 樱桃》(1966)、《孤独的人》(1966)、《圣洁的霍莉》(1969)、《忧郁的歌》(1972)、《九月的早晨》(1980)、《亚美利加》(1981)、《再说声喂》(1981)、《触礁的爱情》(1980)、《心中的光》(1982)。他于 1980 年主演了电影《爵士歌王》。90 年代中戴蒙德继续巡回演出并公开发行了两张圣诞节的专辑唱片,还于 1994 年推出一张在美国很多城市中录制的令人激动的《中心舞台》。

Dick and Jane The main characters in a series of children's readers widely used in U.S. grammar schools from the 1940s to the 1970s. The series is often mocked for its simplistic style ("Look, Jane, look. See spot run"). The series, produced by Zerna Sharp and illustrated by Eleanor Campbell is credited for teaching the baby boom generation to read.

狄克和珍妮 40 年代至 70 年代美国小学中广泛使用的系列儿童课本中的主要角色。这套系列课本常因它简单化的格调而被取笑("看,珍妮,看。看小点在跑")。这套由泽纳·夏普制作并由爱利诺·坎贝尔绘制插图的系列课本,被认为教会了生育高峰一代人的阅读。

Dick Tracy A comic strip that first appeared in 1931 by Chester Gould (1900—85). A square-jawed detective who became a crimefighter when his girlfriend is kidnapped and her father is murdered, Tracy fought Prohibition-style ganglords in the 1930s and surrealistic villains in the 1940s Gould drew the strip until his retirement in 1977. It was made into a movie in the 1930s, and was remade in 1990 in a glossy production starring Warren Beatty and Madonna.

狄克·特雷西 一部首次于 1931 年出现由切斯特·古尔德 (1900—1985)创作的连环画。一位因女友被绑架且其父亲被杀害而成为与犯罪作斗争的战士的方下巴侦探,特雷西在 30 年代时与禁酒时期类型的团伙头子作战,在 40 年代则与超现实主义的坏蛋作战。古尔德画这部连环画直到他于 1977 年退休为止。它于 30 年代被制成电影,并于 1990 年由沃伦·弼提和麦当娜主演重制成一部浮华的电影。

Dickinson, Emily (1830—86) Poet . Dickinson wrote most of her poetry between 1850 and the late 1860s during the Civil War years . She never married and lived in seclusion . Her work is characterized by a wittiness and boldness that seem to contrast sharply with the quiet, reclusive life

she led.

爱密丽·迪金森(1830—1886) 诗人。迪金森大部分的诗是在 19 世纪 50 年代至 60 年代后期内战时期写的。她从未结婚而是过着隐居的生活。她的作品有一种和她的安静遁世的生活成强烈对比的机智大胆的特色。

Dietrich, Marlene(1901—92) Actress, Born Maria Magdalene Dietrich, was the consummate femme fatale. She was a rising stage star in her native Germany when she was discovered in 1930 by Josef von Sternberg discovered her. She starred as a cabaret singer in "The Blue Angel" in which she dressed in a man 's tuxedo and sang sexy songs in a cabaret, (nearly 60 years before Madonna did a similar act) led to a contract with Paramount Pictures. She stayed in Hollywood and became a U.S. citizen in 1937. Her husky singing voice added to her appeal. Her other films include: "Blonde Venus" (1932) and "The Devil is a Woman" (1935). Dietrich turned to nightclub singing in the 1950s and has a successful singing career into her seventies.

玛琳·黛德丽(1901—1992) 女演员。原名玛丽亚·玛黛琳·黛德丽, 妖冶极至的女人。当 1930 年约瑟夫·冯·斯滕伯格发现她时,她在她 老家德国是位正在上升的舞台明星。在《蓝天使》中她扮演一个穿着 男礼服在餐馆里唱色情歌曲的餐馆歌女(这在麦当娜扮演类似角色 之前几乎 60 年),这导致她和派拉蒙电影公司签订了合同。她从此 留在好莱坞并于 1937 年成为美国公民。她的干哑嗓音反倒增加了 她的魅力。她的其他影片包括:《金发维纳斯》(1932) 和《魔鬼是个 女人》(1935)。

黛德丽在 50 年代转向夜总会歌唱,并且直到她 70 岁时一直享有成功的歌唱事业。

Dillinger, John (1903—34) Bank robber . Dillinger became the FBI 's first public enemy number one in 1933 while on a Midwest rampage during which his gang robbed a number of banks and killed several people . He was killed after leaving a show at the Biograph Theater in Chicago by federal agents who had been told his whereabouts by his girlfriend .

约翰·迪林杰(1903—1934) 银行抢劫犯。1933年当他和他的同伙在美国中西部流窜时抢劫了几个银行并杀了几个人后,迪林杰成为联邦调查局的第一个头号公敌。在他的女友把他的行踪告密后,他在芝加哥传记影院看完电影离开时被联邦侦探打死。

DiMaggio, **Joe** (1914—) Baseball player . DiMaggio played with the New York Yankees from 1936—51 . He set a record by getting hits in 56 consecutive games in 1941, which still stands today . He helped bring the New York Yankees nine World Series titles and was voted its most valuable player in 1939, 1941, and 1947 . He had a career batting average of .325 . He was married to the actress Marilyn Monroe for 9 months . He was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame .

乔·迪马吉奥(1914—) 棒球运动员。迪马吉奥于 1936—1951 为 纽约杨基队打球。他于 1941 年创下了连续 56 场比赛中都安打上垒至今仍保持未破的记录。他帮助杨基队赢得 9 次年度棒球世界联赛冠军的头衔,并于 1939、1941 和 1947 年被推选为最有价值的球员。他的毕生击球上垒率为 325。他和女演员玛丽莲·梦露有过九个月的婚姻。他被推选入棒球名人馆。

Dirty Harry A fictional character played by Clint Eastwood in 5 popular movies starting with "Dirty Harry" in 1971. "Dirty" Harry Callahan is a law enforcement officer who breaks the rules in order to see justice—his own kind of justice—done. Known for carrying a Smith & Wesson Model 29.44 magnum revolver with an 8 and 3/8 inch barrel, Dirty Harry becomes the judge, jury, and executioner of criminal trash. Other Dirty Harry films include: "Magnum Force" (1973), "The Enforcer" (1976) "Sudden Impact" (1983) and "The Dead Pool" (1988). In "Sudden Impact, "Eastwood gives us his most famous line when he says, "Go ahead, Make my day."

不法哈瑞 一个由克林特·依斯特伍德在五部流行的电影中扮演的一个虚构人物,上映于 1971 年的第一部就叫《不法哈瑞》。"不法"哈瑞·卡拉汉是个执法警官,他打破规章制度为使公正——他所认识的公正——能够实现。带着一把 29 .44 口径、枪管 8 又 3/8 英寸长的史密斯·韦森牌马格南左轮手枪,对社会犯罪渣滓,不法哈瑞就是法官、陪审和行刑官合而为一。其他不法哈瑞的影片包括:《马格南暴力》(1973)、《执法者》(1976)、《突然冲击》(1983)和《死水一潭》(1988)。当依斯特伍德在《突然冲击》一片中说"来吧,成全我这一天"时,给了我们他最著名的一句台词。

Disney, Walt(1901—66) Filmmaker and entertainment producer. Walter Elias Disney became a pioneer of family entertainment in the 20th century. He and his brother established an animation studio in Hollywood in

1923 . His first animated cartoon "Plane Crazy starring Mickey Mouse appeared in black and white in 1928 ." Steamboat Willie, "also released in 1928, was his first Mickey Mouse cartoon in color. In 1938, he challenged Hollywood convention by releasing the first animated feature, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." Its success led to an extraordinary body of full—length cartoons including: "Pinocchio" (1939), "Fantasia" (1940), "Dumbo" (1941), "Bambi" (1942) "Cinderella" (1950), "Alice in Wonderland" (1952), "Peter Pan" (1953), "Lady and the Tramp" (1955), "Sleeping Beauty" (1959), and "101 Dalmations" (1961). In the 1950s, Disney moved into live-action films including "Treasure Island "(1950), "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea" (1954), "The Absentminded Professor "(1961), and "Mary Poppins" (1964). Disney also moved into television with "The Mickey Mouse Club" and "The Wonderful World of Disney." In his life, Disney had won over two dozen Academy Awards . His studio, Walt Disney Enterprises, continues to produce global entertainment.

沃尔特·迪斯尼(1901—1966) 电影制片人和娱乐业业主。沃尔特: 依莱亚斯·迪斯尼在 20 世纪中成为家庭娱乐业的先驱人物。他和他 的兄弟于 1923 年在好莱坞创办了一个动画制片厂。他的第一部由 米老鼠主演的动画片《简直发疯》是部于1928年上演的黑白片。也 在1928年上演的《威利号汽船》则是第一部米老鼠彩色片。1938年 他向好莱坞的传统挑战,推出第一部动画故事片《白雪公主和七个矮 人》。它的成功导致异乎寻常的一大批长篇动画片,包括:《木偶奇遇 记》(1939)、《幻想曲》(1940)、《小飞象》(1941)、《小鹿斑比》(1942)、 《灰姑娘》(1950)、《爱丽丝梦游奇境记》(1952)、《潘彼得》(1953)、《女 士和流浪汉》(1955)、《睡美人》(1959)和《101 个花点狗》(1961)。 50年代迪斯尼转向人物电影包括《金银岛》(1950)、《海底 20000 里 (格)》(1954)、《心不在焉的教授》(1961)和《玛丽·波平斯》(1964)。 迪斯尼还以他的《米老鼠俱乐部》和《奇妙的迪斯尼世界》进入电视 界。在他一生中,迪斯尼赢得过二十几个奥斯卡奖。他的制片厂迪 斯尼公司仍在继续制作各种娱乐片。

Disneyland An amusement theme park that was created by and named after Walt Disney. It is located in Anaheim, California and opened in 1955. It includes 4 theme sections: Fantasyland, Adventureland, Frontierland, and Tomorrowland. A newer version of the park, Walt Disney

World, opened in Orlando, Florida in 1971. Tokyo Disney Land opened in Japan in 1983. Euro Disney, near Paris, opened in 1992.

迪斯尼乐园 沃尔特·迪斯尼创立并以他的名字命名的娱乐/主题公园。它位于加州安纳海姆并于 1955 年开幕。它包括四个主题部分: 幻想园、奇遇园、边疆园和未来园。这个公园的另一形式是迪斯尼世界,1971 年开幕于佛罗里达州的奥兰多。在日本,东京的迪斯尼乐园开放于 1983。巴黎附近的欧洲迪斯尼开放于 1992。

Dixieland jazz The name of a jazz style that originated in New Orleans in the early 20th century. It is usually played by bands of 4—8 members and is characterized by improvisation and the playing back and forth of the cornet, trumpet, clarinet, and trombone. Noted Dixieland musicians were King Oliver, Jelly Roll Morton, and Louis Armstrong.

南部爵士乐 20 世纪初起源于新奥尔良的一种爵士乐风格。一般由 4 至 8 个成员的乐队演奏,并且以短号、小号、单簧管和长号之间即兴的来回演奏为特点。突出的南部爵士音乐家有金·奥立佛、杰里·罗尔·莫顿和路易斯·阿姆斯特朗。

dogs A favorite animal as a pet or in popular culture. Famous dogs include: Goofy: A Disney character from 1932, Snoopy, A character from Peanuts, and Lassie (see Lassie.)

狗 在宠物或流行文化中受宠爱的动物。著名的狗有:1932 年以来的迪斯尼角色傻瓜古非、《小人物》中的角色猎兔犬斯努皮和莱西(参见 Lassie 条)。

dollar bill The monetary unit of several countries. In the U.S., the dollar, which contains 100 cents, was adopted in 1785 and is represented by the symbol "." Originally issued as gold or silver coins, today the dollar is predominantly distributed in paper bills. The Department of the Treasury printed 3.2 billion \$1 bills in fiscal 1990. The bills contain the image of the first U.S. President-George Washington on the front side. Other countries use the dollar unit, but none of these dollars is equivalent to the value of the U.S. dollar. The value of the U.S. dollar has fallen dramatically against the Japanese yen in the 1990s.

一元钞票 好几个国家的货币单位。1785年美国采用美元为单位,一美元值 100美分并以"\$"为符号。开始发放的是金币或银币,现在美元基本上以纸币发放。在 1990 财政年度财政部印制了 32 亿张一元美钞。钞票正面有美国第一任总统华盛顿的头像。其他国家也

有用元为单位的,但这些元中没有一个相当于美元的价值。在 90 年 代美元对日元的比价剧烈地下跌。

Dollywood A theme park built by country singer Dolly Parton in 1983 in the Great Smoky Mountains of Tennessee. The park features rides and twin peaks that are representative of Parton 's large, trademark breasts. 多丽伍德 由乡村音乐歌唱家多丽·帕顿于 1983 年在田纳西州的大烟雾山脉中创建的一个主题公园。公园里有骑马和一对象征帕顿肥大乳房的两座山峰。

Domino, Fats (1929—) Singer. One of the pioneers of rock and roll, Domino perfected a boogie—woogie piano style in his native New Orleans. he played rhythm and blues in the 1940s, and was second only to Elvis Presley in record sales in the 1950s.

His best-known songs include "Ain 't That a Shame "(1955) and "Blueberry Hill" (1956).

法茨·多米诺(1929—) 歌唱家。摇滚乐先驱之一,多米诺在他的家乡新奥尔良完善了低音连奏爵士乐的钢琴风格。他于 40 年代弹奏节奏乐和布鲁斯,并于 50 年代在唱片销售上仅次于埃尔维斯·普雷斯利。他的最著名的歌曲包括《难道不可惜吗》(1955)和《青梅山》(1956)。

Donald Duck A Walt Disney cartoon character. The raspy-voiced Donald debuted in a 1934 film entitled "The Wise Little Hen." He is the second best-recognized Disney creation after Mickey Mouse. Other "duck "characters include Donald's girlfriend, Daisy, his three nephews, Huey, Dewey, and Louie, and his rich uncle Scrooge McDuck. Donald's distinctive voice for first done by Clarence Nash.

唐老鸭 沃尔特·迪斯尼的动画角色。嗓音刺耳的唐老鸭首次于1934年在一部名为《聪明的小母鸡》的影片中露面。他是次于米老鼠的第二最受欢迎的迪斯尼创作。其他"鸭"角色包括唐老鸭的女朋友戴西、他的三个侄儿胡依、杜依、路依和他的有钱的叔叔吝啬鬼·麦克鸭。唐老鸭的独特的声音首先是由克拉伦斯·纳许配制的。

Doobie Brothers A 7-man pop group of the 1970s. The Doobie Brothers were known for their high-quality recordings and their lively guitar-driven sound by such hits as "Listen to the Music" (1972), "China Grove" (1973), "Long Train Runnin'" (1974), "South City Midnight Lady" (1974), "Black Water" (1975). They adopted a more synthesized sound

in 1979 with the songs "What a Fool Believes" and "Minute by Minute." The band broke up in 1981 and had a reunion in 1990. Their songs are now staples on classic rock radio.

杜比兄弟 一个 70 年代的七人流行乐队。杜比兄弟通过他们的轰动作品如《听音乐》(1972)、《中国园林》(1973)、《奔跑的火车长又长》(1974)、《南部城市的午夜女士》(1974)、《黑水》(1975)等以其高质量录音和他们生动的吉他声音而闻名。他们于 1979 年在歌曲《傻子相信》和《每一分钟》中采用合成的音响。这个乐队于 1981 年解散并在 1990 年又有一次团圆。他们的歌曲是无线电摇滚乐中的经典之作。

Doonesbury A comic strip character created by Garry Trudeau. It was first syndicated in 1970. Doonesbury in a "C-minus" college student who has a hard time asserting himself or winning an argument. The strip has a genuine satirical bite, and is deeply enjoyed by its readers and resented by the objects of its sharp, unsparing ridicule.

董斯伯里 加里·特鲁多创造的连环画角色。它于 1970 年开始转载。董斯伯里是个在争论中或在维护自己时很难取胜的学习成绩在 丙下的大学生。这连环画具有真正的嘲讽力量,以至受到读者的十分喜爱和被它尖锐无情取笑的对象的怨恨。

Doors, The U.S. psychedelic rock group. Formed in Los Angeles in 1965, The Doors, led by eccentric vocalist Jim Morrison (1943—71), had their first hit with "Light My Fire" (1967). The song has become a classic and a staple on many rock and roll oldie stations. Other band members were Ray Manzarek on keyboards (1935—), Robby Krieger on guitar (1946—), and John Densmore on drums (1944—). Other Doors songs like" Break On Through (To the Other side) "were popular with young men who were drafted to fight in Vietnam. The Doors were noted for Morrison's poetic lyrics and flamboyant performance. Their other hits include: "Riders on the Storm" (1968), "The Crystal Ship "(1968), "People are Strange" (1965) and "LA. Woman" (1969). 美国幻觉摇滚乐团。1965年成立于洛杉矶,由古怪的声乐 家吉姆·莫里森(1943—1971)率领的多尔斯乐团的第一个轰动作品 是《点上我的火》(1967)。这首歌已成为经典并是老歌电台的常备作 品。其他的成员有键盘乐手瑞·曼扎雷克(1935—)、吉他手罗比· 科里格(1946—)和鼓手约翰·丹斯摩尔(1944—)。多尔斯其他 的歌有流行于被征调到越南去打仗的年轻人之间的《突破到那边》。

多尔斯以莫里森的诗意的歌词和夸张的演唱而闻名。他们其他轰动作品包括:《暴风雨中的骑士》(1968)、《水晶船》(1968)、《人们是奇怪的》(1965)和《洛杉矶女人》(1969)。

doo-wop A 1950s form of American pop music characterized by harmony singing without instrumental accompaniment or nearly so, almost exclusively by male groups. The name derives from the practice of having the lead vocalist singing the lyrics against the backing of nonsense syllables from the other vocalists.

杜沃普 一种 50 年代美国流行音乐的形式。其特点是不用或几乎不用乐器几乎全是男声的和声歌唱。这名称来自由领唱者唱词而背景则是其他歌手唱些毫无意义的音节。

Dorsey, Jinerry (1904—57) and Tommy (1905—56) U.S. bandleaders, musicians, and composers during the swing era. They worked together in the Dorsey Brothers Orchestra (1934—35) and (1953—56), but led separate bands in the intervening period. The Jimmy Dorsey band was primarily a dance band; the Tommy Dorsey band was more jazz-oriented and featured the singer Frank Sinatra (1940—42).

吉米·多尔西(1904—1957)和汤米·多尔西(1905—1956) 摇摆乐时期美国乐队领队、音乐家和作曲家。他们于 1934—1935 和 1953—1956一起在多尔西兄弟乐队中工作,但在这两个时期之间则率领各自的乐队。吉米·多尔西的乐队主要是个跳舞乐队,而汤米·多尔西的乐队则更面向爵士乐并推出了歌手弗兰克·辛纳特拉(1940—1942)。

double dipper An ice cream cone containing two scoops or (dips) of ice cream. Now the term is also applied to an individual who is collecting a pension from one department while he is being paid a salary for serving in another department of the same employer or organization.

Usage: General Green is a double dipper receiving a military retiree 's pension while employed as a consultant in the Treasury Department .

双球冰淇淋 一个有两个球或两勺冰淇淋制成的蛋卷冰淇淋。现在 这词也用于说一个人一方面从一个部门领取退休金同时又属于同一 个雇主或组织的另一部门因服务而拿工资。

用法: 格林将军是个双球冰淇淋,既领取退伍军人退休金又被财政部雇来当顾问。

Douglas, Kirk (1916—) Actor . Born Issur Danielovitch Demsky,

Douglas was the son of a poor ragman before he became an actor . He was usually cast in dynamic character in films such as "Spartacus"(1960) "The Vikings"(1958), "The War Wagon"(1967), and "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea"(1954) . Douglas has continued to act and produce in the 1990s and has written two novels . His son Michael is also an actor . 柯克·道格拉斯(1916—) 演员。原名依苏尔·丹尼洛维奇·丹姆斯基,道格拉斯在成为演员之前是个贫穷收破烂人的儿子。他一般在影片如《斯巴达克斯》(1960)、《北欧海盗》(1958)、《战车》(1967)和《海底 20000 里(格)》(1954)中扮演活跃的角色。道格拉斯在 90 年代还继续表演和制片并写过两本小说。他的儿子迈克尔也是一个演员。

Douglas, Michael (1944—) Actor, producer . One of the biggest box-office draws of the 1980s and 1990s, Douglas won an Academy Award for his portrayal of ruthless corporate raider Gordon Gekko in "Wall Street" (1987) . Douglas is known for his intense portrayals and has earned the reputation of a sex symbol from his roles in such erotic thrillers as "Fatal Attraction" (1987), "Basic Instinct" (1991) and "Disclosure" (1994) .

迈克尔·道格拉斯(1944—) 演员及制片人。80 及 90 年代最卖座的演员之一,迈克尔由于在《华尔街》一片中扮演了肆无忌惮的市场操纵人戈登·盖科赢得奥斯卡金像奖。道格拉斯以他强烈的表演闻名,并由于他在情爱惊险片如《致命的诱惑》(1987)、《本能》(1991)和《大泄漏》(1994)中的角色获得性象征的名声。

Dow Jones average The New York Stock Exchange index. It is the most widely used indicator of US stock market prices. The average is based on 30 major companies, such as IBM and Walt Disney. It was first compiled in 1884 by Charles Henry Dow.

道-琼斯平均数 纽约股票交易所的指数。它是美国股票市场价最广泛应用的指标。这平均数是建立在 30 所主要公司上的,如 IBM 和沃尔特·迪斯尼等。它首先是由查尔斯·亨利·道于 1884 年编制的。

Dragnet The title of the first major real-life police drama series . It started on radio(1949—56) and then was made into a TV series (1952—70). The show was set in Los Angeles and was based on actual police files. The creator and producer of the show was Jack Webb who also starred as

the main character Sergeant Joe Friday .Webb 's character was known for his clipped, monosyllabic speech including the famous line: "Just the facts, ma 'am ." Each episode began with the announcement: "The story you are about to see is true; only the names have been changed to protect the innocent ."" Dragnet 's "tightly written script, skillfully created suspense, and understated acting kept it on the air for 18 years .

天网恢恢 第一部警察真实生活系列剧的片名。它先是在无线电上 (1949—1956)后来又制成电视系列剧 (1952—1970)。节目是发生在 洛杉矶并且依据真实的警察档案。节目的创作者和制作者是杰克·韦布,他还扮演了主角乔·福瑞蒂警官。韦布的角色以他的简短单音节的语言而闻名,包括名句:"只要事实,太太"。每一集的开始都宣告"你将看到的故事是真实的;只有名字改动以保护无辜"。《天 网恢恢》编写严密的剧本、高度技巧创造的悬念和低调门的表演使之播放了 18 年。

Dr .Pepper A soft drink created in 1885 in Wade Morrison 's drugstore in Waco, Texas . A cola-like drink containing caffeine, Dr . Pepper is named for a Virginia pharmacist who had run Wade out of town for romancing his daughter .

佩珀医生 1885 年在得克萨斯州韦科的魏德·莫理森药店中生产的软饮料。一种含咖啡因类似可口可乐的饮料,"佩珀医生"的命名来自弗吉尼亚州的一位药剂师,他曾因魏德追求他的女儿而将他赶出城。

Dr Seuss (1904—91) U.S. author. The pen name of Theodore Seuss Geisel, who wrote and illustrated dozens of children's books distinguished by a gentle humor and inventive wordplay and imaginative illustrations. His first children's book, "And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street" was published in 1937.

Dr . Seuss books became popular in the 1960s, and were found to be effective tools in helping children learn to read . Seuss 'books continue to be popular today and are read by millions of children around the world . His best-selling books include: "The Cat in the Hat "(1957)," How the Grinch Stole Christmas "(1957—it was made into an animated film for TV in 1966)," Green Eggs and Ham "(1960), "One Fish Two Fish "(1960)," The Lorax "(1971), and" Oh, The Places You 'll Go!"(1991). Ironically, Geisel 's art teacher told him he coulde 't draw, and early

publishers told him he couldn't write.

瑟斯医生(1904—1991) 美国作家。西奥多·瑟斯·盖塞尔的笔名,他写了几十本儿童读物并为之绘制插图,这些书都以温和的幽默、创造性的俏皮话和富有想象力的插图为特征。他的第一本儿童书《想想我在桑椹街上看到它》出版于 1937 年。

103

瑟斯医生的书于 60 年代流行起来并被发现是帮助儿童学习阅读的有效工具。瑟斯的书至今仍流行并在全世界有成百万的小读者。他的最畅销的书包括:《帽子里的猫》(1957)、《格林奇怎么偷去圣诞节》(1957——于 1966 年被制成电视动画片)、《绿色火腿蛋》(1960)、《一条鱼两条鱼》(1960)、《罗拉克斯》(1971)和《啊,你要去的地方》(1991)。

具有讽刺意味的是,盖塞尔的美术老师说他不会画,早期的出版商说他不能写。

Dreamworks Inc. A creative studio organized in 1994 by superstar director Steven Spielberg. Record mogul David Geffen, and ex-Disney studio mogul Jeffrey Katzenberg. The goal of this trio is to provide an atmosphere in which young talent can thrive creatively and enjoy profit-sharing. The studios first release is planned for 1997.

梦幻制片公司 1994 年由超级明星导演史蒂文·施皮尔伯格、录音界大人物戴维·格芬和前迪斯尼电影公司的巨头杰弗里·卡岑伯格组织的创作电影公司。这三个人的目的是为有才能的年轻人提供一种可以创造性地成长并分享利润的环境。这个公司计划在1997 年发行第一部影片。

Drew, Nancy The main character in a juvenile mysteries series created by "Carolyn Keene" that began in 1930 with "The Secret of the Old Clock." Nancy Drew was featured in more than 50 books, several movies and a TV show. She was the ingenious female counterpart to the Hardy Boys series. Both series were produced by the Edward Stratemeyer syndicate.

南希·德鲁 以《旧钟的秘密》一书始于 1930 年由"卡洛琳·基恩"创作的少年侦探丛书中的主要角色。南希·德鲁在 50 余本书中、几部电影和一部电视剧上出现过。她是系列书男儿哈迪足智多谋的女性对等角色。两套丛书都是爱德华·斯特拉特迈耶报刊联合组织出版的。

drive-in The term referred to restaurant take-out window and then in the

1940s, it was used to describe outdoor theaters where patrons could-watch movies from their cars. Drive-ins really thrived in the 1950s and reflected the growing mobility of postwar America. By the 1960s, a date to the drive-in began to have sexual connotations. The drive-in is sometimes used humorously in popular culture context because hundreds of Americans were no doubt conceived in the back seat of a car at drive-in movies. In recent years, with state-of-the-art indoor movie theaters and videos, the popularity of the drive-in has been in decline resulting in the closing of hundreds of them across the country.

汽车电影场 drive-in 一词原是指从窗口售货的餐馆,到 40 年代它被用来指观众可以坐在他们的汽车里看电影的露天电影场。汽车电影场的真正兴旺是在 50 年代并反映了战后美国的逐步增长的流动性。到 60 年代,在汽车电影场的约会开始带有性的含义。汽车电影场有时幽默地用于流行文化环境中,因为无疑成百上千的美国人是在汽车电影场上的汽车后座上受孕的。近年来,有了新式室内电影院和录像,汽车电影场的流行减退了,导致在全国成百个汽车电影场的倒闭。

drop out (n.) A young person who "dropped out" of school. In the 1960s, hippies and other anti-establishment youth rejected school and the workforce to live unconventional free "lives.

辍学者 中断学习离开学校的年轻人。在 60 年代,嬉皮士和其他反社会习俗的年轻人拒绝上学及工作而去过非传统的"自由"生活。

drugstore Originally, a pharmacy in the 1800s, the modern drugstore has gradually evolved, usually by adding a soda fountain with a countertop to sit at, and other merchandise which makes it a miniature department store. "Countertop "drugstore have also become nostalgic in modern America, and some owners play up to that by featuring decor, music, drinking glasses, etc. from the 1950s and 1960s.

药房杂货店 在上一世纪时原是一个药房,一般通过增加一个冷饮小卖部和一个旁边可以坐人的柜台以及其他货品使之成为一个小型百货店,现在已逐渐演化成现代的药房杂货店。这种"柜台药房"在美国已成为一种怀旧对象,有些业主利用这点推出 50 和 60 年代的装饰、音乐和水杯等。

Duchamp, Marcel (1887—1968) U.S. artist. Born in France, Duchamp achieved fame with his painting "Nude Descending a Staircase"

(1912). He was influenced by Cubism and Futurism, and became an active exponent of Dadaism. In his later years, he was noted for using "everyday items" like putting a bicycle wheel on a kitchen stool, and displaying it like art.

马塞尔·杜尚(1887—1968) 美国美术家。出生于法国,杜尚以他的油画《下楼梯的裸体》(1912)获得名声。他受到立体派和未来派的影响并成为达达派的积极支持者。在晚年,他以用"日常用品",例如将一个自行车轮子放在厨房凳子上,作为艺术品展出而受到注意。

Durante, Jinnny (1893—1980) American entertainer. A veteran of vaudeville, movies and the night club circuit, Durante found a new career on TV. Audiences loved his old songs, his comic mugging, and the endless puns provoked by his sizable nose. Each show closed with Durante paying a ritual farewell by saying: "Good-night, Mrs. Calabash, wherever you are."

吉米·杜兰特(1893—1980) 美国演艺人。一位在杂耍、电影和夜总会巡回演出的老艺人,杜兰特在电视上又找到新的前途。观众喜欢他的那些老歌、老的滑稽哑剧和他那特大鼻子引起的无穷尽的取笑。每次节目结束时,杜兰特都要行礼如仪地道别说:"晚安,卡拉巴什太太,不管你在哪儿"。

Dust Bowl The Great Plains that stretch from Texas to the Dakotas. They were hit with a crippling drought in the 1930s.

Overfarming had eliminated prairie grasses leaving the topsoil exposed to winds that created giant dust storms.

尘暴地区 从得克萨斯州直到南北达科他州的大平原地区。在 30 年代这地区曾遭受一次毁灭性的旱灾。过度的开垦破坏了草原上的植被,使得表土暴露在风下引起大尘暴。

Dylan, Bob (1941—) Singer, songwriter . Born Robert Zimmerman in Minnesota, Dylan became the most influential songwriter of his generation . He started out in the Greenwich Village coffeehouse scene during the folk revival of the 1960s . Dylan is known for his incomprehensible phrasing and for personal songs with highly inventive lyrics . His protest song "Blowin' in the Wind" (1963), was widely popular during the antiwar movement .

Dylan alienated traditional folk-song enthusiasts when he sang with an electric guitar at the 1965 Newport Folk Festival, but achieved his first

Dylan, Bob 106

#1 hit song that same year with "Like a Rolling Stone." He suffered a near-fatal motorcycle accident in 1966. By the 1970s, Dylan had become a pop icon and a sage to many of his followers. Among the many singers who helped popularize his early work were Peter Paul, and Mary, his lover Joan Baez, and The Byrds Dylan has released over 30 albums.

Among his best are: "Bringing It All Back Home" (1965)" Blonde on Blonde" (1966), "John Wesley Harding" (1968), "Blood on the Tracks" (1974)" Slow Train Coming" (1979) and "Oh Mercy" (1989). Some of his best-known songs include" The Times They-are-a Changing" (1964), "It Ain 't Me, Babe" (1964), "I Want You" (1966)" Just Like a Woman" (1966), "Lay Lady Lay" (1969), "Knockin' on Heaven's Door" (1973)" Tangled Up in Blue" (1974), "You Gotta Serve Somebody" (1979), "Silvio" (1989) and "Dignity" (1994).

鲍勃·迪伦(1941—) 歌唱家、歌曲作家。出生于明尼苏达州,原名罗伯特·齐默曼,迪伦成为他那一代最有影响的歌曲作家。他开始于60年代民歌复兴期间出现在格林尼治村的咖啡馆中。迪伦以他那难以捉摸的分句和高度创造性歌词的个人歌曲而知名。他的抗议歌《答案在风中飘》(1963)在反战运动中广泛流传。

当迪伦于 1965 年在纽波特民歌节中用电吉他伴唱时他得罪了传统的民歌迷,但他就在同一年以他的《正像一个滚石》获得他的头一个首席轰动歌曲。1966 年他遭受一场几乎致命的车祸。到 70 年代,迪伦已成为流行歌曲的偶像并对他的许多追随者来说简直是个圣人。帮助他普及他的早期作品的许多歌唱家中有彼得、保罗和玛丽、他的情人琼·贝兹和伯德们。迪伦已推出 30 余张专辑唱片。

他最好的歌曲中有:《把它全带回家》(1965)、《金发上的金发》(1974)、《慢车进站》(1979)和《呵,慈悲啊》(1989)。他的某些最著名的歌包括:《他们在改变的时候》(1964)、《那不是我,孩子》(1964)、《我要你》(1966)、《正像是个女人》(1966)、《躺下夫人,躺下》(1969)、《敲天堂的门》(1973)、《和忧郁纠缠在一起》(1974)、《你总得伺候某个人》(1979)、《西尔维奥》(1989)和《尊严》(1994)。

\mathbf{E}

Eagles A 5-man pop group of the 1970s, featuring Don Henley, Glenn - Frey, Timothy B. Shmidt, Joe Walsh, and Don Felder. The Eagles are known for the excellent live performances. The group broke up in 1980, but their albums continued selling 1 5 million copies a year.

After a 14-year hiatus, they regrouped for a reunion tour in 1994 which included an MTV special that was made into a reunion album "Hell Freezes Over." Their biggest hits include "Take it Easy" (1973) "Desperado" (1973) "Peaceful Easy Feeling" (1973) "One of These Nights" (1975) "Hotel California" (which topped the charts for 9 weeks in 1976), "New Kid in Town" (1976), "Heartache Tonight" (1979) and "Love Will Keep Us Alive" (1995).

鹰乐团 70年代的 5人流行乐团,唐·韩里、格伦·弗蕾、提莫西·B·史密特、乔·沃尔许和唐·费尔德。鹰乐团以其出色的实况演出而知名。这乐团于 1980 年解体,但他们的专辑唱片仍每年卖 150 万份。经过 14年的空白后,他们于 1994年重新组织起来进行重逢巡回演出,包括一场后来被制成重逢专辑《地狱都冰冻了》的 MTV 专场表演。他们最大的轰动作品包括:《从容一些》(1973)、《亡命之徒》(1973)、《安静从容的感觉》(1973)、《这些夜晚之一》(1975)、《加利福尼亚旅馆》(在 1976年内高居榜首 9个星期)、《镇上的新孩子》(1976)、《今夜心疼》(1979)和《爱能使我们活下去》(1995)。

Eagles Scout The highest rank in the Boy Scouts of America.

Usage: Because the rank requires discipline and community service, the term carries with it connotations of "model student "or "goody-goody." 鹰级勋章童子军 美国童子军的最高级军衔。

用法: 因为这级军衔要求纪律及社区服务,因此这个词带有"模范学生"或"小乖乖"的含义。

Earhart, Amelia (1898—1937) One of the most influential women in aviation history, Earhart was also a fashion designer for leading women '

s magazines, an author, professional photographer, poet, and painter. She set numerous flying records and was the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic (1932) and the first person to make it from Hawaii to California alone . On July 2,1937, she and navigator Fred Noonan were on the last leg of their attempt to fly around the world when a fierce storm swept their plane 350 miles from their intended destination, and marooned onto the baked coral outcrop of Nikumaroro. Earhart and Noonan died of thirst within days. The mystery of the disaster has spawned numerous books and several movies. Searchers have never found the plane. Earhart is remembered as a model of the independent woman. 阿米莉娅·埃尔哈特(1898—1937) 航空史上最有影响的妇女之一, 埃尔哈特还是一些带头妇女杂志的时装设计师、作家、职业摄影师、 诗人和画家。她创下很多飞行记录并且是第一个独自飞越大西洋的 女人(1932),还是第一个独自从夏威夷飞到加利福尼亚的人。1937 年 7 月 2 日,她和导航员弗瑞德·努南进行他们环球飞行尝试的最后 一段航程时,被风暴将他们吹离目的地 350 英里而被困在炙热的尼 库马若茹珊瑚礁上。几天内埃尔哈特和努南就死于脱水。这场灾难 的疑案引发了好几本书和几部电影。爱尔哈特作为独立女性的楷模 而被人们纪念。

Earp, Wyatt(1848—1929) U.S. lawman, gunfighter. The best known of the four Earp brothers, Earp was appointed assistant marshal in Dodge City, Kansas in 1876. Known also as a gambler and brawler, Earp 's closest friends were the legendary Bat Masterson and Doc Holliday. With them and his brothers Virgil and Morgan, he participated in the famous gunfight at the OK Corral on October 26,1881 in Tombstone, Arizona. Cleared of resulting murder charges, Wyatt then killed two men he blamed for Morgan 's murder and fled Arizona ahead of a posse. He died 50 years later in California. Two Hollywood movies about Wyatt Earp were released in 1994.

怀亚特·厄普(1848—1929) 美国执法人员、枪手。厄普四兄弟中最知名的一个,厄普于 1876 年被委派为堪萨斯州道奇城的助理警长。厄普还以是个赌徒和以寻衅闹事知名,他最亲近的朋友是传奇人物白特·马斯特森和霍利代医生。和他们一起的还有他的兄弟弗吉尔和摩根,他们参与了 1881 年 10 月 26 日在亚利桑那州墓碑镇 OK 畜栏的那场著名的枪战。在由此引起的谋杀指控被判无罪释放后,怀

亚特又杀了两个他认为谋杀了摩根的人并在一个地方民团追赶下逃离亚利桑那州。他于 50 年后死于加州。1994 年发行了两部关于怀亚特·厄普的电影。

East of Eden An allegorical story written by John Steinbeck in 1952 that applied the "Cain and Abel" conflict from the Bible to modern times . Actor James Dean played the part of Cal (Cain) in Elia Kazan's arresting film of the same title in 1955.

伊甸园之东 1952 年约翰·斯坦贝克写的一本隐喻小说,将圣经中"该隐和亚伯"的争执搬到近代。在埃利亚·卡赞 1955 年吸引人的一部同名电影中演员詹姆斯·迪恩扮演了凯尔(该隐)。

Eastman, George (1854—1932) U.S. entrepreneur and inventor who founded the Eastman Kodak photographic company in 1892, which became the world 's largest maker of photographic supplies. By 1900 his company was selling a pocket camera for as little as one dollar. In 1928 he perfected a film process for color photography and development, an important service offered on fine papers. Eastman was known for his contributions to education and music.

乔治·伊斯特曼(1854—1932) 美国企业家及发明家。1892年创立伊斯特曼·柯达照相公司并成为世界上最大照相器材公司。1900年以前他的公司一直在出售一种只卖一美元的袖珍照相机。1928年他完善了彩色照相的底片显影技术,这对在纸上印彩色照片是个重要贡献。伊斯特曼还以他对教育和音乐上的捐献而知名。

Eastwood, Clirt (1930—) Hollywood movie actor . Eastwood began his career by playing the character Rowdy in the TV series "Rawhide ." He became an international star in the 1960s by going to Italy and starring in several "spaghetti westerns" directed by Sergio Leone, including A Fistful of Dollars "(1964), "The Good, The Bad, and the Ugly "(1966), and "High Plains Drifter" (1973) . He created a second pop-culture icon when he starred in "Dirty Harry "in 1971 . He also made his directorial debut in 1971 with "Play Misty for Me ." He earned Oscars for best picture and best direction in the 1992 western "Unforgiven ."

克林特·依斯特伍德(1930—) 好莱坞电影演员。依斯特伍德通过在电视系列剧《牛皮鞭》中扮演无赖的角色起步。60 年代他通过到意大利主演了几部塞吉奥·雷昂尼导演的"实心面条西部片"(意大利人摄制的美国西部片),包括《一大把钞票》(1964)、《好的、坏的和

丑的》(1966)和《高原流浪汉》(1973)而成为国际明星。当他于 1971年主演《不法哈里》时他又创造了第二个流行文化偶像。他于 1971年首次在《为我装傻》中作导演。于 1992年以西部片《不能宽恕》获得最佳影片和最佳导演奥斯卡奖。

Edison, Thomas Alva (1847—1931) U.S. inventor. Known as the "Wizard of Menlo Park" in his hometown in New Jersey, Edison patented over 1,000 of his inventions. His best-known inventions include the electric light bulb (1879), the telephone transmitter, the phonograph, the movie camera, mimeograph, fluoroscope, and an improved battery. In 1889, he began the Edison Light Co., which became the General Electric Company. With practically no formal education, he became an American myth, the genius of the technological revolution.

托马斯·阿尔瓦·爱迪生(1847—1931) 美国发明家。在新泽西州他的老家被称作"门罗公园的巫师",爱迪生有 1 000 余项发明获得专利。他的最著名的发明包括电灯泡(1879)、电话话筒、留声机、电影摄影机、油印技术、荧光屏和改进了的蓄电池。1889 年他建立了后来成为通用电气公司的爱迪生电灯公司。实际上没有受过正规教育,爱迪生成为美国的神奇人物,技术革命的天才。

Easy Rider A 1969 film starring Peter Fonda and Dennis Hopper as bikers "looking for America." The sound track featured Steppenwolf and Jimi Hendrix and epitomized the counterculture of the 1960s.

从容的自行车旅游者 一部 1969 年由彼得·方达和丹尼斯·霍珀主演骑自行车的旅游者的电影《看看美国》。配音是由斯蒂潘沃尔夫和吉米·亨德里克斯作的,并集中体现了 60 年代的反传统文化。

Edsel A Ford automobile named after Henry Ford 's son Edsel (1893—1943). It featured a garish, vertical oval grille design that made it the biggest flop in automobile history.

Usage: The Edsel stands for a dud or a failure.

埃泽尔 一种以亨利·福特的儿子埃泽尔 (1893—1943) 命名的福特牌汽车。它用了一个竖向卵形的散热器栅格,这使得它成为汽车史上最大的失败产品。

用法: 埃泽尔一词指哑炮或失败。

Einstein, Albert (1879—1955) Physicist . Born in Germany, Einstein came to the U S and revolutionized modern physics with his special theory of relativity (1905) and issued his general theory of relativity in

1915 . He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921 . His famous equation for energy, $E=MC^2$, was the theoretical basis upon which the atom bomb was built . His latest conception of the basic laws governing the universe was outlined in his unified field theory, made public in 1953 .

阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦(1879—1955) 物理学家。出生于德国,爱因斯坦来到美国并以他的狭义相对论(1905)对近代物理进行了一场革命,又于 1915 年推出他的广义相对论。他于 1921 年获得诺贝尔物理奖。他的著名的能量公式 $E = MC^2$ 是制造原子弹的理论基础。他于 1953 年发表的统一场论中对控制宇宙的基本定律的最新观念提出一个大纲。

Eisenhower, Dwight David (" Ike") (1890—1969) 34th President of the U.S. from 1953—60. A Republican, Ike was a general in World War, commanding the Allied forces in Italy in 1943 and from October 1944, all the Allied armies in the West. As president he was well-liked, and had a talent for administration.

德怀特·戴维·艾森豪威尔("艾克")(1890—1969) 美国从 1953 至 1960 的第 34 任总统。一位共和党人,艾克在第二次世界大战中于 1943 年指挥在意大利的联军并从 1944 年 10 月起指挥西部全部联军 的将军。作为总统他很受人们爱戴并有行政的才能。

Eisner, Michael Chairman/ CEO of the Walt Disney Company since the early 1980s. Eisner is credited with using his imagination, and the ability to inspire to bring Disney out of a slump in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Under his direction, Disney created a string of blockbuster animated movies including "The Little Mermaid "(1990)," Beauty and the Beast" (1991), and "Aladdin" (1993). He is one of the highest-paid CEOs in America with a reported income of over \$40 million.

迈克尔·埃斯纳 80 年代前期以来沃尔特·迪斯尼公司的总裁兼最高行政人员。埃斯纳以他的想象及启发能力使迪斯尼公司从 70 年代后期至 80 年代初期的不景气中走出来而立了功。在他的领导下,迪斯尼公司创造了一系列的轰动一时的动画片包括《小人鱼》(1990)、《美女和野兽》(1991)及《阿拉丁神灯》(1993)。他是美国拿最高薪金的最高行政人员,年薪据报为 4 000 万美元。

electric chair Invented by Dr. Alphonse Rockwell in the 1880s, "the chair" was first used in 1890 in the state prison at Auburn, New York.

The victim was murderer William Kemmler, and the operation was such a success that about half of the states adopted the procedure . The electric chair is still an option in executions in the U S today .

电椅 19世纪80年代阿尔方斯·洛克维尔医生的发明,电椅的首次使用是在1890年纽约州奥本的州监狱里。被处决的是谋杀犯威廉·开姆勒。操作是如此地成功以至几乎半数的州都采用了这个刑具。今天在美国电椅仍是一个可供选择的死刑执行方式。

Eliot, Thomas S. (1888—1965) U.S. poet and playwright. Eliot moved to London and shook the literary world in 1915 with "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock," a harsh portrait of social paralysis. He continued to revolutionize poetry with his subsequent works including "The Waste Land"(1922), "The Hollow Men"(1925), and "Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats"(1939). His plays include "Murder in the Cathedral" (1935) and "The Cocktail Party"(1949). He was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1948.

托马斯·**S**· 埃利奥特(1888—1965) 美国诗人和剧作家。埃利奥特 迁居到伦敦并以对社会瘫痪的严酷写照写成一书《J·阿尔弗雷德·普 茹夫洛克的情书》于 1915 年震撼了文学界。他继续以他的后续作品 在诗歌方面进行了一场革命,包括《荒废了的土地》(1922)、《空虚的人们》(1925)和《老负鼠的有关能干猫的书》(1939)。他的剧本包括《大教堂里的谋杀》(1935)和《鸡尾酒会》(1949)。他于 1948 年被授予诺贝尔文学奖。

Ellington, Duke (Edward Kennedy) (1899—1974) Pianist. Ellington had an outstanding career as a composer and arranger of jazz. One of the founders of big band jazz, he wrote many pieces for his own orchestra and became a leading figure in the world of jazz for 55 years. His best-known compositions (all from the 1930s) include: "Mood Indigo, "" Sophisticated Lady, "" Solitude, "" Satin Doll, "" Take the A Train, " and "Black and Tan Fantasy."

杜克(爱德华·肯尼迪)·埃林顿(1899—1974) 钢琴家。作为一个爵士乐作曲家和改编家埃林顿有出色的成就。大乐队爵士乐的创始人之一,他为自己的乐队写过很多曲子,并成为爵士乐的带头人物达55年之久。他的最知名的作品(从30年代起)包括:《靛蓝的情绪》、《成熟的女士》《孤独》《缎子娃娃》《坐甲列火车》和《黑色和棕色幻想曲》。

Ellis Island A small island in New York Bay which became a major entry point for foreign immigrants in the 1890s. The Ellis Island processing facility admitted 12 million newcomers between 1895 and 1924. It was declared a National Historic Site in 1964 by President Lyndon Johnson.

Usage: Ellis Island stands for the gateway to freedom and opportunity in the New World.

埃利斯岛 19世纪90年代成为外国移民主要入境口岸的纽约湾内的一座小岛。从1895至1924年间从埃利斯岛的入境处理设施放进了1200万新到者。1964年林登·约翰逊总统宣布该岛为一处国家历史胜迹。

用法: 埃利斯岛代表了进入新大陆的自由和机会的大门。

Elmer Fudd A Warner Brothers animated cartoon character who first appeared in 1939. A gullible man who enjoys hunting "Wabbits," he is the main antagonist of Bugs Bunny.

埃尔默·富德 华纳兄弟电影公司动画片中于 1939 年首次出现的角色。一个喜欢猎兔的容易上当的人,他是疯狂兔宝贝的主要对手。

Emerson, Lake and Palmer A pop group of the 1970s. Led by singer and guitar Greg Lake, their songs were characterized by a mix of ballads with long instrumental arrangements and unique drumming and synthesizer effects. Their biggest hits include: "From the Beginning" (1971), "Lucky Man" (1972), "Hoedown" (1980) "Still You Turn Me On" (1972) and "Tiger In A Spotlight" (1974). They became "Emerson, Lake and Powell" in the 1980s.

雷克·爱默生和帕尔默·爱默生 一个 70 年代的流行乐组。由歌手兼吉它手葛里格·雷克率领,他们的歌的特点是把叙事歌和大段的器乐改编及独一无二的鼓与电子合成器的效果混合起来。他们最轰动的作品包括:《从头开始》(1971)、《幸运的人》(1972)、《锄掉》(1980)、《你还是调动起我来》(1972)和《聚光灯下的老虎》(1974)。到 80 年代时他们成为"雷克·爱默生和鲍维尔·爱默生"。

Emerson, Ralph Waldo(1803—82) U.S. essayist and philosopher. He settled in Concord, Massachusetts and made a center of transcendentalism, and wrote "Nature" in 1836. His two volumes of "Essays" (1841 and 1844) made him famous. "Self-Reliance" (1844) and "Compensation" (1843) are among his best known essays.

拉尔夫·沃尔度·爱默生(1803—1882) 美国散文家和哲学家。他定

居于马萨诸塞州康科德,使之成为超验哲学的中心,并于 1836 年写了《自然》一书。他的两卷《散文》(1841 及 1844) 使他成名。他最著名的散文著作有《依靠自己》(1844) 和《补偿》(1843)等。

Entry Awards Awards given annual for outstanding television performances. The name "Emmy" is a variation of "Immy, "a term that refers to image orthicon tube. The "Emmys" were started in 1949 by the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences. The actual Emmy is a statuette.

埃米奖 每年度授给突出的电视演出的奖。它的名称"Emmy"是自显像管名称"Immy"变化而来。埃米奖是由全国电视艺术科学院于1949年开始的。实际的埃米奖是尊雕像。

Empire State Building A skyscraper in New York City. Completed in 1931, the structure itself is 1,250 feet high, making it the tallest building in the world until 1973 when the World Trade Center topped it. TV antennas added in 1950 increased the height to 1,472 feet. The building 's two observation decks, 86 and 102 stories up, made it a major tourist attraction. King Kong climbed the building in a movie in 1933. 纽约州大厦 纽约市的一座摩天大楼。竣工于 1931 年,这座建筑物本身高 1 250 英尺,这使之成为世界最高建筑直到 1973 年当世界贸易中心超过它时为止。1950年加上去的电视天线把它的高度增加到 1 472 英尺。这建筑的两层眺望平台,位于 86 和 102 层,使它成为主要的旅游点。1933 年的一部电影中,猩猩金刚爬到它的顶上。

Erving, Julius(1950—) Basketball player. Nicknamed "Dr.J," Erving dazzled fans in the 1970s with his incredible moves, his ability to "hang" in the air, and his skillful team playing. He played with the Philadelphia 76ers from 1976 and was voted the NBA 's most valuable player in 1981. He retired with a career record of over 1500 steals. Erving is now involved in sports commentary.

朱利叶斯·欧文(1950—) 篮球运动员。绰号" J·大夫",欧文以他那不可思议的动作、在空中停留的能力和他的全场配合在 70 年代使球迷们眼花缭乱。他从 1976 年起为费城的 76 人队打球,并于 1981年被 NBA 推为最有价值的球员。他退休时持有毕生(抢)断球 1 500次的记录。欧文现在从事体育评论工作。

E.T.: The Extra-Terrestrial A 1982 movie directed by Steven Spielberg. The story explores the friendship between an extraterrestrial that was ac-

cidently left behind from his spaceship and a little boy who befriends him. It became the biggest moneymaking movie in Hollywood history, grossing over \$ 225 million in North American alone, and over \$ 400 million worldwide.

The movie spawned an explosion of commercial spin-offs including T-shirts, dolls, trading cards, etc. The E.T. character stood just over 3 feet, and cost \$1.5\$ million to produce.

外星人 1982 年由斯蒂文·施皮尔伯格导演的一部电影。故事说的是一个无意中被空间船留在地球上的生物和一个小男孩之间的友谊。它成为好莱坞有史以来最赚钱的电影,单在北美就毛收 2 25 亿美元,在全世界达 4 亿美元。

这部电影引发一场商业副产品的大爆炸,包括 T 恤衫、洋娃娃、图片卡等等。 E·T·刚刚 3 英尺高,但制造时用了 150 万美元。

Everglades A national park in southern Florida covering about 4000 square miles, which protects a wide variety of plant and animal life. The park is famous for crocodiles and has been the subject of many TV programs for both nature study and entertainment.

大沼泽 佛罗里达州南部的一个占地 4 000 平方英里的保护了种类繁多动植物的国家公园。这个公园以它那里的鳄鱼称著,并且成为许多自然研究或娱乐的电视节目题材。

Everly Brothers Don (1937—), and Phil (1939—) Singing duo. The bright harmonies and beat of the Everly Brothers made them a major country influence on rock music in the 1950s and early 1960s. Among their biggest hits of the 1950s are "Bye Bye Love, "" Wake Up Little Susie, "" All I Have to Do is Dream, "and "Cathy 's Clown."

埃弗雷兄弟 唐·埃弗雷(1937—)和费尔·埃弗雷(1939—)二重唱组。埃弗雷兄弟的明快的和声及节奏使得他们成为 50 和 60 年代前期对摇滚乐起主要影响的乡村音乐。他们 50 年代的最大轰动作品有《再见吧亲爱的》《醒来吧小苏茜》《我要做的只是做梦》和《卡西的小丑》。

Evert, Lloyd Chris (1954—) U.S. tennis player. Evert won her first Wimbledon title in 1974 and has since won 21 Grand Slam titles. She became the first woman tennis player to win \$1 million in prize money. Evert was known for her outstanding two-handed back-hand and is a great exponent of baseline technique. She retired from competitive tennis

in 1989 . She married fellow tennis pro John Lloyd in 1979 .

埃弗德·劳埃德·克里丝(1954—) 美国网球运动员。埃弗德于1974年第一次赢得温布尔登冠军称号,此后赢得过21次大满贯赛冠军。她是获得奖金数额达100万美元的第一位女子网球运动员。埃弗德以她杰出的双手反手球而闻名,底线技术极为出色。她于1989年退出网球比赛。1979年与职业网球同行约翰·劳埃德结婚。

Exorcist, The A best-selling horror novel by William Peter Blatty in 1972. It has sold over 13 million copies up to 1990 and was made into a block-buster movie in 1973 starring Linda Blair, Ellen Burstyn, and Jason Miller. It is the story about a young girl who is possessed by the devil and a special priest is called in to perform a ritual of exorcism. A scene in which Linda Blair 's head spins around is one of the many graphic effects used in the film. Blair won an Oscar nomination for her role as the tortured heroine.

驱邪者 威廉·彼德·布拉提于 1972 年写的一本畅销恐怖小说。到 1990 年时已售出超过 1 300 万册,并于 1973 年被制成一部由琳达·布莱尔、爱伦·波尔斯汀及杰森·米勒主演轰动一时的影片。故事是说一个年轻女孩被魔鬼附体而去请一位特殊的教士来举行驱邪的仪式。其中一个琳达·布莱尔的头到处旋转的场面是该片中很多图像效果中的一个。布莱尔由于扮演了受苦受难的女主人公而获得奥斯卡奖的提名。

F

Fain, Sammy (1902—89) Songwriter. Fain began his musical career as a pianist in radio and nightclubs. He won Academy Awards for "Secret Love"(1953) and for the title song of "Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing" (1955).

萨米·费恩(1902—1989) 歌曲作家。费恩以电台和夜总会里的钢琴演奏家开始他的音乐生涯。他以《秘密的爱》(1953)和《爱情是多姿多彩的事》(1955)一片的主题歌获得奥斯卡金像奖。

Fairbanks, Douglas Sr. (1883—1939) Actor. The adopted name of Douglas Elton Ulman, Fairbanks played acrobatic swashbuckling heros in silent films such as "The Mark of Zorro"(1920), "The Three Musketeers"(1921), and "Robin Hood"(1922). He was married to movie star Mary Pickford ("America's Sweetheart") from 1920—33. He founded United Artists with Charlie Chaplin and D.W. Griffith in 1919. His son, Douglas Fairbanks Jr. appeared in the same type of films as his father. 道格拉斯·(老)范朋克(1883—1939) 演员。原名道格拉斯·埃尔顿·伍尔曼,范朋克在默片如《佐罗的记号》(1920)、《三个火枪手》(1921)和《罗宾汉》(1922)中演些飞檐走壁施逞武艺的英雄人物。他在1920—1933年间和电影明星玛丽·璧克馥("美国情人")结婚。他和查利·卓别林及 D·W·格里菲斯一起于1919年创办了联艺电影公司。他的儿子道格拉斯·(小)范朋克也演和父亲类似的电影。

Falwell, Jerry(1933—) Christian evangelist. He appears on the nationwide TV program "Old-Time Gospel Hour." Falwell founded the Moral Majority, Inc. In 1979 in order to become a political activist, and endorsed conservative political candidates with views similar to his own. Falwell represents traditional moral values and is against abortion, the Equal Rights Amendment and homosexual rights.

杰里·法尔维尔(1933—) 基督教福音传道士。他在全国电视节目"旧时福音钟点"中出现。1979年法尔维尔为了成为政治活动家创立了"道德多数"的组织并支持观点和他类似的保守的政治候选人。法尔维尔代表传统的道德观并反对堕胎、同等权利修正案和同性恋权利等。

Farrow, Mia (1945—) U.S. film and television actress since the 1960s, she has been associated with director Woody Allen, both on and off the screen (1982—92). Her films include "Zelig" (1983), "Hannah and Her Sisters" (1986), and "Rosemary's Baby" (1968).

米亚·法若(1945—) 美国 60 年代以来的电影电视女演员,她在银幕上或银幕下都被人把她和导演伍迪·爱伦联系在一起(1982—1992)。她的影片包括《泽利格》(1983)、《汉娜和她的姐妹们》(1986)和《罗斯玛丽的婴儿》(1968)。

fast food Food that is easy to prepare, inexpensive, and uniform in taste and quality around the country, as typically sold by nationwide chains. The prototypical fast food was the McDonald 's hamburger, first pro-

duced in 1950s. It has since spawned dozens, if not hundreds of rivals. 快餐 容易准备、价廉并在全国范围内口味及质量一致的食物,典型的如在全国连锁店卖的那样。标准典型的快餐就是最早于50年代生产的麦当劳汉堡包。现在已涌现出没有成百个也有几十个它的竞争者。

Fatal Attraction A 1987 film starring Michael Douglas and Glenn Close, in which a family man (Douglas) has a weekend fling with a young woman (Close) who becomes possessive of him and threatens to ruin his entire life. Anne Archer costars. It is directed by Adrian Lyne.

致命的诱惑 一部 1987 年由迈克尔·道格拉斯和格伦·克洛斯主演的电影,其中一个有家的男人(道格拉斯饰)和一个女人(克洛斯饰)在一个周末调情,而这女人迷上了他并威胁要破坏他整个的生活。同演的还有安妮·阿切尔。该片是由阿德里安·林恩导演的。

Father 's Day A day set apart in many countries honoring fathers. It is celebrated on the third Sunday in June in the US, UK, and Canada. The first Father 's Day was celebrated in 1910. In 1972, President Nixon made Father 's Day an official national holiday.

父亲节 许多国家指定专门用来尊崇父亲的日子。在美国、英国和加拿大这一天是六月里第三个星期日。第一个父亲节是在 1910 年举行的。1972 年尼克松总统把父亲节规定为国家的正式节日。

Faulkner, William(1897—1962) Novelist. He wrote in an experimental stream-of-consciousness style, and is often considered the finest 20th-century American writer. His best works include: "The Sound and the Fury"(1929), "As I Lay Dying"(1930), "The Town"(1957), and "The Mansion"(1959). He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1949.

威廉·福克纳(1897—1962) 小说家。他以一种尝试性的意识流风格来写作,并常被认为是美国 20 世纪最好的作家。他最好的作品包括:《声音和愤怒》(1929)、《在我躺下死去时》(1930)、《镇上》(1957)和《宅邸》(1959)。他于 1949 年被授以诺贝尔文学奖。

Fawcett, Farah (1947—) Actress. A natural beauty, she became a house-hold word playing the character of Jill Munroe on TV 's "Charlie' s Angels" from 1977 to 1983. She has also starred in several made-for-TV movies including "The Burning Bed" (1984). Fawcett 's infamously sexy 1977 pin-up pose in a red one-piece which showed her nipples, sold

millions of posters and T-shirts and made her a leading sex symbol of the late 1970s. In 1994, at age 48 and sporting the body of a twenty-year old in a red halter top, she made another cheesecake pose for "Esquire Gentleman" magazine. She is married to actor Ryan O'Neal.

法拉·福西特(1947—) 女演员。天生丽质,她从 1977 至 1983 年间在电视节目《查利的天使》中扮演吉尔·门罗的角色而成为家喻户晓的人物。她也曾在几部专为电视拍摄的电影中主演,包括《燃烧的床》(1984)。福西特 1977 身着露乳头红泳衣的不体面性感照片卖了几百万件挂图和 T 恤衫,使她成为 70 年代后期的性感象征。1994年当她 48 岁时她还能穿件红色三角背心显示出 20 岁的身材来,并为《绅士老爷》杂志拍摄大腿照。她和演员莱恩·奥尼尔结了婚。

Fax machine (facsimile transmission) First released in 1983 with only about 50,000 in circulation, today most businesses and many homes now have a fax machine. They have been a major force in promoting international business.

传真机 1983 年开始投放市场时一共只有 5 万只在流通,现在大多数企业和很多家庭都有传真机。它在推进国际业务方面是个主要工具。

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) An agency of the US Department of Justice established in 1908 that investigates violations of federal law not specifically assigned to other agencies, especially internal security. It became a powerful institution under the long leadership of director J. Edgar Hoover from 1924—72.

联邦调查局 美国司法部下建立于 1908 年的一个机构,对没有指定给其他机构特别是国内安全部的违反联邦法的案件进行调查。它在局长 J·埃德加·胡佛从 1924 至 1972 年的长期领导下成为一个强大的机构。

Federal Reserve System (" the Fed ") U.S. central banking system and note-issuing authority, established in 1913 to regulate the country 's credit and monetary policy. The Fed consists of the 12 federal reserve banks, their 25 branches and other facilities throughout the country. It is headed by a board of governors in Washington, DC, appointed by the president with Senate approval.

联邦储备系统 成立于 1913 年的美国中央银行系统及钞票印发权 威,以调节国家的信用和货币政策。Fed 包括 12 个联邦储备银行、

它们的 25 个分行及遍布全国的其他设施。它是由设在华盛顿的一个经总统任命由参议院批准的管理委员会来领导。

Feller, Bob(1918—) Baseball pitcher . Feller was signed by the Cleveland Indians ball club while he was still in high school . He made his major league debut in 1936 and enjoyed a 20-year pitching career . He pitched 3 no-hitters, 12 one-hitters and posted 266 career wins . He was famous for his powerful fastball and was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1962 .

鲍勃·费楼(1918—) 棒球投手。费楼还在上中学时就被克里夫 兰印地安人队约聘。他于 1936 年在一级联赛中首次出场,并从事 20 年的投手事业。他投过 3 场无安打、12 场一安打并在毕生中赢 过 266 场。他以他那强有力的快球著名并于 1962 年被选入棒球名 人馆。

Ferninine Mystique, The A ground-breaking book written by Betty Friedan in 1963, which is credited for starting the modern women 's liberation movement. Friedan defined the feminine mystique as a lie that for generations kept women from realizing themselves as full persons with interests beyond the bedroom, the kitchen, and the nursery. Her book changed the lives of millions of women—and men—around the world. 女性的奥秘 贝蒂·弗理丹于 1963 年写的一本破天荒的书,它被归功开动了近代妇女的解放运动。弗理丹把所谓妇女的奥秘说成是一堆谎言,其目的是千百年来阻止妇女作为一个完整的人来实现自己而把兴趣限制在卧室、厨房和育儿室里。她的书改变了全世界成百万的妇女——以及男人——的生活。

- **Fields, W.C.** (1879—1946) Actor. Adopted name of William Claude Dukenfield. He started out as a vaudeville juggler in the 1890s before appearing in his first short, "Pool Sharks" (1915). Fields was known for his big nose, distinctive speech, his hatred of children and dogs, his love for "pineapple juice" (liquor), and for his famous quotes such as "Go away, kid, you bother me." His films include: "David Copperfield" (1935), "My Little Chickadee" (cowritten with Mae West, 1940), and "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break" (1941).
 - W.C. 费尔兹(1879—1946) 演员。原名威廉·克劳德·杜肯费尔德,在他的第一部短片《池塘鲨鱼》(1915) 中扮演角色之前,他是于 19世纪 90 年代在杂耍班里玩抛掷起家的。费尔兹以他那大鼻子、特色

的语言、对孩子和狗的憎恨、对"菠萝汁"(烈性酒)的喜好和他的一些有名的台词如"滚开,孩子,你打搅我了"而闻名。他的电影包括:《块肉余生》(1935)、《我的小灰鸟》(1940,和梅·韦斯特合写)和《决不给笨蛋以公平的机会》(1941)。

Fifth Avenue A street located from 34th Street to 59th Street in Manhattan, New York, that is home to many fashionable shops and department stores such as Saks Fifth Avenue, Lord & Taylor, Tiffany, Gucci, Cartier, etc. It is the route of the annual Easter parade in which people show off their new spring outfits. From 59th Street is borders Central Park and becomes a street of fine residences and museums.

Usage: Fifth Avenue is a symbol of elegance and affluence.

第五大道 纽约曼哈顿从 34 街到 59 街之间的一条大街,是许多时装店和大百货店,如第五街萨克斯、劳德与泰勒、提范妮、古齐、卡提叶等的所在。它是每年一度人们展示春装的复活节游行的路径。从 59 街起它就沿着中央公园并且成为一条豪华住宅和博物馆的大街。 用法: 第五大道是富裕优雅的象征。

fireside chats A term used to describe informal radio talks to the nation begun by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on March 12,1933. Televised fireside chats have been used by succeeding presidents.

炉边谈话 指从 1933 年 3 月 12 日由弗兰克林·德拉诺·罗斯福总统 开始的不拘形式的对全国无线电讲话。后继的总统则用电视播放 "炉边谈话"。

First Lady An informal title given to the wife of the President of the United States. The term "First Family" is generally used to refer to the President's family, and their canine pet may be referred to as the "First Dog."

第一夫人 给予美国总统夫人的非正式头衔。"第一家庭"一词则一般用来指总统的家庭,而他们的狗类宠物则可称作"第一狗"。

Fischer, Bobby (1943—) U.S. chess champion. In 1958 he became the youngest grand champ in history. He wrote "Games of Chess" in 1959 and was known for his unorthodox psychological tactics. He won the world title from Boris Spassky in Reykjavik, Iceland in 1972 but retired the same year without defending his title. He returned to competitive chess in 1992.

鲍比·费歇(1943—) 美国象棋冠军。1958年他成为历史上最年

轻的国际大师。他在 1959 年写了《棋局》一书,并以他的非正统的心理技巧而闻名。1972 年他在冰岛雷克雅未克从鲍里斯·斯帕斯基夺得世界冠军的头衔,但在同一年未经卫冕就退休了。他于 1992 年又回到象棋竞赛中来。

Fitzgerald, Ella (1918—) Jazz Singer. She is known as one of the finest, most lyrical voices in jazz, both in solo work and with big bands. She continued to perform in her later years.

爱拉·费兹杰拉德(1918—) 爵士歌唱家。她以在爵士乐中无论独唱或与大乐队合作都是最优美抒情的歌喉之一而闻名。她在晚年时还继续演唱。

- **Fitzgerald, F. Scott** (1896—1940) U.S. novelist. His first novel "This Side of Paradise" (1920) made him known in the postwar society of the East Coast. His novel "The Great Gatsby" (1925) epitomizes the Jazz age. Other works include "Tender is the Night" (1934), and "The Last Tycoon," which was unfinished at his death in 1940, but was made into a major film in 1976.
 - F. 司考特·费兹杰拉德(1896—1940) 美国小说家。他的第一部小说《天堂的这一边》(1920) 使他在东海岸的战后社会中闻名。他的小说《伟大的盖茨比》(1925)集中体现了爵士乐年代。其他作品包括《夜晚很温柔》(1934)和在他死前未能完成,但在 1976 年被制成一部主要电影的《最后的大亨》。
- **Flag Day** A date observed annually on June 14. It was started in 1949, but is still not an official national holiday. It celebrates the Continental Congress's adoption of the Stars and Stripes on June 14, 1777.

国旗日 每年 6 月 14 日纪念的日子。它起源于 1949 年,但至今还不是一个正式的全国假日。它庆祝大陆国会于 1777 年 6 月 14 日通过决议采用星条旗为国旗。

flapper A term used to describe a young women in the 1920s who exhibited rebellious behavior. The term was associated with short skirts, long necklaces, parties with all-night Charlestons, smoking, (a revolutionary practice for women at the time), and sexual permissiveness.

轻佻女郎 一个用来描述 20 年代展示叛逆行为的年轻女人的词。 这个词常与短裙、长项链、通宵跳查尔斯顿舞、吸烟 (在当时对女人 是革命性的行动)和性自由联系起来。

Flash Gordon A spaceship comic strip hero that debuted in 1934. He was

a clone of Buck Rogers and expanded into radio and movie serials by the late 1930s. Along with his girlfriend Dale and his ally, Dr. Zharkoiv, the scientist, Flash defended the universe against Ming the Merciless. 弗莱许(闪电)·戈登 一个 1934 年首次推出的连环画中的空间船英雄。他是巴德·罗杰斯的复制品并于 30 年代后期发展到无线电和银幕上去。他和他的女友戴尔,他的盟友科学家扎可伊夫博士一起保卫宇宙以防备残暴的冥。

Fleetwood Mac A 5-member pop group from the 1970s and 1980s. The

group was characterized by the "billy-goat" vocals of singer Stevie Nicks, and the acoustic electric sound of guitarist Lindsey Buckingham. The group broke up in 1987. Several of the members have pursued successful solo careers. Their hits include: "Rhiannon" (1975) "Say You Love Me, "Dreams" (1977), "You Make Lovin' Fun" (1977) "Sara" (1979) "Gypsy" (1980) "Hold Me," (1982), and "Little Lies" (1987). 弗利特伍德·麦克 70 和 80 年代的五人流行乐组。这个乐组的特点在于歌唱家斯蒂维·尼克斯的"公羊"声音和吉它手林德赛·白金汉的原声或电声音响。这个乐组于 1987 年解体。其中几个成员已另追寻成功的独奏事业。他们的轰动作品包括:《芮亚农》 (1975)、《说你爱我》、《梦》 (1977)、《你使爱情有趣》 (1977)、《萨拉》 (1979)、《吉普赛》 (1980)、《抱着我》 (1982)和《小小谎言》 (1987)。

Flintstones, The A cartoon comedy TV series created by U.S. animators William Hanna and Joseph Barbera in 1960. It featured Stone Age caveman Fred Flintstone and his dim-witted neighbor Barney Rubble, together with their wives Wilma and Betty living in the town of Bedrock. Fred 's signature' Yabba dabba do!" was a part of every show. It was the first cartoon series to move onto the prime time viewing slot of Friday night. The series lasted from 1960 to 1966 and was the most successful cartoon series in primetime history.

燧石一家子 美国动画家威廉·汉纳和约瑟夫·巴巴拉于 1960 年创作的电视喜剧动画系列片。它描述石器时代的穴居人弗雷德·燧石及他那傻瓜邻居巴尼·乱石,和他们的妻子维尔玛及贝蒂一起住在基岩镇上。每一集都有弗雷德的信号语" 呀巴达巴多 "。这是第一部进入周五晚间黄金时刻的动画系列片。这部系列片从 1960 播放到1966 年,并且是黄金时刻史上最成功的动画系列片。

Floyd, Pretty Boy(1901—34) Bank robber . Born Charles Arthur Floyd,

but nicknamed "Pretty Boy "because of his looks.

Floyd robbed midwestern banks in the 1930s and became public enemy #1 before he was killed by the FBI at the age of 33.

靓仔弗洛伊德(1901—1934) 银行抢劫犯。原名查尔斯·亚瑟·弗洛伊德,以其外貌获得绰号"靓仔"。弗洛伊德于30年代抢劫中西部的银行,并在他33岁被FBI击毙前成为第一号公敌。

Flym, Errol (1909—59) Actor. Tasmanian-born Flynn came to Hollywood in 1935. He became an overnight success for his role as a pirate in "Captain Blood." He became one of Hollywood's leading men and adventure hero in the late 1930s and 1940s. He was known for his incredible acrobatic ability on the screen, but his private life was plagued with drinking, drug use, and womanizing. He died at the early age of 50, having succumbed to a life of indulgence. His films include: "The Adventures of Robin Hood, "(1938)," The Sea Hawk "(1940)," Gentleman Jim "(1940)," The Adventures of Don Juan "(1949), "The Sun Also Rises "(1957), and "Too Much, Too Soon" (1958).

埃洛尔·弗林(1909—1959) 演员。出生于塔斯马尼亚的弗林,于 1935年来到好莱坞。他以他在影片《血性船长》中扮演一个海盗而一举成名。在 30年代后期和 40年代,他成为好莱坞的主要男演员和冒险英雄之一。他以他在银幕上不可思议的飞檐走壁的本事闻名,但私生活里他却被酗酒、吸毒和女人所折磨。他在 50岁时就早逝于放纵的生活。他的影片包括:《罗宾汉》(1938)、《海鹰》(1940)、《君子吉姆》(1940)、《唐璜历险记》(1949)、《太阳还会升起》(1957)和《太多,太快》(1958)。

Fogelberg, Dan(1951—) Singer, songwriter. Fogelberg began making records in the 1970s. A man of many musical styles, his best-known songs are folk-oriented. Known for his solo acoustic tours in which he trades time between the acoustic guitar and piano, Fogelberg is also an advocate for the environment. His greatest hits include: "Part of the Plan"(1975), "The Power of Gold"(1978), "Same Old Lang Syne" (1980), "Longer"(1980), "Heart Hotels"(1980) "Leader of the Band" (1981), "Missing You"(1982), "Make Love Stay"(1982), "Make You Believe"(1984), and a remake of "Rhythm of the Rain"(1990).

丹·弗盖尔伯格(1951—) 歌唱家、歌曲作家。弗盖尔伯格于 70 年代开始录制唱片。作为一个多方面音乐风格的人,他的最为人知

的歌是民歌取向的。在他著名的巡回独奏非电声演出中,他轮番使用非电声吉它和钢琴,并且是一个环境保护的鼓吹者。他的最轰动作品中包括:《计划的一部分》(1975)、《黄金的力量》(1978)、《还是那个地久天长》(1980)、《再长一些》(1980)、《红心旅馆》(1980)、《乐队领队》(1981)、《想念你》(1982)、《让爱常驻》(1982)、《令你相信》(1984)以及《雨的节奏》的再录制。

folk revival A renewed interest in traditional acoustic performance that developed in tandem with rock 'n' roll in the late 1950s. The folk movement looked back to rural singers like Woody Guthrie and Leadbbelly and added their own acoustic" protest "songs. The most successful folk revivalists include: Pete Seeger, the Kingston Trio, Peter, Paul, and Mary, and Bob Dylan. This movement lead to folk rock, (folk lyrics and a rocking beat) in the mid 1960s, epitomized by the Byrds rendition of Bob Dylan's "Mr. Tambourine Man."

民歌复兴 50 年代随着摇滚乐而重新兴起的对于传统非电声演出的兴趣。这场民歌运动回顾了乡村歌手如伍迪·格思利和列德倍利,并增加了自己的非电声"抗议"歌曲。最成功的民歌复兴者包括皮特·西格、金斯顿三重唱:皮特、保罗和玛丽,及以鲍勃·迪伦。这场运动在 60 年代中期促成了民间摇滚乐(民歌歌词加上摇滚乐节奏),体现在伯德对鲍勃·迪伦的《铃鼓手先生》的改编上。

Fonda, Herry (1905—82) Actor. He was known for his engaging style and man of honor character. He began his career on the stage and became a leading man in Hollywood in the 1930s. His bestknown films include: "The Grapes of Wrath" (1940), "My Darling Clementine" (1946), "Mister Roberts" (1955) "Twelve Angry Men" (1957), and "On Golden Pond" (1981), for which an Academy Award for best actor. 亨利·方达(1905—1982) 演员。以其迷人的风格和有荣誉感的男人角色而闻名。他在舞台上起家并于 30 年代成为好莱坞的主要人物。他最有名的影片包括:《愤怒的葡萄花》(1940)、《我亲爱的克莱门泰因》(1946)、《罗伯茨先生》(1955)、《十二个怒汉》(1957)和他因之获得奥斯卡最佳男演员奖的《金色池塘》(1981)。

Fonda, Jane(1937—) U.S. actress. The daughter of Henry Fonda, she attended Vassar College and studied method acting in Lee Strasberg's Actors Studio before debuting in the film" Tall Story "in 1960. She appeared in "Cat Ballou" (1965), "Barefoot in the Park" (1967), and her

Fonz, the 126

signature film "Barbarella" (1968). She won Academy Awards for her performances in "Klute" (1971) and "Coming Home" (1979). Fonda is also known for her political activism during the Vietnam War and her exercise videos ("Jane Fonda's Workout" is the best-selling video in history.) She is married to CNN founder, Ted Turner.

简·方达(1937—) 美国女演员。亨利·方达的女儿,她在 1960 年于影片《高楼》中首次亮相前曾上过瓦萨尔大学,并在李·斯特拉斯伯格演员学校中学习表演方法。她在电影《巴鲁猫》(1965)、《公园赤足者》(1967)和她的名作《芭芭瑞拉》(1968)中担任角色。她因在电影《克鲁特》(1971)和《回家》(1979)中的表演获得奥斯卡奖。方达还以在越战期间的政治活动和她的健身录相带而为人所知(《简·方达体操》是有史以来最畅销的录相带)。她嫁给了有线新闻广播 CNN的开创人特德·特纳。

Forz, the A TV character played by Henry Winkler on the TV series "Happy Days" (1974—84). "The Fonz, "the ultimate good bad guy and star of the show, was characterized by his leather jacket, his magical power over women, and his ultimate cool. The show provided a nostalgic look at teens in the 1950s. Fonz's leather jacket is now owned by the Smithsonian Institution.

方茨 电视系列剧《幸福的日子》(1974—1984)中由亨利·温克勒扮演的角色。剧中的主角,最终是个"好人"的坏蛋"方茨",以他的皮茄克、对女人的魔力和他的冷酷为特征。此剧提供了对 50 年代青少年的怀旧回顾。方茨穿的皮茄克现由史密森博物馆收藏。

football The American version of English rugby, professional football began in 1895 and became the National Football League in the 1920s. Walter Camp, called the "father of American football," helped to standardize the game by trimming the team size and developing a new system of scoring. Modern football is a contact sport played by two teams of 11 players. It is played on a field 100 yards (91 m) long from goal line to goal line. Televised football is now a major spectator sport with interest peaking at the Superbowl, played each January.

橄榄球 英式橄榄球的美国打法,职业橄榄球始于 1895 年并于本世纪 20 年代成立全国橄榄球联赛。被称为"美国橄榄球之父"的沃尔特·坎普通过缩小球队人数、提出了新的记分体系,从而帮助将球赛标准化。近代橄榄球是由两队各有 11 人的球队进行的人身接触性

的比赛。比赛是在一个从球门到球门长 100 码 (91 米)的场地上进行的。电视转播橄榄球比赛现在已是一项主要的观赏体育,并在每年一月举行的超级竞技场比赛时达到高潮。

Ford, Gerald R. (1913—) The 38th President of the U.S. from 1974—77. He was Richard Nixon 's vice-president and took over office in 1974 when Nixon was forced to resign following the watergate scandal. He pardoned Nixon and gave amnesty to those who had resisted the draft for the Vietnam War.

杰拉尔德·**R**·福特(1913—) 1974—1977 年间美国第 38 任总统。他是理查德·尼克松的副总统;当尼克松在水门事件丑闻后被迫辞职时于 1975 年接任。他赦免了尼克松并对抗拒越南战争征兵的人给予大赦。

Ford, Henry (1863—1947) U.S. automobile manufacturer. Ford built his first car in 1896 and founded the Ford Motor Company in 1903. His Model T (1908—27) was the first car to be constructed solely by assembly-line methods and to be mass marketed. Ford helped to revolutionize employment practices when he established a \$ 5 daily minimum wage and ad 5-day work week. When Ford retired in 1945, his company was valued at over a \$ 1 billion.

Usage: In recent years the name "Ford" has become a tongue-in-cheek acronym for "Fix or Repair Daily ."

亨利·福特(1863—1947) 美国汽车工业家。福特于 1896 年制造了他的第一辆汽车,并于 1903 年建立了福特汽车公司。他的 T 型汽车(1908—1927)是第一辆完全用生产线方法制造并大量上市的汽车。福特还由于建立了 5 美元最低日工资和每周 5 个工作日帮助改革了雇佣制度。当福特于 1945 年退休时,他的公司被评估为价值 10 亿美元。

用法: 近几年"福特"一词已成为"天天修理"的挖苦用词。

Ford, Harrison(1942—) Born in Chicago, Ford started out as a carpenter before he made his movie debut in 1966 in "Dead Heat on a Merry-Go-Round . Now one of the most sought-after actors in Hollywood, Ford has acted in many of the top-grossing movies of all time including his signature "Indiana Jones" series . His films include: "Star Wars" (1977), "Raiders of the Lost Ark"(1981), "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom"(1984), "Witness"(1985), "Presumed Innocent"(1989),

"The Fugitive "(1993) and "Patriot Games" (1994).

哈里森·福特(1942—) 出生于芝加哥。在他于 1966 年在电影《旋转木马上的平局》中首次登上银幕之前,福特开始是个木工。现在成为好莱坞最受欢迎的演员之一,福特曾在许多最卖座的影片中演过戏,包括他的名作《印地安那·琼斯》系列片。他的影片有《星球大战》(1977)、《失去的方舟的劫掠者》(1981)、《印地安那·琼斯和劫数殿堂》(1984)、《证人》(1985)、《推测无辜》(1989)、《逃亡者》(1993)和《爱国游戏》(1994)。

Ford, John (1895—1973) Movie director. One of the most respected American directors ever, Ford began directing in the silent film era and was one of the original creators of the "western "film genre. His films include: "The Iron Horse "(1924), "Stagecoach "(1939), "She Wore a Yellow Ribbon "(1950) and "Rio Grande "(1950) He won Academy Awards for "The Informer "(1935), "The Grapes of Wrath "(1940), "How Green Was My Valley "(1941), and "The Quiet Man "(1952). 约翰·福特(1895—1973) 电影导演。长期以来最受尊重的美国导演之一,福特在默片时代就开始导演并且是"西部"片体裁的原始创作人之一。他的影片包括:《铁马》(1924)、《驿车》(1939)、《她系着一条黄丝带》(1950)和《格兰德河》(1950)。他曾由于电影《告密者》(1935)、《愤怒的葡萄花》(1940)、《青山翠谷》(1941)和《安静的人》(1952)得到奥斯卡奖。

Forrest Lawn A "celebrity "cemetery located in Glendale, California. It was built in 1917 as Forest Lawn Memorial Park and visited by 1,500,000 tourists a year.

森林草坪 一座位于加利福尼亚州格林代尔的"著名"公墓。它是做为森林草坪纪念公园于 1917 年建立的,每年有 150 万游客来参观。

Fort Knox The U.S. army post and depository of U.S. gold reserves located near Louisville, Kentucky since 1937. The site was named for Revolutionary War artillery officer Henry Knox (1750—1806).

Useage: Fort Knox has become a symbol for any treasure house and for tight security .

Usage Ex: They 've got this garage locked up tighter than Fort Knox! 诺克斯堡 1937年以来肯塔基州路易斯维尔附近的美国陆军兵站,并且是美国黄金储备的贮藏所。此地是以革命战争时炮兵军官亨利·诺克斯 (1750—1806) 的名字命名的。

用法: 诺克斯堡已成为任何藏宝处或安全严密所在的象征。

用例: 他们把这汽车间锁得比诺克斯堡还结实!

Fort Lauderdale A city located in Southeastern coastal Florida, North of Miami. A fort was built here in 1837 during the Seminole War. Now famous as a tourist city, Fort Lauderdale is a spring break hotspot for beer, bikinis and sunbathing.

劳德代尔堡 佛罗里达州东南海岸位于迈阿密以北的一座城市。 1837年和印地安人的塞米诺尔战争时这里曾建过一个要塞。现在以 旅游城市而闻名,劳德代尔堡以啤酒、比基尼泳衣和日光浴成为春假 旅游的热点。

Fortune 500 A list of the 500 largest corporations in the United States . It is published each year by "Fortune "magazine . The list includes information about sales, profit, and other figures and it is considered an honor to be on the list.

幸运 500 名 美国 500 所最大企业的名单。它每年由《幸运》杂志公布。名单中包括有关销售、利润和其他数据的信息,能上名单被认为是桩荣誉。

42nd Street A street in New York City, that is famous for its many porno shops and the city's theater district. Its name has been used as the title of a song, Broadway musical and a film.

第 42 街 纽约市的一条以其众多的色情商店和城市的剧院区而著名的街道。它的名称曾被用来做为一首歌、一出百老汇歌舞剧和一部电影的名字。

Foster, Jodie (1962—) Adopted named of Alician Christian Foster . U . S .film actress and directer . Foster started at the age of 3 as the bare-bottomed Coppertone girl and by age 8 had worked in over 40 commercials . She made her TV debut on Mayberry RFD in 1969, and had her first movie roll in "Napoleon and Samantha" in 1972 . At age 13, she played a hooker in "The Taxi Driver" (1976) . Foster won Academy Awards for best actress in both "The Accused" (1988) and in "The Silence of the Lambs" (1991) which has become her signature roll .

朱迪·福斯特(1962—) 爱丽西安·克里斯蒂安·福斯特的继用名。美国电影女演员及导演。福斯特在 3 岁时就开始做广告中光屁股的女孩,在 8 岁时已为 40 多种商品做过广告。1969 年她在节目梅百利 RFD 中首次上了电视,并于 1972 年在影片《拿破仑和萨曼

增》中演了她的第一个电影角色。13 岁时她在电影《计程车司机》(1976)中演了一个妓女。福斯特在电影《被控告者》(1988)和她的名作《沉默的羔羊》(1991)中都获得奥斯卡最佳女演员奖。

- **4-H clubs** A youth organization founded in 1900 in Illinois . 4-H club projects are designed to improve the four Hs: head, hands, heart, and health . Today it has over 5 million members nation wide .
 - **4-H** 俱乐部 一个于 1900 年建立在伊利诺伊州的青年组织。4-H 俱乐部的计划是使青年在 4 个 H 方面得到增强,即头脑 (Head)、手 (Hand)、思想 (Heart)和健康 (Health)。现在在全国有 500 万个成员。
- **Four Tops, the** A popular singing quartet in the 1960s, they became one of the biggest acts for the Motown label. Their best-known songs include: "Reach Out, I'll Be There" (1965) "I Can't Help Myself" (1966), and "Standing in the Shadows of Love."

四个顶呱呱 60 年代的四重唱流行歌咏队,他们成为强慢节奏布鲁斯的最大的演出队之一。他们最为人知的曲目包括:《伸出手来,我会在那儿》(1965)、《我不能克制自己》(1966)及《站在爱情的阴影下》。

- **Fourth of July** A public holiday in America that commemorates July 4, 1776, when the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. The date is celebrated with community parades, picnics and fireworks. The Fourth of July is considered America's birthday.
 - 7月4日 庆祝 1776年7月4日美洲殖民地议会通过独立宣言的美国公众节日。这一天以社区游行、野餐和焰火来庆祝。7月4日被认为是美国的诞生日。
- Fox, Michael J.(1961—) Actor. Fox, a high school dropout, first achieved fame from his signature TV series "Family Ties"(1984—89). He became a household word when he played the role of Marty McFly in the blockbuster movie "Back to the Future"(1985). His other films include: "Doc Hollywood"(1989) and "For Love or Money"(1993) 迈克尔·J·福克斯(1961—) 演员。中学辍学生福克斯最早从他的名作电视系列剧《家庭纽带》(1984—1989)中一举成名。当他在轰动一时的电影《回到未来》(1985)中扮演了马蒂·麦克福来时,他成为家喻户晓的人物。他的其他影片包括"好莱坞大夫"(1989)和"为

了爱还是为了钱"(1993)。

- **Foyt, A J** (1935—) Race car driver. He was the first driver to win one hundred races sponsored by the U S Auto Club Foyt won the Indianapolis ("Indy") 500 4 times.
 - **A.J.**福艾特(1935—) 赛车手。他是第一位赢得 100 场美国汽车俱乐部资助比赛的车手。福艾特赢过 4 次印第安纳波利斯 500 英里比赛。
- **Frankerstein** A 1931 Hollywood movie based on the novel by Mary Shelley. It starred Boris Karloff and launched his horror career. Sequels to this film include "The Bride of Frankenstein" (1935), and "Son of Frankenstein" (1939).

科学怪人 一部根据玛丽·雪莱的小说摄制的好莱坞 1931 年的电影。主演是鲍里斯·卡洛夫,从此开始了他的恐怖片生涯。这部影片的后续影片包括《科学怪人的新娘》(1935)和《科学怪人之子》(1939)。

Franklin, Aretha(1942—) Singer . The daughter of a Detroit Baptist minister, Franklin sang gospel music in church before moving to New York to sing rhythm and blues . Nicknamed "the Queen of Soul" in the 1960s, she had several songs that sold of one million copies including her 1967 signature song "Respect ."

埃瑞塔·富兰克林(1942—) 歌唱家。一位底特律浸礼会牧师的女儿,在搬到纽约去唱强节奏布鲁斯之前先是在教堂里唱福音歌。60 年代中绰号"灵魂的王后",她有一些歌曲卖过 100 万份,包括她1967 年的名作《尊重》。

Franklin, Benjamin(1706—90) U.S. printer, publisher, author, scientist, and statesman. He is known for discovering electricity, publishing "Poor Richard's Almanack," signing the Declaration of Independence and helping to establish the Treaty of Paris. His face is now printed on the US \$ 100 bill.

本杰明·富兰克林(1706—1790) 美国印刷家、出版家、作家、科学家及政治家。他由于发现电、出版了《可怜的理查德的年历》、在独立宣言上签了名并帮助签订巴黎条约而闻名。他的面貌现在印在 100 元美钞上。

Frederick 's of Hollywood A mail-order lingerie business based in Hollywood, California . Started in the 1950s by Mr . Frederick, it is famous for its sexy intimate apparel and product catalog filled with buxom wom-

en, it is the largest mail-order seller of "naughty" lingerie in America.

The largest lingerie chain store in the U.S. is Victoria's Secret.

好莱坞的弗雷德里克 一个基地设在加利福尼亚好莱坞的内衣邮购公司。由弗雷德里克先生创立于 50 年代,它以其性感的贴身内衣和产品目录里充满丰满女人而闻名。它是美国最大的" 顽皮 "内衣邮购商店。美国最大的内衣连锁商店店名是"维多利亚的秘密"。

Friday the 13th A day characterized by bad luck by superstitious people. It has since become the title of a series of horror movies made in the 1980s about a madman named Jason who stalks and kills his victims on that day.

十三日星期五 一个被许多迷信的人认为会带来厄运的日子。它已成为 80 年代制作的一系列恐怖电影的片名,片中一个名叫杰森的人每到那个日子就会去追踪并杀害他的被害人。

Frost, Robert (Lee) (1874—1963) U.S. poet known for his individual voice and penetrating vision. Success from his poetry collections allowed him to buy a farm in New Hampshire, which became a constant inspiration in his writing. Frost was known as a people's poet, won 4 Pulitzer' s Prizes and became a national institution . He read " The Gift Outright " at John F. Kennedy 's inauguration. His poems include: "Stopping by Wood on a Snowy Evening, "" The Road Not Taken, "and" Mending Wall "and are collected in "A Boy 's Will "(1913), "New Hampshire" (1924), "Collected Poems" (1930) and "A Witness Tree" (1942). 罗伯特(李)·弗洛斯特(1874—1963) 以他那独特的声音和深刻的 眼光著称的美国诗人。他的诗集的成功使他得以在新罕布什尔州买 下一个后来成为他写作上不断产生灵感的农场。弗洛斯特被称为人 民诗人,获得4次普利策奖并且成为国家名人。他在肯尼迪就职典 礼上朗诵了《完全彻底的礼物》。他的诗作有:《雪夜停在树林旁》《没 有采取的道路》和《修补墙》:这些诗收集在《男孩的愿望》(1913)、《新 罕布什尔》(1924)、《诗集》(1930)和《一棵见证的树》(1942)中。

Frosty the Snowman A children's song written in 1950 by Steve Nelson and Jack Rollins about a snowman who comes to life with the aid of a magic silk hat. It became a hit for singer Gene Autry that same year and has been a classic Christmas song in the U.S. ever since.

无情的雪人 史迪夫·纳尔森和杰克·若林斯作于 1950 年的一首有 关一个雪人靠一顶有魔力的丝帽活过来的儿歌。它在同一年内由于 金. 奥特里的演唱而轰动,并从此成为美国圣诞节的经典歌曲。

G

Gable, Clark (1901—60) Actor. He went to Hollywood in the 1930s and within three years, had made 20 films with such stars as Greta Garbo and Joan Crawford to become nicknamed the "King of Hollywood". He won an Oscar in 1934 for "It happened One Night." He joined the Air Force and came back from the war decorated, but his films lacked the substance of his earlier works. His best known role was as Rhette Butler in the film "Gone With the Wind" (1939). His other films include: "The Painted Desert" (1931—his first), "Mutiny on the Bounty" (1935), and "The Misfits" (1960—his last).

克拉克·盖博(1901—1960) 演员。他于 30 年代来到好莱坞并在三年内和葛丽泰·嘉宝和琼·克劳馥等明星拍了 20 余部影片而得到"好莱坞之王"的绰号。他在 1934 年由于演了《一夜风流》而获得奥斯卡奖。他参加空军并得到战功勋章后回来,但他的影片缺少了他早期作品的气质。他最为人知的角色是在《乱世佳人》(1939)中扮演的巴特勒。他的其他影片包括:《涂油彩的沙漠》(1931,他的第一部影片)、《叛舰喋血记》(1935) 和《不合时宜》(1960,他的最后一部影片)。

Gabor, Zsa Zsa (1918—) Actress. Her film debut was in "Lovely To Look At" (1952). She won a Golden Globe award in 1958 for Most Glamorous Actress. Her book "Complete Guide to Men" was published by Doubleday in 1970. Famous for her many marriages (at least 8) and facelifts, Gabor made national news in 1989, when she was found guilty of slapping a Beverly Hills cop who pulled over her Rolls Royce for which she actually spent several days in jail.

莎·莎·噶波儿(1918—) 女演员。她第一部影片是《看上去很可爱》(1952)。她于 1958 年赢得最迷人女演员金球奖。她写的一本书《男人指导全书》于 1970 年由德布尔迪出版。由于多次结婚 (至少 8次)和整容而著名,噶波儿于 1989 年又成为全国新闻人物,因为她打

了一个把她的罗尔斯·罗依斯车拦在路边的贝弗利山警察耳光而被判有罪,并当真为此坐了几天牢。

Gallup polls Public opinion polls run since 1958 by the Gallup Organization. The polls were named for journalist George Gallup (1901—84), who gained fame in 1935 when his newly formed American Institute of Public Opinion predicted Franklin D. Roosevelt 's victory over Alf Landon.

盖洛普民意测验 1958 年以来由盖洛普组织举行的公众舆论调查。这个民意调查以记者乔治·盖洛普的名字命名,他曾于 1935 年因他新成立的美国公众舆论研究所预测了弗兰克林·罗斯福将在总统选举中击败阿尔夫·兰登而获得名声。

gambling The staking of money on the outcome of a competition. Forms of gambling include betting on sports results, card games, slot machines, and lotteries. Once illegal, today gambling is a multi-billion dollar operation worldwide and can be addictive. (Each year the Japanese spend more money on pachinko than they do on buying cars.) Gamblers Anonymous was established in the 1957 to help compulsive gamblers overcome their addiction. The typical American gambler is college-educated and has a white-collar job.

赌博 对竞赛的结果用钱来押注。赌博的形式包括对体育比赛的结果、牌戏、吃角子老虎机和彩票进行打赌。赌博一度是非法的,现在赌博已成为亿万美元的全球性的事业并且可以上瘾(日本人每年花在弹球机上的钱要多于买车的钱)。1957年成立了赌徒隐名互诫协会以帮助强迫赌徒戒赌。美国的典型赌徒是大学毕业并且有白领工作。

Carbo, Greta(1905—90) Actress . Born Greta Louisa Gustafsson in Sweden, she was brought to the U.S. by her mentor Mauritz Stiller .Her captivating beauty and leading role in "The Torrent"(1926) made her one of Hollywood's first stars in silent films . She retired from films in 1941 . Her reclusiveness in her later years was reflected in her famous movie line "I Want to be Alone ." Her other films include: "Mata Hari" (1939), "Grand Hotel"(1932), "Queen Christina"(1933), "Camille" (1936) and "Ninotchka"(1939) .

Usage: Garbo is synonymous with feminine mystery combined with exquisite beauty.

葛丽泰·嘉宝(1905—1990) 女演员。出生于瑞典,原名葛丽泰·路易萨·古斯塔夫森,她是由她的监护人茅利茨·史迪勒尔带到美国来的。她富于魅力的美貌和在影片《洪流》(1926)中主演的角色使她成为好莱坞默片时代第一批明星之一。于 1941 年从电影界退休。她以后多年的隐居生活反映在她的一句有名的台词"我要孤独"中。她的其他影片包括:《玛塔·哈利》(1939)、《大酒店》(1932)、《克里斯蒂安王后》(1933)、《茶花女》(1936)和《尼诺琪卡》(1939)。

用法: "嘉宝"一词是女性的神秘和姣美相结合的同义语。

Gardner, Ava (1922—90) An actress of the 1940s and 1950s, Gardner was better known for her looks and stardom than her acting ability. She succeeded Rita Hayworth as Hollywood's "love goddess", a position she held until the arrival of Marilyn Monroe. Her films include: "One Touch of Venus"(1948), "Show Boat"(1951), and "On the Beach"(1959) 爱娃·嘉德纳(1922—1990) 40 及 50 年代的女演员,在嘉德纳的知名度中她的相貌和明星地位要多于她的演技。她继承了丽泰·海华丝的'好莱坞爱神"的地位直到玛丽莲·梦露出现时为止。她的影片包括:《爱神的触摸》(1948)、《演戏船》(1951)和《在海滩上》。

Garfield the cat A cartoon character created by Jim Davis (1945 —). Garfield was accepted in January of 1978 by United Feature Syndicate and within 5 years was in 1,400 newspapers making it the fastest growing strip in history. Paws, Inc., an art facility that produces Garfield merchandising (worldwide), is the only studio in existence for a licensed character.

嘎非尔猫 吉姆·戴维斯 (1945—)创造的卡通角色。嘎非尔于 1978 年 1 月为联合画面转载联合体所接受,并在 5 年内上了 1400 种报纸而成为历史上发展最快的连环画。在全世界范围内生产嘎非尔商品的一家艺术机构" 咆嘶(Paws,爪子)公司",是现存唯一的拥有一个专门角色的画室。

Garland, Judy(1922—69) Singer, actress . She became a child star opposite Mickey Rooney in the "Andy Hardy "series . Her most famous role was playing Dorothy Gale in "The Wizard of Oz"(1939) . Her other films included "Meet Me in St . Louis"(1944), "Easter Parade"(1948), and "A Star is Born"(1954) in which she gave an Oscarnominated performance . She died from an overdose of sleeping pills . Her daughter is entertainer Liza Minnelli .

裘蒂·嘉伦(1922—1969) 歌唱家、演员。她在《安迪·哈地》系列片中成为与米盖·罗尼对等的童星。她最著名的角色是在《绿野仙踪》(1939)中扮演的多萝西·盖尔一角。她的其他影片包括:《相会于圣路易》(1944)、《复活节游行》(1948)和她的表演得到奥斯卡奖提名的《一个明星的诞生》(1954)。她死于过量服用安眠药。她的女儿是演艺家丽莎·明尼利。

gas chamber A sealed room used for executing prisoners with poison gas. First used in 1924 in Nevada.

毒气室 一个用来对犯人用毒气执行死刑的密封室。首次于 1924 年在内华达州使用。

Gates, Bill (1956—) Founder and CEO of Microsoft computer software company. Originally working in his garage in the 1970s, today in his thirties, Bill is one of the richest men in America with a net worth of \$15 billion. Microsoft 's" Windows "is one of the best-selling computer software packages ever.

比尔·盖茨(1956—) 微软电脑软件公司的创始人和最高行政首脑。70 年代开始在他的汽车间里工作,现在三十几岁的比尔已是资产 150 亿美元美国最富有的人之一。微软公司的'视窗'是最畅销的电脑软件包之一。

gay Homosexual, referring mainly to males. It is used as both a noun and an adjective. Although the term dates from the 1940s, it became a mainstream word from gay activism in the 1970s.

同性恋 主要指男性同性恋。这个词既用作名词也用作形容词。虽然这个词始于 40 年代,它在 70 年代由于同性恋的积极活动成为一个主流词汇。

Gaye, Marvin(1939—84) U.S. soul singer and songwriter. His signature song was: "I Heard it Through the Grapevine" (1968). Gaye 's music exemplified the Detroit Motown sound. He was killed by his father in 1984.

马文·盖耶(1939—1984) 美国灵歌歌唱家及歌曲作家。他的名作是《我通过葡萄藤听到它》(1968)。盖耶的音乐体现了"底特律汽车城"的声音。他于 1984 年被他的父亲杀害。

Gehrig, Lou(1903—41) Baseball player. Nicknamed the "Iron Horse," he was one of the best hitters and most reliable players in baseball history. He played a record 2, 130 consecutive games with the New York

Yankees from 1925 to 1939. He earned a lifetime batting average of . 341, hit 493 home runs, and participated in seven World Series. The disease that killed him, (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis) is often called Lou Gehrig's disease.

路·格里克(1903—1941) 棒球运动员。绰号"铁马",是棒球史上最好的击球手和最可靠的球员之一。他从 1925 至 1939 为纽约杨基球队打了创记录的连续 2 130 场球。他毕生的安打上垒率为 .341,打了 493 个全垒打,并参与了七次年度棒球冠军联赛。导致他死亡的疾病(肌肉硬化弛缓症)常被称为路·格里克氏症。

Gein, Ed(1907—84) Nicknamed the "original psycho", Gein was captured in 1957, after having committed many gruesome murders including the butchering, skinning, and cannibalism of women at his Wisconsin farmhouse. He died in prison at the age of 77. Gein was the inspiration for Norman Bates in Alfred Hitchcock's "Psycho," and Hannibal Lecter in Thomas Harris "Silence of the Lambs."

爱德·盖恩(1907—1984) 绰号"原始的变态者",在犯下许多吓人的罪行,包括在他威斯康星州的农舍里将女人屠杀、剥皮、食肉之后,盖恩于 1957 年被捕。他在 77 岁时死于狱中。阿尔弗雷德·希区柯克的电影《变态》中的诺曼·贝茨和托马斯·哈里斯的《沉默的羔羊》中的汉尼拔·列克特的灵感都来自盖恩。

Generation X A trendy classification for people born between 1961 and 1972, who are generally overeducated, underemployed and pessimistic about society. The term "Generation X" was coined by author Douglas Copeland in 1991.

X—代人 对 1961 至 1972 年之间出生的人的一个时髦的分类,这类人一般是受了过多的教育、就业不足、对社会悲观。" X —代人"一词是作家道格拉斯·柯普兰于 1991 年杜撰的。

George Washington Bridge A suspension bridge erected in 1931 across the Hudson River linking New York City with Fort Lee, New Jersey. It was the longest bridge in the world until the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge in 1937.

乔治·华盛顿大桥 一座建于 1931 年跨越哈得逊河连接纽约市和新泽西州李堡的悬索桥。直到 1937 年金门桥建造之前它是世界上最长的桥。

Gerber baby The trademark of the Gerber baby food company . It was the

face of an infant sketched around 1928 by Dorothy Hope Smith .The infant used was named Ann Cook, not Humphrey Bogart as is popularly believed .

格伯宝宝 格伯婴儿食品公司的商标。它是多萝西·霍泼·史密斯于 1928 年前后画的一个婴儿面孔。所用的婴儿是安·库克,而非一般 认为的是亨弗雷·鲍嘉。

Gershwin, George (1898—1937) Composer. He had his first hit with "Swanee" in 1919 and soon began to write for the stage and screen. Gershwin wrote both "serious" music such as "Rhapsody in Blue" (1924) and "An American in Paris" (1928) as well as popular musicals and songs such as "I Got Rhythm," and "Embraceable You." His most successful musicals were "Of Thee I Sing" (1931-which was the first musical to win a Pulitzer prize) and "Porgy and Bess" (1935). His brother, Ira Gershwin (1896—1983) wrote the lyrics for many of his songs.

乔治·葛什温(1898—1937) 作曲家。他于 1919 年写了他的第一首轰动歌曲《斯旺尼》,不久开始为舞台和银幕谱写音乐。葛什温既写流行歌舞剧和歌曲如《我有个节奏》和《可拥抱的你》,也写严肃音乐如《蓝色狂想曲》(1924)和《一个美国人在巴黎》(1928)。他的最成功的歌舞剧为《我为你歌唱》(1931——第一部赢得普利策奖的歌舞剧)和《珀姬与贝丝》(1935)。他的兄弟艾拉·葛什温(1896—1983)为他的很多歌曲写了歌词。

- **Getty, J. Paul** (1892—1976) Oil billionaire, art collector. Getty amassed a fortune in the oil business. His investments in unproven Middle Eastern real estate made him the richest man in the world when it began gushing oil in the 1950s. He founded the Getty Oil Company and the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California.
 - J·保罗·格提(1892—1976) 亿万石油富豪、艺术收藏家。格提在石油业中发了财。他投资于中东未经证明有油的地产,在 50 年代当它开始喷油时成为世界上最富有的人。他创立了格提石油公司和位于加利福尼亚州马利布的 J·保罗·格提博物馆。
- **Ghost** A 1990 film starring Patrick Swazey, Demi Moore, and Whoopi Goldberg about a man who is killed but his ghost stays on earth to protect his girlfriend. It became the most popular film of 1990 and the 14th top-grossing film of all time.

人鬼情未了 一部由派特里克·斯瓦泽、黛米·穆尔和胡霹·戈德堡主演的 1990 年的电影,有关一个被杀害的人的鬼魂留在世上保护他的女友的故事。它成为 1990 年最受欢迎的影片,并且是所有影片中第 14 位卖座收入最高的影片。

Ghostbusters A 1984 film that become one of the biggest box-office comedies in history. The story featured a trio of nutty paranormal researchers who decide to start their own business, flushing out ghosts in New York. It starred Bill Murray, Dan Aykroyd, Harold Ramis, and Sigourney Weaver.

驱鬼记 一部 1984 年的电影,后来成为有史以来最卖座的喜剧片之一。故事是说三个疯傻超常的科学家决心自立门户把鬼驱逐出纽约。主演是比尔·默里、丹·艾克洛依德、哈罗德·拉密斯和西古尔尼·维非尔。

ghost towns Towns that have been abandoned by their inhabitants. Ghost towns were common in the American West in the aftermath of gold rushes; gold was discovered, a town was built up overnight, after the vein subsided, the town was quickly deserted.

鬼城 被居民抛弃了的城镇。在淘金热之后美国西部鬼城是个常见的事物;发现了金矿,一个城镇一夜之间就出现了;在矿脉枯竭后,这城镇很快就被抛弃了。

G.I. A term introduced in the 1930s that meant "government issue." It was later applied in World War — to mean the men themselves. The G. I. Bill of Rights of 1944 provided financial aid for homes and education to returning veterans.

军用品;美国兵 30 年代引入的词,原意"政府颁发"。后来在二次大战时用在士兵们身上。1944 年的 G.I. 权利法案为回国退伍军人提供住房和教育的资助。

G.I. Joe A comic strip created during World Ward (June 17, 1942), by David Breger (1908—70) for "Yank," the United States Army's magazine. It was later manufactured as an "army" doll for boys in the 1960s.

大兵乔 二次大战期间于 1942 年 6 月 17 日由大卫·布瑞格 (1908—1970) 创作并发表于美国陆军杂志《美国佬》上的连环画角色。它后来于 60 年代被制成一个为男孩玩的"陆军"娃娃。

Gibson girl An image of the ideal American girl created by New York

artist Charles Dana Gibson (1867—1944). The image was modeled after Gibson 's own stylish wife, Irene. The Gibson girl was a wholesome, full-bosomed, small-waisted girl with long hair piled like a halo around her head. She was athletic, serene, social, and romantic and a fashion ideal of the 1890s.

Usage: The Gibson girl remains a vision of clean, wholesome woman-hood.

吉布森女郎 纽约艺术家查尔斯·达纳·吉布森 (1867—1944) 创作的理想美国女孩的形象。这形象是按吉布森自己的漂亮妻子爱琳塑造的。吉布森女郎是个健康、胸部丰满、腰围纤细、长发如光环般盘在头上的女郎。她强壮活跃、恬静、善于社交,还很浪漫,是 19 世纪90 年代的理想时装模特。

用法: 吉布森女郎至今仍是洁净健康女性的形象。

Gillespie, **Dizzy** (1917—93) U.S. jazz trumpeter. Born John Birks Gillespie, he teamed with Charlie Parker to become a major force in the creation of the bebop sound and style. He played in a wide range of groups. He influenced many modern jazz trumpeters, including Miles Davis.

迪齐(晕头)·吉列斯皮(1917—1993) 美国爵士小号手。原名约翰·波克斯·吉列斯皮,他和查利·帕克搭档成为疯狂即兴爵士乐音响风格的主要开创者。他在好几个群体中演奏过。他影响了许多包括迈尔斯·戴维斯在内的近代小号手。

Gilligan 's Island A TV series of the 1960s and 1970s. It told the comical adventures of a group of 7 shipwreck victims on a desert island. The victims included a charter boat captain ("skipper"), his bumbling mate, Gilligan played by Bob Denver, an egghead professor, a millionaire and his wife (the Howells), a movie star (Ginger), and a naive country girl (Maryann).

吉利根的小岛 一部 60 至 70 年代的电视系列剧。说的是七个沉船 遭难者在一个沙漠小岛上的滑稽遭遇。这些遭难者包括包船的船长、

由鲍勃·丹弗扮演的他那专门闯祸的大副吉利根、一个秃头教授、一个百万富翁和他的妻子(霍埃尔一家)、一位电影明星(金吉尔)和一个天真的乡下女孩(玛丽安)。

Gish, Lillian (1896—1993) Actress . She became the "First Lady of the Silent Screen" under the direction of D.W. Griffith. Her films include: "The Birth of a Nation," "Broken Blossoms" (1919), "Way Down East" (1920), and "Orphans of the Storm" (1922). Her career faded with the coming of sound. She was 88 years old when she starred in the 1987 film "The Whales of August." Her sister, Dorothy Gish (1898—1968) was also an actress.

莉莲·吉许(1896—1993) 女演员。她在 D·W·格里菲斯的导演下成为"默片第一夫人"。她的电影包括:《一个国家的诞生》《破碎的花朵》(1919)、《向东方的道路》(1920)和《风暴的孤儿》(1922)。随着有声电影的出现她的事业逐渐失色。当她于 1987 年在影片《八月的鲸鱼》中演出时她已 88 岁。她的妹妹多萝西·吉许(1898—1968) 也是演员。

- **Give My Regards to Broadway** A popular song written by George M. Cohan in 1904—the unofficial theme song of the New York theater world. 为我向百老汇问好 乔治·M·科汉作于 1904 年的一首流行歌曲——纽约戏曲界的非官方主题歌。
- Gleason, Jackie (1916—87) Entertainer. Nicknamed the "Great One," he became famous from playing the boisterous braggart Ralph Kramden in the TV sitcom" The Honeymooners" about lower-middle-class characters living in a Brooklyn apartment. Gleason 's introductory monologues often included his signature phrase "How sweet it is" and ended with "And awaaaay we go!"

杰奇·格里森(1916—1987) 演艺家。绰号"伟大的一位",他由于在有关住在布鲁克林区公寓内中下阶层人的电视系列剧《度蜜月的人》中扮演了喧闹的吹牛大王拉尔夫·克拉姆丹而成名。格里森的出场独白中常包括他的名句"多么美好啊"并以"我们走开—唉—唉吧!"结束。

Glern, John (Herschel) Jr. (1921—) Astronaut . On Feb . 20, 1962, he became of the first American to orbit the earth in the Mercury spacecraft "Friendship 7" in a flight that lasted nearly 5 hours . In 1974 he was elected to the US Senate as a Democrat . He was reelected in 1980 and

1986.

约翰·(赫歇尔·)(小)格伦(1921—) 宇航员。1962 年 2 月 20 日,他成为第一个在水星号空间飞船"友谊 7 号"上环绕地球飞行将近 5 小时的美国人。1974 年他作为民主党人被选入美国参议院。于 1980 及 1986 年再次当选。

God Bless America A patriotic song written by Irving Berlin in 1939. It was made famous by singer Kate Smith. In the 1960s, the title became a conservative catchphrase. Ronald Reagan used it as the closing line of his presidential speeches.

天佑美国 一首欧文·柏林于 1939 年创作的爱国歌曲。它是歌唱家凯特·史密斯使之著名的。60 年代这歌名成为保守派的标语口号。罗纳德·里根在他的总统演说中用它作为结束语。

Godfather, The A 1969 novel by Mario Puzo . It was the story of the lives of an Italian-American Mafia family living in New York .It became the biggest-selling work of fiction in American history It was made into a film starring Marlon Brando in 1972 by director Francis Ford Coppola and won Oscars for best picture and best actor (Brando for his performance as Don Corleone) . A sequel made in 1974, "The Godfather, Part ," won the best picture award—and one for Coppola ." The Godfather, Part , "was produced in 1991 .

Usage: Singer James Brown is often called the "Godfather of Soul." 教父 马里奥·普佐 1969 年写的一部小说。它描写居住在纽约的一个意大利后裔的美国黑手党家庭的生活,成为美国史上最畅销的虚构小说作品。它于 1972 年被导演弗朗西斯·福特·柯普拉制成一部影片,由马隆·白兰度主演并赢得最佳影片及最佳男演员(白兰度扮演唐·考里奥尼)奥斯卡奖。1974 年拍了一部赢得最佳影片奥斯卡奖的续集《教父第二集》并为柯普拉也赢得一个奖。1991 年又制作了《教父第三集》。

用法: 歌唱家杰姆斯·布朗常被称作'灵魂的教父"。

Goetz, Bernhard A New York City subway vigilantee who shot and wounded four black youths who tried to mug him in December of 1984. The case was surrounded by controversy because it brought out public revulsion against widespread violence, it implied that police agencies were unable to protect the public, and it stirred up racism. Originally indicted on four counts of attempted murder,

Goetz was eventually only found guilty of carrying an illegal weapon .

Usage: Goetz 's name has become synonymous with vigilantism.

伯恩哈德·戈茨 1984 年 12 月,一位在纽约地铁内开枪打伤试图抢劫他的四名黑人的警惕性很高的人。围绕这个案件有许多争议,因为它显示出公众对暴力广泛传播的厌恶,也意味着警察无力保护公众,并且它还激起种族主义。开始戈茨在四项企图谋杀罪名下被起诉,但最终戈茨唯一成立的罪名是携带一件非法武器。

用法: 戈茨的名字现在是警惕性的同义语。

Goldberg, Whoppi (1949—) Born Caryn Johnson, she began performing at age eight with the Helena Rubenstein Children's Theater. She made her film debut in "The Color Purple" (1985) in which she won best supporting actress. She won a Grammy for Best Comedy Recording "Whoopi Goldberg" in 1985. Her signature role was playing the role of a psychic medium in "Ghost."

胡霹·戈德堡(1949—) 原名卡莲·约翰逊,她于 8 岁时就开始在海伦纳·鲁宾斯坦儿童剧院演出。她在银幕上的首次演出是在影片《紫色》(1985)中并获得最佳配角奖。在 1985 年以最佳喜剧唱片《胡霹·戈德堡》获得格拉梅奖。她的名作是在影片《人鬼情未了》中扮演一个通灵女巫。

Golden Gate Bridge A 4,200 foot-long bridge that spans the entrance of the San Francisco Bay. It was completed in 1937 and remains a popular tourist attraction in the Bay Area.

金门桥 一座 4 200 英尺跨度跨越旧金山湾入口的大桥,竣工于1937 年并一直是旧金山湾地区有名的旅游点。

Golden Pond, on The title of a play written in 1979 by Ernest Thompson. It tells the story of an aged couple who have retired to spend their last years in peace near a serene lake in the country. The play was made into a movie starring Henry Fonda and Katharine Hepburn in 1981. 金色池塘 厄内斯特·汤普森于 1979 年写作的一部戏剧的标题。它说的是一对老夫妇退休后在乡下一个恬静的湖边安度晚年的故事。1981 年这出戏被制作成由亨利·方达和凯塞林·赫本主演的一部影片。

golden spike ceremony A ceremony held on May 10, 1869 in Promontory, Utah, in which a golden spike was driven to commemorate the joining of the rails built by the Transcontinental Railroad and the Union

Pacific. The actual spike, removed after the ceremony and replaced with iron, is now kept at Stanford University. The ceremony is reenacted each year on May 10th.

金道钉仪式 一个在犹他州于 1869 年 5 月 10 日举行的仪式,在仪式中一枚金道钉被打入以庆祝大陆铁路公司和联合太平洋铁路公司所铺设的铁路接轨。仪式后被取出并代以一枚铁道钉的这枚金道钉现保存于斯坦福大学。每年 5 月 10 日要重演这个仪式。

Goldwater, Barry (1909—) Republican politician. He was a presidential candidate in the 1964 election, but was defeated by Lyndon B. Johnson. As a US senator from 1953—1986, he voiced the views of his party's right-wing conservative faction. Many of Goldwater's conservative ideas were later adopted by the Republican right, especially the Reagan administration.

巴里·戈德华特(1909—) 共和党政治家。他于 1964 年选举中是总统候选人,但被林顿·B·约翰逊所击败。做为从 1953 年到 1986 年的参议员,他是共和党内保守右翼的代言人。戈德华特的许多保守主张后来被共和党右翼,特别是里根政府所采纳。

Goldwyn, Samuel (1882—1972) Film producer . Born Samuel Goldfish in Poland, he immigrated to the US in 1896 . He founded the Goldwyn Pictures Corporation in 1917, which later became Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (MGM) in 1924 . He remained a producer for years, making classic movies including "Wuthering Heights" (1939), and "Guys and Dolls" (1955) . As an immigrant, he was famous for his unique English or "Goldwynisms," Anyone who goes to a psychiatrist ought to have his head examined, "and" Include me out ."

塞缪尔·高德温(1882—1972) 电影制片人。出生于波兰,原名塞缪尔·高德费许,于 1896 年移居美国。他于 1917 年创建了高德温电影公司,后来于 1924 年成为米高梅电影公司成员。他多年来一直是制片人,制作过的经典影片包括:《呼啸山庄》(1939)和《好汉和女娃》(1955)。作为一个移民,他还以他的特色英语或"高派英语"而著名,"任何去看精神病大夫的人都应该把脑袋检查检查"和"包括我在外"。

Gone With the Wind The only novel written by Georgia writer Margaret Mitchell (1900—1949) in 1936, it was a historical romance set in the South during the Civil War. It won the Pulitzer Prize in 1937 and was

the most widely read of all American novels until Peyton Place. The story gained much greater audience from the 1939 release of the movie starring Clark Gable and Vivian Leigh . It remains one of the most famous American films of all time . It contains the first profanity ever uttered in film, when Rhett Butler (Gable) says to Scarlett O 'Hara (Leigh)" Frankly my dear, I don 't give a damn . The use of the word "damn" cost the film 's producers a \$5,000 from the Hays Office, a film censorship organization .

飘 佐治亚州女作家玛格丽特·米切尔 (1900—1949) 唯一的一部写于 1936 年有关内战期间南部的历史浪漫故事的小说。它于 1937 年赢得普利策奖并且在《培顿地方》出现之前是美国所有小说中读者最多的书。它的故事在 1939 年推出了由克拉克·盖博和费雯·丽主演的电影后获得了更多的观众。该片一直是美国最著名的影片之一。它里面当巴特勒 (盖博)对斯佳丽(费雯·丽)说"坦率地说,亲爱的,我才天杀地不在乎呢"时,电影上说出了第一句亵渎神灵的话。用了"天杀"(damn)一词使得制片人被影片检查组织海依斯办公厅罚了5 000美元。

good old boy A term used to describe a white male southerner who is characterized by charm, cronyism, and racial prejudice. It originated in the 1960s to describe the Texas friends of LBJ.

大好佬 一个用来形容南部男性白人的词,他的特点是迷人、讲义气并且有种族偏见。这词起源于 60 年代用来形容约翰逊总统的得克萨斯哥儿们。

Goodman, Berny(1909—86) clarinetist. Born in Chicago, he was nicknamed the "King of Swing," for introducing the new jazz idiom with Fletcher Henderson. Goodman founded his own 12-piece band in 1934 which combined the styles of black jazz with disciplined precision ensemble playing. He is associated with songs including "Blue Skies" and "Let's Dance." His band performed the first jazz concert ever in Carnegie Hall in 1938.

本尼·古德曼(1909—1986) 单簧管演奏家,出生于芝加哥。由于他和弗来彻尔·韩德森引入了新的爵士风格而获得绰号"摇摆乐之王"。1934年古德曼成立了他自己的将黑人爵士乐和严格精确重奏结合起来的12人乐队。他的名字和许多歌曲有联系,包括《蓝天》和《让我们跳舞吧》。1938年他的乐队演奏了第一场卡耐基音乐厅的爵

士音乐会。

Grable, Betty(1916—73) Actress, singer, and dancer. She gained fame by starring in Fox Studio musicals in the 1940s. Known for her sexy legs, they were insured for a million dollars by Lloyds of London as a publicity stunt. She was voted the number-one pin-up girl by U.S. soldiers during World War. Once Hollywood's highest-paid performer, her popularity declined in the 1950s with the decline of the musical. Her films include: "Moon Over Miami" (1941)" Million Dollar Legs" (1939), and "How to Marry a Millionaire" (1953).

蓓蒂·葛莱宝(1916—1973) 女演员、歌唱家及舞蹈家。她因 40 年代在福克斯电影公司的歌舞片中担任主角而成名。作为宣传手法,她的一双性感的大腿在伦敦的劳埃德公司保了一百万美元的险并由此而闻名。二战期间她被美国士兵选为第一号招贴女郎。一度是好莱坞最高工资的演员,她的号召力在 50 年代随着歌舞剧的衰落而消退。她的影片包括《迈阿密之月》(1941)、《值百万元的大腿》(1939)和《怎样才能嫁个百万富翁》(1953)。

Graceland The famous mansion of Elvis Presley located in Memphis, Tennessee. Elvis is buried there along with his father Vernon, his Mother, and his Grandmother. Nearly a million fans flock to Graceland each year . 1,658 people visit Graceland every day. Four people call asking to speak to Elvis. The Elvis Presley estate generates about \$20 million each year .(Elvis was only worth \$4.9 million when he died in 1977.) Each August, thousands, attend a candlelight vigil to commemorate the anniversary of Elvis 'death.

格雷斯兰 位于田纳西州孟菲斯的埃尔维斯·普雷斯利的著名宅邸。 埃尔维斯和他的父亲弗农、他的母亲和他的祖母就埋葬在那里。每 年有将近一百万歌迷涌到格雷斯兰。每天有 1658 个人造访格雷斯 兰。四个人曾打电话要和埃尔维斯说话。这座埃尔维斯·普雷斯利 的地产每年要生出 2 000 万元耒 (埃尔维斯于 1977 年去世时只值 490 万元)。每年八月成千的人来参加一个烛光夜祷会以纪念埃尔维 斯逝世周年。

Graduate, The A 1967 film starring Dustin Hoffman as a naive college student who is seduced by a middle-aged woman but falls in love with her daughter. Director Mike Nichols won an Oscar for this brilliant comedy. The key line of dialogue: "Mrs. Robinson—you 're trying to seduce me,

aren 't you?" The soundtrack features folk-pop songs of Simon and Garfunkle. The film is a cult classic.

毕业生 一部 1967 年的电影,由达斯廷·霍夫曼扮演一个被一位中年妇女勾引但又爱上她女儿的天真的大学生。导演迈克·尼科尔斯为这部才气焕发的喜剧片赢得了奥斯卡奖。对白中的基调句为:"罗宾森夫人,你要勾引我,是吗?"配音中有西蒙和噶丰克的流行民间歌曲。这影片是部经典的受崇拜作品。

Graham, Billy (1918—) Evangelist. The most popular Protestant "born again" minister in America, he preached his first conversion" crusades" in 1949 to a crowd of 350,000 in Los Angeles. He has been close to several U.S. presidents and has written several books, including" The Challenge"(1969) and "How to Be Born Again"(1977). Graham has preached to millions during worldwide crusade tours and on television. Billy Graham is the model for clean-cut, middle class, optimistic Christianity.

比利·格雷厄姆(1918—) 福音传教士。美国最受欢迎的新教"再生派"牧师,他于 1949 年在洛杉矶对 35 万人进行了他第一次的改信基督的布道。他和好几位美国总统很亲近并写过几本书,包括《挑战》(1969)、《怎样才能重生》(1977)。格雷厄姆在全世界进行十字军式的巡回和在电视中向成百万的人传过道。比利·格雷厄姆是品格优良、中产阶级、乐观的基督徒的典范。

Grammy Awards Nicknamed the "Grammies," they are annual awards that are presented for excellence in music recording. Established in 1958, they are given to performers and producers by the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences. The term "Grammy" comes from the word "gramophone."

格拉梅奖 绰号"格拉梅",它是每年一度为优秀音乐录音颁发的奖。 创立于 1958 年,由国家录音艺术科学院颁发给演出者和制作者。 "格拉梅 (Grammy)"一词来自"留声机(gramophone)"这个字。

Grand Canyon A gorge of multicolored rock strata that was formed by and contained by the Colorado River in Northern Arizona. It is 217 miles (350 km) long and 4-18 miles (29 km) wide. In 1869, John Wesley Powell and ten other men made the first excursion down the river by raft. It was made a national park in 1919. Millions of tourist around the world visit it each year.

大峡谷 在亚利桑那州北部由科罗拉多河形成并容纳的多色岩层的峡谷。它有 217 英里 (350 km) 长, 4 至 18 英里 (29 km) 宽。1869年,约翰·维斯理·鲍威尔和另外 10 个人用筏子第一次漂流这条河。1919年大峡谷被辟为国家公园。每年有世界各地成百万的旅游者来此游览。

Grand Central Station A railroad terminal in midtown New York City. It was designed by architect Whitney Warren and was completed in 1913. It is one of the busiest railroad terminals in the world.

Usage: The term "Grand Central Station" has come to mean any place that is hectic or busy.

纽约中央火车站 纽约市中部的一个火车终点站。是由建筑师惠特尼·沃伦所设计并于 1913 年竣工的。它是世界上最繁忙的铁路终点站之一。

用法: "中央火车站"已用来指任何繁忙热闹的地方。

Grand Ole Opry A weekly radio program which has broadcast country music from Nashville, Tennessee since 1925. Early stars of the Grand Ole Opry include Uncle Dave Macon in the 1930s and Roy Acuff in the 1940s. The Opry is regarded as the home of country music. The show used to be broadcast from the Ryman Auditorium. In 1974, it became "Opryland," an entertainment and tourist complex outside of Nashville. 大奥利奥普里 一个从 1925 年起每周播放一次的来自田纳西州纳什维尔乡村音乐的无线电节目。大奥利奥普里早期的明星包括 30年代的大卫·马康大叔和 40年代的若依·阿克夫。奥普里被认为是乡村音乐之家。演出总是从赖曼大会堂里播出。1974年它成为"奥普里兰".一个纳什维尔市外的娱乐旅游联合体。

Grandma Moses (1860—1961) Born Anna Mary Robertson, she taught herself to paint in her sixties and had her first New York city show when she was 80. She painted the rustic scenes and activities of her childhood in upstate New York in bright, clear colors. Many of her works have been reproduced on Christmas cards. A Grandma Moses painting has the feel of an old-fashioned sampler.

摩西老奶奶(1860—1961) 原名安娜·玛丽·罗伯森,她在 60 岁以后自学绘画并在 80 岁时在纽约市举行她的第一个画展。她用明亮清晰的色彩描绘她童年时代纽约州北部的乡村景色和活动。她的许多作品被复制成圣诞卡。摩西老奶奶的画给人一种老式刺绣图案样本

的感觉。

Grange, Red (Harold Edward) (1903—91) football player. He attended the University of Illinois and was nicknamed the "Galloping Ghost" for his extra-ordinary open-field running ability. In both 1923 and 1924 he was chosen All-American halfback. He joined the Chicago Bears pro football team in 1925 and became one of the first superstars of the newly founded National Football League. He became a charter member of the Football hall of Fame in 1963.

雷德·(哈罗德·爱德华·)格兰治(1903—1991) 橄榄球运动员。他在伊利诺伊大学上学并以他在开阔场地上持球奔跑的非凡能力而被起绰号为"奔驰的鬼魂"。1923 和 1924 两年他都被评选上全美中卫队员。1925 年他加入芝加哥职业橄榄球队熊队并成为新成立的全国橄榄球联赛中第一批超级球星之一。1963 年他入选橄榄球名人馆的创始成员。

Grant, Cary (1904—86) Actor . Born Archibald Leach, the British-born Grant started out as a circus stuntman . He came to the U.S. in the 1930s and made a series of screwball comedies including "She Done Him Wrong" with Mae West (1933), "Bringing Up Baby" (1938), and "Arsenic and Old Lace" (1944). Grant 's good looks and witty charm made him a screen heartthrob for over three decades .Later he was directed by Alfred Hitchcock in a number of popular suspenseful dramas including "Suspicion" (1941), "To Catch a Thief" (1955) and "North by Northwest" (1959). He received an Academy Award in 1970 for general excellence.

卡里·格兰特(1904—1986) 演员。原名阿奇博尔德·李齐,出生在英国的格兰特开始时是一个马戏班里的特技演员。他于 30 年代到了美国,演了一系列的荒诞喜剧,包括《她冤枉了他》(1933)(和梅·韦斯特合作)、《受管教的婴儿》(1938)和《砒霜和老妇》(1944)。格兰特的相貌和迷人的风趣使他在 30 年之间成为银幕上的大众情人。他后来演了好几部由阿尔弗雷德·希区柯克导演的流行悬念片,包括:《深闺疑云》(1941)、《捉贼》(1955)和《北偏西北》(1959)。他于1970 年由于全面优秀被授予奥斯卡奖。

Grapes of Wrath, The A 1939 novel by John Steinbeck that tells about the struggles of migrant laborers in the 1930s. It was made into a film in 1940 by John Ford starring Henry Fonda. The film won two Os-

cars for best direction and to Jane Darwell as best actress.

愤怒的葡萄 约翰·斯坦贝克写于 1939 年关于 30 年代移民劳工奋斗的小说。它于 1940 年被约翰·福特制作成一部由亨利·方达主演的电影。这部影片由于最佳导演和简·达维尔的最佳女演员获得两项奥斯卡奖。

Grateful Dead Rock band ." The Dead "were pioneers of acid rock in the 1960s and eventually became an institution that drew huge crowds of "Deadheads" to their concerts. The group remains leaderless and continues to change. The group consists of Jerry Garcia and Bob Weir on guitars, Phil Lesh on bass, and Bill Kreutzmann and Mickey Hart on drums. Their hit songs include: "Truckin", "Dark Star," and "Uncle John's Band."

感激的死者 摇滚乐队名。"死者"是60年代酸摇滚的先驱,并最终成为把大群"免票客"吸引到他们的音乐会来的一个组织。这个组织一直没有领头人且人员不断在变动。它的成员中有杰里·噶西亚和鲍勃·韦尔的吉它、费尔·勒希的低音提琴和米奇·哈特的鼓。他们的轰动歌曲包括:《交易》《暗星》和《约翰大叔的乐队》。

Grease A popular Broadway music (1972—80) about the romantic trials of teenagers from the 1950s. It was made into a movie in 1978 starring John Travolta as the "nice hoodlum" and Olivia Newton-John as his girl. 油脂 一部关于 50 年代青少年浪漫尝试的百老汇流行歌舞剧 (1972—1980)。1978 年它被制作成一部电影,由约翰·特拉沃尔塔主演"好阿飞",奥丽维亚·牛顿-约翰扮演他的女友。

Great Depression A term that refers to the worldwide economic depression of the 1930s, which put millions of people out of work in the U .S . This period greatly influenced the arts in America .

大萧条 一个特指 30 年代使成百万美国人失业的一场世界范围内 经济萧条的词。这个时期深深地影响了美国的文艺。

Great Salt Lake A large salt water lake in northwestern Utah . It was discovered by Jim Bridger in 1824 .

大盐湖 犹他州西北部的一个大盐水湖。它是于 1824 年由吉姆·布利杰尔发现的。

Great White Hope A term from the 1910s that originally meant any promising white boxer. It originated when Jack Johnson, the first black heavyweight champion of the world held that title for 7 years (1908—

15) . His arrogance caused a great number of boxing fans to desire of seeing him beaten by a white boxer, "The Great White Hope ."

Usage: The term now refers to anyone who is expected to accomplish much in a specific field.

白人的希望 原是 1910 年以来用来指任何一个有前途的白人拳击家。这个词出现于当第一个重量级黑人世界拳王杰克·约翰逊保持该头衔 7 年 (1908—1915) 之久时,是因为他的傲慢使很多拳迷渴望看到他被一个白人拳击家——"白人的希望",打败。

用法: 这个词现在用来指任何一个被指望在一个特定领域中有很大成就的人。

Green Berets An elite U.S. Army unit of men who are specially-trained for combat, who became famous for jungle combat in the Vietnam War. The Green Berets were the inspiration for the best-selling novel "The Green Berets" (1965), the song, "The Ballad of the Green Berets" (1966), and the film "The Green Berets" starring John Wayne in 1968. 绿色贝雷帽 美国陆军中一个受过特殊作战训练的的精锐部队,由于在越南战争中从事丛林作战而成名。绿色贝雷帽是畅销小说《绿色贝雷帽》(1965)、歌曲"绿色贝雷帽叙事歌"(1966)和由约翰·韦恩主演的电影《绿色贝雷帽》(1968)的灵感来源。

The Green Hornet A program that first appeared on the radio in the 1930s and 1940s. It was made into brief TV series (1966—67) starring Britt Reid as the crime-fighting Green Hornet and his right-hand man, Kato, played by Bruce Lee.

青蜂侠 30 及 40 年代首先在收音机上出现的节目。它被制作成电视短片系列剧(1966—1967),由布里特·赖特扮演与犯罪作斗争的青蜂侠和由布鲁斯·李扮演的他的伙伴加藤。

Greene, Bob(1951—) Syndicated newspaper columnist for the Chicago Tribune. His column appears in more than two hundred newspapers in the United States. He has also written several books including: "Good Morning, Merry Sunshine, ""Be True to Your School, ""American Beat, "and" Cheeseburgers "(1985).

鲍勃·格林(1951—)《芝加哥论坛报》的转载专栏作家。他的专栏在美国 200 多家报纸上刊载。他还写过几本书,包括《早安,快活的阳光》《忠实于你的学派》《美国节奏》和《干酪汉堡包》(1985)。

Greenwich Village A section of lower Manhattan in New York City,

which from the late 19th century became the artistic hub of the city. It is known for its circle of artists, writers, theater people, and radicals experimenting with new art forms and bohemian lifestyle. Greenwich Village is a neighborhood of town houses, antique shops, galleries, restaurants, etc. and despite expensive rentals, it continues to attract the artistically-gifted.

格林尼治村 纽约市曼哈顿南部的一个地区,从 19 世纪后期以来就成为市里艺术家的中心。它以它那里的艺术家、作家、戏剧人员和尝试新艺术形式及放浪生活的激进分子组成的各种圈子而闻名。格林尼治村由连排的住宅、古玩店、画廊和餐馆等组成,虽然租金昂贵,但仍吸引着有艺术天分的人。

Grey, Zame(1875—1939) Writer . He wrote his first novel "The Spirit of the Border" in 1905 . Grey wrote more than 80 novels and was credited for establishing the Western as a literary genre . His books include: "The Last of the Plainsmen"(1908) and "Riders of the Purple Sage"(1912) .

赞恩·格雷(1875—1939) 作家。1905年他写了他的第一部小说《边疆精神》。格雷写了80余部小说并且在将西部故事树立成一种文学类型。他的书包括:《最后一个草原居民》(1908)和《鼠尾草的骑士》(1912)。

Griffith, D·W·(1875—1948) Film director. He is often called the greatest single figure in American film. Griffith began as an actor and made hundreds of one-and two-reelers in the early 1900s. He produced his biggest hit, "The Birth of a Nation" in 1915. In 1919, he created United Artists in association with Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, and Charlie Chaplin. His other films include: "Intolerance" (1916), "Orphans of the Storm" (1922), and "Isn't Life Wonderful" (1924).

D·W·格里菲斯(1875—1948) 电影导演。他常被称作美国电影最伟大的个人。格里菲斯开始是个演员,在 20 世纪早期拍过成百部一至两盘的电影。他于 1915 年制作了他最轰动的影片《一个民族的诞生》。1919 年他和道格拉斯·范朋克、玛丽·璧克馥和查利·卓别林一起创立了联艺电影公司。他的其他影片包括:《不能容忍》(1916)、《风暴的孤儿》(1922)和《生活难道不美妙》(1924)。

Grinch Stole Christmas, How the A children 's book written by Dr. Seuss in 1960. The Grinch, a sour creature tries to stop Christmas from

coming to his village by stealing all the villagers toys, gifts and decorations. The villagers celebrate the holiday anyway by singing and the Grinch has a change of heart and brings back everything he stole.

153

Usage: "Grinch" is now used to describe miserable people, especially during the Christmas season.

格林奇如何偷走圣诞节 1960年苏斯博士写的一本儿童读物。格林奇是个乖戾的家伙,他试图通过偷走村民们的玩具、礼品和花饰以阻止圣诞节来到村里。但村民们用唱歌仍庆祝了节日,格林奇也改变了心肠,将所偷的东西全部送还。

用法: "格林奇"一词现用以形容令人不快活的人,尤其是在圣诞节日时。

Groundhog Day Observed annually on February 2nd, according to folklore, the habits of the groundhog are used to determine the weather. If it sees its shadow when it emerges from its den, it goes underground for another six weeks of winter; if there is no shadow, it is a sign that it will be an early spring.

圣烛节(土拨鼠日) 每年2月2日的节日。按照民间传说,土拨鼠的习性可用来决定天气。如果当它从地穴中钻出来时看到自己的影子,它就会钻回地下再过六个星期的冬天;如果没有影子,这就是早春的信号。

Guest, Edgar A. (1881—1959) Journalist and poet. From 1900 he wrote "Breakfast Table Chat, "a highly popular daily column of light verse and folksy wisdom, which later became nationally syndicated. His best-known collections of verse include: "A Heap o' Livin'" (1916), "When Day is Done" (1921), and "Harbor Lights of Home" (1928). 埃德加·A·盖斯特(1881—1959) 记者和诗人。从 1900 年起他就撰写一个后来在全国转载的、有着十分流行的轻松诗和民间智慧的每日专栏"早餐闲谈"。他的最为人知的诗集包括:《生活》(1916)、《当一天过完局》(1921)和《老家港口的灯光》(1928)。

Gulf War(Jan . 16—Feb . 28,1991) Also known by its code name, "Desert Storm," the Gulf War was the shortest war in American history . U .S . President George Bush sent half a million U .S .troops backed by a modest international coalition, to the Persian Gulf region when the dictatorial president of Iraq, Saddam Hussein, invaded his neighbor Kuwait in 1990 . An air offensive lasting six weeks, in which

"smart" weapons were introduced, destroyed about one-third of Iraqi equipment and caused massive casualties. A 100-hour ground war followed which led to the surrender of the Iraqi army in or near Kuwait. Desert Storm made a hero out of the President Bush and his field commander, "Stormin' Norman "Schwarzkopf.

海湾战争(1991 年 1 月 16 日至 2 月 28 日) 美国历史上最短的战争,也以它的行动代号"沙漠风暴"闻名。当伊拉克的独裁总统萨达姆·侯赛因于 1990 年入侵他的邻国科威特时,美国总统乔治·布什派遣由少量国际联军支持的 50 万美军到波斯湾。一场延续六个星期使用了"智能武器"的空中攻势摧毁了伊拉克三分之一的装备并造成大量的伤亡。接着进行的 100 小时的地面作战导致在科威特及其附近的伊拉克陆军的投降。"沙漠风暴"使布什总统和他的战地指挥官"猛冲的诺尔曼"·施瓦茨科普夫成为英雄。

Gump Forrest A 1994 film starring Tom Hanks as Forrest Gump. The story of a mentally slow man whose easy-going manner makes him a football star, a war hero, and a multi-millionaire. The only thing that eludes Gump is the woman he loves. It won six of its 13 Oscar nominations, (only 1 other film, "All about Eve," received more nominations—14) including best picture, director and actor. It also became the fourth highest grossing movie ever.

阿甘正传 一部由汤姆·汉克斯扮演阿甘的 1994 年的电影。故事是一个弱智的人由于他的随和的态度使他成为一个橄榄球明星、战争英雄及一位亿万富翁。阿甘唯一没能得到的是他所爱的女人。影片赢得了它被提名的 13 项奥斯卡奖中的 6 项,包括最佳影片、导演和男演员(曾经只有过一部影片得到更多的提名,《有关依芙的一切》得到过 14 项提名)。它也是第四位最高票房收入的电影。

Gunsmoke The most popular television western of all time. It ran for twenty years from 1955 to 1975. It starred James Arness as Matt Dillon, marshal of Dodge City. John Wayne had been offered the lead but declined. Gunsmoke was the highest rated TV show from 1957—61. It established the western as a popular TV genre, influencing dozens of spin-offs.

硝烟 最流行的电视西部片,从 1955 到 1975 整整播放了 20 年。它由詹姆斯·阿内斯扮演道奇城的警长马特·狄隆。约翰·韦恩曾被邀主演,但他谢绝参加。《硝烟》在 1957— 1961 年间被评为最佳的

电视节目。它把西部故事树立成受欢迎的电视题材,影响了很多副产品。

Guthrie, Woody (1912—67) Folk singer and songwriter. Guthrie wrote an estimated 1,000 songs and became one of the greatest folk poets of the 20th century. Born in Oklahoma, he spent the Depression years traveling around the U.S. writing left-wing protest songs about working-class life. He toured the country with fellow folk singers Peter Seeger and Alan Lomax in the 1930s.

His most enduring song is "This Land Is Your Land." At the time of his death, he has become a major force behind the folk revival and had influence many songwriters including Bob Dylan.

伍迪·格思里(1912—1967) 民歌歌唱家和歌曲作家。格思里估计写过 1 000 首歌并且是 20 世纪最伟大的民间诗人。他出生在俄克拉何马州,大萧条年代在美国旅行并写作有关工人阶级生活的左翼抗议歌曲。他于 30 年代和同伴民歌手彼得·西格和阿兰·洛马科斯在全国巡回演出。最不朽的歌是《这是你的国家》。在他去世时,他已是民歌复兴后面的一个主要力量并影响了很多包括鲍勃·狄伦在内的歌曲作家。

H

Hackman, Gene(1931—) U.S. actor. One of the most versatile

and prolific actors in America, he became famous playing the role of "Popeye" Doyle in "The French Connection" in 1971. His many films include: "The Poseidon Adventure" (1974), "Superman" (1978), "Mississippi Burning" (1988), "Hoosiers" (1989), and "Class Action" (1991).

吉恩·哈克曼(1931—) 美国演员。美国最多面手并最多产的演员之一,他成名于 1971 年在影片《法国联系》中扮演" 瞪眼 "多伊尔一角。他的许多影片包括:《海神号历险记》(1974)、《超人》(1978)、《密西西比在燃烧》(1988)、《印第安纳州人》(1989)和《阶级行动》(1991)。

Haight Ashbury A residential section of San Francisco that became famous as a hippie haven in the 1960s. It was known for its drug subculture and as the home of the Grateful Dead and Jefferson Airplane. 埃士波瑞高地 旧金山的一个在 60 年代以成为嬉皮士避风港而著名的居住区。它以那里的毒品亚文化群和作为"感激的死者"和"杰弗森飞机"摇滚乐队的大本营著称。

Haley, Alex(1921—92) U.S. author. He became a household name when he wrote the blockbuster saga "Roots" in 1976. The partially fictionalized story traces his family genealogy back to its African progenitor, Kunta Kinte, a young slave of the 18th century. It was made into a TV miniseries in the 1970s and the final episode which aired in 1978, had one of the largest TV audiences ever.

亚历克斯·哈利(1921—1992) 美国作家。当他于 1976 年写了轰动一时的长篇故事《根》时,他就成为家喻户晓的人物。这个部分虚构的故事追踪他的家族史直到他的非洲始祖孔塔·金特,一个 18 世纪的年轻奴隶。它于 70 年代被制成一部电视小型系列剧, 1978 年播放的最后一集是收视率最高的电视节目之一。

Haley, Bill (1927—81) U.S. songwriter. Haley is considered a pioneer of rock and roll who started out as a western-swing musician. His 1954 classic anthem "Rock Around the Clock" was instrumental in helping to define the "rock 'n roll" sound. It was the number-one record of 1955 and the theme song of the film "Blackboard Jungle." Haley and his band, the Comets, became the most popular rock 'n roll act in the world that year. They had a follow-up hit when they did a cover of Joe Turner's "Shake, Rattle, and Roll." Their other hits included "Crazy,

Man, Crazy" (1953) and "Skinny Minnie" (1958).

比尔·哈利(1927—1981) 美国歌曲作家。以西部摇摆舞音乐家起家的哈利被认为是摇滚乐的先驱。他的 1954 的经典赞歌《整天摇滚》在明确摇滚乐的音响上起了作用。它是 1955 年的首位唱片,并且是电影《校园丛林》中的主题歌。哈利和他的乐队"彗星"成为当年世界上最红的摇滚乐演出队。当他们重制了乔·特纳的"摇、振、滚"时,他们又接着引起一场轰动。他们的其他轰动作品包括:《发疯吧,人,发疯吧》(1953) 和《干瘦的明妮》(1958)。

Hall & Oates The number one pop duo in the world in the early 1980s, John Hall and Daryl oats wrote a string of pop hits starting in the mid 1970s including "Sara Smile" (1976), "She 's Gone" (1977), "Kiss On My List" (1980), "Private Eyes" (1981) "I Can 't Go For That" (1982), "One on One" (1983), and "Out of Touch" (1984).

霍尔和欧茨 80 年代初期世界上头号流行二重唱,从 70 年代中期开始约翰·霍尔和戴丽儿·欧茨写了一系列的轰动流行歌曲包括:《萨拉笑了》(1976)、《她去世了》(1977)、《我的接吻名单》(1980)、《私人的眼睛》(1981)、《我不能接受》(1982)、《一个再加一个》(1983)和《联系不上》(1984)。

Hallmark cards A greeting card company started in the early 1900s by Joyce C. Hall and his brothers. Headquartered in Kansas City, Hall developed a system of inventory control that would evolve into one of the most sophisticated methods in retailing. Today Hallmark is the world 's largest producer of greeting cards, turning out 11 million of them every day.

霍尔马克纪念卡 20 世纪初期由乔依斯·霍尔和他的兄弟创立的纪念卡公司。大本营在堪萨斯城,霍尔发展了一套后来演变成最成熟的零售方法的盘点体系。现在霍尔马克是世界上最大的纪念卡制造者,每天生产 1 100 万张。

Halloween A holiday celebrated annually on the evening of October 31st. In the U.S. and the UK, it is associated with children wearing masks or costumes and going house to house ("trick or treating") in order to collect candy, fruit, or money. (See also "pumpkin.") "Trick or treating" evolved in the 1930s as a means of curbing vandalism among youngsters. 万圣节(鬼节) 每年 10 月 31 日晚上庆祝的节日。在美国和英国,过这节日时儿童戴上假面具或穿上戏装到一家家去要糖果、水果或

钱 ("招待要么捣乱")。(参见"pumpkin"(南瓜)条)"招待要么捣乱"是在 30 年代时兴起来作为阻止少年儿童破坏行为的手段。

hamburger Named after the city of Hamburg in Germany where beef was pounded soft in the 19th century, by 1912, "hamburger" patties were served on buns. Now an American icon, the global popularity of hamburgers is based on the success of the White Castle chain in the 1920s and the start-up of McDonald 's in the 1950s. Famous hamburgers include McDonald 's "Big Mac, "Burger King 's "Whopper" and Wendy 's "Big Classic."

汉堡包 名字来源于 19 世纪将牛肉轧软的德国城市汉堡。 1912 年,"汉堡包"牛肉饼就放在圆面包上一起上桌。汉堡包现在已成为美国的一个标志,它在全球的流行是基于 20 年代白城堡连锁店的成功和 50 年代麦当劳的兴起。著名的汉堡包有麦当劳的"大麦克"、汉堡包大王的"巨无霸"和温第的"标准大包"。

Hammer, Armand (1898—1990) U.S. entrepreneur and art expert. Hammer became one of the most remarkable businessmen of the 20th century. His business experiences included pharmaceutical manufacturing, asbestos mining, pencil making, merchant banking, art sales, making barrels and bourbon, cattle breeding and oil. Trained as a physician, In 1921, at age 23, he became a pioneer in trading with the USSR. He set up a pencil factory there in 1926 that is still in operation. He later acted as a political mediator. In 1988, he had his own art museum built in Los Angeles. He was chairman of the U.S. Oil Company and Occidental Petroleum until his death.

亚芒·哈默(1898—1990) 美国实业家和美术品专家。哈默是 20 世纪最奇特的企业家之一。他的业务包括医药制造、石棉开采、铅笔制造、商业银行、艺术品买卖、制桶制酒、牲畜配种和石油。他原是培养做内科医生的,1921 年 23 岁时,他成为和苏联作生意的先驱。1926年他在那里设了一座至今还在运营的铅笔厂。他后来成了一个政治斡旋者。1988 年他在洛杉矶建造了他自己的艺术博物馆。直到他去世前一直是美国石油公司和西方石油公司的主席。

Hammer, Mike A fictional tough, private detective created by Mickey Spillane (1918—). Hammer's character was featured in several novels including I, The Jury (1947), "Vengeance is Mine (1950), "My Gun is Quick (1950), and "Kiss Me Deadly (1952).

迈克·哈默 米基·斯比兰(1918—) 虚构的一个顽强的私人侦探。哈默这一角色出现在好几本小说中,包括《我就是陪审》(1947)、《复仇属于我》(1950)、《我的枪很快》(1950)和《吻死我》(1952)。

Hammerstein, Oscar (1895—1960) The most famous lyricist of Broadway musicals, Hammerstein scored an early hit with the words for "Show Boat" and then teamed up with composer Richard Rodgers in the 1940s. Together they wrote several classic musicals including: "Carousel" (1945), "Oklahoma!" (1943), "South Pacific" (1949), "The King and I" (1951), and "The Sound of Music" (1959).

奥斯卡·哈默斯坦(二世)(1895—1960) 百老汇歌舞剧最著名的歌词作者,哈默斯坦早年就以《演戏船》一剧的歌词而造成轰动。他在40年代和作曲家理查德·罗杰斯搭档,一起写了几部歌舞剧经典之作,包括《旋转木马》(1945)、《俄克拉何马》(1943)、《南太平洋》(1949)、《国王与我》(1951)和《音乐之声》(1959)。

Handy, W.C. (1873—1958) Composer and cornetist. Nicknamed "Father of the Blues, " Handy devoted his life to collecting and popularizing traditional blues. His first hit was "Memphis Blues" written in 1909. He is best known for the song "St. Louis Blues."

W.C.汉迪(1873—1958) 作曲家和短号家。绰号"布鲁斯之父", 汉迪将一生都贡献给了收集并普及传统的布鲁斯音乐。他的第一部 轰动作品是 1909 年写的《孟菲斯布鲁斯》。他以歌曲《圣路易布鲁斯》最为人知。

Hanks, Tom (1956—) Actor . A versatile actor , Hanks won an Academy Award for Best Actor in the 1993 film "Philadelphia ." He won Best Actor again in 1994 for playing the lead in "Forrest Gump ." He became the second actor in Hollywood history to win Best Actor awards two years in a row . (It was last accomplished by Spencer Tracy in 1937 and 1938 .) His other films include: "Splash , "(1984) and "Big" (1989) .

汤姆·汉克斯(1956—) 演员。作为一个多面手演员,汉克斯于1993年在影片《费城》中获得最佳男演员奥斯卡奖。1994年又以在《阿甘正传》中领衔再次获得最佳男演员奥斯卡奖。他成为好莱坞历史上第二个接连两年赢得最佳男演员奥斯卡奖的演员。(前一次是史本塞·屈塞于1937和1938年取得该项成就)。他的其他影片包括《溅水》(1984)和《大》(1989)。

Hanna and Barbera Cartoonists. William Hanna (1910—) and Joseph Barbera (1911—) worked for MGM in the 1940s and 1950s. In 1957, they created their own production company which produced "The Flintstones, "Huckleberry Hound, "and "Yogi Bear" for television. 哈纳和巴波拉 动画家。威廉·哈纳(1910—)和约瑟夫·巴波拉(1911—)于40和50年代为米高梅电影制片厂工作。1957年他们创立了他们自己的制片公司,为电视制作了《燧石一家》《赫克尔贝里猎犬》和《约吉熊》。

Happy Birthday A song written in 1893 by sisters Patty and Mildred Hill. It is traditionally sung to a person (of any age) at the presentation of a birthday cake. The original title was "Good Morning to You." 祝你生日快乐 帕蒂·和米尔德丽德·希尔姐妹创作于 1893 年的一首歌。传统上是向一个人(不论年龄)呈送生日蛋糕时唱给他(她)听的。原始的歌名是《祝你早上好》。

Happy Days A TV comedy series that aired from 1974 to 1984. A nostal-gic look at the 1950s. The show featured teenager, Richie Cunningham (Ron Howard) and his wild and cool mentor, the Fonz (Henri Winkler). It was TV 's top program in 1976—1977. Its sound track featured Bill Haley 's" Rock Around the Clock."

幸福的日子 一部从 1974 播放到 1984 年的电视系列喜剧。剧中有青少年李奇·坎宁哈姆(罗恩·霍华德饰)和他那狂暴冷酷的监护人方茨(亨利·温克勒饰)。它是 1976—1977 年间电视的头号节目。它的配音中有比尔·哈利的《整天摇滚》。

Hard Rock Cafe A chain of nostalgic cafes started in California and located in various cities in the U S . and around the world . It features a menu of American food and memorabilia of famous rock stars such as guitars, autographed photographs, old records, items of clothing, etc . The Hard Rock Cafe has been an effective catalyst in globalizing American rock and roll .

硬摇滚餐厅 开始于加利福尼亚州后来散布至美国及世界各地很多城市的连锁怀旧餐厅。他以美国烹调菜单和著名摇滚歌星的纪念物如吉它、签名照片、老唱片、衣物等为号召。 硬摇滚餐厅在使美国摇滚乐普及到全球上起了有效的触媒作用。

Harding, Tonya(1971—) Figure skater . Harding became a household word when on January 27, 1994, she admitted to lying about having no

knowledge of the assault on rival skater Nancy Kerrigan . She pled guilty to hindering prosecution and so avoided possible jail time . Harding was forced to resign from the U S . Figure Skating Association . She was allowed to skate at the 1994 Winter Olympics but did not perform well . Her husband, Jeff Gillooly, was convicted for his involvement in the attack on Nancy Kerrigan .

托尼亚·哈丁(1971—) 花样滑冰运动员。1994年1月27日哈丁承认她在不知道对她的滑冰竞争对手南希·克里根的袭击一事上撒了谎时成了家喻户晓的人物。她承认在阻碍调查上有罪,并以此避免可能入狱。哈丁被迫退出美国花样滑冰协会。她被允许在1994年冬季奥林匹克运动会上滑冰但成绩不佳。她的丈夫,杰夫·吉鲁利,由于牵涉袭击南希·克里根事件而被判刑。

Harlem A black district in Manhattan with its main artery along 125th Street, which is the site of the Apollo Theater. Harlem is associated with poverty, poor housing, and overcrowding. It is also famous for black creativity in jazz music, dance, and theater.

哈莱姆 曼哈顿的一个以阿波罗剧院所在的 125 街为其主动脉的黑人区。哈莱姆一词常与贫穷、住房破旧和拥挤联系在一起。它也以在爵士乐、舞蹈和戏剧方面的黑人的创造性而著名。

Harlem Globetrotters A U.S. basketball team founded in Chicago in 1926 by Abraham Saperstein. Characterized by the use of comedy routines, humor, trick passing, and world-class ball-handling, the Harlem Globetrotters perform staged shows and exhibition games around the world. Among the most famous of the Globetrotters were Meadowlark Lemon and Curly Neal. The theme song of the Globetrotters is "Sweet Georgia Brown" (1925).

哈莱姆环球远足队 1926 年由亚伯拉罕·塞巴斯坦在芝加哥组织的一支美国篮球队。以运用滑稽套路、幽默、特技传球和世界级的控球技巧为特征,哈莱姆环球远足队在全世界打安排好的比赛和表演赛。环球远足队中最有名的队员有云雀勒蒙和卷发尼尔。环球远足队的主题歌是《甜蜜的佐治亚·布朗》。

Harley-Davidson Trade name for a motorcycle. The first Harley-Davidson was built in 1901 by William Harley and the Davidson brothers. In 1907, Harleys were sold to the postal service, the phone company, and law officers. But in the late 1940s, Life magazine featured a drunk,

drinking beer on a striped-down Harley-Davidson. He was identified as one of some 500 outlaw motorcyclists who had invaded the town of Hollister, California. The incident labeled the H-D as the outlaw motorcycle of choice such as the Hell 's Angels. The company nearly went bankrupt in the 1980s, but with improved quality they have gone after the yuppie market. Today one out of three people who buy a Harley is a white-collar worker; 60 percent have attended college.

哈利-戴维森 摩托车的商标名。威廉·哈利和戴维森兄弟于 1901 年制造了第一辆哈利-戴维森摩托车。1907 年,哈雷摩托车卖给邮政人员、电话公司和执法人员。但在 40 年代后期,《生活》杂志刊载了一个醉汉在一辆拆卸一空的哈利-戴维森摩托车上喝啤酒的照片。他被指认出是侵入加利福尼亚州霍利斯特小镇的 500 个非法摩托车手之一。这个事件把哈利-戴维森标志为"地狱天使"等非法摩托车手的首选车。80 年代时这家公司几乎破产,但它通过提高质量来追求雅皮士的市场。今天买哈利车的人每三个人就有一个是白领,60%的人上过大学。

Harlow, Jean (1911—37) Actress. Adopted name of Harlean Carpenter. Known as the "platinum blonde" sex symbol of the 1930s, she played sexy, brassy, wise-cracking, independent women. Her films include: "Hell's Angels" (1930), "Platinum Blonde" (1931), "Red Dust" (1932), "Bombshell" (1933), "Dinner at Eight" (1934), and "Saratoga" (1937). Harlow died during the filming of Saratoga, so her part was completed by a double, with rear and long shots.

琴·哈罗(1911—1937) 女演员。原名哈琳·卡本特。以 30 年代"淡金色头发"的性感象征闻名,她演一些性感、庸俗、说俏皮话的独立女性。她的影片包括《地狱天使》(1930)、《金发女郎》(1931)、《红尘》(1932)、《炸弹》(1933)、《八点钟的晚餐》(1934)以及《萨拉多加》(1937)。哈罗在拍摄"萨拉多加"的半途中去世,她的角色由一个替身用远镜头和背面镜头完成。

Harvard University The oldest educational institution in the U.S., founded in 1636 at New Towne (later, Cambridge), Massachusetts. It was named after John Harvard (1607—38) who donated half of his estate to it. It is the richest university in American and the alma mater of five U.S. presidents. Women were first admitted to Harvard in 1969. Harvard University is one of the Ivy League 's "Big Three".

Usage: Ivy League is a term often used to describe the fashions, standards, and attitudes associated with their students. Ex: A Harvard student is sometimes called an "Ivy Leaguer."

哈佛大学 美国最古老的教育机构,于 1636 年创立于马萨诸塞州的新镇(后名剑桥)。它以把自己一半地产捐赠出来的约翰·哈佛(1607—1638)的名字命名。它是美国最富有的大学并且是五个美国总统的母校。1969 年哈佛开始接受女生。哈佛是常春藤大学中的"大三校"之一。

用法: "常春藤大学"一词常被用来描述与那里的学生相联系的装束、标准和态度。例:哈佛学生常被称做"常春藤大学生"。

Hawking, Stephen (1942—) physicist, writer. Hawking research black holes and gravitational field theory. He is best known for his popular book "A Brief History of Time" (1988), in which he argues that our universe is only one small part of a "super-universe" that has existed forever and that is made up of an infinite number of universes like our own. 斯蒂芬·豪金(1942—) 物理学家、作家。豪金研究黑洞和引力场理论。他最为人知的是以他的畅销书《时间的简史》(1988),在书中他声称我们的宇宙只是"超宇宙"的一小部分,这超宇宙是永存的并且由无数个类似于我们的宇宙的宇宙所构成。

Hawn, Goldie (1945—) She started out as a go-go dancer in New York and Las Vegas, she was discovered while dancing in the chorus of an Andy Griffith TV special in 1967. She became a regular on the TV show "Laugh-In" and made her film debut in "The one and Only Genuine Family Band" (1968). She won an Oscar for Best Supporting Actress in "Cactus Flower" (1970). Her many films include: "House Sitter" (1991), "Private Benjamin", "Bird on a Wire" (1990), and "Overboard" (1988).

果尔蒂·豪恩(1945—) 她最初在纽约和拉斯韦加斯当摇摆舞演员,当她于 1967 年在安迪·格里菲斯的电视特别节目中跳舞时被发现。她成为电视节目《笑》中的正规演员并在《唯一的家庭乐队》(1968)中在银幕上亮相。在《仙人掌花》(1970)一片中她获得最佳女配角奥斯卡奖。她的许多影片包括:《看家人》(1991)、《士兵本杰明》、《钢丝上的鸟》(1990)和《落水》(1988)。

Hayes, Helen (1900—93) Actress. Hayes began acting as a child and made her first Broadway appearance at age 9. She was nicknamed the

"First Lady of the American Theater," and is best remembered for her performance in "Victoria Regina" (1936). She also appeared in films from time to time, and won an Academy Award for her first film "The Sin of Madelon Claudet" (1931) and for another minor role in "Airport" (1970). A New York theater was named for her in recognition of her first 50 years on Broadway.

海伦·海斯(1900—1993) 女演员。海斯在童年就开始演戏并在 9岁时在百老汇初次亮相。她的绰号是"美国剧院第一夫人",并以她在《维多利亚·瑞吉纳》(1936)中的演出最令人难忘。她还不时地在影片中扮演角色,并以她的第一部影片《玛黛隆·克劳黛的原罪》(1931)赢得奥斯卡奖,还在影片《航空港》(1970)中获得最佳女配角奥斯卡奖。为了表彰她在百老汇 50 年的成就,纽约一座剧院以她的名字命名。

Hayworth, Rita (1918—87) Actress. Adopted name of Margarita Carmen Cansino. She began as a dancer in her teens, and was discovered by movie scouts. She was known as the "Love Goddess of Hollywood" in the 1940s from starring in films such as "Gilda" (1946), "Affair in Trinidad" (1952), and "The Lady From Shanghai" (1948)—the latter film directed by her onetime husband Orson Welles. She retired from film in 1972, a victim of Alzheimer's disease.

丽泰·海华丝(1918—1987) 女演员。原名玛格丽塔·卡门·坎西诺。她在十几岁时就开始跳舞并被电影人才搜寻者发现。她在 40 年代由于主演了影片如《姬黛》(1945)、《特立尼达事件》(1952)和《上海女士》(1948)而被称为"好莱坞爱神";上列最后一片是由她一度的丈夫奥森·威尔斯执导的。1972 年她由于患老年痴呆症从影界隐退。

Hearst, William Randolph (1863—1951) U.S. newspaper publisher. He was given the San Francisco Examiner as a birthday present from his industrialist father. He used "yellow journalism" (banner headlines, lavish illustration, sensationalism) to boost its sales. At the height of his power, Hearst directed an empire of 20 papers from his California estate. His granddaughter Patty Hearst, became notorious as "Tania" of the Symbionese Liberation Army in the 1970s.

威廉·伦道夫·赫斯特(1863—1951) 美国报业发行家。他的工业家的父亲将《旧金山考察报》作为一件生日礼物送给他。他利用"黄色新闻"(横贯大字标题、大量的图片和耸人听闻的报导)来促销。在

他声势的最高峰时,赫斯特在他的加利福尼亚的庄园指导着 20 份报纸的帝业。他的孙女帕蒂·赫斯特在 70 年代作为"共生解放军"中的"塔尼亚"而声名狼藉。

Hearthreak Hotel A song recorded in 1956 by Elvis Presley, which became his first number-one hit. The song transformed him into a national star.

伤心旅馆 一首 1956 年由埃尔维斯·普雷斯利录音并成为他第一张 首位轰动作品的唱片。这首歌使他成为全国的明星。

heavy metal A style of rock music characterized by loudness, grinding guitar solos, and sex-and-violence imagery. It evolved from hard rock of the late 1960s and early 1970s. Heavy metal bands include: Led Zeppelin, Deep Purple, Van Halen, Def Leppard, and Guns n'Roses. 重金属 摇滚乐的一种风格,以音量大、折磨人的吉它独奏、性和暴力的想象为特征。它从 60 年代后期和 70 年代初期的硬摇滚演变而来。重金属乐队包括:列德·泽坡林、深紫、范哈伦、德夫·勒帕德和"大炮与玫瑰"。

Hee Haw A TV comedy variety show (1969—71) hosted by Roy Clark and Buck Owens. It featured guest appearances by dozens of country music stars, a cast of zany, stereotypical "country" regulars, buxom women, and cornball humor. It secured a cult following in syndication. 嘻哈 一部由洛依·克拉克和伯克·欧文斯主持的电视喜剧、杂耍节目(1969—1971)。它推出几十个乡村音乐歌星的客席演出、一个可笑的正规"乡村"阵容、胸部丰满的女人和村俗幽默。在转播中它获得了一些崇拜追随者。

Heisman Trophy A yearly award established in 1935, to be given to the college football player judged the season's finest by a panel of writers and sportscasters. The award was named after John W. Heisman (1869—1936), who had been a great football coach at Georgia Tech. 海斯曼奖 一个建立于 1935 年的年度奖,奖给由作家和体育评论家组成的评委推举出来的本赛季最优秀的大学橄榄球运动员。这项奖以佐治亚理工学院杰出的橄榄球教练约翰·W·海斯曼 (1869—1936) 命名。

Heller, Joseph (1923—) U.S. novelist. He became famous for his 1961 book "Catch-22, "which he based on his experiences in the U.S. air force during World War . The book satirized the bureaucratic

methods of the war. The book was made into a movie in 1970 and the term "catch-22" entered the language and is now featured in English dictionaries meaning a paradox in a law or regulation that makes one a victim of its provisions no matter what one does.

Usage: Job-hunting is often a catch-22; many employers won 't hire yor until you 've had more experience, but how can you gain more experience if you can get a job.

约瑟夫·赫勒(1923—) 美国作家。他以他根据二次大战期间在美国空军中的经历所写的 1962 年的《第 22 条军规》一书成名。此书讽刺了战争中的官僚主义作风。1970 年这本书被制作成电影。"第 22 条军规"一词已进入语汇和现在的英语词典中,意为规章制度中的一些矛盾使得一个人不论怎样做都将是规章条文的受害者。

用法: 寻找工作常常是第 22 条军规,除非你有经验,许多雇人单位不会用你,但你得不到工作又怎能获得更多的经验呢?

Helo, Dolly! A 1964 musical based on Thorton Wilder's play "The Match-maker" (1954), set around the early 1900s, it told the story of marriage broker, Dolly Levi. Carol Channing starred in the Broadway musical. It was made into a movie in 1969 starring Barbra Streisand. The title song was a hit for Louis Armstrong.

嗨,多丽! 一部根据索顿·魏尔德的剧本《媒人》(1954)的 1964年歌舞剧,情节发生于 20 世纪初期,是关于一个婚姻掮客多丽·勒维的故事。卡洛尔·钱宁主演了百老汇的歌舞剧。它于 1969 年被制作成电影,由巴布拉·史翠珊主演。主题歌是路易·阿姆斯特朗的轰动作品。

Hell's Angels A motorcycle gang. The most famous of several California-based biker clubs, the "Angels" started in the 1950s in the small town of Fontana (near San Bernadino). They are characterized by black leather jackets, chains, poor hygiene, beer-drinking, abusing woman, and the winged skull logo on their jackets. They have inspired numerous biker "movies including "The Wild One" in 1956 starring Marlon Brando, and "The Wild Angels" (1966) starring Peter Fonda.

地狱天使 一个摩托车团伙。几个以加利福尼亚为基地的摩托车俱乐部中最著名的一个。"天使"于 50 年代创立于方塔纳小镇(圣波纳地诺附近)。他们的特点是黑色皮夹克、链条、不讲卫生、喝啤酒、虐待女人和夹克上的插翅骷髅标记。他们启发了好几部"摩托车手"

的电影,包括由马龙·白兰度主演的《野性难驯》和彼得·方达主演的《野性天使》(1966)。

Hemingway, Ernest (1899—1961) Writer . Hemingway used symbolism such as fishing or war, to represent honor and primitivism in his novels and short stories . His style is characterized by monosyllabic vocabulary, short sentences, stark dialogue, and understated emotion . He became famous for "A Farewell to Arms" (1929) . His other works include: "The Sun Also Rises", "Death in the Afternoon" (1932), "For Whom the Bell Tolls" (1940), and "The Old Man and the Sea" (1952) . He received the Nobel prize for Literature in 1954 . His deceptively simple writing greatly influenced 20th century fiction and spawned many imitators .

Hemingway himself led an exciting life which included such experiences as big game hunting, deep sea fishing, boxing, an ambulance driver in World War I, and a war correspondent in the Spanish Civil War. When he could no longer pursue his macho activities because of illness, he committed suicide with a shotgun in his Idaho home in 1961.

Usage: Hemingway has become synonymous with the "Lost Generation," a group of American expatriates living in Paris after World War I. 厄内斯特·海明威(1899—1961) 作家。海明威用诸如战争或钓鱼为象征,在他的小说和短篇故事中代表荣誉和原始感情。他的风格是以单音节词汇、短句、极其显明的对白为特征。他以《告别武器》(1929) 成名。他的其他作品包括:《太阳也要升起》、《午后的死亡》(1932)、《钟为谁鸣》(1940)和《老人与海》(1952)。他于 1954 年获得诺贝尔文学奖。他的貌似简单的写作大大地影响了 20 世纪的小说并产生了许多模仿者。

海明威本人有过一段刺激性的经历,包括大型动物狩猎、深海钓鱼、拳击、一次大战时救护车驾驶员和西班牙内战中的战地记者。当他由于疾病不再能追求他那种雄武的生活方式时,他就于 1961 年在爱达荷州他的家里用猎枪自杀了。

用法: 海明威已变成"迷惘的一代"——第一次世界大战后移居巴黎的一群美国人的同义语。

Herdrix, Jimi (1942—70) Rock guitarist, songwriter. Regarded as one of the best rock guitarists in history, Hendrix was also known for his eccentric stage performances which included playing a guitar with his teeth. After making a name for himself in England, he became a super-

star in America at the Monterey Pop Festival in 1967. He played at Woodstock in 1969 and stole the show with his memorable guitar solo version of "The Star-Spangled Banner." He recorded 3 albums with his trio, the Jimi Hendrix Experience which featured the hit songs: "Are You Experienced?, "" Purple Haze, * Foxy Lady, * Little Wing, " and " All Along the Watchtower . " Hendrix greatly influenced rock and jazz musicians. He died at 28 in London of an accidental drug overdose. 吉米·韩德里克斯(1942—1970) 摇摆乐吉它手。被认为是有史以 来最好的摇摆乐吉它手之一的韩德里克斯也以他的不寻常的舞台表 演著称,包括用牙弹奏吉它。在英国成名后,他于1967年在蒙特里 流行音乐节上成为美国的超级明星。1969年他在伍德斯托克演出 时,用他那难忘的吉它独奏《星条旗》一曲抢尽了镜头。他和他的三 重奏小组" 吉米·韩德里克斯经历 "录制过三张专辑唱片,其中包括一 些轰动歌曲如:《你有过经验吗》《紫雾》《狡猾的夫人》《小翅膀》和 《沿着守望塔》。韩德里克斯对摇摆音乐和爵士乐音乐家有很大影 响。他在 28 岁时由于无意间服药过量而死于伦敦。

Herson, Jim(1939—90) Puppeteer . Henson gained fame for creating the TV Muppet characters in the 1950s, including Kermit the Frog, Miss Piggy, and Fozzie Bear .

吉姆·韩森(1939—1990) 木偶戏表演家。韩森由于在 50 年代创造了电视上的莫佩特角色,其中包括青蛙克米特、猪小姐和熊发仔而出名。

Hepburn, Audrey (Rushton) (1929—93) British actress. After playing minor parts in British films in the early 1950s, she became a Hollywood star for her roles in "Funny Face" (1957), "Breakfast at Tiffany's" (1961), "My Fair Lady" (1964), "Wait Until Dark" (1968), "Charade" (1963), and "Robin and Marian" (1976). She was famous for playing innocent, childlike characters and influenced women's fashions and hairstyles in the 1960s. She won an Oscar for Best Actress in "Roman Holiday".

奥德丽(拉什顿)·赫本(1929—1993) 英国女演员。她 50 年代初期在英国电影中演些小角色之后,由于在《滑稽面孔》(1957)、《蒂法尼早餐》(1961)、《我美好的女士》(1964)、《等到天黑》(1968)、《哑谜》(1963)和《罗宾和玛丽安》(1976)中的角色成为好莱坞明星。她以扮演天真直率的角色而著名并影响了 60 年代妇女的时装和发型。她

在《罗马假日》一片中赢得奥斯卡最佳女主角奖。

Hepburn, Katharine(1909—) Actress, One of the most talented, and respected actresses of her generation, Hepburn's dramatic skills and feisty self-assurance won her a slew of Academy Awards for her performances in "Morning Glory"(1933), "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner" (1968), "The Lion in Winter"(1969), and "On Golden Pond"(1981). Her other notable films include: "Little Women"(1933), "Bringing Up Baby"(1938), "The Philadelphia Story"(1940), "Woman of the Year" (1942), "Adam's Rib"(1949), "The African Queen, "(1951), and "Long Day's Journey into Night"(1962).

She was nicknamed the "First Lady of the American Screen," and also had a distinguished stage career. She never married but had a love affair with co-actor Spencer Tracy for over 20 years.

凯塞琳·赫本(1909—) 女演员。她那一代最有才华并最受尊敬的女演员之一,赫本的戏剧才能和充分的自信使她在影片《早霞》(1933)、《猜猜谁来吃晚饭》(1968)、《冬天的狮子》(1969)和《金色池塘》(1981)中以她的表演赢得一长串的奥斯卡奖。她的其他著名影片包括《小妇人》(1933)、《受管教的婴儿》(1938)、《费城故事》(1940)、《今年的女人》(1942)、《亚当的肋骨》(1949)、《非洲王后号》(1951)和《长日入夜》(1962)。

她的绰号为"美国银幕第一夫人",并且在舞台上也有卓越的成就。 她从未结婚但和合作演戏的演员史本塞·屈塞有超过 20 年的情史。

Hershey bar A chocolate candy bar developed by Milton S. Hershey in the 1890s. It became known as the "Great American Chocolate Bar" and is produced along with a myriad of other chocolate products in Hershey, Pennsylvania.

赫尔希糖条 19 世纪 90 年代米尔顿·赫尔希开发的一种巧克力糖条。它以"伟大的美国巧克力糖条"著称并和大量其他巧克力产品在宾夕法尼亚州的赫尔希生产。

Heston, Charlton (1923—) Adopted name of Charles Carter. Heston became Hollywood's epic hero from playing such roles as Moses in "The Ten Commandments" (1956), and "Ben-Hur" (1959) from which he won an Academy Award. Heston's other films include: "The Greatest Story Ever Told" (1965), "The Agony and the Ecstasy" (1965), "El Cid" (1961). His sonorous voice and heroic stature are often parodied.

查尔顿·赫斯顿(1923—) 查尔斯·卡特的继用名。赫斯顿由于在影片《十诫》(1956)中扮演摩西和在他因之获得奥斯卡奖的《本赫》(1959)中所演的角色而成为好莱坞的史诗英雄。赫斯顿的其他影片包括:《最伟大的故事》(1965)、《痛苦与销魂》(1965)及《侠客希德》(1961)。他的洪亮的嗓音和丈夫气的身材常被人滑稽地模仿。

Hickok" **Wild Bill**"(1837—76) Gunfighter, lawman, A long-haired gambler, a skilled gunfighter and the reputed lover of Calamity Jane, he was said to have killed 27 men in gunfights before being shot from behind by Jack McCall, a publicity seeker. Hickok was portrayed by Gary Cooper in the 1937 film" The Plainsman."

"野性的比尔"希科克(1837—1876) 枪手、执法人员。他是一个蓄长发的赌徒、高强的枪手,并且传说是扫帚星简的情人。传说在他被一个沽名钓誉的杰克·麦考尔从背后开枪杀死之前,他曾在枪战中杀死过 27 个人。在一部 1937 年的电影《草原居民》中由加里·库珀扮演希科克。

High Noon A 1952 Western film starring Gary Cooper as sheriff Will Kane. Kane is deserted by the frightened townspeople he is hired to protect. In a "high noon" gunfight, Kane's life is saved by his wife who shoots his attacker from behind. Cooper won an Academy Award for his performance.

正午 一部 1952 年由加里·库珀扮演镇长维尔·坎恩的西部影片。 影片中,他被雇他来受他保护的恐慌居民所遗弃。在《正午》的一场 枪战中,坎恩的妻子从背后射杀了他的袭击者,救了他的性命。库珀 由于他的表演获得奥斯卡奖。

hippies A youth movement (also known as "flower power") that originated in San Francisco, California in the 1960s that was "anti-establishment" and whose members adopted a lifestyle characterized by drug experimentation—esp. marijuana and LSD, liberated sex (free love), rock music, slovenly dress, poor hygiene, long hair, group gatherings and communes, nonviolent anarchy, concern for the environment, and the rejection of Western materialism. They adopted "love" and "peace" as their bywords.

Hippies were identified by their colorful psychedelic style, which emerged in fabric design, graphic art, and music by bands such as the Grateful Dead, Jefferson Airplane, and Pink Floyd. Hippies and other remnants

of the 1960s such as Hell's Angels can still be found in American society.

嬉皮士 一场反传统的青年运动 (也被称为"花季权力"),60 年代起源于加利福尼亚州旧金山,参加者的生活方式特征是: 试用毒品如大麻和麦角酸、性解放、摇滚乐、衣裳褴褛、不讲卫生、长发、群居、非暴力无政府主义、关心环境和拒绝西方物质主义。他们采取的口号是"爱"与"和平"。

嬉皮士可以从他们的多彩的幻觉风格上辨认出来,体现在服装设计、图案艺术,以及由"感激的死者 ★ 杰弗逊飞机"和"粉红色弗洛伊德"等乐队演奏的音乐上。嬉皮士和其他 60 年代特征的残余如"地狱天使"等在美国社会上还能见得到。

Hitchcock, Alfred (1899—1980) Film director. Hitchcock was already an established director in his native England with the film "The thirty-nine Steps" (1935) when he came to the U.S. in 1939. He went to Hollywood in 1940 and launched a career of psychological films that earned him the title "Master of Suspense." He was known for his meticulously drawn storyboards that determined his camera angles and for his cameo "walk-ons" in his own films which included: "Rebecca" (1940), "Notorious" (1946), "Strangers on a Train" (1951), "Rear Window" (1954), "Dial M for Murder" (1954) "Vertigo" (1958), "North by Northwest" (1959) "Psycho" (1960), and "The Birds" (1963).

阿尔弗雷德·希区柯克(1899—1980) 电影导演。希区柯克于 1939年到美国时,他在他的本土英国已因影片《39级台阶》成为一名有地位的导演。1940年他到达好莱坞,并开创了他赢得"悬念大师"称号的心理片生涯。使他出名的还有:他仔细绘制故事图以决定摄影机角度和在自己的影片中充当小配角。他的影片包括:《蝴蝶梦》(1940)、《声名狼藉》(1946)、《列车上的陌生人》(1951)、《后窗》(1954)、《电话谋杀案》(1954)、《眩晕》(1958)、《北偏西北》(1959)、《精神变态》(1960)和《鸟群》(1963)。

Hoffman, Dustin (1937—) Actor. One of the most versatile actors in America, he had won an Obie award for acting on the stage before he became famous in 1967 for playing a confused college student in Mike Nichol's comedy "The Graduate." He won Academy Awards for Best Actor for his performances in "Kramer vs Kramer" (1980) and "Rain Man" (1988). His other films include: "Midnight Cowboy" (1969),

"Little Big Man "(1970), "All the President's Men "(1976), "Tootsie" (1982), and "Hook"(1991). He played Willy Loman in a 1984 Broadway version of "Death of a Salesman."

达斯廷·霍夫曼(1937—) 演员。美国最多面手的演员之一,他在迈克·尼科尔的喜剧《毕业生》中扮演一个犯糊涂的大学生而成名之前,他已因在舞台上的演出得过奥比奖。他以他在《克莱默夫妇》(1980)和《雨人》(1988)中的表演得到最佳男演员奥斯卡奖。他的其他影片包括《午夜牛仔》(1969)、《小大人》(1970)、《总统的班子》(1976)、《图茨》(1982)和《钩》(1991)。他在百老汇的 1984 年《推销员之死》中扮演了威利·罗门。

Hogan, Paul(1940—) Actor . An Australian TV comic, he starred in the blockbuster movie "Crocodile Dundee"(1986) which is considered the most profitable film in Australian history, and "Crocodile Dundee "(1988) which won him international fame.

保罗·侯根(1940—) 演员。澳大利亚电视喜剧演员,他主演了被认为是澳大利亚有史以来最卖座轰动一时的电影"鳄鱼邓迪"(1986)及使他在国际上闻名的"鳄鱼邓迪第二集"。

Holden, William (1918—81) Adopted named of William Franklin Beedle . As an actor, Holden became mainstream when he played a boxer in "Golden Boy"(1939) and was a star in the late 1940s and 1950s . His best roles include: "Stalag 17" (1953—in which he won an Academy Award), "The Bridge on the River Kwai"(1957), "The Wild Bunch" (1969), and "Network"(1976).

威廉·霍尔登(1918—1981) 威廉·富兰克林·弼德尔的继用名。作为一个演员,霍尔登在《金童》(1939)一片中扮演一个拳击手后就进入主流,并在 40 和 50 年代成为明星。他的最好的影片包括《17 号牢房》(1953——他因之获得奥斯卡奖)、《桂河大桥》(1957)、《野性的一群》(1969)和《网络》(1976)。

Holiday, Billie (1915—59) Jazz singer. Born Eleanor Fagan in Baltimore, she was also known "Lady Day." She made her debut in Harlem clubs and became known for her emotionally charged delivery and unique improvisatory style. Holiday became a singing legend despite a childhood rape and a lifelong drug addiction. Her best known songs include: "Stormy Weather, "Strange Fruit, "and "I Cover the Waterfront." She was portrayed by Diana Ross in the 1972 film "Lady Sings the Blues."

比丽·霍利代(1915—1959) 爵士歌唱家。原名爱利诺·法甘,来自 巴尔的摩,她也被称为"黛夫人"。她在哈莱姆俱乐部亮相,并以她 感情充沛的演唱和与众不同的即兴风格闻名。虽然她在童年时曾被 强奸并终身服用毒品,霍利代还是成为一个歌唱界的传奇人物。她 最为人知的歌包括《风暴天气》《奇怪的果子》和《我走过水边》。在一 部 1972 年的影片《唱布鲁斯的女士》中由黛安娜·若斯扮演她。

Holiday Inn Nicknamed "The Nation's Innkeeper," it became the world's largest motel chain soon after it opened in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1952 by Kemmons Wilson. He began franchising the idea in 1954. By the 1970s, Holiday Inns were hosting about 200,000 customers every night and reported a total of 325,848 rooms in 1991—more than any other hotel chain. Their ad slogan was "No Surprises." In 1989, the Holiday Corporation sold all 1400 North American Holiday Inns to British conglomerate Bass PLC.

假日旅馆 绰号"国家旅店主",自 1952 年科蒙斯·威尔森在田纳西州孟菲斯开业以来,它已成为世界上最大的连锁汽车旅馆。他在1954 年开始联营。到 70 年代,假日旅馆每晚接待 20 万人,在 1991年据报告有325 848 个房间,多于任何其他连锁旅馆。他们的广告口号是"并不惊奇"。1989 年假日团体将北美的全部 1 400 所假日旅馆卖给英国的巴斯 PLC 集团。

Holly, Buddy (1936—59) Adopted name of Charles Hardin Holley . Born in Lubbock, Texas, he was a singer, guitarist, and the first major rock 'n' roll songwriter . An early experimenter with recording techniques such as over-dubbing, Holly was known for his hiccuping vocal style and by such classics as "That 'll Be the Day "(1957), "Peggy Sue"(1957), and "Maybe Baby"(1958), "Not Fade Away,"(1957) "Every Day," (1957) and "Rave On ." With his band the Crickets, Holly 's songs helped to define early rock . He died in a plane crash at age 22.

巴迪·霍利(1936—1959) 查尔斯·哈丁·霍利的继用名。他出生于得克萨斯州卢伯克,是歌唱家、吉它手,并且是第一个重要的摇滚乐歌曲作家;录音技术如重叠录音等的早期试验者。霍利以他那呃逆似的嗓音和经典作品而知名,这些作品是:《就是这日子》(1957)、《佩姬·苏》(1957)、《也许是吧,宝宝》(1958)、《不要消失》(1957)、《每天》(1957)和《说胡话》。霍利的歌和他的乐队"蟋蟀"对早期的摇滚乐起了定向作用。他在 22 岁时死于飞机坠毁。

Hollywood A district in the city of Los Angeles, California. Since 1911, it has been the center of the US movie industry and home to many legendary film studios such as 20th Century Fox, MGM, Paramount, United Artists, Disney, Columbia, and Warner Brothers. Many movie stars own homes in nearby Beverly Hills and other nearby communities near Hollywood.

Usage: The term "Hollywood" stands symbolically for American movies . 好莱坞 加利福尼亚州洛杉矶市的一个区。自从 1911 年以来,它就是美国电影工业的中心,并且是许多传奇式的电影公司如 20 世纪福克斯、米高梅、派拉蒙、联艺、迪斯尼、哥伦比亚和华纳兄弟等公司所在地。很多电影明星在附近的贝弗利山和其他好莱坞附近的社区安家。

用法: "好莱坞"一词现在象征美国电影。

home computer In 1977, The Apple becomes the first personal computer (PC) with color graphics capability. IBM began putting PCs on the market in 1981. In 1995, a government study showed that almost one-third of the U.S. population uses a computer in some way and the 25% of all household owned a personal computer. Software such as desktop publishing, databases, and electronic mail and the Internet craze have played a major part in stimulating the rapid growth of the home computer. The most frequent used of computers by children was for games (84%), homework (40%), word processing (25%), and graphics (12%).

家用电脑 1977 年苹果 型机引入彩色制图功能而成为第一部个人电脑 (PC)。1981 年 IBM 开始将个人电脑投放市场。1995 年一项政府调查显示美国几乎三分之一的人以某种方式使用电脑,所有家庭中的 25% 有一台个人电脑。诸如桌面出版、数据库和电子邮件及联网等软件在刺激家用电脑的飞速发展上起了主要作用。儿童使用电脑最经常是做游戏(84%)、家庭作业(40%)、文字处理(25%)和图画(12%)。

home video A term that refers to films that have been reproduced on video tape suitable for home viewing. The age of home videos started in 1975 when Sony introduced Betamax, a combination cassette video recorder and TV set . In 1976, the Victor Company of Japan introduced VHS for Video Home System . Through the eighties, Beta and VHS competed for

customers . VHS won and by the mideighties most Americans had one . The program "America 's Funniest Home Videos, "became a surprise hit of the 1989—90 season . Based on a TV program in Japan, the program consisted of comical tapes sent in by amateurs who have filmed their family, friends, and strangers in humiliating situations . Video-taping have become popular at weddings, births, and even in the bedroom .

家用录相 一个用来指将电影复制在录相带上以便在家里观看的词。家用录相年代始于 1975 年,当时索尼推出一种将盒式录相带的放送和电视组合在一起的贝他玛克斯型机。 1976 年日本的胜利公司推出家庭录相系统 VHS。在整个 80 年代中,贝他机与 VHS 竞相争取顾客。VHS 取得胜利,到 80 年代中期多数美国家庭就都有一台了。"美国家庭趣味录相"是 1989—1990 年间令人惊喜的节目。参照日本的一个电视节目,这个节目包含一些业余爱好者送来的他们摄制的家人、朋友和陌生人出洋相的滑稽录相带。录相带在婚礼、生日甚至卧室内已很流行。

Hooker, John Lee (1917—) Blues musician . Born in Mississippi, he settled in 1943 in Detroit where his record "Boogie Chillun/ Sally Mae" was a blues hit in 1949 . Hooker strongly influenced the development of electric blues and rock music in the 1960s, including the Rolling Stones and the Animals . His other hits include "I'm in the Mood" and "Boom Boom ."

约翰·李·胡克(1917—) 布鲁斯音乐家。他出生于密西西比州,1943年定居底特律,在那里他的唱片《冰冷连奏低音爵士乐/萨丽·美》在 1949年时是轰动的布鲁斯音乐。胡克强烈地影响了 60年代电声布鲁斯和包括《滚石》和《动物》在内的摇滚乐的发展。他的其他轰动作品还有《我正有情绪》和《轰隆》。

Hoover, J. Edgar (1895—1972) The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from its start in 1924 until he died nearly half a century later in 1972. Hoover served under eight presidents and built the FBI into a powerful network for the detection of organized crime. He improvised a national fingerprint collection and established the FBI laboratory, one of the best-equipped crime laboratories in the world. He also established high professional standards for recruits. In the 1950s, he began preaching anticommunism and began investigating political "subversives." In 1958 he wrote a book of communist tactics called "Masters of Deceit."

Though some presidents and other officials wanted to remove him for some of his excesses, Hoover died in office. The FBI remains a monument to him.

J·埃德加·胡佛(1895—1972) 联邦调查局从 1924 年建立时起,直到 1972 年他去世时止将近半个世纪期间的局长。胡佛在 8 个总统手下供职,并将 FBI 建立成一个强有力的侦破有组织犯罪的机构。他创立了一个全国指纹库,并建立了世界上最好的犯罪学实验室之一的 FBI 实验室。他还为召募新人订立了高专业标准。50 年代,他开始鼓吹反共并开始调查政治上的"颠覆分子"。1958 年他写了一本有关共产党手段的书,叫做《欺骗大师》。虽然有些总统和其他官员由于他的某些过分做法想把他解职,胡佛还是死在任上。FBI 至今是他的纪念碑。

Hoover Dam Completed in 1936, it became the highest concrete dam in the U.S. (726 ft/ 221 m). It was built across the Colorado River at the Arizona-Nevada border. The dam created Lake Meade, and has a hydroelectric power capacity of 1,300 megawatts. Originally named "Boulder Dam," it was changed in 1947 to honor ex-President Herbert Hoover. 胡佛水坝 竣工于 1936 年,它是美国最高的混凝土水坝,高 726 英尺(221 米)。它横跨亚利桑那州和内华达州边界上的科罗拉多河。这座坝形成了米德湖并有一个容量 1300 兆瓦的水电站。该坝原先命名"顽石坝",1947 年改名以纪念前总统赫伯特·胡佛。

Hope, Bob (1903—) Entertainer . Born Leslie Towne Hope in England, he was brought to the U.S. in 1907. His first success was on Broadway and as a radio star in the 1930s. He became famous by starring a series of "road" films with Bing Crosby from 1940.

These include: "The Road to Singapore" (1940), "The Road to Zanzibar" (1941), "The Road to Morocco" (1942), "The Road to Utopia" (1946), "The Road to Rio" (1946), "The Road to Bali" (1952), and "The Road to Hong Kong" (1953). Hope starred in dozens of other films and TV specials. He is known for his humanitarian work and his USO tours, on which he entertained U.S. troops in three wars. His theme song is "Thanks for the Memories."

鲍勃·霍普(1903—) 演艺人。出生于英国,原名莱斯利·汤·霍普,于 1907 年来到美国。他最早的成功是于 30 年代在百老汇和作为无线电广播明星取得的。1940 年起,他通过与平·克劳斯贝合作了

一系列《...之路》的电影而成名。这包括《新加坡之路》(1940)、《桑给巴尔之路》(1941)、《摩洛哥之路》(1942)、《乌托邦之路》(1946)、《里约之路》(1946)、《巴厘之路》(1952)和《香港之路》(1953)。 霍普还在十几部别的电影和电视特别节目中主演。他还以他的人道主义的工作和他的劳军慰问巡回演出闻名,曾在三次战争中为美国士兵演出。他的主题歌是《为了回忆而感谢你》。

Hopper, Edward (1882—1967) U.S. painter and etcher. His paintings of New York in the 1930s and 1940s captured the loneliness of ordinary people in American settings. His subjects seem frozen in time. His most famous painting, "Nighthawks" (1942, Art Institute, Chicago) depicts a couple sitting at a counter in an all-night cafe. Hopper was a realist who never followed avant-garde trends.

爱德华·霍珀(1882—1967) 美国画家和蚀刻家。他在 30 和 40 年代画的纽约抓住了普通人民在美国背景下的孤独感。他的对象看上去像是固定在时间里。他最有名的一幅画《夜游神》(1942,芝加哥美术学院)画了一对坐在一个通宵小餐馆里的夫妇。霍珀是个从不追随先锋派的现实主义画家。

Horne, Lena(1917—) Singer, actress. She was the first black performer to sign a long-term contract with a Hollywood studio (MGM). She acted in "Panama Hattie" (1942), "Cabin in the Sky" (1943), and "Stormy Weather" (1943—The title song of which became her signature tune.)

莉娜·霍恩(1917—) 歌唱家、女演员。她是第一个与一个好莱坞电影公司(米高梅)签定长期合同的黑人演员。她在影片《巴拿马哈蒂》(1942)、《空中船舱》(1943)和《风暴天气》(1943——其中的主题歌成了她的名作)扮演角色。

hot dog A sausage made of an amalgam of meats, served on a soft roll or "hot dog bun." It is typically garnished with ketchup, mustard, pickle relish, chili, etc. They evolved in the late 1800s in Germany, and were called frankfurters after the city of Frankfurt. They became popular when a sausage vendor at the St. Louis Worlds Fair of 1904 served them to customers in gloves. Later, he had his brother-in-law, a baker, design bread "buns" to put them in. Hot dogs are fun food, but despite their popularity, there is no significant national chain of hot dog stands. Hot dogs are an American-favorite and are synonymous with baseball.

热狗 放在软面包卷 (热狗面包)上供吃的一根杂肉香肠。典型的是以番茄酱、芥末、酸菜佐料、辣酱等配味。它发展于上一世纪后期的德国,并以法兰克福市命名,称做"法兰克福香肠"。1904 年在圣路易世界博览会上当一个香肠贩子把它们放在手套里出卖时普及起来。他后来和他的面包师傅妹夫设计了面包卷来放香肠。"热狗"是种趣味食品,尽管它十分流行,但却没有重要的全国连锁热狗摊。"热狗"是美国人喜好的食品并同义于棒球。

Houdini, Harry (1874—1926) U.S. Magician and escapologist. Born Erich Weiss, he became the greatest escape artist in history. Houdini was renowned for his baffling escapes from straightjackets, chains, handcuffs, and locked containers. He also walked through walls and made people and animals disappear and reappear. His most famous trick was the Water Torture Cell in which he survived being suspended headdown in a tank of water with his ankles locked above him in a set of stocks. He prided himself in his great physical fitness and invited audience members to hit him in the stomach after he had tensed his muscles. One such punch thrown at him unexpectedly caused an internal rupture from which he died. He never revealed the secrets of his extraordinary escapes. He was portrayed by Tony Curtis in a 1953 film.

Usage: Anyone who escapes from an apparently escape-proof setting is called a "real Houdini."

哈里·胡迪尼(1874—1926) 美国魔术师和遁术师。原名埃里克·维斯,他是历史上最伟大的遁术师。胡迪尼以他那不可思议的本事从拘束衣、锁链、手铐和锁住的容器中遁逃出来而著名。他还能穿墙和使动物隐去并重现。他最有名的幻术就是水刑柜,在这节目中他被脚朝上锁在脚镣上倒挂在一个水柜中而能逃出。他为自己的体魄强健而自豪,并邀请观众在他绷紧肌肉后击打他的腹部。一次出乎他意料的这样一拳使他受了内伤而致死。他从未公布他那些出奇的遁术的秘密。在一部 1953 年的电影中托尼·寇蒂斯扮演了他。

用法: 任何一个从显然无法逃脱的境地逃脱的人可被称做是一个"真正的胡迪尼"。

Hound Dog A blues song by Jerry Leiber and Mike Stoller .

Originally recorded by Big Mama Thornton, It was recorded by Elvis Presley in 1956 and became one of 4 number-one hits that he had that year . It eventually became Elvis 'signature song .

猎狗 一首杰里·莱波和迈克·斯托勒创作的布鲁斯的歌。原是由大妈妈索恩顿录音,它于 1956 年由埃尔维斯·普雷斯利录音并成为他那年 4 首位居第一的轰动歌曲之一。它最终成为埃尔维斯的标准作。

Houston, Whitney (1963—) Singer . She got her start at age 8 singing in the new Hope Baptist Junior choir . She was a model and appeared on the cover of "Seventeen" magazine . She became famous from her debut album "Whitney Houston" in 1985 . Her incredible vocal talent has won her a number of Grammy Awards including: Best Pop Vocal for "Saving All My Love for You" (1985); Best Pop Vocal—Female "I Wanna Dance with Somebody" (1987), and Best Pop Vocal—Female "I Will Always Love You" (1993)

惠特尼·休斯顿(1963—) 歌唱家。她在八岁时就在新成立的希望浸礼会少年唱诗班里开始唱歌。她是一个模特,并上了《十七岁》杂志的封面。她在 1985 年以她的第一张专辑唱片《惠特尼·休斯顿》成名。她的不可思议的声乐才能为她赢得好几个格拉梅奖,包括最佳流行声乐的《把我的爱全留给你》(1985)、最佳流行女声乐的《我要和某个人跳舞》(1987)和《我永远爱你》(1993)。

Howard Johnson 's A chain of restaurants established in the 1920s by businessman Howard D. Johnson. The chain, known for their orange-and-turquoise colors, and famous repertoire of 28 ice cream flavors, became the first nationwide roadside chain. Howard Johnson 's also got into the motor lodge and hotel business. In the 1980s, Howard Johnson sold all 1,040 restaurants and 520 motor lodges to a British conglomerate, which later sold them to the Marriott corporation. In 1988, some of the old Howard Johnson 's operators managed to get control of 137 of the Howard Johnson restaurants.

霍华德·约翰森饭馆 一个于 20 年代由商人霍华德.D.约翰森建立的连锁饭馆。这个以它们橘黄和松石蓝颜色和常备的 28 种风味冰淇淋而知名的连锁店成为第一家全国的路边连锁饭馆。霍华德·约翰森还经营汽车旅馆和宾馆业务。80 年代,霍华德·约翰森二世把所有1 040 家饭馆和 520 所汽车旅馆卖给了一个英国集团,它又将之转卖给马里奥特公司。1988 年,一些霍华德·约翰森的老经营者又设法控制了 137 所霍华德·约翰森饭馆。

Howard University The leading black university in America, it was

founded in 1867 by Oliver Otis Howard (1830—1909), who served as its first president. Today the cosmopolitan university is known as the Black Harvard.

霍华德大学 美国居首位的黑人大学,它于 1867 年由奥立佛·欧蒂斯·霍华德(1830—1909) 创立并任第一任校长。现在这所世界性的大学以称作黑人哈佛而知名。

Howdy Doody The puppet star of a children's TV show. It first aired in 1943 and became very popular in the 1950s. Howdy, a hayseed character, was joined by Clarabell the Clown, the Indian Princess, and the show's host, Buffalo Bob.

好弟·都底 一个儿童电视节目中的木偶明星。它于 1943 年首播并于 50 年代十分流行。节目中有乡巴佬好弟加上小丑克拉拉贝尔、印度公主和节目主持人布法罗·鲍勃。

Hubble, Edwin Powell (1889—1953) U.S. astronomer. He discovered the existence of other galaxies outside our own and classified them according to their shape. In 1929, he announced "Hubble's Law," which states that the galaxies are expanding which is now generally accepted. The Hubble Space Telescope, launched in April 1990, is named after him.

埃德温·鲍威尔·哈勃(1889—1953) 美国天文学家。他发现在我们这个银河系之外还存在其他星系并按它们的形状将它们分类。1929年他发表了这些星系在互相扩散的"哈勃定律"并已被普遍接受。1990年4月发射的哈勃太空望远镜就是以他的名字命名的。

Huckleberry Finn An 1884 novel by Mark Twain about Huckleberry Finn, Tom Sawyer, and an escaped slave named Jim traveling down the Mississippi River on a raft. The story has been made into several movies.

哈克贝利·费恩 马克·吐温 1884 年的一本有关哈克贝利·费恩、汤姆·索耶和一个叫吉姆的逃奴乘木筏沿密西西比河漂流的小说。这故事已被制作成好几部电影。

Hudson, Rock(1925—85) Actor . Born Roy Scherer Jr, he became a star in the mid 1950s by appearing on several melodramas and comedies costarring Doris Day including "Pillow Talk"(1959) . He went on to have a successful TV career in the 1970s starring in "MacMillian and Wife ." His other films include "Giant" (1955) and "The Undefeated"(1969) .

洛克·哈得逊(1925—1985) 演员。原名洛依·(小)谢勒,他于 50 年代中期由于和多丽丝·黛合作过几部包括《枕边絮语》(1959)在内的传奇片和喜剧片而成为明星。他在 70 年代在电视上主演了《麦克米伦和夫人》取得成功。他的其他影片包括《巨人》(1955)和《不败者》(1969)。

Hughes, Howard (1905—76) Billionaire. A man of many diversions, Hughes was a businessman, industrialist, pilot, aircraft designer, moviemaker and an eccentric and recluse. Born to a wealthy Texas family, he formed the Hughes film studio in the 1920s and produced "Hell's Angel's "(1930), "Scarface "(1932), and "The Outlaw" (1944). He founded the Hughes Aircraft Company and broke the air speed record in a craft he designed himself in 1935, traveling 352 mph/566 kph. In July 1938, he and his crew flew around the world in three days, 19 hours, and 17 minute, cutting in half the time of the previous world record set in 1933. Hughes' financial empire was based on his inheritance of the Hughes Tool Co, founded by his father . Hughes also invested in Las Vegas real estate, airlines and motion picture studios. After a 1946 plane crash, he spent the last two decades of his life in seclusion in Las Vegas protected by his staff. A faked 1971 biography by Clifford Irving received a lot of publicity when Hughes called the publisher and exposed Irving 's fraud . Hughes death spurred a number of fake wills .

霍华德·休斯(1905—1976) 亿万富翁。一个有多方面活动的人。 休斯是个商人、工业家、飞机驾驶员、飞机设计师和电影制片人。生性古怪而孤独。他出生在得克萨斯州一个富有人家,于 20 年代开办了休斯电影制片厂并制作了《地狱天使》(1930)、《疤面》(1932)和《不法之徒》(1944)。他创建了休斯飞机公司并于 1935 年驾驶他自己设计的一架飞机以 352 英里/ 小时(566 公里/ 小时)打破了空中速度记录。1938 年 7 月他和他的机组人员用 3 天 19 小时 17 分钟环飞地球一周,将上一次 1933 年创造的世界记录削去一半。休斯的金融帝国是建立在他所继承的他父亲创立的休斯工具公司上。休斯还在拉斯韦加斯的地产、航空公司和电影公司上投资。在 1946 年一次飞机失事后,他在其工作人员保护下在拉斯韦加斯度过了他最后 20 年的隐居生活。一本克里福德·欧文于 1971 年伪造的他的传记,在休斯和出版商摊牌并揭露欧文的作伪时,受到很多公众注意。休斯的死 激发出好几份假遗嘱。

Itula hoops Plastic hoops sold as toys in the 1950s. The hoop was placed around the waist and then were rotated around the body by moving the hips like a Hawaiian hula dancer.

呼拉圈 50年代作为玩具出卖的塑料圈。把圈套在腰上然后像夏威夷草裙舞蹈者那样扭动臀部使圈绕着身子旋转起来。

Hull, Bobby(1939—) Hockey player. Nicknamed the "Golden Jet," Hull played for the Chicago Black Hawks in the 1960s, twice winning the National Hockey League's most valuable player award and in 1965 its Lady Byng trophy for good sportsmanship. He became the first player in history to score 50 goals in a season. He retired in 1979 with an NHL career total of 610 goals and 1,170 points.

博比·赫尔(1939—) 冰球运动员。绰号"金色喷气机",赫尔于60年代为芝加哥黑鹰队打球,两次赢得全国冰球联赛的最有价值球员奖并于1965年以最佳体育精神获得宾夫人奖。他是历史上第一个在一个赛季中进球50个的人。1979年他以在全国冰球联赛中毕生进球610个和得分1170分的记录退休。

Humphrey, Hubert (1911—78) U.S. politician and vice-president. In 1948 he was elected to the US Senate where he distinguished himself as an effective promoter of key legislation. He served as vice-president under Lyndon B. Johnson from 1965—69. He was reelected to the Senate in 1970 and 1976.

休伯特·汉弗莱(1911—1978) 美国政治家和副总统。1948 年他被选入美国参议院,在那里他作为关键立法的有效推动者而出类拔萃。他在 1965—1969 年间在林顿·B·约翰逊总统下当副总统。1970—1976 年间再次被选入参议院。

Huntley Brinkley Report A TV news program was broadcast from 1956—80. It featured two superstars of TV news: Chet Huntley (1911—74) and David Brinkley (1920—). Both handled the news with style and distinction and at its peak it reached an audience of over 17 million. The program was famous for its news coverage and for its closing signature: "Good-night, David. Good-night Chet."

亨特雷-布林克雷报告 1956—1980 年间播放的电视新闻节目。它以两个电视新闻超级明星为号召: 切特·亨特雷 (1911—1974) 和大卫·布林克雷 (1920—)。两人对新闻的处理都有风格和特色,在最

高峰时它的观众达到1 700 万人。此节目以其新闻报导和它的结束语"晚安,大卫。晚安,切特"而著名。

Huston, John(1906—87) Film director. He became recognized as a director from his first directing job on the film "The Maltese Falcon." His films include: "The Treasure of the Sierra Madre, "(for which he won an Academy Award), "The Asphalt Jungle" (1950), "The African Queen" (1951), "The Red Badge of Courage." He played a villain in "Chinatown" in 1974 and his last "The Dead" (1987).

约翰·休斯顿(1906—1987) 电影导演。他在他从事的第一部影片《马耳他之鹰》的导演工作上就被承认是一个导演了。他的影片包括:《马德岭宝藏》(他因之赢得奥斯卡金像奖)、《都市丛林》(1950)、《非洲王后号》(1951)、《红色勇敢勋章》。他于1974年在影片《唐人街》中和他最后的电影《死者》中演个坏蛋。

I

Iacocca, Lee A. (1924—) Chairman of the Chrysler Motor Corporation. In 1978, he took over the failing Chrysler, and through diligent management and a \$1 2 billion loan from Congress, he turned the company around to make a \$2 4 billion profit in 1984. His autobiography, "Iacocca" (1984) sold over 2 million copies by 1986. He retired as the Chrysler CEO in 1991.

李.A.艾柯卡(1924—) 克莱斯勒汽车公司总裁。1978年他接管了濒临失败的克莱斯勒公司,通过勤奋的经营和从国会得到的 12亿美元贷款,使公司有了转机并于 1984年创造了 24亿美元的利润。他的自传《艾柯卡》(1984)于 1986年卖了 200万册。1991年他作为克莱斯勒的最高行政人员而退休。

IBM (Abbreviation for "International Business Machines") A multinational company, the largest manufacturer of computers in the world. The company evolved from the Tabulating Machine Company formed in 1896 by Herman Hollerith. It adopted its current name in 1924. By 1991, it

grossed over \$65 billion and had over 300,000 employees.

国际商用机器公司(缩写) 一家多国公司,世界上最大的电脑制造厂家。这家公司从一家 1896 年由赫尔曼·霍勒瑞斯创办的表格机器公司发展而来。1924 年它采用了现在的名字。到 1991 年时,其毛收入 650 亿美元,有雇员 30 万名。

- I Left My Heart in San Francisco A popular song by Douglas Cross and George Cory. Tony Bennett made it a hit in 1962, selling 3,000,000 copies and winning two Grammies. It became Bennett's signature song. 我把心留在了旧金山 一首道格拉斯·克劳斯和乔治·科里创作的流行歌曲。托尼·贝内特于 1962 年使之轰动一时,卖了 300 万份并赢得两项格拉梅奖。它成为贝内特的标准歌。
- I Love Lucy A TV sitcom that aired from 1951 to 1961. The most popular TV comedy of the 1950s, it starred Lucille Ball (1911—89) as Lucy Ricardo, the scatterbrained, ambitious wife of bandleader Ricky Ricardo, played by Ball's real-life husband, Cuban Desi Arnaz (1917—86). Their friends, Fred and Ethel joined the show in 1953. Lucy later had her own series, "The Lucy Show "(1962—74). When she died at age 77 in 1989, episodes of "I Love Lucy," the longest-running show in prime time and syndicated television history, were being watched by Lucy fans in 80 countries.

我爱露西 一部从 1951 到 1961 年播放的电视系列剧,由露西尔·宝儿(1911—1989) 扮演轻率而有进取心的露西·李嘉图,一个乐队领队的妻子;乐队领队里奇·李嘉图由宝儿实际生活中的丈夫,古巴人德西·阿纳兹(1917—1986) 扮演。他们的朋友弗莱德和爱瑟儿于1953 年加入了这个节目。露西后来有了自己的系列剧《露西节目》(1962—1974)。当她于 1989 年 77 岁去世时,历史上在黄金时刻和转播电视播放最久的节目《我爱露西》中的几集在全世界 80 个国家播放给露西迷看。

ice cream Known since the Declaration of Independence, ice cream was popular with George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, who both owned ice cream machines. Ice cream with other toppings was called a Sunday (later "sundae") in the 1890s. Scoops of ice cream first appeared in a pastry cone in 1904 at the St. Louis world 's fair. Ice cream bars were introduced around 1920 and the banana split became popular in the 1930s.

冰淇淋 《独立宣言》年代就已有的东西,乔治·华盛顿和托马斯·杰弗逊都喜好冰淇淋并都有做冰淇淋的机器。冰淇淋上面加上别的配料在19世纪90年代时就称为"圣代"。冰淇淋球首次于1904年在圣路易世界博览会上推出,放在面食作的锥形卷上。冰砖大约于1920年推出,30年代时流行冰淇淋和劈开的香蕉一起吃。

Imagine A 1971 song by John Lennon . It featured utopian lyrics and a simple melody and became one of Lennon 's biggest hits . The title was used in the film "Imagine: John Lennon "(1988), a documentary tribute to the late musician, with rare footage from his Beatle days and marriage to Yoko Ono.

想象 一首 1971 年约翰·伦农唱的歌。它有幻想性的歌词和简单的旋律并且是伦农最轰动的歌曲之一。此标题被用于向这位已故音乐家致敬的纪录影片《想象:约翰·伦农》(1988)的片名上,影片中有他在披头士时期及他和小野结婚的一些罕见片段。

In God We Trust The national motto since 1956, it first appeared on an American coin in 1864 and was later added to other coins and bills. 我们信仰上帝 1956 年以来美国的国家箴言。它于 1864 年首先铸在美国一个硬币上并在后来加在别的硬币和钞票上。

Incredible Hulk A comic strip character created by Stan Lee in 1962. He was the powerful, green-skinned alter ego of scientist David Banner who first became the Hulk in a laboratory accident and who turned into the Hulk whenever he becomes angry. Bill Bix by played the role of Banner in a TV series that ran from 1978 to 1982. The Hulk was played by body-builder Lou Ferrigno.

不可思议的赫尔克(外壳) 1962 年斯坦·李创作的一个连环画角色。他是科学家大卫·巴纳在一次实验室失事后变成的绿皮肤强壮有力的化身,每当他一发怒就会变成赫尔克。比尔·比克斯贝在一部从1978 播送到 1982 年的电视系列剧中扮演了巴纳的角色。其中赫尔克一角由健美运动员路·费里尼奥扮演。

Independence Day See Fourth of July .

独立日 见 Fourth of July 条。

Indiana Jones The hero in a movie trilogy created by Steven Spielberg. Played by actor Harrison Ford (1942—), Indiana Jones is known for his hat and whip, stubborn determination, courage and his devotion to archaeological discoveries and danger. He was introduced in "Raiders of

the Lost Ark "(1981), "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom" (1984), and <math>"Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade" (1989). All three are listed among the top 23 biggest box-office film of all-time.

印第安纳·琼斯 斯蒂芬·施皮尔伯格制作的电影三部曲中的英雄人物。演员哈里森·福特扮演的印第安纳·琼斯以他那顶帽子和皮鞭、顽强的决心、勇气以及他对考古发现和危险的献身精神著称。他是在《失去的方舟的劫掠者》(1981)、《印第安纳·琼斯和劫运殿堂》(1984)和《印第安纳·琼斯和最后的十字军》(1989)中扮演角色的。所有这三部电影都名列在有史以来最卖座的23部影片之中。

Indianapolis 500 A 500-mile auto race held annually on Memorial Day in Indiana. Nicknamed the "Indy 500, "It was first held in 1911 and draws the largest attendance of any spectator sport.

印第安纳波利斯 **500** 英里汽车赛 每年于阵亡将士纪念日在印第安纳举行的一次 **500** 英里汽车赛。别名"印第 500",它首次是在 1911 年举行的,吸引了所有能吸引大量观众的体育运动中最多的观众。

Internet Trademark. A large computer network that links smaller computer networks worldwide. The roots of the Internet originates in the early 1960s when the Pentagon realized that in the event of a nuclear holocaust, conventional communication would be obliterated. Today 's Internet evolved from their solution to that problem.

国际互联网 商标名。一个在世界范围内将较小的电脑网络联网起来的大电脑网络。国际网络起源于 60 年代初期,当时五角大楼意识到在一场核战争的毁灭中传统的通讯将会不存在。今天的国际互联网就是从他们解决这个问题的答案中演变出来的。

Ireland, Kathy (1963—) Model. Born in Santa Barbara, California, Ireland joined the Elite Agency in 1980. She is most famous for appearing as the Sports Illustrated swimsuit Issue cover girl. Known for her tall, wholesome looks, Ireland's sexy swimsuit calendar has been an annual best-seller since the late 1980s. She joined the cast of TV's Melrose Place in 1994. Her two sisters, Mary and Cynthia are actors.

凯茜·爱尔兰(1963—) 模特。出生于加利福尼亚州圣巴巴拉,爱尔兰于 1980 年加入了"精英介绍所"。她最有名是因为上了体育画报泳装刊的封面。爱尔兰以她身高健康的外貌知名,其性感的泳装日历自 80 年代后期起一直是每年最畅销的。她于 1994 加入电视节目"梅尔罗斯"的阵容。她的两个姐妹,玛丽和辛西娅,都是演员。

I R S. (Abbreviation for Internal Revenue Service) The taxcollection agency of the U.S. federal government. Precursors were established in 1789 and 1862, but the current IRS was founded in 1913, when the Sixteenth Amendment authorized an income tax. Tax payments must be mailed to the IRS each year by April 15th, known commonly as "tax day."

国内税务局(缩写) 美国联邦政府的税收机关。它的前身机构曾在 1789 年和 1862 年建立过,但目前的国内税务局是在 1913 年当第 16 条宪法修正案授权征收所得税时建立的。税款必须在每年称作"税日"的 4 月 15 日前邮汇到国内税务局。

Irving, Washington(1783—1859) Writer. The first professional writer in America, Irving published a satirical "History of New York" in 1809 under a pseudonym and became internationally famous a decade later as "Geoffrey Crayon." Crayon 's "Sketch Book"(1819—20) contained essays including Irving 's best-known tales "Rip Van Winkle" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow."

华盛顿·欧文(1783—1859) 作家。美国第一个职业作家,欧文于1809年用化名出版了一本讽刺性的《纽约历史》并在十年后以"乔弗里·克雷昂"的名字在国际上知名。克雷昂的《速写》一书(1819—1820)中收集了一些散文,包括欧文最有名的小说《吕伯大梦》和《睡谷的传说》。

It is a Wonderful Life A 1946 film directed by Frank Capra and starring James Stewart as a hard-working, but depressed young man who is about to commit suicide when his guardian angel comes along and shows him the terrible consequences of his never having been born. Convinced that life can be beautiful after all, the young man returns to his family and they spend a happy Christmas together. The film is a perennial Christmas-time classic in America.

生活多美妙 一部 1946 年由弗兰克·卡普拉导演的影片,由杰姆斯·斯图尔特扮演一个勤奋但忧郁的年轻人,当他正要自杀时他的护身天使出现了,向他显示了如果他从未出生会是多么可怕的后果。认识到生活到底可以是美妙的之后,这个年轻人回到家里和家人共度了一个愉快的圣诞节。这部电影在美国是部永恒的圣诞节经典之作。

Ives, Burl (1909—95) Actor, folksinger. He went to New York in the

1940s and created his own radio show and performed on Broadway in the musical "Sing Out, Sweet Land." His "Burl Ives Song Book "(1953) became a standard anthology during the folk revival. He also acted in films including: "A Cat On a Hot Tin Roof, "East of Eden" (1955), and "The Big Country" (1958). He is well-known as playing the voice of a snowman that hosted the animated Christmas classic "Rudolph the Rednosed Reindeer."

伯尔·艾甫斯(1909—1995) 演员、民歌手。他于 40 年代到纽约开办了他自己的无线电节目并在百老汇的歌舞剧《唱吧,美丽的国土》中演出。他的《伯尔·艾甫斯歌曲集》(1953)在民歌复兴期间成为一本标准的歌集。他还在电影中演出,影片包括《热铁皮屋顶上的猫》、《伊甸园之东》(1955)以及《伟大的国家》(1958)。他以为圣诞节经典动画片《鲁道夫这红鼻子驯鹿》中当主持人的一个雪人配音而知名。

Ivy League A group of American colleges and universities generally regarded for their high scholastic achievements and social prestige. Ivy League institutions include: Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Dartmouth, Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, Brown. The tuition at all of these universities is extremely expensive.

Usage: The term "Ivy League" is sometimes used outside academia to indicate great prestige and excellence.

常春藤大学 美国的几所通常由于它们卓越的学术成就及社会威望而受尊敬的大学。常春藤大学包括:哈佛、耶鲁、普林斯顿、哥伦比亚、达特茅斯、康乃尔、宾州大学和布朗大学。所有这些大学的学费都很昂贵。

用法: "常春藤大学"一词常在学术界以外用来表示特大的威望和优秀。

Iwo Jima On February 23, 1945, men of the 28th Regiment of the Fifth Division of the U.S. Marines scaled the heavily fortified Mount Suribachi on the island of Iwo Jima and planted the American flag on its summit. A photography of Marines raising the American flag on Mount Suribachi inspired a statue now in Arlington National Cemetery.

硫黄岛 1945 年 2 月 23 日,美国海军陆战队第 5 师 28 团的人,冲上硫黄岛上有坚强工事防守的苏里巴企山,并将美国国旗插上它的顶峰。一张陆战队员们在苏里巴企山顶升起美国国旗的照片启发了现在阿灵顿国家公墓内的一座雕像的灵感。

J

Jackson, Janet (1966—) Singer, actress. The sister of the famous Jackson brothers, she embarked on a solo career in 1985. With the 1986 song "When I Think of You, "she and brother Michael become the first siblings in the rock era to have number one songs as soloists. She won Grammies for Best R & B song "That's the Way Love Goes" (1993) and for Best Music Video—long form "Rhythm Nation 1814" (1989). 珍妮特·杰克逊(1966—) 歌唱家、女演员。著名的杰克逊兄弟们的妹妹,她于 1985 开始独唱生涯。1985 年她以一首《当我想你时》和他的哥哥迈克成为摇滚乐时代获得最佳歌曲和最佳独唱家的第一对同胞兄妹。她以《爱就是这样进行的》(1993)获得最佳节奏布鲁斯歌曲的格拉梅奖,以超长版《节奏国家 1914》(1989) 获得最佳音乐录相的格拉梅奖。

Jackson, Jesse (1941—) U.S. politician. A cleric and campaigner for minority rights. A motivational speaker, he contested the Democratic party's 1984 and 1988 presidential nominations in an effort to increase voter registration and to put black issues on the national agenda. He was with Martin Luther King, Jr. when King was assassinated in 1968. 杰西·杰克逊(1941—) 美国政治家。一位宗教工作者和争取少数民族权利的斗争者。作为一位善于鼓动的演说家,他对民主党1984和1988年的总统候选提出争议,以争取更多的投票人登记并把黑人问题放在议程上。当马丁·路德·金被刺时他正和金在一起。

Jackson, Michael (1958—) Singer, songwriter. Nicknamed the "King of Pop, "Jackson started out as a 10-year old singing with his older brothers as the "Jackson Five." He embarked on a solo career in the late 1970s and is known for his meticulously choreographed videos and live performances that features Jackson's talent for dancing and his signature "moon walk". His 1982 album "Thriller" became the biggest-selling album in history. His other albums include "Off the Wall" (1980), "Bad"

(1987) and "Dangerous" (1991).

迈克尔·杰克逊(1958—) 歌唱家、歌曲作家。绰号"流行歌曲之王",杰克逊 10 岁时就和他的哥哥们作为"杰克逊五兄弟"开始唱歌。他于 70 年代后期开始独唱生涯,并以他精心编舞的录相带、他的舞蹈才能和他特有的"月球行走"为号召的现场表演著称。他的 1982 年专辑唱片《激情之歌》成为有史以来最畅销的专辑唱片。他的其他专辑唱片包括:《离开墙》(1980)、《糟糕》(1987)和《危险》(1991)。

Jackson, Reggie (1946—) Baseball player . Nicknamed "Mr. October" for his end-of-season performances, Jackson helped the Oakland Athletics win three consecutive World Series (1972—74) and the New York Yankees two (1977—78) . One of the great power hitters in baseball, Jackson retired in 1987 with 563 homeruns .

瑞吉·杰克逊(1946—) 棒球运动员。他由于赛季末的表演而得了绰号"十月先生"。杰克逊曾协助奥克兰体育队赢得连续三年(1972—1974)、纽约杨基队连续两年(1977—1978)的年度冠军联赛。杰克逊是棒球界中的大力击球手之一,于 1987 年以毕生 563 个本垒打的记录退休。

James, Jesse (1847—82) Bank and train robber . He was the leader of the Quantrill raiders, a Confederate guerilla band in the Civil War . In the 1870s, Jesse and his brother Frank (1843—1915) began robbing banks and trains in Missouri and bordering states . In 1882, Jesse was shot and killed by Bob Ford, an accomplice . Frank was acquitted of crimes and became a farmer .

杰西·詹姆斯(1847—1882) 银行及火车抢劫犯。他原是内战期间南方联盟军一个游击分队匡特里尔劫掠队的头头。19世纪70年代,杰西和他的哥哥弗兰克(1843—1915)开始在密苏里和接壤的各州抢劫银行和火车。1882年,杰西被他的同伙鲍勃·福特开枪射杀。弗兰克被判无罪并成为一个农民。

Jarvik 7 The name of the first successful artificial heart that was designed for permanent use in a human being. Barney Clark became the first person to receive a Jarvik 7, in Salt Lake City, Utah on December 7, 1982. The heart kept him alive for 112 days. The US Food and Drug Administration later called for a moratorium on artificial heart transplants because of evidence of adverse reactions. In April 1995, the FDA again approved the transplant of a newly designed heart as a temporary solution until a

real donar heart can be found. Patients wait an average of 141 days to receive a heart according to the United Network for Organ Sharing.

贾维克 7 为永久地用于人体而设计的第一个成功的人造心脏的名字。1982 年 12 月 7 日,在犹他州盐湖城,巴尼·克拉克成为第一位植入贾维克 7 的病人。该心脏使他存活了 112 天。后来,美国食品和药物管理局考虑到有不良反应的迹象,下令暂停进行人造心脏移植。1995 年 4 月,食品和药物管理局又批准了一种新设计的人造心脏的移植,作为寻觅到一个捐赠的真正心脏前的临时措施。据器官分配联合组织的统计,病人平均须等待 141 天才能获得一个捐赠的心脏。

Jaws A 1974 novel by Peter Benchley about a killer shark that terrorizes a resort town. The best-selling book was made into a blockbuster movie in 1975 directed by Steven Spielberg and starring Richard Dreyfuss and Roy Scheider. One of the biggest box-office film of all-time, it spawned three sequels.

大白鲨 1974 年出版的彼得·本奇利所著关于一条杀人鲨的小说,鲨鱼使一旅游城市充满恐怖。这部畅销书于 1975 年被成功地拍摄成一部轰动一时的著名电影,由史蒂文·施皮尔伯格导演,理查德·德雷福斯和罗伊·沙伊德主演。这是有史以来创造最高票房收入的电影之一,后来又摄制了三部续集。

Jazz Age The period of the 1920s in the United States. The Jazz Age took its name from the new syncopated black music and is characterized by drinking and dancing. The term "Jazz Age" was coined by F. Scott Fitzgerald in his book "Tales of the Jazz Age" (1922). Fitzgerald identified the Jazz Age with unconventionality, a get-rich mentality, a defiance of Prohibition, and wild partying.

爵士乐时代 指美国的 20 年代。爵士乐时代得名于新的切分黑人音乐,其特点是饮酒与舞蹈。"爵士乐时代"一词是 F·斯科特·菲茨杰拉德在其所著《爵士乐时代的故事》(1922)一书中杜撰的。菲茨杰拉德认为爵士乐时代就是反传统性、致富精神、对禁酒令的蔑视和进行狂热的聚会。

jeep A four-wheel drive vehicle originally designed for the U.S. Army in 1941. The jeep has gradually become a vehicle for everyday use. 吉普车 1941年为美国陆军设计制造的一种 4 轮驱动汽车。后来渐

百音年 1941 年为美国陆车设计制造的一种 4 轮驱动汽车 渐演变成为日常使用的车辆。

Jefferson Airplane A rock band of the 1960s, they were one of the

original" acid " rock bands from San Francisco. Their best-known hits were "Somebody to Love" and "White Rabbit, " featuring the vocals of Grace Slick. The band broke up after performing at Woodstock. Some of the band members re-formed in 1985 as "Jefferson Starship."

杰斐逊飞机 60 年代的一个摇滚乐队,是旧金山最初若干个"酸"摇滚乐队之一。他们最著名的作品是《该爱的人》和《白兔》,由格雷斯·斯利克主唱。乐队于伍德斯托克演出后解散。1985 年该乐队的一些成员重新组合成"杰斐逊明星队"。

Jehovah 's **Witnesses** A Christian religion organized in the 1870s by Charles T. Russell. Jehovah 's Witnesses emphasize the importance of Christ 's second coming. All members are expected to take part in door-to-door preaching. There are no clergy.

耶和华的目击者 19 世纪 70 年代由查尔斯·T·拉塞尔创立的基督教教派。"耶和华的目击者"强调基督第二次降临的重要性。它要求每一个会员要参加挨门挨户的传教。该教会没有牧师。

Jeopardy! One of the most popular game shows on TV, it was first broadcast in 1974. It is featured in both daytime and prime-time versions. Contestants compete for money by guessing the question that goes with a given answer. For Example, given the answer "He invented the telephone," the correct question would be "Who was Alexander Graham Bell?"

危险! 电视上最流行的娱乐节目之一,最初于 1974 年播出。它既在白天的节目里播出,也在黄金时间播出。参赛者就已给出的答案试猜该答案的原问题是什么,猜对者可获得奖金。例如,对于给出的答案"他发明了电话",正确的问题应为"亚历山大·格雷厄姆·贝尔是谁?"

Jingle Bells A winter season song by J.S. Pierpont. It was made popular in the 1940s by Bing Crosby and the Andrew Sisters. It goes: "Jingle Bells, jingle bells, jingle all the way. Oh what fun it is to ride in a one-horse open sleigh."

叮当响的铃儿 J·S·皮尔庞特创作的一首冬天唱的歌曲。40年代,由于宾·克劳斯贝和安德鲁姐妹的演唱,使它成为深受欢迎的流行歌曲。它的歌词是这样的:"叮当响的铃儿,叮当响的铃儿,一路叮当地响。啊,坐在一辆一匹马拉的无篷雪橇上是多么快乐。"

jitterbug A ballroom dance from the 1930s characterized by fast foot-

work, turns and acrobatics. It bridged the generations into the era of rock music.

摇摆舞 30年代兴起的一种舞厅舞,其特点是快速的步子、转身和特殊的技巧。由此进入了摇滚音乐的时代。

Joel, Billy(1949—) Singer, songwriter, pianist. Born in the Bronx, New York, Joel overcame suicidal depression, to become one of the most successful songwriters in history. He produced several albums before signing with Columbia Records and releasing the single "Piano Man" in late 1973 which became his signature song. He won two Grammys in 1978 for Record of the Year and Song of the Year for" Just the Way You Are, "two Grammys in 1979 for "52nd Street" and a Grammy in 1980 for Male Rock Vocal. Joel is known for his diverse musical styles, insightful lyrics, and his live performances. He married model Christie Brinkley in 1985. They divorced in 1994. He has had over 30 songs hit the top 40 since 1974. His greatest hits include: "New York State of Mind "(1975), "The Stranger" (1978) "Big Shot" (1979) "Honesty" (1979), "It 's Still Rock 'n Roll to Me" (1980) "Good Night Saigon" (1983), "Pressure" (1983), "Innocent Man" (1983), "Uptown Girl" (1983), "Baby Grand" (1986), "A Matter of Trust" (1986) "We Didn' t Start the Fire "(1989), and "River of Dreams" (1993). 歌唱家,歌曲作家,钢琴家。乔尔出生于纽 比利·乔尔(1949—) 约州的布朗克斯,他克服了因消沉而企图自杀的倾向,成为历史上最 成功的歌曲作家之一。他在出版了几张专辑唱片后,于 1973 年下半 年为哥伦比亚唱片公司演唱并推出了单张唱片《钢琴人》,这已成为 他的代表作。他在1978年由于歌曲《这正是你的方式》获得年度唱 片和年度歌曲两项格拉梅奖:1979年由于《52号街》而获得两项格拉 梅奖:1980年获得格拉梅男子摇滚声乐奖。乔尔以其多样化的音乐 风格、深刻的歌词和充满活力的演唱而闻名于世。1985年他和模特 克里斯蒂·布林克利结婚,1994年离婚。自1974年以来,他已有30 首以上的歌曲进入"40首最佳歌曲排行榜"。他最成功的歌曲是:《心 上的 纽 约 州》(1975)、《陌 生 人》(1978)、《大 亨》(1979)、《诚 实》 (1979)、《对我来说还是摇滚》(1980)、《再见吧西贡》(1983)、《压力》 (1983)、《无辜的人》(1983)、《住宅区女郎》(1983)、《小三角钢琴》 (1986)、《信任问题》(1986)、《不是我们放的火》(1989)和《梦之河》 $(1993)_{o}$

John, Elton (1947—) Born Reginald Kenneth Dwight in England, he attended the Royal Academy of Music in London, before making his debut album "Come Back Baby" in 1965. He had his first big hit with "Your Song" in 1973. He won a Grammy for Best Pop Performance—Duo or Group, for "That 's What Friends Are For" with Dionne Warwick in 1986. John 's output is prolific; he has recorded over 30 albums and has written dozens of hits songs with his long-time lyricist Bernie Taupin including: "Daniel" (1973), "Goodbye Yellow Brick Road" (1973), "Bennie and the Jets" (1973), "Rocket Man" (1974), "Philadelphia Freedom" (1975), "Blue Eyes" (1982), "I Guess That 's Why They Call it The Blues" (1983), "Club At the End of the Street" (1989), "The One" (1992), and "Can You Feel the Love Tonight" from the 1994 Lion King Soundtrack for which he won an Academy Award.

埃尔顿·约翰(1947—) 出生于英格兰,原名雷金纳德·肯尼思·德怀特。1965年他推出了第一张唱片《回来吧孩子》,此前进入了伦敦皇家音乐学院学习。1973年他以《你的歌》初次获得引人瞩目的成功。1986年,他与迪翁·沃威克合作演唱的《这就是为什么需要有朋友》获得格拉梅最佳(二重唱或两人以上)流行歌曲表演奖。约翰是一位多产的音乐家;他录制了30多张专辑唱片,并与他的长期合作歌词作者伯尼·陶平共同写出了几十首成功的流行歌曲,包括:《丹尼尔》(1973)、《再见吧黄砖马路》(1973)、《本尼和黑玉》(1973)、《火箭人》(1974)、《费城自由》(1975)、《蓝眼睛》(1982)、《我猜想这就是为什么他们称它为布鲁斯的理由》(1983)、《街头俱乐部》(1989)、《那一个》(1992)以及1994年电影《狮王》的插曲《今晚你能感觉到爱吗》,他因此获得一项奥斯卡奖。

Johnson, Earvin (" Magic") (1959—) Basketball player. A star guard for the Los Angeles Lakers from 1979—1991, he helped the Lakers win the National Basketball Association (NBA) championship in 1980, 1982, 1985, 1987, and 1988. In 1991, he announced that he had contracted the H virus and retired from pro basketball. He played in the 1992 All-Star game and went with the U.S. Olympic basketball team to Barcelona, Spain where they won a gold medal. In the fall of 1992, Johnson announced that he would rejoin the Lakers but retired before the season began. Johnson ended his career as the all-time leader in

assists (9,921) and was second in career steals (1,698). He was voted the NBA 's most valuable player three times .

厄尔文·约翰逊("魔术师")(1959—) 篮球运动员。从 1979 至 1991 年,他作为洛杉矶湖人队的明星后卫,使湖人队赢得了 1980、1982、1985、1987 和 1988 年美国篮球协会(NBA)冠军。1991 年,他宣布已感染了艾滋病毒,退出职业篮球赛。他参加了 1992 年的全明星比赛,并随美国奥林匹克篮球队赴西班牙巴塞罗那,该队获得金牌。1992 年秋天,约翰逊宣称将重返湖人队,但在该赛季开始前又退出了。约翰逊以创纪录的最高助攻次数(9 921)结束了他的事业,他的断球次数(1 698)名列第二位。他曾三次被选为美国篮球协会最有价值的运动员。

Johnson, Lyndon B. (1908—73) He became the 36th president of the U.S. (1963—69) on Kennedy 's assassination. A brash Texan, his presidency was noted for his pushing of social legislation as part of his promise to implement a "Great Society." The Vietnam War destroyed his popularity, and he didn 't seek reelection in 1968.

林登·**B**·约翰逊(1908—1973) 肯尼迪被暗杀后,约翰逊成为美国第36任总统(1963—1969)。他是一位鲁莽的得克萨斯州人,在其总统任期内以推进社会立法闻名,这是他所作的实现"伟大社会"承诺的一个组成部分。越南战争破坏了他的声望,1968年他不再竞选连任。

Jolson, Al (1886—1950) Russian-born U.S. singer and entertainer. He was brought to America as a child and by the age of eight he was singing in the streets of Washington D.C. Jolson's incredible career included stints as a boy soprano, whistler, bar singer, minstrel shows, vaudeville and the movies. He was chosen to star in the first talking picture, "The Jazz Singer" in 1927. He was also a popular recording artist. His best-known songs include: "Rock-A-Bye My Baby With A Dixie Melody," "Swanee, "Sonny Boy, "April Showers," and "You Made Me Love You."

阿尔·乔森(1886—1950) 出生于俄国的美国歌唱家和技艺表演家。他幼年被带到美国,8岁时就在首都华盛顿的街道上演唱歌曲。乔森的令人难以置信的经历包括:童声高音歌手、吹口哨者、酒吧歌手、涂面黑人表演、杂耍和电影演员。1927年,他被选中在第一部有声电影《爵士乐歌手》中担任角色。他还是一位流行歌曲唱片艺术家。他最著名的歌曲有:《唱一支南方歌曲跟我的孩子告别》《斯旺尼》《宝贝

孩子》、《四月的阵雨》和《你使我爱你》。

Jones, Grandpa (1913—) Country performer. Born Louis Marshall Jones, he started playing "Grandpa" when he was 23. He joined the Grand Ole Opry in 1946 and remained one of its most prominent figures for over forty years. He joined the TV show "Hee Haw" in the late 1960s which featured his banjo-playing, whiskers, and jokes.

琼斯爷爷(1913—) 乡村音乐表演家。原名路易·马歇尔·琼斯。他于23岁时开始表演"爷爷",1946年参加大奥利奥普里剧团,成为该剧团最主要的角色之一达四十余年之久。60年代后期,他参加了电视节目"嘻哈"的演播,并以班卓琴演奏、络腮胡子和说笑话为其特征。

Jones, Quincy (1933—) Composer, producer. Jones made his professional debut as a trumpeter and arranger for the Lionel Hampton Orchestra in 1950. He established his own label "Quest" in 1981 and produced several albums for Michael Jackson including "Thriller"—the bestselling album in history. Jones has worked with many prominent pop and jazz artists and has won several Grammies and other music awards during his career.

昆西·琼斯(1933—) 作曲家,出版者。琼斯职业上的初次亮相是在 1950 年作为莱昂内尔·汉普顿乐队的一名小号演奏者和改编者。 1981 年他创立了自己的牌子"寻求",并为迈克尔·杰克逊推出了几张专辑唱片,包括《激情之歌》——历史上最畅销的专辑唱片。琼斯曾与许多杰出的流行歌曲和爵士乐艺术家合作,并在他事业生涯中获得若干个格拉梅奖以及其他音乐奖。

Joplin, Janis (1943—70) Blues and rock singer. She was the lead singer for the San Francisco group "Big Brother and the Holding Company" from 1966—68. Her biggest hit was "Me and Bobby McGee." It was released in 1971, a year after her death of a drug overdose. Joplin was known for her impassioned performances and eccentric lifestyle. Her others hits include "Piece of My Heart," and "Try (Just a Little Bit Harder)."

贾妮斯·乔普林(1943—1970) 布鲁斯和摇滚乐歌唱家。她从 1966至 1968年是旧金山的乐队"大兄弟控股公司"的首席歌唱家。她最轰动的歌曲是《我和博比·麦吉》。这张唱片是 1971 年发行的,那时她已因药物过量致死一年。乔普林以其充满热情的演出和古怪的生

活方式而闻名。她其他的成就有《我心之一瓣》和《试试看(只要稍稍更努力些)》等。

Joplin, Scott (1868—1917) Black pianist and composer.

The most famous composer of ragtime music, his song" Maple Leaf Rag" (1899) was the first instrumental to sell over a million copies in sheet music. When his song" The Entertainer" was used as the theme of the 1973 film" The Sting, "it revived his popularity. Joplin produced a rag opera called "Tremonisha" in 1915. He died two years later in a New York mental hospital. He influenced the musical styles of Jelly Roll Morton and other early jazz musicians.

斯科特·乔普林(1868—1917) 黑人钢琴家和作曲家。他是最著名的切分乐曲作曲家,他的歌曲《碎枫叶》(1899)以单张乐谱形式出售,其销量首先超过100万份。当他的歌《技艺表演者》被用作1973年的电影《刺》中的主题歌时,重振了他的声望。乔普林于1915年创作了一部切分音乐歌剧,剧名《特里蒙尼莎》。两年后他死于纽约一所精神病医院。他的音乐对杰里·罗尔·莫顿和其他一些早期爵士乐音乐家的音乐风格都有影响。

Jordan, Michael (1963—) Basketball player. Considered to be the greatest, most versatile player in basketball history, he led the Chicago Bulls to back-to-back NBA championships in 1991 and 1992. As a rookie he led the NBA in points scored (2,313) and during the 1986—87 season he became the second player in NBA history to score 3,000 points. Following a seven-year streak (1986—93) as the NBA scoring champion, he retired from basketball in 1993, shortly after the murder of his father. He played minor league baseball in 1994 and then returned to probasketball in 1995.

迈克尔·乔丹(1963—) 篮球运动员。被认为是篮球史上最伟大、技艺最全面的运动员。他领导芝加哥公牛队连续赢得了 1991 和1992 年美国篮球协会锦标赛冠军。他曾作为一位新人在美国篮球协会得分榜上领先(2 313分);而在 1986—1987 赛季,他成为美国篮球协会史上第二名得分满3 000分的运动员。在一连7年(1986—1993)名列美国篮球协会得分榜榜首之后,他于 1993 年在其父被谋杀后不久退出了篮球比赛。 1994 年他参加一些乙级的棒球联赛,然后于1995 年重返职业篮球界。

juke box A coin-operated record player used in restaurants and bars . A

song is chosen by pushing a button. Juke boxes first appeared in the 1930s and peaked in popularity in the 1950s and have been revived in the 1990s featuring CDs instead of records. The term "Juke" was taken from a West African word meaning "wicked."

自动电唱机 餐厅和酒吧中投入硬币就能播放唱片的机器。按一下键钮就可以选择一首歌曲。自动电唱机最初出现于 30 年代,到了 50 年代广为流行,达到高峰。90 年代再度流行,但已以激光唱片代替了旧式的唱片。Juke一词起源于西非洲语,意为"邪恶"。

junk bond A bond that is issued in order to raise quick capital, usually to finance a takeover to be paid for by the sale of assets once the company is acquired. Junk bonds have a high yield, but are a high-risk investment. Studies show that more than 35% of junkbond issues may default. "Junk bond" is a somewhat derogatory term that means "below investment grade."

垃圾债券 为了快速集资而发行的债券,通常是为接管一家公司而进行融资,一旦到手,将其资产出售,用来兑付债券本息。垃圾债券的收益率高,但投资风险大。研究表明,超过35%的垃圾债券有可能无法偿还。"垃圾债券"是带有贬义的词,意为"低于投资等级"。

junk food Food that is generally characterized by being high in calories, greasy, and low in nutrition. The term refers to snacks that are popular with the young including soda, potato chips, hamburgers, french fries, pizza, candy, etc.

垃圾食品 一般指高热量、油腻而营养价值低的食品。常指青年人喜爱的快餐,如汽水、炸土豆片、汉堡包、法式土豆条、比萨饼、糖果等。

junk mail Unsolicited third-class mail such as advertisements. It is typically addressed to "Resident."

垃圾邮件 由寄件人主动提供的第三类邮件,例如广告。它的典型格式是寄给"住户"。

Jurassic Park A 1993 film directed by Steven Spielberg about scientists that clones dinosaur DNA found in mosquitoes to actually create dinosaurs to be featured in a park. The park turns into a disaster area when the dinosaurs escape. It become the first film in history to gross over 1 billion dollars worldwide. It was also a best-seller when it was released on home video.

侏罗纪公园 1993 年由史蒂文·施皮尔伯格导演的电影,描述一些科学家在蚊子身上发现恐龙脱氧核糖核酸,通过无性繁殖,将其培养成为一些真正的恐龙,在一个公园内展出。恐龙逃出来了,公园变成了一个灾难性的区域。这部影片成为历史上第一部在世界范围内总收入超过 10 亿美元的电影。当它作为家庭录像带发行时,它亦是一部畅销电影录像片。

K

K Mart A U .S . chain of department stores that carries inexpensive items at cut-rate prices . Although it underwent a serious image-makeover in the 1990s, it continues to struggle against competition from other "discount" chain stores such as Wal-Mart .

K 商场 美国的一家连锁百货商店,削价销售低档商品。虽然它在 90 年代经历了一场认真的面貌更新,现仍继续为与其他如华尔商场 之类的"折扣"连锁商店相竞争而奋斗。

Karloff, Boris(1887—1969) Actor . Born William Henry Pratt, he acted in dozens of silent films before he became famous for playing the Monster in the film "Frankenstein" in 1931 . The movie spawned several popular sequels . Karloff is also known for playing horror creatures in other films including: "The Mummy" (1932), "The Ghoul" (1933), and "The Body Snatcher" (1945).

鲍里斯·卡洛夫(1887—1969) 演员。原名威廉·亨利·普拉特,1931年因在电影《弗兰肯斯坦》中演恶魔而出名,在此之前他曾演过数十部无声电影。《弗兰肯斯坦》的几部续集,也很受欢迎。卡洛夫还因在其他影片中扮演恐怖人物而闻名。它们是《木乃伊》(1932)、《盗墓人》(1933)和《盗尸者》(1945)。

Kasen, Casey(1932—) Disc jockey, Born in Detroit, Michigan, he created the radio show "American Top 40" in 1970. Each week Kasem would count down the forty most popular hit songs in American starting at #40 and ending with the number one song. Kasem is known for his

friendly voice and his "human" stories about both recording artists and fans who send song dedication requests to his show. His show continues to be broadcast weekly on hundreds of radio stations across the U.S.A. $+ \pm m \cdot \pm m$

Kaye, Danny (1913—87) Actor . Adopted name of David Daniel Kaminski . He was known for his lightning-speed, rhyming patter songs, written by his wife Sylvia Fine, and his zany comical abilities . Kaye acted in 17 films, including "Wonder Man" (1944), "The Secret Life of Walter Mitty" (1946), and "Hans Christian Andersen" (1952). 丹尼·凯 (1913—1987) 演员。戴维·丹尼尔·卡明斯基的继用名。他出名是由于他闪电般的速度、押韵的顺口溜般的歌唱,这些歌曲是

他出名是田士他闪电般的速度、押韵的顺口溜般的歌唱,这些歌曲是他的妻子西尔维亚·法恩写的;另外,出名还由于他的令人发笑的喜剧性的能力。凯在 17 部电影中扮演角色,包括《奇迹人》(1944)、《沃尔特·米蒂神秘的一生》(1946)和《汉斯·克里斯琴·安德生》(1952)。

Kazan, Elia(1909—) Director . A cofounder of the Actors 'Studio in 1947, he discovered and helped to develop the careers of Marlon Brando and James Dean . He made a name for himself on Broadway for directing the plays "A Streetcar Named Desire "(1947) and "Death of a Salesman" (1949) . Films he directed include: "Streetcar" (1951), "Gentlemen's Agreement" (1948), "East of Eden" (1954), and "The Visitors" (1972) .

伊利亚·卡赞(1909—) 导演。1947年"演员制片厂"创建者之一。他发现并帮助马龙·白兰度和詹姆斯·狄安成就他们的事业。他自己也因导演《欲望号街车》(1947)和《推销员之死》(1949)二剧在百老汇成名。他导演的电影还有:《街车》(1951)、《君子协定》(1948)、《伊甸园之东》(1954)和《来访者》(1972)。

Keaton, Buster(1895—1966) Actor, director. He began as a child actor in vaudeville, and then became a bit player in "Fatty Arbuckle" films in 1917. Keaton became one of the great comedians of the silent film era.

His inimitable comic deadpan expression earned him the nickname the "Great Stone Face ." His films include: "The Navigator" (1924), and "The Cameraman" (1928).

伯斯特·基顿(1895—1966) 演员,导演。他在杂耍演出中作为一个儿童演员开始他的演剧生涯,后来在1917年的电影《胖子阿巴克尔》中扮演一个小角色。基顿在默片时代成为伟大的喜剧演员之一。他的无法模仿的、滑稽的、丝毫不带笑容的表情为他赢得了"伟大的石头面孔"这个雅号。他的电影包括《航海者》(1924)和《摄影师》(1928)。

Keller, Helen(1880—1968) Blind and deaf from early childhood, Keller was a top graduate at Radcliffe College and became known internationally as a lecturer and author. She helped promote better understanding of the disabled. Keller 's autobiography, " The Story of My Life, " was published in 1903.

海伦·凯勒(1880—1968) 凯勒幼年时就丧失了视力和听力,但她以优秀的成绩毕业于拉德克利夫学院,并成为国际闻名的演说家和作家。她的努力有助于促进和增长残疾人的理解能力。凯勒的自传《我的故事》出版于1903年。

Kellogg 's Corn Flakes The most popular breakfast cereal in history . Corn flakes were developed by Will K . Kellogg (1860—1951) . He founded the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company in 1906, which later became today 's world-famous Kellogg 's .

凯洛格的玉米片 历史上最受欢迎的早餐用谷类食品。玉米片是威尔·K·凯洛格(1860—1951)开发的。他于1906年创办巴脱尔·克里克烤玉米片公司,后来发展成为今日闻名世界的凯洛格公司。

Kelly, Emmett (1898—1979) Kelly 's hobo character "Weary Willie" was the most famous clown in America. He worked for the Ringling Brothers circus and was known for his sad eyes. He also made guest appearances in films.

埃米特·凯利(1898—1979) 凯利扮演的流浪汉角色"疲倦的威利"是美国最著名的丑角。他为林林兄弟马戏团工作,以他忧伤的眼睛而闻名。他也不时以客座演员的身份出现在电影里。

Kelly, Gene (1912—) Dancer, choreographer, actor. Kelly was known for his athletic modernistic dancing and became a Hollywood star in the 1940s. He choreographed his own dance routines and is best

known for his role in the film "Singin' in the Rain" (1952). His other films include: "Anchors Aweigh" (1945), "On the Town" (1949), and "An American in Paris" (1951).

金·凯利(1912—) 舞蹈家,舞蹈动作设计者,演员。凯利以其体格健美的现代舞而闻名,在 40 年代成为一名好莱坞明星。他为自己的舞蹈设计舞蹈程序,他在电影《雨中曲》(1952)里所扮演的角色是最为人熟知的。他的其他电影有《起锚》(1945)、《高等游民》(1949)和《一个美国人在巴黎》(1951)。

Kelly, Grace(1928—82) Actress. Known for her beauty and style, she became a star playing Gary Cooper 's wife in "High Noon" in 1952. she won an Oscar for her role in "The Country Girl "in 1953. She is probably best known from starring in three Hitchcock classics: "Dial M for Murder" (1954), "Rear Window" (1954), and "To Catch a Thief" (1955). She retired from films and became "Princess Grace" when she married Prince Rainier of Monaco in 1956 in one of the most photographed weddings of the century. She raised three children and was active in charities until she died in an automobile accident on a Monaco roadway.

格蕾 丝·凯利(1928—1982) 女演员。以其美貌和风格而闻名。1952年在电影《正午》中扮演加利·库珀的妻子,成为明星。1953年她因在《农家女》中扮演的角色而获得一项奥斯卡奖。也许她最为人熟知的是在三部希区柯克的经典电影里担任角色:《电话谋杀案》(1954)、《后窗》(1954)和《捉贼》(1955)。1956年,她退出电影界,与摩纳哥的雷尼埃王子结婚而成为"格蕾丝公主"。他们的婚礼是本世纪被拍摄照片最多的婚礼之一。她养育了三个孩子,积极参加慈善活动,后来在摩纳哥一条公路上因汽车车祸而去世。

Kernedy Assassination On November 22, 1963 in Dallas, Texas, President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy were seated in the rear seat of an automobile with top down in a presidential motorcade. At 12 30 P.M. two shots were fired, both hitting the president, wounding him in the head and neck and causing death within half an hour. The second shot also seriously wounded Texas Governor Connally, who eventually recovered. The bullets were fired from an upper window in the Texas Book Depository Building. Two hours after the shooting, Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested. Oswald was shot and killed while in custody. The Warren Com-

mission reported that all evidence pointed to Oswald as the lone assassin. 暗杀肯尼迪案 1963 年 11 月 22 日,在得克萨斯州达拉斯市,约翰·F·肯尼迪总统和夫人坐在总统车队中一辆敞篷汽车的后座上。午后 12 点 30 分,两发枪弹射向总统,一颗射在头上,另一颗射在颈部,导致他在半小时内死亡。第二颗子弹同时射中了得克萨斯州州长康纳利,使他受了重伤,但后来他康复了。子弹是从得克萨斯州图书仓库建筑物一扇高层窗户中射出来的。暗杀发生后两小时,李·哈维·奥斯瓦尔德被捕。奥斯瓦尔德在监狱中被人枪杀身亡。沃伦委员会的报告说:一切证据都证明,奥斯瓦尔德是一名单干的刺客。

Kernedy, Edward (Moore) "**Ted**" (1932—) U.S. Democratic politician. He entered politics as a senator from Massachusetts in 1962. He failed to gain the presidential nomination in 1980 and 1988, largely because of questions about his delay in reporting a 1969 automobile accident near Cape Cod, Massachusetts in which his passenger, Mary Jo Kopechne, was drowned. (See "Chappaquiddick incident.") Kennedy remains a liberal power in the U.S. senate and has served many terms.

爱德华(穆尔)·"特德"·肯尼迪(1932—) 美国民主党政治家。 1962年他作为来自马萨诸塞州的参议员进入政界。他未能获得 1980和 1988年总统竞选提名,主要因为有关他延迟申报 1969年发生在马萨诸塞州科德角的一次汽车事故的问题没有得到澄清,在那次事故中他的乘客玛丽·乔·科佩奇妮溺死了。(见 Chappaquiddick incident 条)肯尼迪现仍为美国参议院中有影响的人物,他已连任多届。

Kernedy, John F (itzgerald) (1917—63) 35th president of the U.S. (1961—63). Nicknamed JFK, "he was known for his charismatic personality and motivational speeches and became the first Roman Catholic and the youngest person to be elected president. He created the Peace Corps, a program of volunteers who give various types of health, agricultural, and educational aid overseas and created a program of reforms at home called the "New Frontier." It was posthumously executed by Lyndon Johnson. In foreign policy he carried out the unsuccessful "Bay of Pigs" invasion of Cuba, and in 1963 secured the withdrawal of Soviet missiles from the island. He vowed to put a man on the moon by the end of the decade, which came true in July of 1969. His most famous line

(from his 1961 inauguration speech) was "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country." Kennedy was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald on Nov. 22, 1963. (See "Kennedy Assassination.")

约翰·费茨吉拉德·肯尼迪(1917—1963) 美国第 35 任总统(1961—1963)。绰号"约费肯"。他以其众望所归的个性和富于鼓动性的演说才能而闻名,成为当选总统的第一个罗马天主教徒和最年轻的人。他创建了和平队,这是通过志愿者向国外提供各种类型的卫生、农业和教育援助的一项计划。他还创立了一项国内的复兴计划,称为"新边疆"。这项计划在他死后由林登·约翰逊付诸实施。在对外政策方面,他对古巴的"猪湾"实施入侵,但没有成功,1963 年他促使苏联从古巴撤出了他们的导弹。他发誓要在 60 年代末使人类登上月球;这已在 1969 年 7 月成为事实。他最著名的词句(出自他 1961 年的总统就职演讲)是:"不要问你的国家能为你做些什么,而要问你能为你的国家做些什么。"肯尼迪于 1963 年 11 月 22 日被李·哈维·奥斯瓦尔德刺杀。(参看 Kennedy Assassination)

Kernedy, Robert F. ("Bobby") (1925—68) U.S. Democratic politician and lawyer. He managed the presidential campaign of his brother John F. Kennedy in 1960. He later became an elected senator from New York. He campaigned for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination in 1968, but was assassinated during a campaign stop in California by a Jordanian, Sirhan B. Sirhan (1944—).

罗伯特·**F·(**"博比"·)肯尼迪(1925—1968) 美国民主党政治家,律师。他在 1960 年主持了他哥哥约翰·F·肯尼迪的总统竞选活动,后来成为由纽约州选举出来的一名参议员。1968 年他参加民主党总统候选人的竞选活动,但在活动的间隙被一名约旦人西尔汉·B·西尔汉(1944—)在加利福尼亚州暗杀身亡。

Kernedy Space Center NASA launch site on Merritt island, near Cape Canaveral, Florida. It was used for the Apollo and space-shuttle launches. The first flight to land on the Moon (1969) and "Skylab," the first orbiting laboratory in space (1973), were launched here. The "Vehicle Assembly Building," used for the assembly of Saturn rockets and space shuttles is located here. It is named for President John F. Kennedy. 肯尼迪航天中心 美国国家航空和航天局的发射基地,在佛罗里达州卡纳维拉尔角附近的麦利特岛上。用来发射阿波罗和航天飞机。

第一次登月飞行(1969)和"太空实验室"即第一个空间轨道实验室(1973)都是在这里发射的。用来组装土星运载火箭和航天飞机的"飞行器组装大楼"也位于此地。它以约翰·F·肯尼迪总统的姓氏命名。

Kent State University On April 20, 1970, President Nixon, without consulting Congress, ordered American troops into Cambodia where Vietnamese troops were operating. American college students across the country held demonstrations to protest the longest and most unpopular war in American history. The National Guard was called out to face a crowd on the campus of Kent State University in Ohio on April 30, 1970. The guardsmen fired into the crowd, killing four students and wounding many others.

肯特州立大学 1970 年 4 月 20 日,尼克松总统未经国会同意就下令美国军队进入柬埔寨,当时越南军队正在那里进行军事行动。美国各地的大学生进行示威游行,抗议美国历史上这一场最旷日持久、最不得人心的战争。1970 年 4 月 30 日,国民警卫队被召集来对付俄亥俄州肯特州立大学校园内的群众。国民警卫队向人群开枪,打死了 4 名学生,打伤了许多人。

Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC) A restaurant chain started by "Colonel" Harlan Sanders (1890—1980) in the 1940s. It featured his famous chicken made from his "secret recipe of 11 herbs and spices." Dubbed "KFC, "since 1993 is now one of the largest restaurant chains in the world. An actor now portrays Colonel Sanders known for his white suit, thick-rimmed glasses, white hair, mustache and goatee.

肯德基炸鸡 (KFC) 40 年代由哈伦·桑德斯"上校"(1890—1980)创建的连锁餐馆。餐馆专门销售由他的"11 种药草香料秘方"配制成的著名炸鸡。从 1993 年起简称为" KFC",它现在是世界上最大的连锁餐馆之一。一个演员现在如果扮演桑德斯上校,就穿上像他那样的白色衣服、戴上粗框眼镜、白头发、嘴唇上部有小胡子,下面有山羊胡子。

Kentucky Derby Nicknamed the "Run for the roses," it is the most famous horse race in the United States. It was organized in 1875 and is held annually on the first Saturday of May at Churchill Downs racetrack in Louisville, Kentucky.

肯塔基大赛马 绰号叫做"为玫瑰赛跑",是美国最有名的赛马。第

一次比赛在 1875 年,此后每年五月的第一个星期六举行一次,地点在肯塔基州路易斯维尔的邱吉尔唐斯跑道。

Kerrigan, Nancy(1970—) Figure skater . She began skating at the age of 6 . She won a gold medal at the 1990 U.S. Olympic Festival and a Bronze Medal at 1991 world championships . She won a Bronze Medal at the 1992 Olympics . Despite an attack that injured her knee in January 1994 by a man who was connected to her skating rival Tonya Harding, she went on to win a Silver Medal at the 1994 Olympics .

南希·克里根(1970—) 花样滑冰运动员。她 6 岁开始滑冰,于 1990年美国奥林匹克节赢得一枚金牌,并在 1991年世界锦标赛中取得一枚铜牌。在 1992年的奥林匹克运动会上,她荣获一枚铜牌。尽管她在 1994年1月受到一名与她的滑冰竞争对手托妮亚·哈丁有关系的男子袭击,使她的膝部受伤,但她仍在 1994年奥林匹克运动会上赢得了一枚银牌。

Kevorkian, Jack (1928—) Nicknamed the "Doctor of Death," Kevorkian became famous for inventing a controversial" suicide machine" that allows patients with fatal afflictions to prematurely take their own lives by slowly administering poison into their body in order to avoid prolonged suffering. Kevorkian was arrested in 1992, but later acquitted. He continues to participate in the suicide-assisted deaths of his patients. 66 percent of Americans surveyed in a 1990 Gallup poll said that a person has a moral right to end his or her life when they are in pain and are making no improvement.

杰克·凯弗尔基安(1928—) 绰号"死之医生"。凯弗尔基安由于发明了一种有争议的"自杀机器"而闻名。他让遭受致命性疾病痛苦的病人慢慢地将毒药摄入体内,最后永久性地结束他们自己的生命,从而避免继续受苦。凯弗尔基安于 1992 年被拘捕,但后来宣告无罪释放。他继续帮助他的病人们实现自杀性的死亡。在一次 1990 年的盖洛普民意测验中,参与测验的美国人中有 66% 的人认为,一个人如果遭受痛苦而无改善的可能时,他或她当然有道义上的权利结束自己的生命。

Key, Francis Scott See Star-Spangled Banner. 弗朗西斯·斯科特·基 见 Star-Spangled Banner 条。

Keystone Kops A group of bungling policemen in Mack Sennett 's short silent comedy movies including "In the Clutch of a Gang."

Usage: The term "Keystone Kops" now generally refers to ineffectual and bumbling figures of authority.

基斯通警察 麦克·森尼特的若干部无声喜剧电影短片中的一群愚蠢无能的警察,其中一部影片名为《抓匪帮》。

用法: "基斯通警察"一词现在常用来指掌权者无效率和不称职的形象。

Kilroy was here A Ubiquitous inscription left by victorious American troops on walls and other surfaces all over the world during World War

基尔罗伊到过这里 第二次世界大战时期得胜的美国军队在全世界各地留在墙上或其他东西表面上无处不在的题词。

Kinkos A customer-service chain which has become the "McDonalds" of the photocopy business. Kinkos store are usually located next to University campuses and can be found in every state in the U.S. and in at least 40 foreign countries. Photocopying everything from tax records and business documents to artwork, posters, and Sunday school lessons has become part of the American culture. It is estimated that over 100 million documents are photocopied each business day in the U.S.—half of them needlessly.

金科斯 为顾客服务的复印连锁店,它已发展成为复印商业中的"麦当劳"了。金科斯商店往往开在大学校园的隔壁,在美国的每一个州和至少40个外国都有它的店铺。任何东西都可以复印,从纳税记录和商业单据到美术品、广告告示和星期日学校的功课。复印已成为美国文化的一部分。据估计,在美国每一个营业日要复印超过一亿份文件——半数是不必要的。

- **King, B.B. (Riley)** (1925—) U.S. blues guitarist, singer, and songwriter. He performed at local clubs in Memphis and had his first big R&B hit, "Three O'Clock Blues" in 1951. He became an international star in the 1960s and remains the most influential living blues guitarist. His albums include: "Blues is King" (1967), "Lucille Talks Back" (1975), and "Blues' n' Jazz" (1983).
 - **B.B.**(赖利·)金(1925—) 美国布鲁斯吉他演奏家,歌唱家和歌曲作家。他在孟菲斯的一些地方俱乐部演出,并于 1951 年以歌曲《三点钟的布鲁斯》第一次获得"节奏布鲁斯"的巨大成功。 60 年代他成为一位国际明星,至今仍是最有影响的活着的布鲁斯吉他演奏家。

他的唱片有:《布鲁斯是国王》(1967)、《露西尔回嘴》(1975)和《布鲁斯和爵士乐》(1983)。

King, Billie Jean (1943—) Tennis player . The leading U .S . female player of the late 1960s and early 1970s, King won a record 20 Wimbledon titles from 1961 to 1979 and 39 Grand Slam titles . She was ranked first in the world four times and was the first woman athlete to earn more than \$100,000 a year . Her most publicized match was in 1971 when she beat former champion Bobby Riggs in a "Battle of the Sexes ." 比莉·琪恩·金(1943—) 网球运动员。60 年代后期和 70 年代初期美国第一号女子网球运动员。1961 至 1979 年期间,金 20 次赢得温布尔顿赛冠军,她还 39 次赢得大满贯赛冠军。她 4 次排名世界第一,并且是第一位一年收入超过 10 万美元的女子运动员。她的最广为人称道的比赛是 1971 年的一场"性别之战",她击败了前冠军博比·里格斯。

King Kong A 1933 classic monster movie by Merian C Cooper about a giant ape that is captured from his jungle home and taken to New York City. Enraged by flashbulbs, Kong escapes, seizes the beautiful young woman (Fay Wray) who he had snatched earlier in the film, and climbs the Empire State Building. The military is called out and fighter planes shoot at Kong until he sets Fay Wray down gently on a ledge and he falls to his death. The plot was greatly enhanced by special effects that were startling in their day such as Kong 's holding the struggling girl in his palm.

金刚 梅里安·C·库珀于 1933 年摄制的一部经典的怪物电影,它描述一个巨猿被从它丛林中的家里捉住并被带到纽约市。金刚被闪光灯激怒,抓着他早些时候抢来的一位美丽的年轻女子(费伊·雷)逃走,并且爬上了纽约州摩天大厦。军队被调集来了,战斗机也向金刚射击,最后,他把费伊轻轻地放在一个壁架上,他自己却掉下去摔死了。所采用的特技大大增强了影片的效果,例如金刚将挣扎着的女郎抓在手掌心中,这在当时是令人吃惊的。

King, Larry(1933—) Born Lawrence Harvey Zeiger, he started out as a janitor at a local AM station in Florida. King became the host of his own radio talk show, "Larry King Live" in 1982 which has the largest audience of any night time talk show in America.

拉里·金(1933—) 原名劳伦斯·哈维·蔡格。他最初在佛罗里达

州一家地方广播电台当看门人。1982年金成为他自己的访谈广播节目"拉里·金直播"的主持人,这是现在美国拥有最多听众的晚间直播节目。

King, Martin Luther, Jr. (1929—68) Civil rights leader. King, grew up in Atlanta and took his doctorate in theology at Boston University. He became the pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, the capital city. He led the bus boycott that culminated in 1956 with integration of the buses, having been imprisoned in the meantime. On August 28, 1963, he delivered his classic "I Have a Dream" speech to a crowd of 250,000 people in Washington D.C. In 1964 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Price. He was assassinated on April 4, 1968, while standing on the balcony of a motel in Memphis, Tennessee, where he was participating in a strike. His birthday, January 15, was declared a national holiday in 1984.

Usage: King 's name is synonymous with America 's moral conscience in seeking to attain civil rights and racial justice.

(小)马丁·路德·金(1929—1968) 民权运动领袖。金在亚特兰大长大,在波士顿大学取得神学博士学位。后来他成为阿拉巴马州首府蒙哥马利市德克斯特路浸礼会的牧师。他领导公共汽车罢工运动,最终于1956年使公共汽车取消了种族歧视的规定,其间他曾被捕入狱。1963年8月28日,他在华盛顿特区对25万人发表了他著名的演讲:《我有一个梦想》。1964年他被授予诺贝尔和平奖。1968年4月4日他被暗杀,当时他站在田纳西州孟菲斯的一家汽车旅馆的阳台上,他是去那里参加罢工的。他的生日1月15日于1984年被宣布为国定假日。

用法: 金的名字现已成为美国争取公民权和种族平等的道德观的 同义词。

King, Stephen (1947—) Novelist . Born in Portland, Maine, King wrote his first short story at age seven . He was working as a laborer in an industrial laundry when his first successful book, "Carrie" was published in 1974 . Today he is the best-selling author of the horror genre in the world with over 100 million of his books in print . King is known for his interest in the macabre, his narrative skill, and his plots with small-town or rural settings . Many of his books have been made into movies including: The Shining "(1977), "The Stand "(1978), "Cujo "(1981),

"Pet Sematary "(1983), "Christine "(1983), "It "(1986), "Misery "(1987), "The Dark Half "(1989), and "Dolores Claiborne "(1992). King has also published a number of novels under the pseudonym Richard Bachman.

斯蒂芬·金(1947—) 小说家。金出生于缅因州波特兰,7岁时写出第一篇短篇小说。他第一本成功的著作《卡丽》出版于 1974年,那时他在一家工业洗衣房当工人。今天他已是世界上恐怖小说的最畅销作家,其书的印量已超过一亿册。金最著名的是他对死亡主题的兴趣、叙述事物的技巧和以小城镇或乡村为背景的策划。他的许多部书已拍成电影,包括:《闪光》(1977)、《抗灾》(1978)、《卡乔》(1981)、《宝贝塞马泰里》(1983)、《克里斯廷》(1983)、《它》(1986)、《悲惨》(1987)、《黑的一半》(1989)和《多洛雷斯·克莱本》(1992)。金还曾以笔名理查德·巴克曼出版过不少本小说。

Kingston Trio A singing group that became popular during the folk revival of the late 1950s and 1960s. Their biggest hits include: "Tom Dooley" (1958), and "Where Have All the Flowers Gone?" (1962). Their name is taken from Kingston, Jamaica, a hotspot of calypso music.

金斯顿三人组 一个歌唱小组。在 50 年代后期和 60 年代民歌复兴时期,他们成为受人欢迎的歌唱小组。他们最轰动的歌曲包括:《汤姆·杜利》(1958)和《所有的花都到哪里去了》(1962)。他们的名字取自牙买加的金斯顿,该地是一种即兴小调最流行的地方。

Kinsey, Alfred (1894—1956) U.S. researcher. The Indiana zoologist's studies of male and female sexual behavior (1948—53), based on 12, 000 personal interviews and questionnaires, were the first serious published research on human sexuality. He headed the research teams that published "Sexual Behavior in the Human Male" (1948) and "Sexual Behavior in the Human Female" (1953) which became known as the "Kinsey reports." The reports were an early sign of a "sexual revolution." 艾尔弗雷德·金塞(1894—1956) 美国研究工作者。这位印第安纳州动物学家根据12 000份个别谈话和调查表所进行的关于男性和女性性行为的研究(1948—1953),是对于人类性欲的第一份严肃的、正式出版的研究报告。他领导一个研究小组,出版了《人类男性的性行为》(1948)和《人类女性的性行为》(1953),被称为"金塞报告"。这些报告曾是"性革命"的一个早期的联兆。

Kissinger, **Henry**(1923—) German-born U .S . diplomat . After a suc-

cessful academic career at Harvard University, he was appointed national security adviser in 1969 by President Richard Nixon . Kissinger served as secretary of state from 1973—77 . His missions to China and the USSR helped to improve U .S . relations with both countries . He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1973 .

亨利·基辛格(1923—) 德国出生的美国外交家。在哈佛大学度过了一段成功的学术生涯后,于 1969 年被理查德·尼克松总统任命为国家安全顾问。基辛格于 1973 年至 1977 年任国务卿。他对中国和苏联的访问有助于改进美国与两国之间的关系。基辛格于 1973 年被授予诺贝尔和平奖。

Kleenex A brand name since the 1930s for disposable tissue paper produced by the Kimberly-Clark Corporation. Like Xerox, the name has come to be used generically.

克林奈克斯 自 30 年代起由金伯利·克拉克公司生产的一种一次性使用薄绉纸的商标名。同 Xerox 一样,这个名字现在已被当作一个普通的字来使用了。

Knievel, Evel (1938—) Motorcycle trick rider . Born Robert Craig Knievel, he became famous in the 1960s by performing ramplaunched Motorcycle jumps over rows of cars . In 1974, he unsuccessfully attempted to leap the Snake River Canyon in a muchpublicized rocket-powered cycle . According to the Guinness Book of Word Records, no one in recorded history has broken his bone more times than Evel Knievel . He is listed as having broken, snapped, and crushed various parts of his skeleton 433 times in his daredevil career . In one miscalculated jump he made in 1972, Knievel broke 93 bones . After Knievel retired, his oldest son Robbie broke his father 's record by flying over 22 vehicles in one jump and successfully executing the Caesar 's Palace fountain jump that nearly killed his father in 1967 .

埃夫尔·尼弗尔(1938—) 特技摩托车骑手。原名罗伯特·克雷格·尼弗尔。他在 60 年代由于表演骑摩托车飞跃排成行的许多辆汽车而出名。1974 年,他试图骑一辆大肆宣扬的以火箭发动机为动力的摩托车跃过斯内克河峡谷,结果失败了。据吉尼斯世界纪录书中说,在有纪录的历史上,没有一个人跌断骨头的次数比埃夫尔·尼弗尔多。据记载,在他的大胆的事业中,他身体各部分的骨头曾被跌断、折断、压碎过 433 次。在 1972 年一次计算错误的飞跃中,他一下子

Kodak 216

跌断了 93 处骨头。尼弗尔退休后,他的长子罗比打破了他父亲的纪录:在一次跳跃中,他飞越过了 22 辆汽车;他还成功地跳过了凯撒大帝宫殿的喷泉,而他父亲在 1967 年作这个尝试时几乎送掉了性命。

Kodak A brand name of the Eastman Kodak Company founded by George Eastman in 1892. He coined the term "Kodak" for marketing purposes because he correctly believed it would be easy to pronounce and spell in any language.

柯达 1892 年乔治·伊斯曼创建的伊斯曼·柯达公司的商标名。为了便于销售,他创造了"Kodak"这个词,因为他正确地认为,这个词在任何语言中都很容易拼读出来。

Kojak A realistic TV series in the 1970s about a New York City cop starring Telly Savalas as Lieutenant Theo Kojak. The show was a primetime favorite and was known for Savalas's signature lollipop and his rhetorical "Who loves ya, baby?"

科杰克 70 年代的一部现实主义的电视连续剧,说的是关于纽约市一位警察的故事,由特利·萨瓦拉斯扮演西奥·科杰克中尉。这是当时黄金时间很受欢迎的一个节目,最有名的是萨瓦拉斯时刻不离手的那根拦车棒和他那句夸张的'谁爱你,孩子?"

Koontz, Dean (1946—) Novelist. A former Pennsylvania English teacher, Koontz was also a struggling young novelist in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Koontz wisely retained or bought back the rights to all his books once they went out of print. Koontz became famous in the 1980s with such books as "The Watchers" (1983). In 1992, Ballantine Books purchased the paperback rights to seven more from the 1970s for about \$10 million. His book "Winter Moon," (1994) (formerly called "Invasion" from 1974) is the first Koontz novel re-issued by Ballantine. Koontz continues to write one new suspense novel each year. He wrote "Dark Rivers of the Heart" in 1994.

狄安·孔茨(1946—) 小说家。孔茨原为宾夕法尼亚州的一名英语教师,60年代后期和70年代初期也曾是一名努力奋斗的年轻小说家。孔茨写的任何书一旦脱销,他就明智地索回或购回它们的版权。到了80年代,孔茨由于像《看守人》(1983)这样的书而出名了。1992年,巴兰坦图书公司以大约1000万美元的代价购买了他70年代7本小说的平装本版权。《冬天的月亮》(1994)(1974年出版时名为《侵略》)是第一本由巴兰坦重新发行的孔茨的小说。孔茨现在继续每年

写一本新的悬念小说。1994年他写的是《心里的黑暗的河流》。

Korean War A war fought between 1950—53 between North Korea (supported by China) and South Korea, aided by the United Nations. (The U.N. troops were mainly U.S.) The war ended in a deadlock with the North-South boundary set at nearly the same place it had before the war. This war devastated the Korean countryside, and resulted in the deaths of millions of civilians and about 23,000 U.S. troops. 朝鲜战争 1950—1953 年间发生在北朝鲜(受中国援助)和南朝鲜(受联合国支持)之间的战争(联合国的部队主要是美国人)。战争以僵局告终,南北间的边界被划定在几乎与战前相同的地方。这场战争毁灭了朝鲜的乡村,上百万的朝鲜平民和大约23000名美国军人死亡。

Koufax, Sandy(1935—) Baseball player. The most talented pitcher of the 1960s, Koufax led the National League five years straight in earned-run averages before arthritis cut his career short. He won the Cy Young Award three times and helped the Los Angeles Dodgers to win the World Series twice. In 1971, he became the youngest inductee into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

桑迪·库法克斯(1935—) 棒球运动员。库法克斯是 60 年代最有天才的投球手,他的平均得分连续 5 年名列美国棒球联合会的榜首,后来关节炎结束了他的棒球生涯。他曾三次赢得赛伊·扬奖,并帮助洛杉矶道奇人队两次赢得美国年度冠军棒球联赛。1971 年,他成为被接纳进棒球名人馆的最年轻的人物。

Krantz, Judith (1928—) American writer. Her blockbuster novels are of modern fairy tales about women who struggle from poverty to become wealthy and powerful in the worlds of fashion and advertising. Her novels, also known for their sexual content, include "Scruples"(1978), "Princess Daisy"(1980), and "Minstral's Daughter"(1980). 朱迪思·克兰茨(1928—) 美国作家。她的风靡一时的小说写的都是些关于从贫穷妇女经过奋斗成为时尚和广告界有钱有势的贵妇人的现代神话故事。她的小说也以性的内容闻名,包括:《顾虑》(1978)、《黛茜公主》(1980)和《明斯特拉尔的女儿》(1980)。

Ku Khx Klan (KKK) A secret society of ex-Confederates founded in December 1865 in Pulaski, Tennessee to oppose Congressional reconstruction. Former Confederated General Nathan B. Forrest became the leader

with the title" Grand Wizard." To maintain white supremacy, the Klan used violence and intimidation against the former slaves.

Congress passed Acts in 1870 and 1871 to oppose the Klan . The Klan was revived in 1915 with an expanded program including anti-Semitism and anti-Catholicism . It gained great influence during the 1920s . A skeleton organization still exists and surfaces from time to time despite legislation outlawing the order in many states .

三 K 党 1865 年 12 月由前南部联邦成员在田纳西州普拉斯基创建的秘密会社,以反抗国会的重建运动。前邦联的将军内森·B·福里斯特成为领袖,尊称为"大奇才"。为了维持白人的优越地位,三 K 党用暴力和威胁的手段对待前奴隶。

1870年和1871年国会通过了反对三 K 党的法案。三 K 党于 1915年复出,其纲领扩大到包括反犹主义和反天主教教义。20年代它的影响很大。三 K 党的骨架组织现在依然存在,尽管在许多个州里都有法律取缔该组织,它仍不时冒出来活动。

Kubrick, Stanley(1928—) U.S. born British film director. Known for his meticulous attention to detail, he has been writing and producing films since 1957. His films include "Paths of Glory"(1957), "Spartacus"(1960), "2001: A Space Odyssey"(1968), "A Clockwork Orange" (1971), and "The Shining"(1979).

斯坦利·库布里克(1928—) 出生于美国的英国电影导演。他对细节的处理极其细致,从 1957 年起曾编写和导演不少电影,包括:《光荣之路》(1957)、《斯巴达克思》(1960)、《2001:太空奥德赛》(1968)、《装有发条的橙子》(1971)和《闪光》(1979)。

T.

Labor Day A legal national holiday in honor of workers. In the U.S. and Canada, Labor Day is celebrated on the first Monday in September. Observed since 1894, Labor Day signals the unofficial end of summer and the beginning of the school year.

劳动节 向工人表示敬意的法定全国假日。在美国和加拿大,每年9月的第一个星期一庆祝劳动节。可以看出,从1894年起,劳动节表示夏天的非正式的结束和学校新学年的开始。

L'Amour, Louis (1908—88) Western writer. After spending his younger years drifting through the West and learning frontier and Indian stories, he became a writer in the 1940s, writing nearly 90 novels—more than Zane Grey. L'Amour's books were known for their rugged heroes and historical detail. His best known books include: "Hondo" (1953), "The Silver Canyon" (1956), and "Shakalo" (1963).

路易斯·拉穆尔(1908—1988) 西部小说作家。他年轻时在西部过着流浪的生活,熟悉许多边疆和印第安人的故事,40年代成为一名作家,写了将近90部小说——比赞恩·格雷写的还要多。拉穆尔的书以其粗鲁的英雄和历史细节而闻名。他最著名的书包括:《杭都》(1953)、《银峡》(1956)和《沙卡罗》(1963)。

Lancaster, Burt (1913—95) Actor. After a stint as an acrobat, he became a star from acting in "The Killers" (1946), his first film. He played a variety of "tough guy" roles as well as more complex character parts in his movie career. His films include: "Jim Thorpe——All-American" (1951), "From Here to Eternity" (1953), "The Rose Tattoo" (1955), "Gunfight at the O.K. Corral" (1957), "Elmer Gantry" (1960), "The Birdman of Alcatraz" (1962) and "Atlantic City" (1980). He was one of the first stars to produce films and co-founded the production company Hecht-Hill-Lancaster.

伯特·兰开斯特(1913—1995) 演员。在做了一段计时杂技演员后,他在电影《杀人者》(1946)中扮演角色,成为一位明星;这是他的第一部电影。在他的电影生涯中,他扮演过各种各样的"无赖"角色,也演过性格更复杂的角色。他的电影包括:《吉姆·索普——全美》(1951)、《从这里到永恒》(1953)、《玫瑰文身》(1955)、《畜栏枪战》(1957)、《埃尔默·甘特里》(1960)、《阿尔卡垂兹鸟人》(1962)和《大西洋城》(1980)。作为赫克特·希尔·兰开斯特制片公司的一名创立者,他是第一批生产影片的明星之一。

Land, Edwin Herbert (1909—91) Inventor. He became interested in polarized light while he was a student at Harvard. Land set up a laboratory in 1932 and established the Polaroid Corporation (1937—80). His greatest achievement was in 1947 when he invented the Polaroid Land camera

which developed film inside the camera in one minute and produced an "instant" photograph.

埃德温·赫伯特·兰德(1909—1991) 发明家。当他在哈佛大学读书时,就对偏振光发生了兴趣。他于 1932 年创建了一间实验室,后来创办了偏振片公司(1937—1980)。他最大的成就是在 1947 年发明了兰德偏振片照相机,它能使照片在相机内部用一分钟时间就显影出来,从而得到一张"立等可取"的照片。

Lange, Jessica (1949—) Actress . She won an Oscar for Best Supporting Actress for her role in "Tootsie" in 1983 . She won an Oscar for Best Actress in 1994 for her role in "Rob Roy ."

杰茜卡·兰格(1949—) 女演员。她因在《少女》一片中所演的角色获得了1983年奥斯卡最佳女配角奖,又因在《罗布·罗伊》一片中所演的角色而赢得了1994年奥斯卡最佳女主角奖。

Lassie The name of the famous collie dog who starred in the popular TV series "Lassie "from 1954 to 1971. The show was inspired by the novel "Lassie Come Home" (1940) by Eric Knight. Each week Lassie would help her master, a boy named Timmy, and his parents out of a new predicament. A feature Lassie film was made in 1994.

莱西 一条著名的库利狗的名字。它是 1954 至 1971 年受欢迎的电视系列剧《莱西》中的狗明星。电视剧是受到埃里克·奈特所著小说《莱西回家》(1940)的启发而制作的。莱西的主人是个名叫蒂米的小孩,莱西每周都会帮助蒂米和他的父母渡过一个新的难关。1994 年还发行了一部莱西的故事片。

Las Vegas The most popular gambling resort in America since the rise of casino hotels in the 1940s. The term "Vegas" has been synonymous with nightclubs, garish entertainment, showgirls, gambling and instant-marriage wedding chapels for half a century.

拉斯维加斯 自从 40 年代夜总会饭店兴起后,拉斯维加斯已成为美国最有名的赌博场所。半个世纪以来,"维加斯"一词已成为夜总会、炫耀的娱乐、歌舞女郎、赌博和即时结婚婚礼小教堂的同义词。

Laurel and Hardy Stan Laurel (1891—1965) and Oliver Hardy (1892—1957). The most famous slapstick comedy team in Hollywood history, they produced more than 200 short and feature-length films (both silent and sound) for the Hal Roach studios between 1927 and 1940. Lanky Laurel played the role of the trusting innocent; the obese Hardy played

the pompous know-it-all, who 's inflated ego was constantly being punctured. Their films include: "You 're Darn Tootin' "(1927), "Battle of the Century "(1928), "Pack Up Your Troubles" (1932), "Babes in Toyland" (1934), "Way out West" (1937), "A Chump at Oxford" (1940). Hardy 's signature line was "That 's another fine mess you 've gotten us into. "Their films were revived as a worldwide cult in the 1970s.

Usage: "Laurel and Hardy "have become synonymous with bungling mayhem in an absurd manner.

劳莱和哈代 斯坦·劳莱(1891—1965)和奥利弗·哈代(1892—1957)是好莱坞历史上最著名的一对滑稽喜剧搭档。他们在 1927 至 1940年期间为哈尔·罗奇制片厂拍摄了 200 多部短片和正片长度的电影(默片和有声片都有)。瘦长的劳莱扮演老实的头脑简单的角色;肥胖的哈代扮演傲慢的自称无所不知的角色,他的言过其实的自负不断地被刺伤。他们的电影包括:《你说得对》(1927)、《世纪之战》(1928)、《忘掉你的烦恼》(1932)、《玩具之乡的孩子》(1934)、《出口朝西》(1937)和《一个傻瓜在牛津》(1940)。哈代在电影里著名的口头禅是:"这是你给我们惹出来的又一个麻烦。"他们的电影在 70 年代再一次在世界范围内流行。

用法: "劳莱和哈代"已成为以荒唐可笑的方式,把事情做得一团糟的同义词。

Lauren, Ralph (1939—) Fashion designer . Born Ralph Lipshitz, he grew up in the Bronx, around the corner from Calvin Klein . He never attended a design school but got his first break designing a neckwear line for Beau Brummell in 1967 . His own line of clothing is internationally famous . He received the American Fashion Critics Coty Award in 1970, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1981, and 1984 . He received the Council of Fashion Designers of America Award in 1981 .

拉尔夫·劳伦(1939—) 时装设计师。原名拉尔夫·利普希茨,在布朗克斯区卡尔文克莱因附近长大。他从未进过服装设计学校,但他在1967年为博·布鲁梅尔设计了一件颈部服饰,成为他事业上的第一个转折点。他自己设计的时装闻名于世界。他在1970、1973、1974、1976、1977、1981 和1984年获得美国时装鉴定家协会的科蒂奖,并在1981年获得美国时装设计师委员会奖。

Leary, Timothy(1920—) A Harvard University psychologist . He became a counterculture hero when he began promoting the drug LSD after

he was fired from the University in 1963 for conducting drug experiments. In 1966 he founded the League for Spiritual Discovery, which was dedicated to drug experimentation. Leary also wrote several books including "The Politics of Ecstasy"(1968) and "High Priest"(1968). 提莫西·利里 哈佛大学的一位心理学家。1963 年他由于带头进行药物试验而被哈佛大学解雇,后来他因提倡使用麻醉药麦角酸二乙基酰胺而成为一名反传统文化的英雄。1966 年他创建了精神康复联合会,它是为药物试验服务的。利里写过几本书,包括《忘我的政治》(1968)和《崇高的神父》(1968)。

Leave It to Beaver A TV sitcom (1957—63) featuring Theodore "Beaver" Cleaver played by Jerry Mathers, as the son of an average American couple Ward and June. The show is now greatly mocked as the epitome of conventional middle-class stupidity.

让比弗去办 系列电视剧名,剧中主角西奥多·"比弗(河狸)"·克利弗是一对普通美国夫妻沃德和朱恩的儿子,由杰里·马瑟斯扮演。现在人们对这个节目大事讥笑,认为是传统的中产阶级愚蠢行为的缩影。

Led Zeppelin A 4-man British rock group from 1969 to 1980, they were instrumental in founding the heavy-metal genre. Their music is characterized by Robert Plant 's screaming vocals and long, complex guitar solos by Jimmy Page. Many rock critics acknowledge the originality of Led Zeppelin 's diverse catalog of music. Many of their songs including "Stairway to Heaven "(1972), "D 'yer Maker "(1973) and "All of My Love"(1979) have become rock classics. The group broke up in 1980 with the drug-overdosed death of their drummer Jon Bonham. Plant and Page reunited for an album and a tour in 1994.

莱德·齐普林 1969 至 1980 年的一个英国四人摇滚乐队。他们是创建重金属流派的先驱。他们的音乐的特点是罗伯特·普兰特的尖叫声和吉米·佩奇的长而复杂的吉他独奏。许多摇滚乐评论家承认"莱德·齐普林"形形色色乐曲的独创性。他们的许多歌曲,包括《通向天堂的楼梯》(1972)、《你的上帝》(1973)和《我全部的爱》(1979)已成为摇滚乐的经典作品。1980 年,乐队由于他们的鼓手乔恩·博纳姆服用药物过量致死而解散。普兰特和佩奇后来重新合作推出一张专辑唱片,并于 1994 年做过一次巡回演出。

Lee, Bruce (1941—73) Martial artist, actor. Born Lee Yuen Kam, he

broke into acting by playing Kato in the 1960s TV series "The Green Hornet." An expert in Kung Fu, young Chinese-American Lee popularized the oriental martial arts in the West by acting in films that highlighted his unique and idiosyncratic fighting style. His films (all made in Hong Kong) include "Fists of Fury "(1972), and his last film "Enter the Dragon" (1973). His sudden and mysterious death made him a legend and spawned a series of lowbudget karate movies with Bruce Lee clones. Lee's career helped to promote the use of martial arts in feature action films.

布鲁斯·李(1941—1973) 武术艺术家,演员。原名李元凯。他因在 60 年代的电视系列片《青蜂侠》中扮演加藤而进入演艺界。年轻的美籍华人李是一位功夫专家,他在电影里的表演突出地显示出他独一无二的特有的打斗风格,使东方的武术艺术在西方流行起来。他的电影(都是香港电影)包括《精武门》(1972)和他最后一部片子《猛龙过江》(1973)。他的突然而神秘的死亡使他成为一位传奇人物,并由此生产了一系列低成本的空手道电影,演员是布鲁斯·李的徒子徒孙们。李的事业促进了动作故事片中武术艺术的运用。

Lee, Gypse Rose(1914—70) Stripper . Born Rose Louise Hovick in Seattle, she began her career by touring on vaudeville with her mother at the age of 4 . After learning the art of striptease from veteran performer Tessie the Tassel Twirler, Lee became the most famous stripper in American history . Her 1957 autobiography, "Gypsy, "was the basis for a 1959 Broadway musical and a 1962 movie .

吉普茜·罗丝·李(1914—1970) 脱衣舞舞女。出生于西雅图,原名罗丝·路易丝·霍维克。她 4 岁时就同她的母亲随杂耍团巡回演出。李从老资格的演员"流苏旋转人"泰茜那里学得脱衣舞的艺术后,成为美国历史上最著名的脱衣舞舞女。她 1957 年的自传《吉普赛人》,是 1959 年一部百老汇音乐剧和 1962 年一部电影的基础。

Lee, Spike (Shelton Jackson) (1957—) Film director and writer. His controversial work often depicts the hardships of Black Americans. His films, in which he sometimes acts in, include: "She's Gotta Have It" (1986), "Do the Right Thing"(1989), "Jungle Fever"(1991), and "Malcolm X"(1992).

斯派克·(谢尔顿·杰克逊·)李(1957—) 电影导演和作家。他的有争议的作品常描写美国黑人的苦难。他有时在他的电影里扮演一

个角色。他的电影包括:《她一定要得到它》(1986)、《做正确的事情》(1989)、《丛林热》(1991)和《马尔科姆·X》(1992)。

Leigh, Vivien (1913—67) Adopted name of Vivien Mary Harley. She appeared on the stage in London and New York and is best known for her performance as Scarlett O 'Hara in the film " Gone With the Wind " (1939) for which she won an Academy Award . She also won an Oscar for her role in " A Streetcar Named Desire "(1951) .

费雯·丽(1913—1967) 费雯·玛丽·哈利的继用名。她曾在伦敦和纽约的舞台上演出。她最为人称道的是在电影《乱世佳人》(1939)中扮演斯佳丽·奥哈拉,为此她获得了学院奖。她还因在《欲望号街车》(1951)中扮演的角色而获得一项奥斯卡奖。

- Lemmon, Jack(1925—) Adopted name of John Uhler . He became a talented character actor and is known for both his serious and comedy roles . He won an Academy Award in 1973 for his role in "Save the Tiger ." His other films include: "Some Like It Hot"(1959), "The Apartment"(1960), "The Days of Wine and Roses"(1962), "The China Syndrome"(1979), "Dad"(1990), and "Grumpy Old Men"(1993) . 杰克·莱蒙(1925—) 约翰·尤勒第三的继用名。他是一位有才能的性格演员,他所扮演的严肃的角色和喜剧性角色都很有名。他因在1973年的影片《救救老虎》中扮演的角色而获得一项学院奖。他其他的电影包括:《有人喜欢热的》(1959)、《公寓》(1960)、《酒和玫瑰的日子》(1962)、《中国综合症》(1979)、《爹》(1990)和《坏脾气老头》(1993)。
- LeMond, Greg (1961—) U.S. racing cyclist. Lemond, of Wayzata, Minnesota, is the first American to win the Tour de France, a prestigious 23-day, 2,000-mile bike race, in 1986. He is now a three-time winner of the event, having also won in 1989 and 1990. He retired from competitive biking in 1994 because of a rare muscular disease.

格雷格·勒蒙德(1961—) 美国自行车赛运动员。勒蒙德出生于明尼苏达州的维扎塔,他于 1986 年成为第一个赢得著名的法国锦标赛的美国人;这是一项延续 23 天、全程2 000英里的自行车赛。他现在是这项赛事三次冠军的保持者: 1989 和 1990 年他都取得了冠军。他于 1994 年退出了自行车竞赛,因为他患了一种罕见的肌肉病。

Lennon, John (Ono) (1940—80) Singer, songwriter. Born in Liverpool, England, Lennon became one of the most influential pop artists in

the world when together with Paul McCartney and Stuart Sutcliffe, he started a band which later became the most popular rock group in the world—the Beatles. Lennon became a U.S. citizen in 1971 and in his solo career, he collaborated intermittently with his Japanese wife Yoko Ono. Lennon was known for being outspoken, and his work was characterized by his haunting, nasally voice and confessional and political lyrics. He was shot in front of his New York (Dakota) apartment by crazed fan Mark David Chapman on December 8, 1980. Among his best-known songs were: "Instant Karma" (1969), "Give Peace a Chance" (1960), "Imagine" (1971), "Mind Games" (1973), "Just Like Starting Over" (1980), and "Woman" (1980).

约翰·(奥诺)·伦农(1940—1980) 歌唱家,歌曲作家。伦农出生于英格兰的利物浦,他与保尔·麦卡特尼和斯图尔特·萨特克利夫组成了一个乐队,这个乐队后来成为全世界最受欢迎的摇滚乐队——甲壳虫乐队,而伦农也成了全世界最有影响的流行歌曲艺术家之一。伦农于1971年成为一名美国公民。在他的独唱事业中,他断断续续地与他的日本籍妻子奥诺洋子合作。伦农以他的坦率闻名,他的作品有其特点:令人难以忘怀的带有鼻音的声调,以及自白式和政治性的歌词。1980年12月8日,他在自己的纽约(达科他)寓所前被疯狂的歌迷马克·戴维·查普曼枪杀身亡。他最著名的歌曲包括《即时因缘》(1969)、《给和平一个机会》(1960)、《想想看》(1971)、《心的游戏》(1973)、《就像重新开始》(1980)和《女人》(1980)。

Leno, Jay(1950—) Comedian, talk show host .Born James Leno, he made his TV debut in 1977 as a stand-up comedian and made his first appearance on the Tonight Show in 1977 . Fifteen years later he took over the job of hosting the Tonight Show from long-time host Johnny Carson .

杰伊·利诺(1950—) 喜剧家,直播访谈节目主持人,原名詹姆斯·利诺。他在 1977 年作为一名滑稽说笑演员初次在电视上登台。他初次在"今晚节目"中露面也是 1977 年。15 年后,他取代长时期的主持人约翰尼·卡森成为"今晚节目"的主持人。

Leonard, Sugar Ray (1956—) U.S. boxer. In 1988 he became the first man to have won world titles at five officially recognized weights. He became the light-welterweight champion at the 1976 Olympics. He won the WBC welterweight title in 1979. He later won titles at junior

middleweight (WBA version-1981), middleweight (1987), light-heavy-weight (1988), and super-middleweight (1988).

休格·雷·伦纳德(1956—) 美国拳击家。1988 年他成为第一个赢得过五种正式承认的级别的世界冠军称号的拳击手。他在 1976 年的奥林匹克运动会上获得轻次中量级冠军。他在 1979 年赢得 WBC 次中量级冠军称号。后来又赢得青年中量级(WBA 称号—1981)、中量级(1987)、轻重量级(1988)和超中量级(1988)冠军称号。

Lerner and Loewe A musical comedy writing team consisting of lyricist Alan Jay Lerner (1918—86) and composer Frederick Loewe (1904—88). Their biggest theater comedies include: Brigadoon "(1947), " My Fair Lady "(1956) and "Camelot "(1960). Lerner also wrote the screen-plays for the films "An American in Paris "and " Gigi "(1958) which both won Best Picture awards.

勒纳和洛伊 由歌词作者艾伦·杰伊·勒纳(1918—1986)和作曲家弗雷德里克·洛伊(1904—1988)组成的音乐喜剧写作小组。他们最成功的剧院喜剧包括:《布里加东》(1947)、《我的美妇人》(1956)和《卡梅洛特》(1960)。勒纳还为电影《一个美国人在巴黎》和《吉吉》(1958)编剧,两片都获得了最佳影片奖。

Letterman, David (1947—) Talk show Host . He worked as a weather announcer in Indiana before making his TV debut in 1977 . He started the David Letterman Show in 1981 . Later it became "Late Night with David Letterman" winning Emmys in 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987 . The most popular late night TV talk show host in America, Letterman continues to entertain millions of Americans nightly, Monday through Friday . His side man is keyboardist Paul Schaffer .

戴维·莱特曼(1947—) 电视直播访谈主持人。他在 1977 年初次出现在电视荧幕上以前,是印第安纳州的一名天气预报广播员。他于 1981 年开始主持"戴维·莱特曼节目"。这个节目后来成为"深夜和戴维·莱特曼在一起",它获得 1984、1985、1986 和 1987 年爱米奖。莱特曼是美国最受欢迎的深夜电视直播访谈节目主持人,他现在仍在每星期一至五晚上款待数以百万计的美国人。他的搭档是键盘乐器演奏家保尔·谢弗。

Lewis, Carl(Frederick Carleton) (1961—) Track and field athlete. He won eight gold medals and one silver in three successive Olympic Games. Lewis equaled the performance of Jesse Owens, wining gold

medals in the 100 and 200 meters, 400-meter relay, and the long jump. 卡尔·(弗雷德里克·卡尔顿·)刘易斯(1961—) 田径运动员。在接连三届奥林匹克运动会上,他赢得八枚金牌和一枚银牌。刘易斯在 100~%、200~%、400~%接力和跳远比赛中获得金牌,他的成就与杰西·欧文思相同。

Lewis, Jerry(1926—) Adopted name of Joseph Levitch . Actor, comedian . He became famous from a series of comedy films that he made with Dean Martin from 1949 to 1956 . Lewis is probably best known for his hosting the annual Jerry Lewis Labor Day Telethon fund-raiser for muscular dystrophy, which he has been doing for three decades each September . He acted in "The King of Comedy" in 1982 .

杰里·刘易斯(1926—) 约瑟夫·莱维奇的继用名。演员,喜剧家。他由于同迪安·马丁合作从 1949 至 1956 年演了一系列喜剧电影而出名。刘易斯最为人称道的,可能是他主持为肌肉萎缩病人募集基金而举办的"杰里·刘易斯劳动节马拉松式长时间电视节目"。他每年九月都担任这一节目的主持人,已整整 30 年了。他于 1982 年在《喜剧之王》中扮演角色。

Lewis, Jerry Lee (1935—) Songwriter, pianist . Known for his signature "pumping piano" style, a raw, screaming vocal style and wild stage antics including jumping on his piano and playing it with his feet, Lewis was one of the early stars of rock 'n roll . His career was halted for a decade when he married his 13-year-old cousin in 1957 . He made a comeback in the 1970s as a country singer . His best-known songs include: "Whole Lotta Shakin 'Going On, "and "Great Balls of Fire" both from 1957 . He was played by actor Dennis Quaid in a 1988 film . 杰里·李·刘易斯(1935—) 歌曲作家,钢琴家。刘易斯以他特有

流生·字· 刘易斯(1933—) 献曲作家, 钢多家。 刘易斯以他特有的"水泵式弹奏钢琴"的作风、粗鲁的尖叫声风格和滑稽的舞台动作,包括跳上他的钢琴用双足弹奏而闻名。他是早期摇滚乐明星之一。他于 1957 年与他 13 岁的表妹结婚,使他的事业停顿了 10 年。70 年代他以乡村歌手的身份回到歌坛。他最著名的歌曲包括《整个摇动还在继续》和《大火球》,二者都是在 1957 年推出的。演员丹尼斯·奎德在一部 1988 年的电影里扮演刘易斯。

Lewis, Sinclair (1885—1951) Novelist . Born in Minnesota, Lewis graduated from Yale University . He became a freelance journalist in New Jersey before he developed a reputation for writing satirical novels including:

Liberace 228

"Main Street"(1920), "Babbitt"(1922), "Arrowsmith"(1925), "Elmer Gantry"(1927), and "The God-Seeker"(1949). Lewis was the first American to be awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1930. 辛克莱·刘易斯(1885—1951) 小说家。刘易斯出生在明尼苏达州,毕业于耶鲁大学。他在新泽西州成为一名自由职业者的报刊撰稿人。后来他以写作讽刺小说而成名,他的小说包括《主街》(1920)、《巴比特》(1922)、《阿罗史密斯》(1925)、《埃尔默·甘特里》(1927)和《上帝探求者》(1949)。1930年,刘易斯成为被授予诺贝尔文学奖的第一位美国人。

Liberace(1919—87) Adopted named of Wladziu Valentino Liberace. Known for his piano virtuosity, flashy personality, gaudy outfits and glamorous lifestyle, he headlined on several TV shows in the 1950s and 1960s, then began doing live performances in Las Vegas in the 1970s. Liberace's flamboyant style made his classical repertoire an object of campy delight. He died of AIDS in 1987.

利伯雷斯(1919—1987) 乌拉兹尤·瓦伦蒂诺·利伯雷斯的继用名。他以其熟练的钢琴技巧、浮华的性格、华丽的衣装和富于魅力的生活作风而闻名。他曾在50和60年代的若干部电视节目中担任主角,然后在70年代开始在拉斯维加斯作热烈活泼的演奏。利伯雷斯华丽夸张的作风使他的古典演奏节目成为迎合人们庸俗爱好的东西。他于1987年死于艾滋病。

Liberty Bell An iron bell that was made in London in 1752. It originally hung in the tower of Independence Hall and is now displayed in a special pavilion on that site. The bell is most recognizable by the large crack that occurred in 1835. It is said to have been rung to announce the battles of Lexington and Concord and the Declaration of Independence. It remains a symbol of freedom to Americans.

自由之钟 1752 年在伦敦铸造的一个铁钟。它最初悬挂在独立宫的 塔楼上,现在陈列在该地一座特建的亭子里。这个钟最容易识别的 是它有一条大裂缝,裂缝是在 1835 年造成的。据说这个钟在宣布莱克辛顿战役和康柯德战役开始时,以及在发表独立宣言时都曾被敲响过。对美国人来说,它始终是自由的象征。

Library of Congress The national library of the United States. It was founded in 1800, and located in the Capitol. It was moved to its own building in 1897. The largest library in the world, it is said to contain a

copy of every book printed in the United States.

国会图书馆 美国的国家图书馆。始建于 1800 年,在国会大厦内。 1897 年迁往它自己的大楼。这是全世界最大的图书馆,据说它收藏 有美国印制的每一本书。

- **Lichterstein, Roy**(1923—) U.S. Pop artist. Known for his use of bold and colorful enlargements of comic strips and popular imagery, Lichtenstein became one of the most famous pop artists in the world during the 1960s. His work became recognized in an exhibition in New York in 1962. His best-known work includes "The Kiss"(1962).
 - 罗伊·列希滕斯坦(1923—) 美国流行美术家。列希滕斯坦以他对于连环漫画和大众化肖像画的大胆而富于想象和富于色彩的改进而闻名,他在60年代成为全世界最著名的流行美术家之一。他的作品于1962年在纽约的一次展览中得到承认。他的最著名作品包括《哟》(1962)。
- **Life Magazine** America 's premier photo journal from the 1930s to the 1960s. It began as a satirical magazine, but built a reputation for photographic excellence under the direction of Henry Luce who took over Life in 1935 and hired a staff of famous photographers. Life went out of business in 1972, but was resurrected under new editors in 1978.
 - 生活杂志 从 30 年代到 60 年代美国最主要的摄影杂志。它最初是一个讽刺性的杂志,但亨利·卢斯于 1935 年接管《生活》,雇用了一批有名的摄影师,在他的指导下,使该杂志以优秀的摄影作品而闻名。1972 年,《生活》杂志停止出版,但于 1978 年在新的编辑领导下重新出版。
- **Life Savers** A hard round candy with a hole in the center, first sold in 1912. The original white candy looked like a life preserver, hence its name. More than 30 billion have been sold.
 - 救生圈 一种圆形的硬糖,中心有一个洞,初次出售于 1912 年。原来的白色的糖看起来像个救生圈,因此得名。已售出 300 亿块以上。
- Li 1 Abner A comic strip created by Al Capp in 1934. It features the adventures of 19-year-old Li 'l Abner and his voluptuous wife Daisy Mae and their hillbilly family and community called Dogpatch, U.S.A. It 's clever mixture of surprise, suspense, humor and irresistible characters has made it one of the most popular comics in America for decades. The strip was drawn by Capp until he retired in 1977.

利尔·阿布纳 1934年阿尔·卡普创作的连环漫画。它描述 19 岁的利尔·阿布纳和他妖艳的妻子戴茜·梅以及他们的乡巴佬家庭与家乡——美国多格帕奇——的经历。它聪明地将惊奇、悬念、幽默和极具魅力的人物融为一体,使它成为美国数十年来最流行的连环漫画之一。漫画都是卡普画的,直到他于 1977 年退休。

Lincoln Memorial A shrine located across from the Washington Monument in Washington D.C. that was built in honor of Abraham Lincoln. Built in the style of a Doric temple, it contains a huge seated statue of the seated president by Daniel C. French. Behind the statue are stone engravings of Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address and his Gettysburg Address.

林肯纪念堂 为纪念亚伯拉罕·林肯而建造的一座殿堂,位于华盛顿特区华盛顿纪念碑的正对面。它是一座陶立克式的圣堂,中有一座坐着的总统的巨型雕像;雕像是由丹尼尔·C·弗伦奇创作的。雕像后面是雕刻在石头上的林肯的第二次就职演讲词和他的葛底斯堡演讲词。

Lindbergh, Charles A.(1902—74) Aviator . Born in Detroit Michigan, he made the first solo nonstop flight across the Atlantic, from New York to Paris in 1927 in a plane he designed himself . He flew 50 combat missions in the Pacific theater during World War . He received the Pulitzer Prize in 1953 for writing "The Spirit of St . Louis, "the name of the plane he flew, which was donated to the Smithsonian Institution . The book inspired a 1957 film starring James Stewart .

查尔斯·A·林德伯格(1902—1974) 飞行员。他出生于密歇根州底特律,于 1927年独自一人驾驶一架他自己设计的飞机第一次不停顿地横越大西洋,从纽约飞行到巴黎。第二次世界大战时期,他在太平洋战场执行过 50 次战斗飞行任务。他所写的书《圣路易斯精神》获得了 1953年度普利策奖;"圣路易斯精神"是他驾驶的飞机的名字,后来他将飞机捐献给了史密森创办的美国国立博物馆。1957年由詹姆斯·斯图尔特主演的一部电影是根据这本书的内容拍摄的。

Little Engine That Could, The A children's book written by Watty Piper in 1926 about a little blue train that saves a stranded group of toys and struggles to climb a mountain in order to deliver them to children on the other side of the mountain. The train's inspirational chant of "I think I can, I think I can, "has made it a children's classic for nearly 70 years.

小机车它能做 沃蒂·派普在 1926 年创作的一本儿童读物,描写一列蓝色的小火车救了纠结在一起的玩具,努力攀登到一座山顶,为的是将玩具送给住在山那一边的孩子们。小火车的美妙的赞歌《我想我能够,我想我能够》已成为一首经典的儿童歌曲,差不多有 70 年了。

Little League An international program that promotes children 's baseball. It originated in Williamsport, Pennsylvania in 1939, which remains the site of the annual Little League World Series. Originally established for boys ages (8—12), girls were allowed to participate in 1974.

少年棒球协会 为了推进儿童棒球运动的一个国际性的组织。它是 1939 年在宾夕法尼亚州的威廉斯港市创立的,该市一直是一年一度 的少年棒球协会冠军联赛的地点。该会原来是为 8 至 12 岁的男孩 创立的,1974 年开始女孩子也可以参加。

Little Orphan Annie A comic strip by Harold Gray that made its debut in 1925 about a girl (Annie) with her only friends, a dog and a doll as they make their way in the world. Orpan Annie was also made into a radio show, movies, and a popular Broadway play called "Annie."

小孤女安妮 哈罗德·格雷从 1925 年起创作的连环漫画, 内容是关于一个女孩(安妮)与她仅有的朋友——一条狗和一个洋娃娃——是怎样走向成功的。孤女安妮还曾被改编成广播剧、电影和受欢迎的百老汇舞台剧, 名为《安妮》。

Little Richard (1932—) Singer, pianist. Credited as one of the founders of rock and roll music, Georgia-born Richard Penniman used his screaming falsetto and his flashy stage presence to become one of the early stars of rock and roll. He had his first gold record in 1955 called "Tutti Frutti." His other hits include: "Long Tall Sally "(1956) and "Good Golly Miss Molly "(1957). He later became a preacher and his subsequent music career has been devoted to gospel music.

小理查德(1932—) 歌唱家,钢琴家。出生于佐治亚州的理查德·彭尼曼被誉为摇滚乐的奠基人之一。他的尖叫声假嗓子唱法和他闪光的舞台形象使他成为早期摇滚乐明星之一。1955 年他获得他的第一张金唱片,名为《水果冰淇淋》。他的其他成功作品包括《高大的萨莉》(1956)和《天哪,莫莉小组》(1957)。他后来成为一名传教士,致力于圣经音乐。

Little Rock The capital of Arkansas . It drew world attention in 1957

when Governor Orval Faubus overstepped the Supreme Court and ordered the National Guard to keep a high school segregated and all-white. The school was integrated by federal paratroopers, but not without much violence. Little Rock has become a landmark in the continuing battle for civil rights for blacks. It represents a hard-won triumph over school segregation.

小石城 阿肯色州的首府。1957年,州长奥瓦尔·福伯斯未经最高法院同意越权命令国民警卫队对一所中学实行种族隔离,只收白人学生。这一事件引起了全世界的注意。联邦伞兵部队取消了这个学校的种族隔离,但不得不使用了暴力。小石城已成为关于黑人公民权的无休止斗争中的一次突出事件。它是反对学校种族隔离的一次来之不易的胜利。

Lloyd Webber, Andrew (1948—) English composer. He has written some of the most popular musicals ever performed. His early musicals, with lyrics by Tim Rice, include "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat" (1968), "Jesus Christ Superstar" (1970), and "Evita" (1978). He also wrote "Cats" (1981) and "The Phantom of the Opera" (1986).

韦伯·安德鲁·劳埃德(1948—) 英国作曲家。他曾写过一些演奏史上最流行的音乐喜剧。他早期的乐曲由蒂姆·赖斯作词,包括:《约瑟夫和奇妙的彩色梦中外衣》(1968)、《耶稣基督超级巨星》(1970)和《埃维塔》(1978)。他还创作了《猫》(1981)和《歌剧院的幽灵》(1986)。

Lombardi, Vince (1913—70) Football coach . He started coaching pro football in 1954 with the New York Giants, then became the head coach of the Green Bay Packers from 1959 to 1968 and transformed a losing team into a major power, winning five National Football League titles and the first two Super Bowls in 1967 and 1968 . A motivational leader, he is often credited with the famous line: "Winning isn't everything . It's the only thing ."

文斯·隆巴迪(1913—1970) 橄榄球教练。他 1954 年开始担任纽约巨人队职业橄榄球队教练,后来在 1959 至 1968 年成为绿湾帕克斯队的主教练,将一个经常输球的球队转变成为一支重要的队伍,五次赢得美国橄榄球联合会比赛冠军,并赢得 1967 和 1968 年最初两届超级杯。他是一位善于诱导的领导人,人们都知道他的名言:"赢球

不是一切。赢球是唯一要做的事情。"

London, Jack(1876—1916) Adventure novelist. Born in San Francisco, London led an adventurous life himself as a sailor, a hobo riding freight trains and a gold prospector. He often used the theme of human struggle for survival against nature in his stories and by 1906 was the most widely read writer in the U.S. and had been translated into 68 languages. His best-known books include: "The Call of the Wild" (1903), and "The Sea Wolf" (1904), and "White Fang" (1906).

杰克·伦敦(1876—1916) 冒险小说家。伦敦出生于旧金山,他自己就过着冒险的生活,曾做过水手、乘坐货运列车的流浪汉和金矿探寻者。在他的小说中,他常用的主题是人类为了生存而战胜自然界的斗争。1906年时,他成为读者最广泛的美国作家,那时他的书已被译成 68 种语言。他最著名的书包括:《野性的呼喊》(1903)、《海狼》(1904)和《白牙》(1906)。

Lone Ranger, The Originally a radio program that was first broadcast in 1933, it became a hit TV western series from 1949 to 1957. The main character, Texas Ranger John Reid, was the sole survivor of an outlaw ambush. Rescued by an Indian named Tonto, Reid adopted a hidden identity as the Lone Ranger and devotes his life to frontier justice. Famous elements of the show include a silver bullet (The Lone Ranger's symbol) and Tonto's pet name for him, "Kemo Sabe."

孤独的护林员 原为首播于 1933 年的一个无线电广播节目,后来成为从 1949 到 1957 年间的一部成功的西部电视系列剧。主角约翰·里德是得克萨斯州的一名护林员,是一次歹徒伏击事件中唯一的幸存者。一位名叫汤托的印第安人救了里德。里德隐去了姓名,以"孤独的护林员"的身份在边疆从事伸张正义的行动。剧中最有名的是银色的子弹(孤独的护林员的象征)和汤托对他的爱称"凯模·萨布"。

Looney Tunes A series of cartoon shorts produced by Warner Brothers from the 1930s through the 1960s. The main characters included Bugs Bunny, Porky Pig, and Daffy Duck. The cartoons ended with Porky Pig saying his signature "That's all folks!"

疯狂的曲调 30 年代至 60 年代由华纳兄弟影片公司摄制的系列动画短片。主要角色是疯狂兔宝贝、肥胖小猪仔和傻瓜丑小鸭。肥胖小猪仔以他特有的"到此为止,乡亲们!"这句话结束动画片。

Lorre, Peter (1904—64) Actor . Born Lazlo Lowenstein, the Hungarian

character actor acted in several German films before arriving in Hollywood in 1935. His films include: "M"(1931), "Mad Love"(1935), "The Maltese Falcon"(1941), "The Raven"(1963), and "Patsy" (1964).

彼得·洛莱(1904—1964) 演员。原名拉兹罗·洛温斯坦。这位匈牙利性格演员于 1935 年来到好莱坞,在此之前他曾在几部德国电影中扮演角色。他的影片包括:《M》(1931)、《疯狂的爱》(1935)、《马耳他之鹰》(1941)、《乌鸦》(1963)和《替罪羊》(1964)。

Los Angeles A city and port in Southern California. It's 1990 population metropolitan area of Los Angeles-Long Beach is 14 5 million, making it the most populated city in America . Founded by the Spanish in 1781, it prospered during the gold rush of 1848 and has steadily expanded from many industries including oil, citrus, aerospace, electronics, computer chips, motor vehicles, food processing, clothing, printing, motion pictures, and aircraft production. Los Angeles, frequently called "L.A." or "City of the Angels, "is known for its sunny weather, Hollywood, Beverly Hills, The Los Angeles Lakers basketball team, University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), and the Hollywood Bowl concert arena. 加利福尼亚州南部的一个城市和港口。1990年洛杉矶—长 滩大城市区的总人口数为 1450 万,是美国人口最多的城市。该地是 1781年西班牙人发现的,它在 1848年淘金热时期繁荣起来,后来随 着各种工业的发展而不断扩大,包括石油、柑橘、宇航、电子、计算机 元件、摩托车、食品加工、制衣、印刷、电影和飞机制造业。洛杉矶常 被称为" L.A."或" 天使的城市",以其晴朗的天气、好莱坞、贝弗利 山、洛杉矶湖人篮球队、加利福尼亚大学洛杉矶分校(UCLA)和好莱 坞圆形音乐会剧场而闻名于世。

Louie Louie A 1964 hit song by the Kingsmen . With its catchy beat and danceable 1-2-3, 1-2, 1-2-3, 1-2 three-chord progression, it became one of the biggest "party/dance" songs of all time . "Louie Louie" has been recorded by nearly 1,000 performers and has sold an estimated 250 million copies in the last 30 years .

路易路易 1964年由金斯曼演唱的一首极为成功的歌曲。它有着动人的节拍,以可跳舞的 1—2—3,1—2,1—2—3,1—2 的三和弦相继进行,使它成为有史以来最有名的"聚会/舞会"歌曲之一。30年来《路易路易》已被近1000位演唱者录音,已售出约2亿5000万张

唱片。

Louis, Joe(1914—81) Boxer. Nicknamed the "Brown Bomber, " Louis is often called the greatest black boxer in history. He became the World's heavyweight champion in 1937 and held the crown until 1949, defending it a record 25 times. He retired undefeated, but later returned and lost two fights. His lifetime records was 68-3. He was inducted into the Boxing Hall of Fame in 1954.

乔·路易斯(1914—1981) 拳击手。路易斯绰号"棕色轰炸机",常被称为历史上最伟大的黑人拳击手。他于 1937 年成为重量级世界冠军,保持该项称号直至 1949 年,其间卫冕次数达到创纪录的 25 次。他以不败的战绩退役,但后来复出,输了两次比赛。他一生的纪录是 68—3。1954 年,他被接纳进入拳击名人馆。

Love Story A 1970 novel by Erich Segal . It is the classic story of a contemporary Harvard student and his short-lived marriage to a working-class girl . It sold almost 10 million copies to become one of the best-selling paperbacks of all time and was made into a 1970 movie starring Ryan O 'Neal and Ali MacGraw . The film helped to popularize the phrase "Love is never having to say you 're sorry ."

爱情小说 埃里克·西格尔 1970 年的小说。这是一本关于一个当代哈佛大学学生与一个工人阶级女孩间短暂婚姻的经典小说。该书售出近1 000万册,成为有史以来最畅销的平装书之一,并于 1970 年被拍摄成一部电影,由瑞安·奥尼尔和阿里·麦克格劳主演。电影使"爱情永不需要你说对不起"这句话成为流行语。

Lower East Side A ghetto in New York City in the early decades of the 20th century. It was once home to about one million Jewish immigrants. The Lower East Side is a nostalgic symbol of poverty-stricken immigrants who later became full-fledged Americans and who in the process made great contributions to the economic, artistic, and educational growth of America.

东南区 二十世纪早期纽约市的犹太居民区。它一度曾是约 100 万 犹太移民的住处。东南区是受贫穷折磨的移民们的象征,这些移民 后来成为羽翼丰满的美国人,他们对美国经济、艺术和教育的发展做 出了极大的贡献。

LSD An abbreviation for "lysergic acid diethylamide." A psychedelic drug that was popular among college students in the 1960s, it causes psychotic

hallucinations. Its use is illegal.

作家克莱尔·布思结婚。

麦角酸二乙基化合物(缩写) 这是一种迷幻药,60年代在大学生中很流行,它能产生精神上的幻觉。其使用是非法的。

Lucas, George(1945—) Film director and producer. Inspired by the comic books in his father 's store, Lucas began his movie career by directing "American Graffiti" in 1973. He wrote and directed (in collaboration with Steven Spielberg) "Star Wars" (1977), "The Empire Strikes Back" (1980), and "Return of the Jedi" (1983). Most of his films have become box-office hits.

乔治·卢卡斯(1945—) 电影导演和制片人。卢卡斯在他父亲的店铺里读了许多连环漫画杂志,受到启发,于 1973 年执导电影《美国涂鸦》。他(与史蒂文·施皮尔伯格合作)编写并导演了电影《星球大战》(1977)、《帝国回击》(1980)和《杰迪的回归》(1983)。他的绝大部分电影都成为票房价值很高的电影。

Luce, Henry Robinson (1898—1967) U.S. publisher. Born in China, Luce became the most successful publisher of the 20th century. He founded "Time"(1923), "Fortune"(1930), "Life"(1936), and "Sports Illustrated"(1954). He married playwright Clare Boothe in 1935. 亨利·鲁滨逊·卢斯(1898—1967) 美国出版家。卢斯出生于中国,后来成为二十世纪最成功的出版商。他创办了《时代》(1923)、《幸福》(1930)、《生活》(1936)和《体育画报》(1954)。他于1935年与剧

Lynn, Loretta (1935—) Country singer, songwriter. Born in Kentucky, the daughter of a poor coal miner, Lynn became the first woman to win the Country Music Association's entertainer of the year award in 1972. Her life is reflected in her songs about hard work and personal trials. Her best-known songs include: Don't Come Home Drinkin' with Lovin' on Your Mind, "and "Coal Miner's Daughter," which also became the title of her autobiography (1976) and a movie about her life (1980) starring Sissy Spacek.

洛雷塔·林恩(1935—) 乡村歌曲歌手,歌曲作家。林恩出生于肯塔基州,是一位贫穷煤矿工人的女儿,她于 1972 年获得乡村音乐联合会的年度最佳演员奖,是第一位获得该项奖的女子。她的生活从她关于困苦的工作和个人奋斗的歌曲中可以反映出来。她最著名的歌曲包括《不要心中想着爱情喝着酒回家来》和《煤矿工人的女儿》,

后者也是她的自传(1976)的书名,还是一部关于她的生活的电影(1980)的名字,由西茜·斯帕塞克主演。

M

M & Ms The tradename for small chocolate candies that were introduced in 1941 by the Mars Candy company. Their name is derived from its developers, Forrest Mars and Bruce Murries. The candy is made with a protective sugar coating and is famous for its slogan "The milk chocolate melts in your mouth, not in your hand." M&Ms come in several varieties including peanut and almond centers. Over 50 billion are produced each year.

M 和 M 马尔斯糖果公司于 1941 年推出的小巧克力糖的商标名,因其生产者福里斯特·马尔斯和布鲁斯·默里斯的姓氏的首字母而得名。糖果外面有一层保护性的糖衣,以其广告语"牛奶巧克力只溶于口,不溶于手"而闻名。它有若干不同的品种,包括中心为花生和杏仁的。每年的产量超过 500 亿粒。

Ma Bell A nickname for Bell Telephone company, which later became American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T), one of the world 's largest monopolies.

马贝尔 贝尔电话公司的绰号。它后来成为美国电话电报公司(AT和T),是全世界最大的垄断企业之一。

MacArthur, Douglas (1880—1964) U.S. general. Born in Little Rock, Arkansas, MacArthur graduated first in his class at West Point in 1903. He was the commander of U.S. forces in World War and when he was driven from the Philippines by the Japanese he announced "I shall return," and did so in 1944. MacArthur accepted the Japanese surrender in 1945 on the deck of the battleship U.S. S. Missouri. He commanded U.N. troops in Korea in 1950, but was removed from command in April of 1951 by President Truman after expressing views contrary to U.S. policy. Although he was removed from command, he received a hero's

welcome on his return to the United States.

道格拉斯·麦克阿瑟(1880—1964) 美国将军。麦克阿瑟出生在阿肯色州小石城,他于 1903 年以班上第一名的成绩毕业于西点军官学校。第二次世界大战时,他是美国军队的总司令。当他被日本人驱逐出菲律宾时,他宣称:"我会回来的",后来在 1944 年他真的回来了。麦克阿瑟于 1945 年在美国战舰密苏里号的甲板上接受日本无条件投降。1950 年他统率在朝鲜的联合国军队,1951 年 4 月杜鲁门总统撤消了他的统率权,因为他发表了违反美国政策的观点。虽然他被撤消了统率权,当他回到美国时仍受到欢迎英雄的接待。

McCarthyism A term named for Joseph R. McCarthy (1907—57), a Republican senator from Wisconsin. He achieved notoriety by charging that communists had infiltrated the State Department. He conducted a witch-hunt for them in every agency of government from 1950—54 and threatened to subvert constitutional liberties.

Usage: Today McCarthyism refers to unfair investigations of a person's political loyalty in an effort to eliminate dissent.

麦卡锡主义 此词源于威斯康星州的共和党参议员约瑟夫·R·麦卡锡(1907—1957)。他因声称共产党人已渗透到国务院内部而臭名远扬。从 1950 至 1954 年他在政府的每个机构里以莫须有的罪名进行政治迫害。并威胁要剥夺他们宪法上规定的权利。

用法: 今天麦卡锡主义一词用来指对于一个人的政治忠诚进行不公正的审查,以达到消除不同意见的目的。

McDonald 's A fast-food hamburger restaurant founded in California in the 1950s by Mac and Dick McDonald . In 1954, entrepreneur Ray Kroc made a deal with the brothers to sell franchises, and in 1960 paid them \$2.7 million for all the trademarks, copyrights, and secrets . Today McDonalds has over 8,000 stores across the U.S., and over 11,000 franchises worldwide . It has become the largest minimum-wage employer in America and it owns more real estate than any other company on earth . The restaurant 's mascot, Ronald McDonald, introduced in 1966, is now recognized by 96 percent of all American schoolchildren, second only to Santa Claus . It 's logo, a pair of golden arches has also helped to establish the restaurant as a universal business . McDonald 's has used many slogans over the years, the most successful one was "You Deserve a Break Today "(1970—74) . The company 's menu has expanded over the

years, but the general philosophy of providing uniform quality and quick service has remained the same . McDonald 's has sold over 100 billion burgers .

麦当劳 50年代由麦克·麦当劳和迪克·麦当劳创办于加利福尼亚州的一家汉堡包快餐店。1954年,企业家雷·克罗克同两兄弟作了一笔交易,卖给他开设专卖店的特权。1960年,他付给两兄弟 270万美元,买下了全部商标、版权和秘方。今天,麦当劳在美国有超过8000家餐馆,在全世界有超过11000家专卖店。它已成为美国最大的低工资雇主,它拥有比地球上任何其他公司更多的不动产。餐馆的吉祥人物罗纳德·麦当劳是 1966年开始启用的,现在美国中小学的孩子们有 96%都认识他,仅次于圣诞老人。它的标识,即一对金色的拱门,也有助于使它成为一家世界性的商业。麦当劳多年来用过许多广告语,其中最成功的是"你今天应该得到休息"(1970—1974)。该公司的菜单逐年扩大,但保证始终如一的质量和快速的服务这两项宗旨则没有任何改变。麦当劳已售出超过1000亿份汉堡包。

McEnroe, John Patrick(1959—) Tennis player . Known for his competitive intensity, McEnroe won the mens 'U.S. Open three times straight (1979—81) and a fourth time in 1984 . He also took the British title at Wimbledon in 1981, 1983, and 1984.

约翰·帕特里克·麦肯罗(1959—) 网球运动员。麦肯罗以其比赛时的坚韧不屈而闻名,他曾接连三次赢得全美公开赛冠军(1979—1981),并于1984年第四次赢得该称号。他还在1981、1983和1984年赢得英国温布尔登赛冠军。

McEntire, Reba (1955—) Country singer. As a teenager, she performed with her brother and sister in the Singing McEntires. She became one of the biggest female country stars in the 1980s and won a Grammy for Best Country Female Vocalist in 1987. She has also starred in films. 里巴·麦肯泰尔(1955—) 乡村歌曲歌手。她在十多岁时就同她的哥哥和姐姐在麦肯泰尔歌唱小组表演。她于80年代成为最走红的乡村歌曲女歌星之一,并于1987年获得格拉梅乡村歌曲最佳女歌唱家奖。她还曾在一些电影里演出。

McKinley, Mount Located in southern Alaska, it is the highest mountain in the United States. It is 20,320 feet and was named after president William McKinley (1843—1901).

麦金利山 位于阿拉斯加州南部,是美国最高的山。山高20 320英

尺,以威廉·麦金利总统(1843—1901)的姓氏命名。

McKuen, Rod (1933—) Poet . His poetry made him a household name in the 1960s . In 1968, he broke an industry record by having three best-sellers in the same year: "Stanyan Street and Other Sorrows, "Lonesome Cities, "and "Listen to the Warm ." His other books include: "Come to Me in Silence" (1973) and "Seasons in the Sun ." In just over five years his books sold over 9 million copies and as a concert artist he has sold more than 100 million records .

罗德·麦库恩(1933—) 诗人。他的诗使他在 60 年代成为家喻户晓的人物。1968 年,他创造了一年内推出三本畅销书的纪录,书名是《斯塔尼安街与别的忧愁》《寂寞的城市》和《倾听热情》。 他写的其他书包括《静静地到我这里来》(1973)和《日光下的季节》。 在稍稍超过五年的时间里,他的书卖出了 900 万册以上;而作为一名音乐会艺术家,他已售出超过1 亿张唱片。

Macy 's A large store in New York City which originated in the 1880s as the R. H. Macy drygoods company. It was bought by the Isidor brothers and Nathan Straus and turned into a world-famous department store. Since the 1910s, Macy 's has sponsored a Thanksgiving Day parade, now known for its huge balloons.

梅西公司 纽约市的一家大商店。它在 19 世纪 80 年代创办时名为 R.H. 梅西呢绒绸缎公司。后来伊西多兄弟和内森·斯特劳斯将它买下,并将它经营成为一家世界闻名的百货商店。从 20 世纪 10 年代起,梅西公司每年资助一次感恩节游行,此游行现以其巨大的气球而闻名。

Mad magazine First published in 1952, it specializes in making fun of anything and everything. "Mad" became famous for its TV and movie parodies, sheet music spoofs, fold-ins, and each issue contained over a dozen different features. Mad has made many new contributions to the English language, especially sound effects words including: "Frap," "bloof, "bluk, "borp, "and" flubble. "The magazine is identified by its ever-present idiot mascot, Alfred E. Neuman (a pop-culture symbol of stupidity, whose motto is "What, me worry?")

疯狂杂志 创办于 1952 年。它专门对任何事物和每一事物进行嘲弄取笑。《疯狂》以其对电视和电影的滑稽性模仿作品、幽默讽刺音乐乐曲和附加物而成为有名的杂志、每期至少有十多种不同的特写

作品。《疯狂》对英语作出了许多新的贡献,特别是创造了一些声音效果很好的字,包括:"弗啦噗"、"吓噜"、"吓叻"、"啵噗"、"哗啦"。与该杂志不可分离的是它的处处都出现的白痴吉祥人物艾尔弗雷德·E·纽曼(流行文化中愚蠢的象征者,他的不离口的一句话是"什么,我发愁?")

Madison Averue A street in New York City, regarded as the center of the U.S. advertising industry.

Usage: The term "Madison Avenue "has also come to represent the advertising industry collectively, as well as its practices, its influence, etc. 麦迪逊大街 纽约市的一条街,是美国广告业的中心。

用法: "麦迪逊大街"一词已用来作为广告业的总称,也包括它的实践、影响等。

Madison Square Garden A large venue located over Pennsylvania Station on 7th Avenue in New York City. It was originally built as a boxing arena and staged its first boxing match in 1968. It has a 20,000 seating capacity and is also used for concerts and other sporting events such as basketball. The current building is the fourth building to be called Madison Square Garden.

麦迪逊广场花园 纽约市第七号街宾夕法尼亚车站上面的一大块场地。它最初被建造成一个拳击比赛场,并于 1968 年举办了第一次拳击比赛。它可以容纳 2 万个坐位,也用来举办音乐会和其他体育比赛,例如篮球比赛。现在的建筑物是第四个被称为麦迪逊广场花园的建筑物。

Madorna (1958—) Pop singer, actress . Born Madonna Louise Veronica Ciccone in Bay City, Michigan, she became famous in 1984 with the release of her "Like a Virgin" album which contained her signature hit "Material Girl ." Throughout the 1980s and early 1990s, Madonna promoted her campy sex goddess image with countless make-overs including Neo-Marilyn Monroe styling, catchy songs and highly choreographed dance routines on dozens of music videos that got prodigious play on MTV to become one of the most recognized stars in the world . She starred in the films "Desperately Seeking Susan "(1985), and "Dick Tracy "(1990), but has earned little praise for her acting performances . She released a controversial book called "Sex "(1992) that featured a collection of erotic photographs and explicit short stories . Her biggest hits in-

Mafia 242

clude: "Holiday" (1983), "Lucky Star" (1983), "Into the Groove" (1983), "Like a Virgin" (1984), "Material Girl" (1985), "Papa Don't Preach" (1986), "Live to Tell" (1986), "Cherish" (1988), "Like a Prayer" (1989), "Vogue" (1990), "This Used to be My Playground" (1992), "Rain" (1993), "Erotica" (1993), "Secret" (1994), and "Take a bow" (1995). Madonna has had over 30 straight top 40 hits.

麦当娜(1958—) 流行歌曲歌唱家,女演员。原名麦当娜:路易丝 ·弗伦尼卡·西科尼,出生于密歇根州贝城。1984年,随着她的专辑唱 片《像一个处女》的发行,她成名了,该唱片中包含她成功的代表作 《拜金女郎》。在整个80年代和90年代初期,麦当娜通过不计其数 次改变其表演,包括"现代玛丽莲·梦露"风格、迷人的歌曲和有很高 设计水平的舞蹈节奏,制成许多音乐影像在音乐电视上大量播映,将 自己树立为一个下流的色情女神的偶像,使她成为全世界最为人熟 知的明星之一。她在电影《拼命追求苏珊》(1985)和《迪克·特雷西》 (1990)中扮演角色,但没有得到人们对她演技的赞扬。她出版了一 本有争议的书,书名是《性》(1992),书中有许多色情照片和毫不隐讳 的短篇小说。她最成功的歌曲包括:《假日》(1983)、《幸运的星》 (1983)、《老一套》(1983)、《像一个处女》(1984)、《拜金女郎》(1985)、 《爸爸并不说教》(1986)、《活着告诉你》(1986)、《爱护》(1988)、《像是 祷告》(1989)、《时尚》(1990)、《从前这里是我的游乐场》(1992)、《雨》 (1993)、《色情书画》(1993)、《秘密》(1994)和《答谢》(1995)。 麦当娜 已有超过 30 首歌曲曾进入 40 首最佳歌曲排行榜。

Mafia A secret organization that originated in Italy in the 1300s. It was established in America in the 1880s, and is believed to control organized crime such as gambling, dope smuggling, prostitution, racketeering, and controlling unions. The modern mafia was organized by Lucky Luciano and Meyer Lansky in the 1930s. The mafia structure is usually built around crime families located in major American cities. Each family is headed by a boss. When mafia families are not feuding or killing each other, they work together under a network of agreements. The mafia has been the subject of novels and several movies including "The Godfather."

黑手党 14世纪时创建于意大利的一个秘密组织。在美国,它是在 19世纪80年代建立起来的。人们认为它控制着各种有组织的犯罪活动,如赌博、毒品走私、卖淫、勒索等,并认为它能控制各行业的工

会。现代黑手党是在 30 年代由勒基·卢西阿诺和迈耶·兰斯基组建起来的。黑手党结构通常建立在美国各大城市中犯罪家庭的周围。每个家庭受一名头头的领导。当各个黑手党家庭之间不相互争吵或相互残杀的时候,他们在一整套互相牵掣的协议下一同工作。黑手党已成为一些小说和包括《教父》在内的几部电影的主题。

Mailer, Norman (1923—) Writer . Mailer gained wide attention with his first novel "The Naked and the Dead," based on his World War experiences as a soldier . A commentator on social and political life in America, he has run for mayor of New York City . Although his bizarre journalism is well respected, his other novels have received only modest success .

诺曼·梅勒(1923—) 作家。梅勒根据他在第二次世界大战中作为一名士兵的经验所写成的第一部小说《裸体的和死的》受到了广泛的注意。作为一名美国社会和政治生活的评论员,他曾竞选纽约市的市长。虽然他的不同寻常的新闻工作很受尊敬,但他其他的小说没有获得多大的成功。

Main Street A 1920 novel by Sinclair Lewis that tells the story of a dull town in Minnesota. The town doctor, Will Kennicott, struggles in vain to rouse the people of the town from their apathy and to introduce culture to them.

Usage: "Main Street" has come to stand for conventionalism and provincialism of small towns across America.

主街 辛克莱·刘易斯 1920 年出版的小说,叙述关于明尼苏达州一个沉闷的城区中发生的故事。城区的医生威尔·肯尼科特努力想激起该区人民,使他们从冷漠中振作起来,并向他们传播文化,但却徒劳无功。

用法: "主街"一词已用来表示美国各小城区的因循守旧和地区性。

Malcolm X (1925—65) U.S. political leader. Born Malcolm Little in Omaha, Nebraska, he grew up in several foster homes and spent seven years in prison for robbery where he converted to Islam. In 1952, he officially changed his name to "Malcolm X" to represent his detachment to a racist society. After becoming an international leader, he publicly broke away with the Black Muslims in 1964 and was assassinated during a 1965 New York rally. The "Autobiography of Malcolm X" was released that year. A film "Malcolm X" directed by Spike Lee was released in 1992.

马尔科姆·**X**(1925—1965) 美国政治领袖。原名马尔科姆·利特尔,出生于内布拉斯加州奥马哈。他被几个不同的家庭养育长大,并因抢劫罪坐过7年牢,在那里他改信伊斯兰教。1952年,他正式改名为马尔科姆·X,表示他同种族歧视的社会脱离关系。在他成为一名国际领袖后,于1964年公开同"黑色穆斯林"决裂,并于1965年在纽约的一次示威行动中被暗杀身亡。《马尔科姆·X》于1992年问世。出版。由斯派克·李导演的电影《马尔科姆·X》于1992年问世。

Mamas and the Papas, the Singing group. They epitomized the "California sound" of the 1960s with such soft-rock hits as "California Dreamin', "and "Monday, Monday." Leader John Phillips also wrote the Summer of Love theme song "San Francisco," recorded by Scott McKenzie in 1967.

妈妈们和爸爸们 歌唱小组。他们将 60 年代《加利福尼亚之声》改写成像《加利福尼亚的梦》 和《星期一,星期一》这样成功的柔和摇滚乐曲。他们的领导人约翰·菲利普斯还写出了以《爱之夏》为主题的歌《旧金山》,于 1967 年由斯科特·麦肯齐录制成唱片。

Man of La Mancha The name of a Broadway musical based on the story of "Don Quiote." It played over 2,300 performances in the late 1960s and popularized the song "The Impossible Dream." It was made into a 1972 film starring Peter O 'Toole and Sophia Loren.

拉曼恰来的人 根据《唐·吉诃德》的故事编写的一部百老汇音乐剧剧名。60年代后期的演出超过了2 300场,并使《不可能的梦》成为流行歌曲。它于 1972年被拍成电影,由彼得·奥图尔和索菲亚·罗兰主演。

Man, Ray(1890—1977) Photographer, painter. Born Emmanuel Rudnitsky, he was active mainly in France and associated with the Dada movement. His pictures often showed surrealist images like the photograph "Le Violon d'Ingres" (1924).

雷·曼(1890—1977) 摄影家,油画家。原名伊曼纽尔·鲁德尼茨基。他主要在法国活动,参与达达派文艺运动。他的作品常显示出超现实主义者的形象,例如照片《业余爱好》(1924)。

Mancini, Henry (1924—95) Composer. A prolific writer of TV and movie scores, Mancini scored nearly 40 movies and won Oscars for the songs" Moon River" and "Days of Wine and Roses." His best known tune is probably the theme for the Pink Panther series.

亨利·曼西尼(1924—95) 作曲家。曼西尼是一位多产的电视和电影配乐作曲家,曾为将近40部电影配乐,并由于歌曲《月亮河》和《酒和玫瑰的日子》而两次获得奥斯卡奖。他的最为人熟悉的调子也许是《粉红色的豹子》系列的主题曲了。

Manhattan The most densely populated district of New York City and the most famous portion of the city. It sits on Manhattan Island and is the home of the Wall Street business center and Broadway theaters.

曼哈顿 纽约市人口最密集的地区,也是全市最有名的部分。它位于曼哈顿岛上,是华尔街商业中心和百老汇剧场的所在地。

Manilow, Barry (1946—) Pop singer, songwriter, and pianist. Manilow became one of the biggest stars of the 1970s with songs like "Mandy" (1974), "I Write the Songs" (1976) and "Copacobana" (1978). In 1977, Manilow had five albums on the charts at the same time—the first time since Frank Sinatra and Johnny Mathis. His other hits include: "It 's a Miracle" (1974), "Could it Be Magic" (1975), "Weekend in New England" (1976), "Somewhere in the Night" (1978), and "Paradise Cafe" (1984). Manilow has continued to tour in the 1980s and 1990s.

巴里·马尼罗(1946—) 流行歌曲歌唱家、歌曲作家和钢琴家。马尼罗以其歌曲《曼迪》(1974)、《这些歌是我写的》(1976)和《科帕科巴那》(1978)等而成为 70 年代的巨星之一。1977 年,在畅销唱片榜上同时有五张马尼罗的专辑唱片——自弗兰克·西那特拉和约翰尼·马西斯以后的第一次。他其他的成功作品包括:《这是一个奇迹》(1974)、《是魔术吗》》(1975)、《新英格兰的周末》(1976)、《晚上在某处》(1978)和《天堂酒馆》(1984)。马尼罗在 80 年代和 90 年代继续进行巡回演出。

Manson, Charles (1934—) Cult leader. Manson led a "family" of drifters and hippies in a commune outside Los Angeles where they practiced free love, drug experimentation and held pseudo-religious rites with Manson as the central figure. On the night of August 9, 1969, Manson sent four members of his cult (Charles "Tex" Watson, Patricia Krenwinkel, Susan Atkins, and Leslie Van Houten) to the Beverly Hills home of director Roman Polanski, and brutally murdered his pregnant wife Sharon Tate (an actress) and four others. They used the victims' blood to scrawl messages "Pig," and "War" on the walls. Two nights

later, Manson 's followers went to another home and killed Leo and Rosemary La Bianca . All the killers including Manson were caught in October of 1969 and sentenced to death . The Supreme Court outlawed the death penalty and gave them life sentences instead . From time to time he is interviewed for primetime news programs . Manson claims that he was influenced by the Beatle 's 1968 song" Helter Skelter ."

Usage: Manson is synonymous with psychotic crime.

查尔斯·曼森(1934—) 邪教领袖。曼森领导一"族"流浪者和嬉皮士居住在洛杉矶市外的一个群居组。他们在那里进行自由恋爱、药物试验,举行伪宗教典礼,以曼森为其中心人物。1969年8月9日晚上,曼森派他的邪教的四个成员(查尔斯·"特克斯"·沃森、帕特里夏·克伦温克尔、苏珊·爱特金斯和莱斯利·范·休滕)到罗曼·波兰斯基导演在贝弗里山的家中,残酷地杀害了他怀着孕的妻子沙伦·泰特(一位女演员)和另外四个人。他们用被害者的血在墙上涂写了"猪"和"战争"等字。两天以后的晚上,曼森的追随者闯入另外一个家庭,杀死了利奥和罗丝玛丽·拉·比安卡。全部杀人凶手包括曼森都在1969年10月被缉捕归案,都被判处死刑。最高法院取消了他们的死刑,对他们改判无期徒刑。新闻媒介不时在黄金时间新闻节目里播出对曼森的采访报道。曼森声称,他是受了甲壳虫乐队1968年的歌曲《手忙脚乱》的影响。

用法: "曼森"已成为精神病犯罪的同义词。

Mantle, Mickey (1931—) Baseball player. He joined the New York Yankees in 1951 and became one of the great power hitters of the 1950s. He hit 536 home runs in an 18-year career and retired in 1969. He was voted the American League 's most valuable player in 1956, 1957, and 1962 and remains one of baseball 's most popular living legends. He was elected into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1974.

米基·曼特尔(1931—) 棒球运动员。于 1951 年参加纽约杨基队,成为 50 年代强有力的击球手之一。他在 18 年的棒球生涯中实现过 536 次本垒打,于 1969 年退役。他于 1956、1957 和 1962 年被选为美国棒球联合会最有价值的运动员,现在仍是棒球界最受欢迎的活着的传奇人物之一。1974 年他被选举进入棒球名人馆。

Mapplethorpe, Robert (1946—89) Photographer. He developed a style of elegance in his gallery art works and was known for his use of homoerotic imagery in fine platinum prints. His shows were often the subject

of controversy.

罗伯特·梅普尔索普(1946—1989) 摄影家。他在其摄影艺术作品中发展了一种优美的风格,并因他在精致的铂合金照片中应用同性恋的意象而闻名。他的展品常常成为人们争论的主题。

Marciano, Rocky(1923—69) Boxer . Born Rocco Francis Marchegiano, he became the world heavyweight boxing champion in 1952 after a string of 42 profession victories . He retired four years later after successfully defending the title six times, the only heavyweight champion to retire undefeated . He died in a plane crash in 1969 .

罗基·马西阿诺(1923—1969) 拳击家。原名罗科·弗朗西斯·马奇基阿诺。他在一连赢了 42 场职业比赛后,于 1952 年成为世界重量级拳击冠军。四年以后,他在成功地连续卫冕六次以后退役。他是唯一的一位未被击败而退役的重量级冠军。1969 年他因飞机失事而遇难。

Mardi Gras A French term meaning "Fat Tuesday," it refers to the last indulgence in meat before the Lenten fast . America's most famous Mardi Gras is held annually in New Orleans, Louisiana. It is celebrated with music and parades.

马迪格拉 法语,意为"肥肉星期二",指四旬斋的斋戒期前最后一次沉湎于肉食狂欢中。美国最著名的"肥肉星期二"在路易斯安那州的新奥尔良举行,它以音乐和游行的方式来庆祝。

marijuana The dried leaves and flowers of the hemp plant (Cannabis sativa), used as a recreational, but illegal drug. Nicknamed pot, it is usually smoked in the form of a cigarette called a joint. Its use became widespread in the 1960s with the hippie movement. Today it is still widely used by counter culture groups in the U.S.

大麻 晒干的大麻植物的叶和花,是一种非法的娱乐性的药物。通常做成香烟的形状供人吸食,称为"大麻叶烟"。大麻的吸食在 60 年代随着嬉皮士运动而被广泛传播。至今在美国它仍在反文化的集团中被广泛吸用。

Marlboro Man A cowboy used as an advertising icon for Marlboro cigarettes. The concept was created by the Leo Burnett Ad Agency in 1955 and is the single-most successful ad campaign in history. The campaign was designed to establish the former "woman 's "cigarette in the male market. Marlboro, a product of the Philip Morris Company, is the

most popular cigarette in the world, selling 130 billion cigarettes in 1993. Statistics indicate that nearly 1 out of every 4 cigarettes smoked worldwide is a Marlboro.

万宝路人 被用来作为万宝路香烟广告肖像的一个牛仔。它是由利奥·伯内特广告代理公司于 1955 年创造的,是历史上最独一无二、最成功的广告活动。此举是要为以前"女人吸的"香烟在男人中开拓市场。万宝路是菲利普·摩利斯公司的一种产品,它是全世界最流行的香烟,1993 年它的销售量是1 300亿支。统计表明,世界范围内吸掉的香烟中,每四支中有一支是万宝路。

Marriott, J. Willard (1900—85) Entrepreneur. Utah-born Marriott opened a couple of rootbeer stands (which later became A & W Rootbeer) in Washington D.C. in the 1920s and later parlayed it into a multi-billion Hotel business. Today Marriott hotels and resorts can be found around the world.

J·威拉德·马里奥特(1900—1985) 企业家。马里奥特出生于犹他州,于 20 年代在华盛顿特区开设了两三处根啤酒售货台(后来成为A和W根啤酒公司),后来发展成为价值数十亿美元的大饭店商业。今天,全世界到处都有马里奥特的饭店和游乐场。

Martin, Mary (1913—90) Singer, actress. With her sparkling personality and singing talents, Martin became a star of the musical comedy stage and starred in several musicals including "South Pacific," Peter Pan," and "The Sound of Music." Her son, Larry Hagman, played J.R. Ewing in the TV series "Dallas."

玛丽·马丁(1913—1990) 歌唱家,女演员。马丁以其光芒四射的活泼性格和歌唱天赋,成为音乐剧舞台上的一颗明星。她在一些音乐剧中担任主角,包括《南太平洋》《彼德·潘》和《音乐之声》。她的儿子拉里·哈格曼在电视系列剧《达拉斯》中扮演 J·R·尤因。

Marx Brothers A team of film comedians whose vaudeville skits and movies were centered around crazy situations and nonstop action. The brothers include: "Chico" (Leonard, 1886—1961), "Harpo" (Adolph, 1888—1964), "Groucho" (Julius, 1890—1977), "Gummo" (Milton, 1893—1977), and "Zeppo" (Herbert, 1901—79). Milton left the team before films, and Herbert was part of the team until 1935. The Marx Brothers made a total of 13 zany films including: "Animal Crackers" (1930), "Monkey Business" (1931), "Duck Soup" (1933), "A Night at

the Opera "(1935), and "Go West "(1940). Their last appearance as a team was in "Love Happy "(1950).

马克斯兄弟 是一个电影喜剧演员的小组,他们的杂耍滑稽剧与电影都集中表演意想不到的场面和不停顿的动作。"兄弟们"包括:"奇科"(伦纳德,1886—1961)、"哈波"(阿道夫,1888—1964)、"格罗科"(朱利叶斯,1890—1977)、"古模"(米尔顿,1893—1977)和"泽波"(赫伯特,1901—1979)。米尔顿在演出电影以前就离开了小组,赫伯特只到1935年为止是小组的成员。马克斯兄弟总共拍摄了13部丑角电影,包括:《野兽夹子》(1930)、《胡闹》(1931)、《轻而易举》(1933)、《歌剧院之夜》(1935)和《到西部去》(1940)。他们最后一次作为一个小组在一起演出是在"爱情快乐"(1950)中。

M * **A** * **S** * **H** A popular TV series (1972—83) based on a fictional medical unit operating close to the front during the Korean War. MASH is an acronym for Medical Army Surgical Hospital. The show features dedicated doctors and nurses and how they cope with the bloody casualties by adopting a veneer of cynicism that resembles black comedy. The last episode, broadcast in December 1983, drew the largest audience (12.5 million viewers) in TV history.

军事外科医院 一部受欢迎的电视系列剧(1972—1983),内容是朝鲜战争时靠近前线的一个虚构的医疗单位进行工作的情况。MASH是军事外科医院原文名称的首字母缩略词。剧中描述一些有献身精神的医生和护士,以及他们如何采取一种表面上玩世不恭的态度来对待血迹斑斑的伤员,像是一部黑色喜剧。系列剧的最后一集播出于1983年12月,吸引了电视史上最大数量的观众(1250万人)。

Mathis, Johnny (1935—) Singer . With his signature mellow vocal deliveries, Mathis became a major star in the 1950s with such hits as "Chances Are, "" The Twelfth of Never, "and "It's Not for Me to Say ." His 1958 "Greatest Hits" album was on the pop charts for a decade . Mathis has continued to tour in his later years .

约翰尼·马西斯(1935—) 歌唱家。马西斯以其特有的圆润音色,于50年代推出像《很可能是…》《第十二个决不》和《不应该由我来说》这样成功的歌曲,使他成为一名大明星。1958年他的专辑唱片《最伟大的成功》名列最畅销的排行榜达 10年之久。马西斯后来继续进行巡回演出。

Matthau, Walter (1920—) Character actor . Born, Walter Matuschan-

skayasky in New York, Matthau has enjoyed an impressive career in both comedy and dramatic roles. He gained recognition for his stage success in "The Odd Couple" in 1965. His many films include: "Kotch" (1971), "The Sunshine Boys" (1975) and "Grumpy Old Men" (1993). 沃尔特·马绍(1920—) 性格演员。原名沃尔特·马图尚斯卡亚斯基,出生于纽约。他所扮演的角色,无论是喜剧的或戏剧性的,都给人以深刻的印象。1965年他在《古怪的一对》中的舞台成就得到了承认。他拍摄过许多部电影,包括《科奇》(1971)、《阳光下的孩子们》 (1975)和《环脾气的老人们》(1993)。

Mayberry A fictional North Carolina town that was the setting for two TV sitcoms about rural America. "The Andy Griffith Show" (1960—68) starred Griffith as Sheriff Andy Taylor and Don Knotts as his nervous deputy, Barney Fife. "Mayberry R.F.D." (1968—71) starred Ken Berry as Taylor's successor, Sheriff Sam Jones. The two shows are still widely seen in syndication.

梅伯利 一个虚构的北卡罗来纳州城镇,以它为背景拍摄了两部关于美国乡村的系列电视幽默剧。《安迪·格里菲斯的表演》(1960—1968)由格里菲斯扮演行政司法长官安迪·泰勒,唐·诺茨扮演他的神经质的副手巴尼·法伊夫。《梅伯利乡村免费邮递》(1968—1971)由肯·柏利扮演泰勒的继任行政司法长官萨姆·琼斯。这两部系列剧现仍通过电视业联合组织广泛发行。

Mays, Willie (1931—) Baseball player. Born in Westfield, Alabama, Mays played for 22 years with the New York Giants (1951—72), and one year with the New York Mets (1973). He hit 660 career home runs, the third best in baseball history. Mays was also an outstanding fielder and runner and was four times his league 's home run leader. He was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1979.

威利·梅斯(1931—) 棒球运动员。梅斯出生于亚拉巴马州的威斯特菲尔德,在纽约巨人队打了 22 年球(1951—1972),在纽约梅茨队打了一年球(1973)。他打成功 660 次本垒打,是棒球史上第三个最好的成绩。梅斯还是一位杰出的外场员和跑球手,他曾四次名列他的联合会中本垒打第一名。1979 年,他被选举进入棒球名人馆。

Mead, Margaret (1901—78) Anthropologist. After studying at Columbia University, Mead did fieldwork in the Pacific that led to her first book, "Coming of Age in Samoa" (1928), helped to establish anthropology as

a public discipline. Among her other books, was "Male and Female" (1949), which made her one of the most recognized anthropologists in the world. Mead was the curator of the New York American Museum of Natural History from 1964 to 1969 and was curator emeritus from 1969 until her death.

玛格丽特·米德(1901—1978) 人类学家。在哥伦比亚大学学习后, 米德在太平洋做野外考察工作,由此出版了她的第一本著作《萨摩亚 人的成年》(1928),它有助于确立人类学成为一门为公众所知的学 科。在她的其他著作中,还有《男人和女人》(1949),这使她成为全世 界最被人承认的人类学家之一。从 1964 到 1969 年,米德是纽约美 国自然历史博物馆的馆长;从 1969 年到她去世,她是该馆的名誉馆 长。

Medal of Honor The highest award or decoration given by the United States military services. It is usually awarded for valor shown in battle. It has been occasionally awarded for noncombat deeds, such as when it was presented to Charles Lindbergh for flying over the Atlantic.

荣誉勋章 美国军方颁发的最高奖励或奖章。通常将它授予作战英勇者。偶尔也颁发给作出非战斗方面的有功绩者,例如查尔斯·林德伯格曾因飞越大西洋而获得荣誉勋章。

Meet the Press A weekly TV news program that features a panel of journalists interviewing people. It is the longest-running series on network TV and has run continuously since 1947.

会见新闻工作者 每周一次的电视新闻节目,内容是由新闻工作者组成的一个小组与人们座谈。这是电视网上播出的最长的系列节目,从1947年起至今未间断过。

Mellencamp, John "Cougar" (1953—) Singer . Mellencamp scored his first hit song in 1980 with "Ain 't Even Done with the Night ." He became a hit machine in the 1980s with songs like "Hurt So Good" (1982), "Jack and Diane" (1982), "Pink Houses" (1983), "Small Town" (1984), "Lonely 'Ole Night" (1985), "Rain on the Scarecrow" (1985), "Cherry Bomb" (1987), "Paper and Fire" (1988), "Jackie Brown" (1989). After taking a few years off, he came back in the 1990s with two albums in 10 months which produced the hits "Human Wheels" (1993), "Wild Night" (1994), and "Dance Naked" (1994).

约翰·"库加"·梅林坎普(1953—) 歌唱家。梅林坎普第一次获得

成功的歌曲是 1980 年的《在夜里也没有做过》。他在 80 年代成为一个专门生产轰动一时的歌曲的'机器",这些歌曲有:《伤害得多么好》(1982)、《杰克和黛安娜》(1982)、《粉红色的房子》(1983)、《小城镇》(1984)、《寂静奇妙的夜》(1985)、《稻草人上的雨水》(1985)、《樱桃爆竹》(1987)、《纸和火》(1988)和《杰基·布朗》(1989)。在离开歌坛几年以后,他在 90 年代复出,并在 10 个月内推出两张专辑唱片,其中包括《人类的轮子》(1993)、《狂欢之夜》(1994)和《裸舞》(1994)等成功的歌曲。

Memorial Day An American national holiday, celebrated on the last Monday in May in honor of all Americans killed in war. It was first celebrated in the 1860s and is now used to remember all deceased persons. It is usually observed by the placing of flowers on the gravestones of the dead by family members. Memorial day marks the beginning of summer. 阵亡将士纪念日 五月的最后一个星期一,是美国的法定休假日,纪念在所有战争中阵亡的美国将士。首次纪念仪式是在19世纪60年代举行的,现在则已用来纪念所有逝去的人们。通常可以看到,这一天死者家庭的成员将花放置在死者的墓碑上。阵亡将士纪念日标志着夏天的开始。

Memphis The largest city in the state of Tennessee . Its 1990 population was 610,300 . Its musical history includes Beale Street, which was a key place in the development of the blues and home of composer W.C. Handy . It is also the location of Graceland, the home of Elvis Presley . A 1980s industry of handmade ultramodern furniture is called Memphis style .

孟菲斯 田纳西州最大的城市。1990年时它的人口是610 300人。该市的比利街是一条有音乐历史的街道,是布鲁斯音乐发展起来的一个关键性的地点,也是作曲家 W·C·汉迪的家所在地。格雷斯兰德也在该市,那是埃尔维斯·普雷斯利的家。80 年代的一家手工超现代化家具企业的产品称为孟菲斯风格家具。

Menclen, H.L.(Henry Louis) (1880—1956) Essayist and critic. Nicknamed the sage of Baltimore, "his unconventional and satirical writing style aroused much controversy. His critical reviews and essays were collected in Prejudices "(1919—27). He coined the term booboisie to show his contempt for everyday Americans and criticized nearly every U. S. institution in his writings. His multi-volume study The American

Language "(1919—48), is often revised.

亨利·路易斯·门肯(1880—1956) 随笔作者和评论家。绰号"巴尔的摩圣人"。他的不合常规和讽刺性的写作风格引发了许多争论。他的一些批评性的评论和随笔被收在《偏见》(1919—1927)一书中。他创造了"蠢才阶级"一词,以表示他对于普通美国人的轻蔑,并在他的文章中批评了几乎每一种美国的制度。他的多卷本研究著作《美国语言》(1919—1948)一直重版。

MGM (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer) The largest Hollywood studio. It was formed in 1924 by a merger of Metro Pictures with companies run by Goldwyn and Louis Β. dominated Samuel Mayer . MGM moviemaking for over 30 years with such films as "Grand Hotel," "The Thin Man, * The Good Earth, "" The Wizard of Oz, " and " Gone With The Wind . "MGM boasted a huge roster of top name actors and actresses with its slogan, " More stars than there are in the heavens." Among the MGM stars were Fred Astaire, Judy Garland, the Barrymores, Clark Gable, Joan Crawford, Greta Garbo, Katharine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy, and Elizabeth Taylor. It 's trademark, a roaring lion, appeared before the credits of every film.

米高梅(米特罗-高尔德温-梅耶) 好莱坞最大的电影制片厂。1924年由米特罗电影公司与塞缪尔·高尔德温和路易斯·B·梅耶经营的两家公司合并而成。米高梅统治电影制片业达 30 余年之久,推出了像《大饭店》《彼好土坳》《绿野仙踪》和《乱世佳人》这样的电影。米高梅夸耀他们有一本第一流男女演员的花名册,他们的广告语是:"明星比天上的星还多"。米高梅的明星中有弗雷德·亚斯坦、裘蒂·嘉兰、巴里摩一家、克拉克·盖博、琼·克劳馥、葛蕾泰·嘉宝、凯塞琳·赫本、史宾塞·屈塞和伊丽莎白·泰勒等。它的商标是一只吼叫的狮子,出现在每一部电影的人名之前。

Michener, James(1907—) Writer . He published his first story collection, "Tales of the South Pacific" in 1947 . It was later made into the musical "South Pacific." His books are generally massive, carefully researched, and usually focus on regional cultures. His books include: "The Bridges at Toko-Ri" (1953), "Hawaii" (1959), "Iberia" (1968), and "Mexico" (1992).

詹姆斯·米切纳(1907—) 作家。1947年出版了他的第一本小说集《南太平洋故事》。这本书后来被改编成音乐剧《南太平洋》。他的

书一般都是大部头的,内容是经过仔细研究的,通常将注意力集中于地区文化上。他的书包括《托科-里的桥》(1953)、《夏威夷》(1959)、《伊伯利亚半鸟》(1968)和《墨西哥》(1992)。

Mickey Mouse A cartoon character conceived by Walt Disney and drawn by Disney 's associate Ub Iwerks in 1928. Originally called Mortimer, it was named "Mickey "by Mrs. Disney. Mickey Mouse made his debut in Disney 's 1928 cartoon short "Plane Crazy. "Mickey Mouse first spoke in the film "Steamboat Willie", the squeaky voice was Disney 's own. Mickey Mouse was the star of over a hundred cartoons and became the center of the Disney empire. His image is used on hundreds of merchandising tie-ins, including the now collectible Mickey Mouse watch. A children's show called "The Mickey Mouse Club" aired on TV from 1955 to 1959.

米老鼠 1928 年由沃尔特·迪斯尼想出来的一个动画片中的角色,由迪斯尼的助手尤布·伊沃克斯绘图。原来叫做莫蒂默,迪斯尼夫人将它改名为"米基"。米老鼠于 1928 年在迪斯尼的动画短片《简直发疯》中初次露面。米老鼠在电影'威利号汽船"中第一次讲话,刺耳的讲话声是迪斯尼自己的声音。米老鼠是超过一百部动画片的明星,已成为迪斯尼王国的中心。它的图像当作广告被用在数以百计的商品搭配物上,包括现在可收集到的米老鼠手表。一部叫做"米老鼠俱乐部"的儿童节目曾于 1955 至 1959 年在电视上播出。

Miller, Glern (1904—44) Bandleader and trombonist. From 1940 to 1944, Miller led the most popular dance band in the world. Known for their tight section playing and for their beautiful arrangements, The Glenn Miller Band charted over 40 Top 10 records. Their hits include: "Chattanooga Choo Choo, "Moonlight Serenade," In the Mood, and "String of Pearls." Miller died in a plane crash at the age of 40.

格伦·米勒(1904—1944) 乐队领队和长号手。从1940至1944年,米勒领导着全世界最受欢迎的跳舞伴奏乐队。格伦·米勒乐队以其严格的器乐演奏和完善的乐曲闻名,他们曾40余次进入十佳唱片排行榜。他们最成功的作品包括:《查塔努加火车头》《月光小夜曲》《心情》和《一串珍珠》。米勒因飞机失事遇难,年仅40岁。

Minnelli, Liza(1946—) Actress and singer. Born the daughter of actress Judy Garland and director Vincente Minnelli, she gained wide recognition in the Broadway musical "Flora, the Red Menace" (1965)

and in the film "Cabaret" (1972) . Her other films include "New York, New York" (1977) and "Arthur" (1981) .

莉莎·明尼利(1946—) 女演员和歌唱家。是女演员裘蒂·嘉兰和导演文森特·明尼利的女儿。她在百老汇的音乐剧《弗洛拉,红色威胁》(1965)和电影《歌舞餐馆》(1972)中得到广泛的承认。她的其他电影包括《纽约,纽约》(1977)和《阿瑟》(1981)。

Miranda Decision A landmark Supreme Court decision (Miranda vs. Arizona, 1966) that requires law enforcement officials to tell anyone taken into custody that: (1) He has the right to remain silent. (2) Anything he says can and will be used against him. (3) He has the right to have his lawyer present while being questioned. (4) If he cannot afford a lawyer, the Court will appoint one to represent him.

Usage: "Miranda" refers to the continuing concern for the rights of the accused.

米兰达判决 最高法院的一项划时代的判决(米兰达对亚里桑那, 1966),它要求执法者告诉任何将被拘禁的人: (1) 他有权保持沉默; (2) 他说的任何话有可能被用于不利于他的目的; (3) 当他被问话时他有权要求让他的律师到场; (4) 如果他请不起律师,法院可以指定一名律师来代表他。

用法: "米兰达'表示对被告权利的持续关心。

Miss America Pageant A nationwide beauty contest held annually since 1921 in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Female contestants from each state compete in swimsuit, talent, and evening gown competitions, with the judges 'deciding which girl will become" Miss America" for a year. For years, the pageant ended with longtime host Bert Parks singing the pageant theme.

美国小姐赛会 自 1921 年起在新泽西州大西洋城举行的一年一度的全国性选美比赛。从每个州来的女参赛者参加泳装、才能和晚礼服的比赛,由裁判们决定哪一位小姐将成为今后这一年的"美国小姐"。多年以来,大会都在长期的主持人伯特·帕克斯高唱赛会主题歌的歌声中闭幕。

Mr. Peanut Trademark of the Planters Nut Company. The design was selected in a 1912 promotional contest, and is a peanut wearing a top hat, monocle, cane, spats, and white gloves.

花生先生 种植人坚果公司的商标。商标的设计是在 1912 年一次

广告比赛中选出来的,是一颗花生,装扮是高帽子、单片眼镜、手杖、鞋罩和白手套。

Mister Rogers 'Neighborhood A children 's TV show that has aired since 1967. It is hosted by the soft-spoken Fred Rogers, whose signature was to remove his street shoes and put on slippers or sneakers while singing "It 's a beautiful day in the neighborhood."

罗杰斯先生的邻居 自 1967 年开始播放的一个儿童电视直播节目。由说话声音柔和的弗雷德·罗杰斯主持,他的特征是脱掉上街穿的鞋子,穿上拖鞋或橡皮底帆布鞋,同时唱着"今天周围是个美丽的日子"。

Mitchum, Robert (1917—) Film actor . Mitchum played the big, relaxed, modern hero for over three decades . His films include "Out of the Past" (1947), "The Night of the Hunter" (1955), and "The Friends of Eddie Coyle" (1973).

罗伯特·米彻姆(1917—) 电影演员。米彻姆扮演一位高大、无拘束的现代英雄达 30 多年之久。他的电影包括:《出自过去》(1947)、《猎人之夜》(1955)和《埃迪·科伊尔的朋友们》(1973)。

Mix, Tan A popular, virtuous cowboy star in the silent movies of the 1920s. Mix rode a black horse named Tony and his movies were full of action and daredevil stunts. His films included the Zane Grey Westerns "The Lone Star Ranger" and "The Rainbow Trail."

汤姆·米克斯 20年代默片电影中一位受欢迎的、善良的牛仔明星。 米克斯骑一匹名叫托尼的黑马,他的电影充满动作和大胆的绝技。 米克斯的电影包括赞恩·格雷的西部片《狐星护林员》和《虹迹》。

Model T A car introduced by Henry Ford in 1908 and produced by the Ford Motor Company from 1909 to 1927. It originally cost \$850, but by 1926, Ford 's mass production assembly line had reduced the price to \$350. Over 15 million Model Ts had been sold by 1927. The Model T revolutionized manufacturing and personal transportation. Henry Ford 's supposed comment that a customer could have the car "in any color, as long as it 's black," was a common joke of the era.

T型车 由亨利·福特于 1908 年首创并由福特汽车公司从 1909 至 1927 年生产的一种汽车。它最初售价为 850 美元,但到了 1926 年,福特的大量生产装配线使它的价格降到了 350 美元。到 1927 年时,已售出了超过1 500万辆 T型车。T型车彻底改革了制造业和个人

运输工具。有人认为亨利·福特曾经说过: 顾客可以买到"任何颜色的车,只要它是黑的",这是那个时代一个流行的笑话。

mom-and-pop store A small business run by a married couple. In the 1950s, they lost serious ground to chain stores and shopping malls. Though rarer today, mom-and-pop stores can still be found across America.

夫妻店 一对夫妻经营的小零售商业。50年代,它们大量地被连锁店和步行者购物区所取代。夫妻店今天虽已较少,但仍能在美国各地见到。

Monkees, The A pop music group conceived by producers Bob Rafelson and Burt Schneider as a way to sell millions of records by promoting the group via a TV show. Formed in 1965 from an audition, the Monkees became the most popular band in the world, selling 35 million records in early 1967 to outsell the Beatles, the Beach Boys, and the Rolling Stones. Popularized by their TV show, "The Monkees, "which featured segments of them performing their songs, they are credited as the inspiration of today 's rock videos. Tired of being manipulated, the band broke up in 1968. Their hits include: "Take the Last Train to Clarksville"(1965), "I 'm a believer"(1966), "I 'm Not Your Stepping Stone"(1966) and "Daydream Believer"(1967).

蒙基 一个流行音乐乐队。唱片制造商鲍勃·拉弗森和伯特·施奈德想出来这样一个办法:组成一个乐队,通过一个电视演播节目来宣传乐队,从而卖出数以百万计的唱片。这就是他们在 1965 年通过对演员的试听而组成的蒙基乐队。蒙基成为全世界最受欢迎的乐队,1967 年初卖出了3 500万张唱片,超过了甲壳虫乐队、海滩男孩队和滚石乐队。蒙基由于他们的电视节目而广为流行,他们的特点是乐队成员分片演唱他们的歌曲,人们认为今天摇滚乐录像是受他们的启发而形成的。由于演员厌倦受人操纵摆布,乐队于 1968 年解散。他们的成功作品包括:《乘末班车到克拉克斯维尔》(1965)、《我是一个信徒》(1966)、《我不是你的垫脚石》(1966)和《白日梦信徒》(1967)。

Monopoly A board game invented by Charles Darrow in 1933. It has been distributed by Parker Brothers since 1935. The object of the game is to bankrupt the other players by securing a monopoly through trading properties named for streets in Atlantic City. Parker Brothers have made

over \$ 100 million in sales from the game.

垄断 1933 年由查尔斯·达罗发明的一种棋盘游戏。1935 年起由帕克兄弟公司销售。游戏的目的是通过地产交易获得垄断,使其他玩游戏的人破产;地产以大西洋城的街道命名。帕克兄弟靠出售这种游戏已赚得一亿美元以上。

Monroe, Marilyn (1926—62) Actress . Born Norma Jean Baker in Los Angeles, she endured an unhappy childhood, a teenage marriage, and several bit parts before gaining fame in the film "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" in 1953 . Her other films include: "How to Marry a Millionaire" (1953), "The Seven Year Itch" (1955), "Bus Stop" (1956), and "Misfits" (1961)—her last film .

She became increasingly popular as a sex symbol, known for her unique blend of sensuality and innocence, but continued to yearn for acceptance as a serious actress that was continually denied her. She committed suicide by taking an overdose of sleeping pills at the age of 36. Her early death elevated her to an iconoclastic status of the vulnerable starlet. Her second husband was baseball star Joe DiMaggio and her third husband was playwright Arthur Miller, who wrote "The Misfits" for her. Monroe was also linked to John F. Kennedy during his presidency. She became the first nude centerfold for Playboy magazine in 1953. The image of Marilyn Monroe, as marketed by her estate for use on merchandising and memorabilia, is second only to that of Elvis Presley in all-time dead-celebrity popularity. Each year thousands of fans file past her grave at Westwood Memorial Park. One of Monroe 's greatest fans bought the burial plot adjoining her crypt for \$ 25,000.

玛丽莲·梦露(1926—1962) 女演员。出生于洛杉矶,原名诺尔玛· 琪恩·贝克。她有过不幸的童年,十几岁时就结了婚,在电影里演过 几个小角色,1953年因演电影《绅士们喜欢金发女郎》而成名。她其 他的电影包括:《怎样能嫁一位百万富翁》(1953)、《七年之痒》 (1955)、《公共汽车站》(1956)和《不适应环境的人》(1961)——她的 最后一部电影。

由于她融性感与单纯于一体的独特形象,她愈来愈被当作性的象征而受欢迎;但她不断向往着成为一名严肃的女演员并得到人们的承认,却不断地被否定。她在 36 岁时吞服大量安眠药丸自杀了。她的早死使她从一个脆弱的小明星升高到了反传统观念者的崇高地位。

她的第二位丈夫是棒球明星乔·迪马基奥。她的第三位丈夫是剧作家阿瑟·米勒,他为她创作了《不适应环境的人》。梦露还与约翰·F·肯尼迪在其总统任期内有联系。1953年,她的照片成为《花花公子》杂志的中间折页上的第一张裸体照。在玛丽莲·梦露生前住处出售她的肖像,以便用于商业和纪念的目的。在所有已死去的名人中,她的肖像所享有的声望仅次于猫王埃尔维斯·普雷斯利。每年都有数以千计的影迷们排成纵队从威斯特伍德纪念公园中她的墓前走过。梦露的最热烈的影迷之一买下了邻接她墓穴的一小块墓地,代价是25 000美元。

Montana, Joe(1956—) Football player. As a quarterback for the San Francisco 49ers during the 1980s and early 1990s, Montana passed for over 35,000 yards, with a career rating of 93 *A* percent accuracy to become the greatest passer in football history. He led teams to four Super Bowl victories before retiring in 1995.

乔·蒙塔纳(1956—) 橄榄球运动员。在80年代和90年代初期,蒙塔纳作为旧金山淘金人队的四分卫,传球超过35000码,其毕生的传球命中率达93.4%,从而使他成为橄榄球史上最伟大的传球手。他在1995年退役以前曾四次带领他所在的球队赢得超级杯的胜利。

Moore, Demi(1962—) Born Demetria Guynes, she decided to become an actress in high school . She made her debut in the 1981 film "Choices ." In order to play a cocaine addict in the 1985 film "St . Elmo 's Fire, "she had to sign a contract stipulating that she would stop her own alcohol and drug abuse, an agreement that caused her to turn her life around . She married actor Bruce Willis in 1987 . Her films include: "Ghost "(1990), and "Disclosure" (1994) .

黛米·穆尔(1962—) 原名黛米特丽亚·格温斯。她在中学读书时就决心要成为一名女演员。她初次登台是在 1981 年的电影《选择》中。为了在 1985 年的电影《圣埃尔莫之火》中扮演一个有可卡因瘾的人,她不得不签订一项合同,规定她自己必须停止滥用酒精和药物。这个合同改变了她的人生道路。她于 1987 年与演员布鲁斯·威利斯结婚。她的电影包括《人鬼情未了》(1990)和《暴露》(1994)。

Moore, Mary Tyler(1937—) TV actress. A leading lady of TV sitcoms for nearly two decades, Moore starred as perky housewife Laura Petrie on "The Dick Van Dyke Show"(1961—66) and as news producer Mary Richards on "The Mary Tyler Moore Show"(1970—77). When

the latter debuted in 1970, it signaled the arrival of the sexual revolution and the disintegration of the nuclear family—at least on prime-time television, and also destignatized the single woman. The formula of the show, a sitcom involving a tight-knit group of characters has been widely copied by other shows including "Barney Miller," M * A * S * H," "Cheers," and "Murphy Brown."

玛丽·泰勒·穆尔(1937—) 电视女演员。在将近 20 年的时间里,穆尔是一位第一流的电视系列幽默剧的女演员。穆尔在《迪克·范·戴克节目》(1961—1966) 中扮演装腔作势的家庭主妇劳拉·皮特里,在《玛丽·泰勒·穆尔节目》(1970—1977) 中扮演新闻节目制作人玛丽·理查兹。当后者于 1970 年开始播出时,它预示着性的革命和核心家庭瓦解的到来——至少在黄金时间的电视上,而且也预示着会解除对单身女子的蔑视。这个节目的公式,是由一些角色结合成一个紧凑的小组,演出系列幽默剧;它已被广泛地搬用到其他节目上,包括:《巴尼·米勒》《M*A*S*H》《祝你健康》和《墨菲·布朗》。

- Morgan, J.P. (1837—1913) Financier . John Pierpont Morgan founded J.P. Morgan & Company, a banking house that bought out Andrew Carnegie in 1901 to form the U.S. Steel Corporation . He was responsible for setting up many trusts to stifle competition and virtually ran the U.S. economy at the turn of the century . When President Roosevelt began trust-busting, it was Morgan's giant holding company, the Northern Securities Company, that he attacked first .
 - J·P·摩根(1837—1913) 金融家。约翰·皮尔庞特·摩根创办的 J·P·摩根公司是一家银行,它于 1901年买下了安德鲁·卡耐基的全部产权,以组成美国钢铁公司。他建立了许多托拉斯以镇压竞争,在世纪之交的时候实质上是他在管理美国的经济。当罗斯福总统开始反托拉斯时,首先攻击的就是摩根的巨大的控股公司——北方证券公司。

Mormons A nickname used to refer to members of the Christian denomination known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. It was founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith (1805—44) in Fayette, New York. According to Smith, Mormon was an ancient prophet in North America; his "Book of Mormon" is accepted by Mormons as part of the Christian scriptures and tells of the visit of the resurrected Jesus Christ to America. Today, the Mormon headquarters is located in Salt Lake City, Utah and

has a worldwide membership of 9 .5 million . Mormon missionaries (nearly 50,000 in 1995) proselyte all over the world .

摩门教徒 一个名为"现代圣徒的耶稣基督教会"的基督教派成员的绰号。该会是约瑟夫·史密斯(1805—1844)于 1830 年在纽约州的费耶特创立的。据史密斯说,摩门是古代北美洲的一个预言者;摩门教徒把他的"摩门之书"当作基督教圣经的一部分,书中预言复活后的耶稣基督要降临美洲。现在,摩门教总部设在犹他州盐湖城,在世界范围内有 950 万教徒。摩门教传教士(1955 年时约有 5 万人)在全世界劝导人们改信他们的宗教。

Morrison, Van(1945—) Singer, songwriter . Born George Ivan Morrison in Belfast, Northern Ireland, he dropped out of high school and became lead singer of a group called "Them" from 1964—67. He has worked solo ever since . His album "The Best of Van Morrison"(1990) has been on Billboard 's Top 200 chart for nearly 5 years . His hits include "Moondance" (1970), "Brown Eyed Girl" (1969), "Gloria" (1966), "Wild Night" (1966) "Domino" (1971) and "Have I Told You Lately" (1990).

范·莫里森(1945—) 歌唱家,歌曲作者。原名乔治·伊凡·莫里森,出生于北爱尔兰的贝尔法斯特。他退出了中学,在 1964—1967年成为一个名叫"他们"的歌唱小组的首席演唱家。从那时起他一直从事独唱。他的唱片《范·莫里森最佳歌曲》(1990)已名列"比尔博德最佳 200"排行榜差不多有 5 年之久。他最成功的歌曲包括:《月亮舞》(1970)、《棕色眼睛的女郎》(1969)、《荣耀颂》(1966)、《狂欢之夜》(1966)、《多米诺骨牌》(1971)和《我最近不是告诉过你吗》(1990)。

Mother's Day A national holiday (since 1914) celebrated on the second Sunday in May. It is thought to be originated in Grafton, West Virginia, in 1908 when Anna Jarvis observed the anniversary of her mother's death. It is also observed in the UK, Australia, Canada, and in European countries. Mothers usually receive flowers and gifts on this day. 母亲节 是国定假日(从 1914 年起),日期是五月的第二个星期日。据说它起源于 1908 年,当时西弗吉尼亚州格拉夫顿的安娜·贾维斯纪念她母亲去世一周年的日子。英国、澳大利亚、加拿大和欧洲的一些国家也有母亲节。母亲们常在这一天收到鲜花和礼物。

Motown A type of black soul music developed in Detroit, Michigan in the 1960s. The name "Motown" came from "Motor City" which referred to

the auto industry in Detroit . Berry Gordy, Jr .(1929—), founded Motown Records in 1959 and developed the "Motown sound" which featured rich harmonies, and danceable beats . Famous Motown groups include: The Temptations, The Miracles, The Supremes, Stevie Wonder, and Lionel Richie .

汽车城音乐 一种黑人的灵歌音乐,60 年代形成于密歇根州的底特律。汽车城是底特律的别称,因底特律的汽车工业而得名。小贝里·戈迪(1929—)于 1959 年创办汽车城音乐唱片公司,并发展了"汽车城音乐之声",它的特点是丰富的和声与可跳舞的拍子。有名的汽车城音乐小组包括:"诱惑"奇迹"至高无上"史蒂威奇迹"和莱昂内尔·李奇。

Mount Rushmore A granite cliff in South Dakota which was used to carve the heads of four U.S. presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Teddy Roosevelt, representing respectively, the country's founding, philosophy, unity, and expansion. Now a national monument, the 60-feet-high head carvings were begun in 1927 by sculptor Gutzon Borglum (1871—1941). It took 360 carvers 14 years to build; all survived. Each eye is 11 feet across. A formal dedication of the memorial was never made. The monument went through a \$55 million renovation in 1990. Mount Rushmore is a major American tourist attraction, and draws 2 million visitors from around the world each year.

拉什莫尔山 南达科他州的一座花岗岩峭壁,上面雕刻着四位美国总统的巨型头像:华盛顿、杰弗逊、林肯和特迪·罗斯福,分别代表国家的创建、哲学、统一和发展。60 英尺高的头雕现已成为国家的纪念物,它们是于 1927 年雕刻师格曾·博格勒姆(1871—1941)开始雕刻的。360 位雕刻师花了 14 年的时间才完工;雕刻师无一伤亡。每一只眼睛有 11 英尺宽。从未举行过纪念像的完工奉献典礼。纪念像于 1990 年进行过一次修理,耗资5 500万美元。拉什莫尔山是美国的一个主要旅游景点,每年有 200 万游客从世界各地来到这里。

Mount Vernon The estate of George Washington, a riverfront plantation with a Georgian-style mansion. Washington inherited it when he was twenty and enlarged the building in stages over the years. Mount Vernon became a national shrine in 1860.

弗农山 乔治·华盛顿的庄园,包括河边的一个种植园和一所佐治亚州风格的邸宅。华盛顿 20 岁时继承了这座庄园,并在以后的年月里

逐步将它扩建。弗农山于 1860 年成为国家的圣地。

MTV A nickname for Music Television . A TV channel that debuted in on August 1, 1981 that features video presentations of popular songs . It soon became the principal venue for the promotion of music but it also changed the rules of pop music . A pop star now had to be "videogenic" as well as musically talented .

By the late 1980s, MTV had fallen into a formula rut. Its viewers were bored with sweaty rock stars on smoky sets surrounded by sultry bimbos. The National Coalition on Television Violence found that 40 percent of MTV 's videos contained acts of aggression or were sexual. Although its audience has thinned, MTV 's advertising revenues remain healthy due to the unmistakable MTV advertising style of quick cuts, extravagant imagery, an aggressive music beat, and a hyperactive sensibility which has infiltrated nearly every other form of TV programming.

音乐电视 简称 MTV。1981年8月1日出台了一个电视频道,它专门播出流行歌曲的影像。它很快成为推广音乐的主要场所,但也改变了流行音乐的规则。一名流行歌星现在除了要有音乐才能外还必须'适合拍影像"。

到了80年代后期,音乐电视已陷入了一种公式化的格局。观众已对 臭汗淋漓的摇滚歌星们在烟雾迷漫的场景中被一群粗暴的流氓妓女 包围着的表演不感兴趣了。国家电视暴力调查联盟发现,音乐电视 影像有40%含有暴力行为或者是色情的。虽然音乐电视的观众减少 了,但它的广告收入仍很旺盛,这是由于音乐电视特有的广告作风, 包括画面的快速转换、奢侈华丽的肖像、挑衅性的音乐节拍以及极度 活跃的感受性,这些都已渗透到几乎每一种其他形式的电视节目中。

Muppets, The The Muppets became popular appearing on the children's educational TV program "Sesame Street." In 1976, Henson created "The Muppet Show," which ran until 1981, and became one of the world's most widely seen TV programs. Three Muppet movies followed. Posters, dolls, and other merchandising tie-ins made them the best-marketed characters since Mickey Mouse. In 1989, the Muppets became part of the Disney empire.

穆佩特 穆佩特出现在儿童教育电视节目"芝麻街"中,很受欢迎。 1976年,汉森创作了"穆佩特直播节目",一直播出到1981年,成为全世界收视率最高的电视节目之一。随后发行了三部穆佩特电影。广 告画、洋娃娃和其他的商品搭配物使得穆佩特们成为自米老鼠以来最畅销的角色。1989年,穆佩特成为迪斯尼王国的一部分。

Murder Inc. A nickname for a group of professional killers employed by the national crime syndicate to eliminate its rivals. Organized in the 1930s under the direction of syndicate leaders including "Lucky" Luciano and Vito Genovese, Murder Inc. is alleged to have committed 400—500 murders—most unsolved. Murder Inc. fell apart in the 1940s, and gave us such terms as "hitman, "contract, "and "rub-out."

凶杀公司 一个职业杀手集团的绰号,杀手是由全国犯罪联合组织雇佣来消灭其对手的。凶杀公司是 30 年代在犯罪组织头头们策划下组织起来的;头头们包括"幸运的"卢西阿诺和维托·吉诺维斯。凶杀公司涉嫌犯有 400 至 500 件凶杀案——绝大部分未破案。凶杀公司于 40 年代解体,给我们留下了"职业杀手"收缩"和"擦掉"(即杀死)等词。

Murphy, Eddie(1961—) actor, comedian. He made his debut in the 1982 film "48 Hours," which introduced the cocky, street-wise character that has become his trademark. He became one of the biggest box-of-fice draws of the 1980s with the films "Trading Places" (1983) and "Beverly Hills Cop" (1984).

埃迪·墨菲(1961—) 演员,喜剧演员。他在 1982 年的电影《四十八小时》中初次亮相,演一个骄傲的、自由自在的角色,这已成为他的商标。他在 80 年代由于电影《贸易的地方》(1983)和《贝弗里山警察》(1984)而成为卖座收入最高的演员之一。

Murray, Arthur (1895—1991) Dancer, teacher . Born Murray Teichman in East Harlem, New York, in a time when dancing was considered a sin . He started a mail-order dance instruction business in 1919 . Murray developed the first numbered silhouettes of shoeprints, with each print corresponding to a single step of a dance . By the 1930s, he had opened dance schools and had trained teams of instructors . In the 1950s, he started giving lessons on the air and by 1956 his program featured an amateur dance contest . By the time he had retired from the business in 1964, he estimated that he had taught over 20 million people how to dance . There are over 250 Arthur Murray Studios around the world . 阿瑟·默里(1895—1991) 舞蹈家,教师。原名默里·泰奇曼,出生于

纽约的东哈勒姆,那时跳舞被认为是一种罪恶。他于 1919 年开办了

一项函授跳舞业务。默里创造性地用编有号码的鞋印轮廓来教授跳舞,每一个鞋印表示跳舞的一个舞步。30年代时,他已开办了一些舞蹈学校,并已训练出一些教师小组。50年代,他开始在广播中播出跳舞课程;到了1956年,他的节目以业余跳舞比赛为号召。在1964年退休时,他估计他已教会2000多万人怎样跳舞。全世界现有超过250个阿瑟·默里舞蹈学习班。

Musical cornedy The 1866 hit "The Black Crook" by Charles Barra is generally considered to be the first American musical. Although the musical genre began to take shape in the early twentieth century, of the ten longest-running Broadway shows of all time, seven were musicals introduced since 1960. These were: "A Chorus Line" (1975—90), "Oh! Calcutta!" (1976—89), "Cats" (1982—), "42nd Street" (1980—89), "Grease" (1972—80), "Fiddler on the Roof" (1964—72), and "Hello, Dolly!" (1964—71). Hollywood has also brought a number of musicals successfully to film.

音乐喜剧 查尔斯·巴拉 1866 年的杰作《黑骗子》被公认为美国第一部音乐剧。虽然音乐剧的体裁在 20 世纪初期就开始形成,但在百老汇所有最长期演出的 10 部音乐剧中,有 7 部是 1960 年以后出台的。它们是:《合唱队》(1975—1990)、《啊,加尔各答》(1976—1989)、《猫》(1982—)、《四十二号街》(1980—1989)、《油脂》(1972—1980)、《房顶上拉小提琴的人》(1964—1972)和《嘿,多丽》(1964—1971)。好莱坞也将不少音乐剧成功地改编成了电影。

Mustang A medium-sized car first introduced in 1964 by the Ford Company, it was the first "personal car" that was affordable and exciting, and it sold faster than any new car ever had—a million in less than two years. It was comfortably familiar but had the look of a sports car. It originally sold for \$2,368 but offered an irresistible array of 50 different extracost options. The Mustang was so successful that nearly every company tried to copy it with their own version. By 1972, the Mustang had developed into the macho muscle car that continues to distinguish the marque today.

野马 福特公司于 1964 年首先推出的一种中型汽车,是第一辆人们承受得起而且够刺激的"个人汽车",其销售比过去任何一种新车都快——不到两年的时间就卖出了 100 万辆。它看起来令人感到愉快亲切,但样子有点像赛车。最初的售价是2 368美元,但它提供了一

Muzak 266

批很有魅力的价格外加选择,共有 50 个不同的品种。野马型汽车极为成功,以致几乎每一家公司都将它抄袭到自己的产品上。到了1972年,野马已发展成为大力士型车,至今仍是卓越的型号。

Muzak A term that refers to programmed bland music that is piped into businesses, offices, and answering machines around the world. It was invented in 1934, and sold as a productivity enhancer. The terms "elevator music" and "supermarket music" are synonymous with the trademark name "Muzak."

缪扎克 这个词指世界各地传输到商业、办公室和答问机器中预先录制好的柔和的音乐。它是在1934年发明的,作为提高生产率的工具出售。"电梯音乐"和"超级市场音乐"都是商标名"缪扎克"的同义词。

N

Nader, Ralph (1934—) Consumer advocate . His book "Unsafe at Any Speed "(1965) was an expose of the automobile industry that led to the passage of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act in 1966. With dedicated volunteers called Nader's Raiders, he investigated a number of public interests including coal mine hazards, radiation dangers, insecticide use, and many other abuses. They exposed fraud, waste, and mismanagement in the Federal Trade Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, the nuclear power industry, the Educational Testing Service, the U.S. Postal Service, and other public organizations. Ralph Nader's name is synonymous with consumer advocacy. 消费者的辩护者。他的著作《任何速度都 拉尔夫·纳德(1934—) 不安全》(1965)是对汽车工业的曝光,它导致1966年国家交通和汽 车安全条例的通过。在被称为"纳德的查抄员"的有奉献精神的志愿 者帮助下,他调查了各类有关公共利益的问题,包括煤矿的危险、辐 射的危害、杀虫剂的使用和许多其他的滥用。他们揭露了联邦贸易 委员会、食品和药物管理局、核动力工业、教育考试局、美国邮政局以

及其他公共机构的欺骗、浪费和管理不当。拉尔夫·纳德的名字已成为为消费者辩护的同义词。

Namath, Joe (1943—) Football player . Nicknamed "Broadway Joe" because of his sexy image, he joined the New York Jets in 1965 in the newly established American Football League and soon became one of football's first superstars . In 1969 Namath led the Jets to a historic upset victory over the Baltimore Colts in super Bowl . Namath joined the Los Angeles Rams in 1977, but his knee injuries forced him to retire in 1978 . In 13 seasons, he passed for 218 touchdowns . He later became a sports broadcaster and an actor .

乔·纳马思(1943—) 橄榄球运动员。由于他性感的形象,绰号叫做'百老汇乔"。他于 1965 年加入新成立的美国橄榄球联合会下的纽约黑玉队,很快成为橄榄球界第一批超级球星之一。在 1969 年第 3 届超级杯赛上,纳马思领导黑玉队出人意料地取得了击败巴尔的摩公马队的历史性胜利。纳马思于 1977 年加入了洛杉矶公羊队,但他因膝部受伤被迫于 1978 年退役。在 13 个赛季中,他 218 次触地得分。他后来成为一位体育广播员和演员。

Nash, Ogden (1902—71) Poet. He published numerous volumes of humorous and witty light verse, characterized by unorthodox rhymes and puns. Most of his poems first appeared in the "New Yorker" magazine where he worked as an editor. His works include: "The Bad Parent's Garden of Verse" (1936), "I'm a Stranger Here Myself" (1938), "Versus "(1949), "You Can't Get There from Here" (1957), and "Bed Riddance" (1970). "Candy is dandy/ But liquor is quicker "is an example of one of Nash's famous verses.

奥格登·纳什(1902—1971) 诗人。他出版了许多卷幽默、诙谐、轻松的诗歌,具有非正统的韵文和双关语的特色。他的绝大部分诗篇首先发表在《纽约客》杂志上,他是该杂志的一名编辑。他的作品包括:《坏家长的诗歌园地》(1936)、《我自己在这里是一个陌生人》(1938)、《对比》(1949)、《从这里你到不了那里》(1957)和《床的摆脱》(1970)。《糖果好,但酒更快》是纳什一首著名诗歌中的一个例句。

Nashville The capital of Tennessee, it is best known as the hub of the country music business in America. It is the home of the Grand Ole Opry, the Country Music Hall of Fame, and many country music stars. Most of the Bibles in the U.S. are printed here. The Southern Baptist

Convention is headquartered here. Educational institutions include Vanderbilt and Fisk universities. Andrew Jackson's home, the "Hermitage" is also here.

纳什维尔 田纳西州的首府。它作为美国乡村音乐的商业中心而最为人熟知。这里是大奥利奥普里剧团的家,有乡村音乐名人馆和许多位乡村音乐的明星。美国的绝大部分《圣经》都是在这里印刷的。南方浸礼会的总部设在这里。教育机构有范德比尔特大学和费斯克大学。安德鲁·杰克逊的家"隐士住处"也在这里。

National Enquirer A tabloid newspaper founded in 1926 and originally called the "New York Enquirer." The Enquirer is famous for publishing gossip and bizarre stories of human interest including aliens from outer space, test-tube babies, dogs with ESP, predictions by psychics, and spy photos of celebrities. "If a story is good, no matter how vile, we'll run it." said the paper 's editor. It is the third most popular weekly magazine in America.

国民探究者 1926年创办的一份小报,原名《纽约探究者》。探究者报之所以出名,是因为它刊登流言蜚语和人们感兴趣的希奇古怪的故事,包括外星人、试管婴儿、有超感官知觉的狗、巫师的预言和偷拍的名人照片等。报纸的编辑说:"只要故事好,不管它如何卑俗,我们都要发表它。"这是美国第三号最受欢迎的周刊杂志。

National Guard A militia force recruited by each state of the U.S. The volunteer National Guard units are under federal orders in emergencies and under the control of the governor in peacetime, and are now an important part of the U.S. army.

国民警卫队 美国每个州招募的民兵。志愿的各个国民警卫队分队在紧急情况下由联邦政府指挥,在和平时期则受州长控制。国民警卫队现在是美国陆军的一个重要组成部分。

Navajo The largest group of native Americans in North America. Originally nomads, they have lived primarily in the Southwest for the past 300 years. Their main economy is farming and raising livestock. They are known for their artistic creativity through their woven blankets and silver jewelry.

纳瓦霍族人 北美洲土著美国人的最大群体。他们原为游牧民族, 在过去 300 年中主要住在西南部。主要经济是耕种和饲养家畜。他 们的艺术创造力因他们制作的毛毯和银首饰而闻名。 **NBA** An acronym for the national basketball association.

美国篮球协会 NBA 为该协会的首字母缩略词。

Nelson, Willie (1933—) Country singer. He began writing songs in Nashville in the 1960s including "Hello Walls," and "Crazy," which became a major hit for Patsy Cline. His biggest seller of the 1970s was the album "Red-headed Stranger." He had a couple of pop country hits of the 1980s with "On the Road Again" and "Always on My Mind" (1984). Nelson's career was hampered when he was indicted on tax evasion.

威利·纳尔逊(1933—) 乡村歌曲歌手。60年代他开始在纳什维尔写作歌曲,包括《喂,华尔斯》和《疯狂》,后者成为帕齐·克莱因的一首最成功的歌曲。70年代纳尔逊最畅销的是专辑唱片《红头陌生人》。80年代他有两首成功的流行乡村歌曲:《再一次来到这条路上》和《永在我心上》(1984)。纳尔逊因被控告偷漏税使他的事业受到阻挠。

Newman, Paul (1925—) Film actor and director. Newman became Hollywood's leading male of the 1960s and 1970s. His films include "Exodus" (), "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" (1958), "The Hustler" (1960), "Sweet Bird of Youth" (1962), "Hud" (1963), "Cool Hand Luke" (1967), "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" (1969), "The Life and Times of Judge Roy Bean" (1972), "The Sting" (1973), and the "Verdict" (1983). Newman has received several Oscar nominations throughout his career and won an Academy Award in "The Color of Money" in 1986.

保罗·纽曼(1925—) 电影演员和导演。纽曼是好莱坞 60 年代和70 年代的男主角演员。他的电影包括:《离去》、《发烫的铁皮房顶上的猫》(1958)、《骗子》(1960)、《少年时可爱的鸟》(1962)、《赫德》(1963)、《冷手卢克》(1967)、《布奇·卡西迪和日光舞小子》(1969)、《法官罗伊·比恩生平》(1972)、《刺》(1973)和《裁决》(1983)。纽曼曾得到几次奥斯卡奖提名,在1986年的电影《金钱的颜色》中获得一项学院奖。

Newsweek A weekly newsmagazine founded in 1933. Patterned after its rival "Time," it reaches over 3 million readers each week.

新闻周刊 1933年创办的一种新闻杂志。它的格式模仿其竞争对手

《时代》,读者人数已超过每周300万人。

Newton, Wayne (1942—) Born in Virginia to half-Cherokee parents, Newton had his own radio show at the age of six. In 1959, Wayne and his brother Jerry opened the Carnival Room Lounge at the Fremont Hotel in Glitter Gulch, downtown Las Vegas. By 1963 he was packing the Flamingo on the strip. When his brother Jerry retired in 1970, Newton went solo and became the highest-paid nightclub entertainer ever, grossing over \$1 million a month. Known for his good manners, terrific posture, incredible vocal power, and outrageous performances, Newtons continues to entertain thousands of people in Las Vegas each year. 韦恩·牛顿(1942—) 牛顿出生于弗吉尼亚州,父母是半柴罗基族

韦恩·牛顿(1942—) 牛顿出生于弗吉尼亚州,父母是半柴罗基族人。牛顿在6岁时就有了自己的广播演出。1959年,韦恩和他的兄弟杰里在拉斯维加斯闹市区格利特·格尔奇的弗里蒙特饭店开办了狂欢娱乐室。到了1963年,他在弗拉明戈夜总会演唱时已是场场爆满、座无虚席了。杰里于1970年退休,牛顿一个人继续在那里工作,成为夜总会历来报酬最高的演艺人,每月超过100万美元。牛顿以他很好的态度、优美的姿势、令人难以置信的声音力度和狂暴的表演而闻名,他每年继续在拉斯维加斯接待数以千计的人们。

New York City Nicknamed the "Big Apple," it is the largest city in America . It consists of five boroughs: Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond (Staten Island). Its 1990 population was 7 2 million. New York is the corporate, financial, media, book publishing, advertising, and the performing arts center of the U.S., and is home to The Statue of Liberty, the Empire State Building, St. Patrick' s Cathedral, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Columbia University, Rockefeller Center, the United Nations complex, Central Park. Carnegie Hall, the Broadway theater district, the New York Stock Exchange, Chinatown, Greenwich Village, The Brooklyn Bridge, The Chrysler Building, Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue, Soho, Trump Tower, Times Square, and South Street Seaport among other things. From the late 1980s, the city's economy has once again been threatened. 绰号"大苹果",是美国最大的城市。它由五个行政区组成: 纽约市 曼哈顿、布朗克斯、布鲁克林、昆士和里奇蒙(斯塔滕岛)。 1990 年时 人口为 720 万。纽约市是美国的大公司、金融业、传媒业、图书出版 业、广告业和表演艺术业中心;市内有自由女神像、帝国州(纽约州) 大厦、圣帕特里克大教堂、大都会艺术博物馆、哥伦比亚大学、中央公

园、洛克菲勒中心、联合国总部、卡耐基音乐厅、百老汇剧院区、纽约证券交易所、中国城、格林尼治村、布鲁克林大桥、克莱斯勒大楼、第五街、麦迪逊大街、索霍、喇叭塔、时代广场、南大街海港,还有许多其他建筑。从80年代后期起,纽约市的经济又一次受到威胁。

New York Times Founded in 1851, it has the fourth largest newspaper circulation in America. It was purchased by Adolph Ochs (1858—1935) in 1896, who established a tradition of Pulitzer Prizewinning reporting, and coined the slogan "All the News That 's Fit to Print."

纽约时报 1851 年创办,它在美国报纸的销售量中占第四位。1896年阿道夫·奥克斯(1858—1935)买下了它的产权,建立了报道普利策奖金获得者的传统,他还创造了"一切适合发表的新闻"的口号。

Niagara Falls A waterfall of the Niagara River, separating Ontario, Canada from New York State. It became a tourist attraction in the 1800s and has since become the honeymoon capital of the world. "It has periodically attracted daredevils who have attempted to go over the falls in barrels or some other dangerous stunt.

尼亚加拉瀑布 尼亚加拉河的一处瀑布,在加拿大安大略省与纽约州交界处。它在 19 世纪成为旅游胜地,一直是"全世界的蜜月首都"。它还不时吸引大胆之徒将自己装在大木桶中或用其他特技冲下瀑布。

Nicholson, Jack (1937—) Film actor. Famous for his unique rebelliousness and fine character performances, Nicholson has established himself as one of the most dynamic actors in America. His films include "Easy Rider "(1969), "Five Easy Pieces "(1970), "Chinatown "(1974), "The Missouri Breaks "(1975), "One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest" (1975—for which he won an Academy Award), "The Shining "(1979), "Terms of Endearment "(1983), "Batman "(1989) and "A Few Good Men "(1992).

杰克·尼科尔森(1937—) 电影演员。尼科尔森以他独有的叛逆性格和优秀的演技而闻名,他使自己成为美国最活跃的演员之一。他的电影包括:《轻松骑手》(1969)、《五小片》(1970)、《中国城》(1974)、《密苏里裂口》(1975)、《飞越杜鹃窝》(1975——此片使他获得一项学院奖)、《闪光》(1979)、《亲爱的条件》(1983)、《勤务兵》(1989)和《几个好人》(1992)。

Nicklaus, Jack (1940—) Golfer . Nicknamed "the Golden Bear, "he

won a record 20 major titles, including 18 professional majors between 1962 and 1986. Financially, the most successful golfer in the world, he has won more championships than anyone else in history. A 1979 sportswriters' poll chose him as the athlete of the decade.

杰克·尼克劳斯(1940—) 高尔夫球运动员。绰号"金熊"。从 1962 至 1986 年,他赢得过 20 次重大比赛的冠军,包括 18 次重大职业比赛。从财务上讲,他是全世界最成功的高尔夫球运动员;他赢得的冠军比历史上任何人都多。1979 年一次体育记者的投票,选举他为十年以来的最佳运动员。

Night Before Christmas, The An 1823 poem by Clement C. Moore (1779—1863) written for his sick daughter. It first appeared in the Troy (New York) Sentinel. It became the literary origin for the American Santa Claus, as well as other traditional Christmas icons including chimney stockings and "eight tiny reindeer."

圣诞节前夜 克利门特·C·摩尔(1779—1863)于 1823 年为他生病的 女儿写的一首诗。它首先发表在《特洛伊(纽约)哨兵》上。它是美国 圣诞老人的文学上的起源,也是其他圣诞画包括烟囱长统袜和"八只小鹿"的起源。

- 1984 A novel published in 1949 by George Orwell in which he depicts a totalitarian society of the future in which every aspect of life is debased and regimented. The hero of the story, Winston Smith, is tortured and brain-washed by the Thought Police until he submits to the power of the police state. Although the year 1984 has come and gone, "1984" remains as a warning against totalitarian repression. The novel added many phrases to the language such as: "Big Brother, "Newspeak, "and "doublethink."
 - 1984 1949 年出版的乔治·奥韦尔的一本小说。书中描写未来的一个极权主义社会,其中人们的生活的每个方面都是卑贱的、经过训练和组织起来的。故事的主人公温斯顿·史密斯被思想警察折磨、洗脑,直到他屈服于警察国家的权力之下。1984 这一年虽然已来到且已过去,《1984》仍然是对极权主义镇压的一个警告。这本小说为语言增加了许多新的词,如"老大哥"模棱两可的官腔"和"矛盾想法"。
- **900 numbers** The first digits (1-900) used in telephone numbers of voice information services. First used by home views during the 1980 Carter-Reagan televised debate, where callers could express their opinions for

fifty cents, today Americans spend over half a billion dollars each year to fulfill their needs and fantasies . 900 numbers are notoriously connected to sleezy businesses such as phone sex services and psychic hotlines .

电话号码 **900** 电话号码中开头的用于语音信息服务的号码 (1—900)。最初在 1980 年卡特—里根电视辩论时用于家庭意见,那时拨通电话即可发表意见,每次通话费是 50 美分,今天美国人每年要花费 5 亿美元来满足他们的需要和幻想。众所周知,900 号码与卑劣的行业有关,如电话性咨询服务和心理讨论热线等。

Nintendo An electric video game created in 1981 by Shigeru Miyamoto in Japan . Introduced in the U.S. in 1986, the system converts a TV set into a game controlled by a joystick, and became what the Wall Street Journal called "One of the great consumer-product success stories of the 1980s." Today, the home video game market is a \$5 billion-per-year industry.

宁藤都 1981 年日本人繁宫本创造的一种电视游戏。1986 年引入美国,它将一台电视机转换成为由一个操纵杆控制的游戏机,成为《华尔街杂志》所说的"80 年代消费品的最成功的故事之一"。今天,家庭电视游戏机市场是一个每年50 亿美元的工业。

Niven, David (1909—83) Actor . Born in Scotland, Niven came to Hollywood in the 1930s . His films include "Wuthering Heights" (1939), "Separate Tables" (1958)—for which he won an Academy Award, "The Guns of Navarone" (1961), and "The Pink Panther" (1964) . He published two best-selling volumes of autobiography, "The Moon's a Balloon" (1972) and "Bring on the Empty Horses" (1975) .

戴维·尼文(1909—1983) 演员。尼文出生于苏格兰,30年代来到好莱坞。他的电影包括:《呼啸山庄》(1939)、《分桌而坐》(1958)——他因此获得一项学院奖、《纳伐荣的炮》(1961)和《粉红色的豹子》(1964)。他出版过两本畅销的自传:《月亮是个汽球》(1972)和《让没有人骑的马停住》(1975)。

Nixon, Richard M. (1913—94) 37th president of the U.S. (1969—74). He was one of the most respected American politicians, he entered Congress in 1948 as an anticommunist Republican. He served two terms as vice president to Dwight D. Eisenhower. He lost the presidential race to John F. Kennedy in 1960 and the California governorship, but became president in 1968. As president, he was responsible for U.S.

withdrawal from Vietnam, and forged new links with China. His involvement in the cover-up of the Watergate scandal led to her resignation in 1974.

理查德·M·尼克松(1913—1994) 美国第 37 任总统(1969—1974)。他是最受尊敬的美国政治家之一。他于 1948 年作为一名反共产主义的共和党人进入国会。他曾担任德怀特·D·艾森豪威尔总统的两届副总统。1960 年他在总统竞选中败给约翰·F·肯尼迪,并且失去了纽约州州长的职位,但在 1968 年成为总统。作为总统,他决定了美国从越南撤军,并推进了与中国的新的联系。由于他卷入了对水门丑闻的掩盖,导致他于 1974 年辞职。

0

Oakley, Annie (1860—1926) Sharpshooter . Born Phoebe Anne Oakley Mozee, she was a member of Buffalo Bill 's Wild West Show . Even though she was partially paralyzed in a train crash in 1901, she continued to entertain audiences by shooting dimes from the air and cigarettes from volunteers 'lips . She inspired Irving Berlin 's " Annie Get Your Gun " (1946) .

安妮·奥克利(1860—1926) 神枪手。原名菲比·安妮·奥克利·莫西。她原是布法罗·比尔的骑术表演团中的一员。即使她在 1901 年一次火车事故中受伤而局部瘫痪后,她仍能射击空中的硬币和志愿者嘴唇上叨的香烟,以此来娱乐观众。她的事迹是欧文·柏林的《安妮拿起你的枪》(1946)的依据。

Oates, Joyce Carol (1938—) Writer . Born in New York, her novels typically contain violence, surrealism, and supernatural elements . Her works include: "A Garden of Earthly Delights "(1967), "Them "(1969), "Unholy Loves "(1979), and "Because It Is My Heart "(1990). Oates also writes short stories, poems, reviews, and critical essays.

乔伊丝·卡罗尔·奥茨(1938—) 作家。出生于纽约。她的小说的特点是含有暴力、超现实主义和超自然的成分。她的作品包括:《世

俗爱好的园地》(1967)、《他们》(1969)、《不神圣的爱》(1979)和《因为它是我的心》(1990)。 奥茨也写作短篇小说、诗、评论和批评性的随笔。

Odd couple, The A 1965 Broadway play by Neil Simon about two oddlymatched men: fanatically tidy Felix, and slovenly Oscar—who set up housekeeping with hilarious results.

Usage: The term "odd couple" Any ill-matched pair .

古怪的一对 1965 年尼尔·西蒙的一部百老汇戏剧,是关于两个古怪地凑合在一起的男人的故事,一个是有整洁癖的费利克斯,另一个是邋遢鬼奥斯卡——他管理家务,发生了许多有趣的事情。

用法: "古怪的一对'表示任何不相配的一对。

Off-Broadway A term used since the 1950s to refer to any drama production or group, such as the Living Theater and the Open Theater that served as a theatrical alternative to expensive Broadway productions. Eventually, when Off-Broadway itself became expensive, it spawn yet another even less commercial subgroup called "Off-Off-Broadway." Since 1956, the Obie Awards, sponsored by the Village Voice, have been given to Off-Broadway achievements.

百老汇以外的试验性演出 自 50 年代以来,这个词表示代替昂贵的百老汇演出的戏剧演出或剧团,例如"活动剧场"和"露天剧场"。后来,当"百老汇以外"本身也变得昂贵时,就会产生另外一类更少商业性的剧团,称为"百老汇以外的以外"。从 1956 年开始,由"村庄之声"主办的奥比奖被授予百老汇以外的成就。

- **O. Henry** The pseudonym of William Sydney Porter (1862—1910), a prolific writer of humorous and ironic short stories known for their surprise endings and their observation of everyday New York types. His best known stories include "The Four Million" (a collection of his stories), "The Gift of the Magi, ""The Last Leaf, "and "The Cop and the Anthem."
 - 欧·亨利 威廉·悉尼·波特(1862—1910)的笔名。他是一位多产的作家,写了许多幽默和讽刺的短篇小说,以它们意想不到的结局和对纽约日常生活特点的观察而闻名。他最为人熟知的小说包括:《四百万》(小说集)、《三贤人的礼物》《最后一片绿叶》和《警察和赞美诗》。
- **O Keeffe, Georgia**(1887—1986) American artist. She was known for unique and sensual treatment of enlarged flowers such as "Black Iris"

(1926) . Her style was so unique that she never had to sign her canvases . After she moved from New York City to New Mexico, she painted desert landscapes with animal skeletons, Indian artifacts, and southwestern architecture . She was married to photographer and art exhibitor Alfred Stieglitz from 1924—46 .

乔琪亚·奥基弗(1887—1986) 美国美术家。她以其对放大的花卉的独特和官能性的处理而闻名,例如《黑鸢尾》(1926)。她的风格是独一无二的,因而她在油画上根本不必签上她的名字。在她从纽约市迁往新墨西哥州以后,她油画上画的是沙漠风景,点缀着动物的骨骼、印第安原始工具和西南部的建筑。她于 1924—1946 年与摄影家和美术展览者艾尔弗雷德·斯蒂格利茨结为夫妻。

Oklahoma! A 1943 Broadway musical by Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein. It broke the records for musical runs and is the 16th all-time longest-running show on Broadway. It introduced three classic songs: "Oh, What a Beautiful Morning, "The Surrey with the Fringe on Top," and "People Will Say We're in Love."

俄克拉何马! 1943 年由理查德·罗杰斯和奥斯卡·哈默斯坦第二主演的一部百老汇音乐剧。它打破了音乐剧演出场次的记录,并且是百老汇历来第 16 部最长时间演出的节目。它介绍了三首经典的歌曲:《哦,多么美丽的早晨》《流苏饰顶的四轮马车》和《人们会说我们在相爱》。

Old Faithful A natural spring geyser in Wyoming 's Yellowstone Park that periodically shoots a column of steam and hot water 150 feet into the air approximately once an hour. Nicknamed by explorer Henry Washburn in 1870, it is a tourist attraction today.

老忠实 怀俄明州黄石公园中的一个自然间歇喷泉,它周期性地约每小时一次向空中喷射出一个蒸汽和热水的立柱,约150英尺高。探险家亨利·沃什伯恩于1870年为它起了这个绰号;它今天是一个旅游胜地。

Old Farmer's Almanac Created by Robert Bailey Thomas in 1793, it is the oldest existing almanac in America. Like its famous predecessor, "Poor Richard's Almanac" created by Benjamin Franklin, it contains humor and proverbial sayings as well as information such as farming advice, herbal remedies, and daily weather predictions.

老农的历书 由罗伯特·贝利·托马斯于 1793 年创作,这是美国现存

的最古老的历书。同本杰明·富兰克林创作的较早的有名著作《穷人理查德的历书》一样,书中包含幽默的格言、谚语以及农业建议、草药知识、日常天气预测等。

Old Glory A nickname for the United States flag. It was coined in 1831 by Massachusetts sea captain William Driver.

老光荣 美国国旗的绰号。是马萨诸塞州的船长威廉·德赖弗于 1831年为它起的名字。

Onassis, Jackie Bouvier (Kennedy) (1929—94) One of the most influential women of the 20th century, she was a debutante, beauty, multi-lingual diplomat, accomplished horsewoman, cultural pioneer, fashion priestess, profligate jet-setter, professional editor, graceful recluse and doting mother. She married John F. Kennedy in 1953, and became the First Lady in 1961 at age 31. She helped to refurbish and create a stylish image for the White House. Millions of American women imitated her fashions and hairstyle. She was with her husband when he was shot in Dallas in 1963. She married Greek Shipping tycoon Aristotle Onassis in 1968, making her one of the wealthiest women in the world. She was often called Jackie O as Onassis swidow. She worked as a book editor before dying of cancer at age 64.

杰基·布维尔·(肯尼迪·)奥纳希斯(1929—1994) 她是 20 世纪最有影响的女人之一。曾是初次参加社会活动的女子、美女、会多种语言的外交家、有才能的女骑手、文化先驱、时髦的尼姑、极度奢侈的乘喷气飞机到处旅游的富婆、职业编辑、幽雅的隐居者和溺爱子女的母亲。她于 1953 年与约翰·F·肯尼迪结婚,1961 年她 31 岁时成为第一夫人。她帮助整修白宫,并给它创造了一个时髦的形象。数以百万计的美国妇女模仿她的时尚和发型。1963 年当她的丈夫在达拉斯被暗杀时,她同他在一起。她于 1968 年与希腊轮船业巨头亚里斯多德·奥纳希斯结婚,使她成为全世界最富有的女人之一。作为奥纳希斯的寡妇,她常被人称作"杰基·奥"。她在 64 岁死于癌症前是一名图书编辑。

Op art A modern art movement popular in the 1960s that used scientifically based optical effects that confuse the viewer's eye. Op art artists include Victor Vasarely and Bridget Riley.

光效应画派 60 年代流行起来的一种现代美术运动,利用科学上光的效应使视觉产生错觉。光效应画家包括维克托·瓦萨瑞利和布里

奇特.赖利。

Orbison, Roy(1936—88) Singer, songwriter. Born in Texas, Orbison's unique falsetto made him a major star of the early 1960s. He is best known for his #1 jaunty hit "Oh, Pretty Woman"(1964). He specialized in slow, dramatic ballads. His other hits were "Only the Lonely" (1960), "Running Scared"(1961), "Crying"(1961), "Dream Baby" (1962), "Ride Away"(1965), and "You Got It"(1988). Shortly before his death, Orbison performed with a group called The Traveling Wilburys which included Ricky Scaggs, Tom Petty, George Harrison, and Bob Dylan.

罗伊·奥比森(1936—1988) 歌唱家,歌曲作家。奥比森出生于得克萨斯州,他特有的假嗓子使他成为 60 年代初期的一位主要歌星。最有名的是他的头号轻快作品《啊,美丽的女士》(1964)。他的专长是慢节奏的、戏剧性的民谣。他其他的成功歌曲包括:《只有孤寂的》(1960)、《吃惊奔跑》(1961)、《哭》(1961)、《梦孩子》(1962)、《驰去》(1965)和《你得到了它》(1988)。奥比森在去世前不久与一个名为"威尔伯里流动剧团"的小组一起演出,该小组包括里基·斯卡格斯、汤姆·佩蒂、乔治·哈里森和鲍勃·迪伦。

Orr, Bobby (1948—) Hockey player. Ontario-born Orr set many records as a defenseman for the Boston Bruins (1967—79). He was the first defenseman to lead the National Hockey League in scoring. He was the league's top defenseman eight years in a row, and was voted its most valuable player three years in a row.

博比·奥尔(1948—) 曲棍球运动员。安大略出生的奥尔作为防守队员为波士顿熊队创造了许多纪录(1967—1979)。他是在美国曲棍球联合会积分领先的第一个防守运动员。他连续八年是该联合会的头名防守运动员,并连续三年被选为该联合会最有价值的运动员。

Orwell, George (1903—50) Writer . Adopted name of Eric Arthur Blair . His name is the origin of the term "Orwellian" which refers to his books that satire totalitarianism including: "Animal Farm "(1945) which included the saying "All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others, "and "1984" (1949) which portrays the dangers of excessive state control over the individual. His other works include: "Down and Out in Paris and London" (1933) .

乔治·奥韦尔(1903—1950) 作家。埃里克·阿瑟·布莱尔的继用名。

Orwellian 一词来源于他的姓奥韦尔,指的是他讽刺集权主义的书,包括《动物饲养场》(1945),书中有一句话是"一切动物平等,但有些动物比其他动物更平等",以及《1984》(1949),它论述国家过分控制个人的危险。他其他的作品包括《穷困潦倒于巴黎和伦敦》(1933)。

Osmonds, The A family singing group that originated in Ogden, Utah in the 1960s. The five Osmond Brothers has a string of pop hits in the early 1970s including "One Bad Apple" and "Crazy Horses." One of the brothers, Donny, became a teen idol, and then teamed with his sister Marie to create the "Donny and Marie Show" which aired on primetime television in the 1970s. Donny made a comeback in 1990 with the song "Soldier of Love." Marie has pursued a career as a country singer in the 1980s and 1990s.

奥斯蒙德一家 60 年代源出于犹他州奥格登的一个家庭歌唱小组。 奥斯蒙德五兄弟在70 年代初期有一系列成功的流行歌曲,包括《一个坏苹果》和《疯狂的马》。五兄弟之一的唐尼成为十几岁的少男少女崇拜的偶像,然后他又和妹妹玛丽合作,创作了"唐尼和玛丽演唱",在70 年代电视的黄金时间里播出。唐尼曾于1990 年以《爱情士兵》这首歌回到歌坛。玛丽在80 年代和90 年代从事于乡村歌曲歌手的事业。

Oswald, Lee Harvey (1939—63) The assassin of President John F. Kennedy. An ex-Marine with ties to Russia, Osward shot Kennedy in the head with a rifle from the 4th floor of an abandoned book depository on November 22, 1963. Two days later, Oswald was shot by nightclub owner Jack Ruby. Although the Warren Commission, which investigated the presidential assassination, concluded that Oswald was the "lone gunman" in the Dallas tragedy, it is still widely believed that Oswald was only a small part of a larger conspiracy.

李·哈维·奥斯瓦尔德(1939—1963) 杀死约翰·F·肯尼迪的凶手。 奥斯瓦尔德是一名与俄国有联系的前海军人员,于 1963 年 11 月 22 日从一座废弃的图书仓库四层楼上用步枪击中肯尼迪的头部。两天以后,奥斯瓦尔德被夜总会老板杰克·鲁比枪杀身亡。虽然负责调查总统暗杀案的沃伦委员会的调查结论说,奥斯瓦尔德是达拉斯悲剧的"单干枪手",但至今人们仍广泛地认为奥斯瓦尔德只不过是一个更大的阴谋中的一个小角色。

Owens, Jesse (1913—80) U.S. track and field athlete. He swept the

National Collegiate Athletic Association 's championships in 1935. At the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, Germany, Owens won four gold medals in the 100- and 200-meter runs, the broad jump, and the 400-meter relay. His winnings embarrassed host Adolf Hitler who left the stadium to avoid presenting the medals. Owens is considered by many to be among the top ten athletes of all time.

杰西·欧文思(1913—1980) 美国(黑人)田径运动员。1935年他席卷了美国大学生体育联合会的冠军。在1936年德国柏林奥林匹克运动会上,欧文思赢得100米、200米、跳远和400米接力四块金牌。他的胜利使得主办国的阿道夫·希特勒大为窘迫,只好离开赛场,避免为欧文思颁发奖牌。许多人认为欧文思排名在有史以来最佳的十名运动员之中。

Ozzie and Harriot Short for "The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriot" (1952—66), A TV sitcom that became the second longest-running program in television history. It starred four members of the Nelson family as themselves: Ozzie, Harriot, David, and Ricky. In 1957, Ricky began a second career as a teen idol rock singer. He had several hits between 1957 and 1961 including "I'm Walking," Poor Little Fool, "and "Travelin' Man." After Ricky's death in a plane crash (1985), his twin sons formed a rock band called "Nelson."

奥齐和哈里奥特 《奥齐和哈里奥特历险记》(1952—1966)的简称。这是一部电视系列幽默剧,是电视史上延续时间长度位居第二的系列幽默剧。该剧的四位明星是纳尔逊家庭的四名成员,演他们自己: 奥齐、哈里奥特、戴维和里基。1957年,里基开始了他的第二事业,成为少男少女们的偶像摇滚歌手。他在1957至1961年间有几首成功的歌曲,包括:《我在散步》《可怜的小傻瓜》和《旅行的人》。里基飞机失事去世(1985)后,他的双胞胎儿子组成了一个名叫"纳尔逊"的摇滚乐队。

P

roles, Pachino is considered one of the best character actors in Hollywood and an acting virtuoso. His films include: "The Godfather" (1972), "Serpico" (1973), "Scarface" (1983), and "The Godfather Part" (1991). He played a retired blind army officer in "The Scent of a Woman" (1992).

阿尔·帕奇诺(1940—) 演员。帕奇诺以善演有权威和狂暴的角色而闻名,被认为是好莱坞的最佳性格演员之一,并且是一位演技大师。他的电影包括:《教父》(1972)、《瑟皮科》(1973)、《疤脸》(1983)和《教父第三集》(1991)。他在《闻香识女人》(1992)中饰一位退休的盲人军官。

Palmer, Arnold(1929—) Golfer . He helped to popularize pro golf in America in the 1950s and 1960s . Palmer became the first golfer to earn a million dollars in his professional career . He won the Masters tournament in 1958, 1960, 1962, and 1964 . His engaging personality has won him a host of fans known as "Arnie's Army ."

阿诺德·帕尔默(1929—) 高尔夫球运动员。他在 50 年代和 60 年代对推进美国的职业高尔夫球运动起过很好的作用。帕尔默是在其职业性的事业中第一位挣到 100 万美元的高尔夫球手。他在 1958、1960、1962 和 1964 年赢得大师锦标赛冠军。他的吸引人的个性为他赢得了一大群球迷,称为"阿尼的部队"。

Panama Canal A ship canal that was dug between 1903 and 1914 across the Isthmus of Panama. It was ordered by president Theodore Roosevelt and completed at a cost of \$ 337 million. The canal is owned and operated by the U.S. government, which rents the canal from the nation of Panama. According to current treaties, the U.S. control of the canal will end in the year 2000.

巴拿马运河 1903 至 1914 年间挖通巴拿马地峡而形成的轮船运河。 西奥多·罗斯福总统下令开挖,耗资 3.37 亿美元而完成。运河的所有权和运行权都属于美国政府。美国将它租借给巴拿马。根据现在的条约,美国对运河的控制将于 2000 年结束。

Parityhose The tradename for women's nylon stockings. Produced by the Du Pont company, they first went on sale in 1940 and created a riot among women eager to get a pair of the miracle legwear. American women buy over 100 billion pairs every year.

女用连袜裤 女用尼龙袜的商品名。1940年,当杜邦公司生产的这

种袜子首次出售时,在妇女中引起一场骚动,每人都迫不及待地想得到一双这种奇迹袜子。美国妇女每年要买1000亿双尼龙袜。

Paramount One of the major studios of Hollywood's Golden Age. Its directors included Cecil B De Mille and Alfred Hitchcock. Paramount Pictures has shaped the careers of many actors including Gary Cooper, Kirk Douglas, Burt Lancaster, W.C. Fields, Bob Hope, and Mae West. 派拉蒙 好莱坞黄金时代主要电影制片厂之一。它的导演包括塞西尔·B·德米尔和阿尔弗雷德·希区柯克。派拉蒙电影公司使许多演员的事业得到发展,包括加利·古柏、柯克·道格拉斯、伯特·兰卡斯特、W·C·菲尔兹、鲍勃·何普和梅·韦斯特。

parent-teacher association (PTA) A group of parents and teachers who support the school by fund raising and other activities . Across the U.S., PTAs are used to involve parents in the public education process . 家长—教师联合会(PTA) 通过筹措基金和其他活动来支持学校的一群家长和教师。在全美国,PTA被用来使家长参预到学校教育的过程中去。

Park Avenue A wealthy residential street in New York City that features apartment buildings for the rich .

Usage: "Park Avenue" has become a metaphor for expensive tastes and social status.

帕克大街 纽约市的一条豪华住宅大街,街上多为富人住的公寓楼。 用法: "帕克大街"已成为奢侈的爱好和社会地位的隐喻。

Parker, Dorothy (1893—1967) Writer. Born Dorothy Rothschild, she was known for her short stories and witty ironic verses called "Parkerisms" such as "Men seldom make passes at girls who wear glasses." She wrote drama reviews for "Vanity Fair" and "The New Yorker." Her works are in several volumes.

多萝西·帕克(1893—1967) 作家。原名多萝西·罗思蔡尔德。她以其短篇小说和诙谐讽刺的诗句而闻名,被称为"帕克主义"。诗句如"男人很少对戴眼镜的女郎献殷勤"。她为《浮华世界》和《纽约客》写戏剧评论。她的作品有好几卷。

Parton, Dolly (1946—) Country singer, songwriter. Known for her piercing soprano, glitzy stage presence, and infamous large breasts, Parton was the best-known country star of the 1970s. Born in poverty in Tennessee, she debuted at the Grand Ole Opry at the age of thirteen.

Her songs were often characterized by her humble beginnings including "Joshua, "" Coat of Many Colors, " and " My Tennessee Mountain Home ." She was the singing partner of Porter Wagoner at the beginning of her career and has often been billed with Kenny Rogers . Her 1980 hit " 9 to 5" (from the movie of the same name in which she starred) was the crossover hit of the year . She continues to release albums and opened a theme park called "Dollywood" in Gatlinburg, Tennessee in 1987 . There is a statue of her on the County Courthouse lawn in her hometown of Sevierville, Tennessee .

多丽·帕顿(1946—) 乡村歌曲歌唱家,歌曲作者。帕顿以其尖锐的女高音、光辉灿烂的舞台形象和不体面的巨大乳房而闻名,是 70年代最有名的乡村歌曲明星。她出生于田纳西州,家境贫困,13岁时初次在大奥利奥普里剧团演出。她的歌曲常表现出她出身卑微的特点,例如《乔舒亚》《多色的外衣》和《我田纳西山上的家》等。在她事业的开头,她是波特·瓦戈纳的歌唱搭档;她还经常同肯尼·罗杰斯联名演出。她 1980年的歌曲《》比 \$》(出自同名电影,她在电影中扮演主角)是该年度最成功的转换歌曲。她还在继续推出唱片,并于 1987年在田纳西州的加特林堡开办了一座名叫"多丽伍德"的主题公园。在田纳西州她的家乡塞维埃维尔县政府的草坪上,有她的一尊雕像。

Patton, George S. (1885—1945) Military general. Nicknamed "Old Blood and Guts," West Point-educated Patton became the hero of armored warfare in World War. He played a central role in stopping the German counteroffensive at the Battle of the Bulge fought from December 1944 to January 1945. He was portrayed by actor George C. Scott in the 1970 film "Patton."

乔治·**S**·巴顿(1885—1945) 军事将领。绰号"赤胆铁心的老头"。 西点军校毕业的巴顿在第二次世界大战中成为装甲部队的英雄。 1944年12月至1945年1月间他在阻止德军反攻的布尔日战役中起最主要作用。在1970年的电影《巴顿将军》中,由演员乔治·C·斯科特扮演巴顿。

Paul, Les (1915—) Guitarist . Born Lester Polfuss, he invented the solid-body electric guitar in the early 1940s . Paul also was a pioneer of recording techniques including electronic echo and overdubbing . The Gibson Les Paul guitar was first marketed in 1952 . (The first commercial solid-body guitar was made by Leo Fender .) Paul also played guitar with

the singer Mary Ford in the 1950s.

莱斯·保罗(1915—) 吉他演奏家。原名莱斯特·波尔弗斯。他在 40 年代初期发明了固体电吉他。保罗也是电子回音和添加配音等录音技术的先驱者。吉布森·莱斯·保罗吉他是在 1952 年首次上市的。(第一把商品固体吉他的制造者是利奥·芬德。)保罗在 50 年代也为歌唱家玛丽·福特弹奏吉他。

Peace Corps An organization of volunteers established in 1961 by President John F. Kennedy for the purpose of training American men and women for overseas peacetime service especially underdeveloped countries. Volunteers can work in a variety of areas including education, health, child care, and agriculture. A domestic version of the program called VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) was established in 1964.

和平队 1961 年由约翰·F·肯尼迪总统创建的志愿者的组织,目的是训练美国的男子和妇女,派往国外,特别是不发达国家,提供和平时期的服务。志愿者可以在各种不同领域中工作,包括教育、卫生、保育工作和农业。一项类似的国内的计划于 1964 年创立,称为VISTA(美国国内服务志愿者)。

Peale, Norman Vincent (1898—1994) Religious leader and author. He became the pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church in New York City in 1932. He became one of the best-known religious leaders in America through his radio program and book "The Art of Living" (1948). His self-help book "The Power of Positive Thinking" (1952), became one of the best-selling books of all time. Peale was elected president of the Reformed Church in America in 1969.

诺曼·文森特·皮尔(1898—1994) 宗教领袖和作家。他于 1932 年成为纽约市马布尔大教堂的牧师。通过他的无线电广播节目和他的著作《生活的艺术》(1948),使他成为美国最著名的宗教领袖之一。他的自助著作《实证思想的力量》(1952)是空前的畅销书之一。皮尔于 1969 年被选举为美国新教的主席。

Pearuts A comic strip by Charles M . Schulz, an artist from St . Paul, Minnesota, that first appeared in 1950 . It contains the world famous characters of Charlie Brown, Lucy, Linus, Schroeder, Snoopy the Beagle, and the rest of the "Peanuts" gang . Peanuts celebrated its 44th anniversary in December 1994 and is now read by an estimated 200 million

people in 2,400 newspapers in 68 countries. Schulz continues to draw the comic strip by himself (instead of farming out the work) and still uses the now out-of-production 914 Radio penpoint to draw with. (He bought up the whole stock years ago so he 'd have a lifetime supply.) He is listed as the sixth richest entertainer in the world with '92 and '93 gross earnings of \$48 million." Peanuts "earns more than \$5,000,000 a year through reprints of the comic strip, books, TV specials, movies, licensing and merchandising.

小人物 明尼苏达州圣保罗市艺术家查尔斯·M·舒尔茨创作的连环漫画,首次发表于 1950 年。它包含闻名世界的人物:查利·布朗、露茜、莱纳斯、施罗德、猎兔犬斯努皮和"小人物"一帮中的其他人物。《小人物》于 1994 年 12 月庆祝它的 44 周年纪念,据估计,现在它在 68 个国家的2 400家报纸上有两亿读者。舒尔茨继续由他自己来画连环画(而不是承包给别人),继续用现已停止生产的 914 雷电华牌钢笔尖来作画。(他多年前已买下了全部存货,足够他终身的需用。)他在世界娱乐界最富有的人的名单上排第 6 名,其 1992 和 1993 年的总收入为4 800万美元。《小人物》通过重印其连环画、图书、电视特别节目、电影、特许和推销,每年盈利超过 500 万美元。

Pearl Harbor A U S . naval base on the island of Oahu, Hawaii . It was the victim of a surprise attack by Japanese bombers on Sunday, December 7, 1994, that took 2,400 American lives and decimated U .S . battleships and planes . The next day, President Franklin D . Roosevelt called the attack "a date which will live in infamy" and received a declaration of war from the U S . Congress .

珍珠港 夏威夷瓦胡岛上的美国海军基地。于 1944 年 12 月 7 日星期日成为日本轰炸机一次突然袭击的牺牲品,夺去了2 400名美国人的生命,破坏了大批美国战舰和飞机。第二天,富兰克林·D·罗斯福总统称这次偷袭是个"臭名长存的日子",并得到美国国会宣战的决议。

Peck, Gregory(1916—) Film actor . A handsome leading man with a distinct baritone voice, Peck is known for playing strong, decent characters . He became a major star after receiving an Oscar nomination for his second film "The Keys of the Kingdom" (1945) . He won an Academy Award in the 1962 film "To Kill a Mockingbird ." His other films include "Spellbound" (1945), "Duel in the Sun" (1946), "Twelve O'Clock

High "(1950), "Beloved Infidel "(1959), "McKenna 's Gold "(1969), and "The Boys from Brazil "(1974).

格雷戈里·佩克(1916—) 电影演员。佩克是一位漂亮的、适合演主角的演员,有一副独特的男中音的嗓子,以扮演强健、正派的人物而闻名。他在其第二部电影《王国的钥匙》(1945)中所扮演的角色获得奥斯卡奖提名,使他成为一位大明星。他在 1962 年的电影《杀死模仿鸟》中获得一项学院奖。他其他的电影包括《着迷》(1945)、《日光下的决斗》(1946)、《十二点整》(1950)、《亲爱的异教徒》(1959)、《麦克纳的金子》(1969)和《巴西来的男孩们》(1974)。

Pentagon A five-sided building in Arlington, Virginia that serves as the headquarters of the U.S. Department of Defense. It is one of the largest office buildings in the world and has become synonymous with military establishment bureaucracy.

五角大楼 坐落在弗吉尼亚州阿灵顿的一座五边形的大楼,是美国国防部总部所在地。它是世界上最大的办公楼之一,已成为军事编制官僚机构的同义词。

Pepsi-Cola A carbonated soft drink invented in 1898 by Caleb Bradham. It is similar in taste to Coca-Cola and the No 2 best selling soft drink after Coke. The long-time rivalry between the two soft drink giants was called the "cola wars" in the 1980s.

百事可乐 1898 年凯莱布·布拉汉发明的一种含碳酸气的软饮料。它的口感类似于可口可乐,是仅次于可口可乐的第二号畅销软饮料。这两大软饮料巨人之间长时间的竞争在80年代被称为"可乐战争"。

Perkins, Carl (1932—) Singer, songwriter. One of the original inventors of rock 'n roll, Perkins wrote and recorded "Blue Suede Shoes" several months before Elvis Presley. Many of his songs have been successfully recorded by other groups. His songs "Matchbox, " Everybody 's Trying to Be My Baby, "and "Honey Don 't, "were all recorded by the Beatles. He toured with Johnny Cash in the 1970s.

卡尔·珀金斯(1932—) 歌唱家,歌曲作者。珀金斯是摇滚乐原始发明人之一,他创作并录制了《蓝羊皮鞋》,时间比埃尔维斯·普雷斯利早几个月。他有许多首歌曲已被其他小组成功地录制成唱片。他的歌曲《火柴盒》《每个人都想成为我的孩子》和《宝贝不要》都已被甲壳虫乐队录成唱片。他在70年代与约翰尼·卡什一起巡回演出。

Perry Mason A long-running lawyer detective TV series (1957—74)

starring Raymond Burr as Perry Mason, a defense attorney who has never lost a case. In each episode, Mason, the hero, uses resourcefulness, intelligence, and honed logic to discover the real criminal, usually in the last minutes of the drama. The character of Perry Mason was created by writer Erle Stanley Gardner (1889—1970), who featured him in a mystery series first published in 1933. The books also inspired a Perry Mason show which ran from 1943 to 1955.

佩里·梅森 一部长时期播出的律师和侦探电视系列剧(1957—1974),雷蒙德·伯尔演佩里·梅森,梅森是一位被告方的辩护律师,他从来没有败诉过。在每一个故事中,剧中的英雄梅森用各种手段、才智和精密的逻辑推理,总能将真正的罪犯找出来,通常总是在一出戏的最后几分钟里。佩里·梅森这个人物是由作家厄尔·斯坦利·加德纳(1889—1970)创造的,他在1933年出版的侦探系列丛书中精心刻画了这个人物。丛书还启发了一系列佩里·梅森演出,从1943年一直到1955年。

pet rocks A fad introduced in San Francisco by Gary Dahl in 1975. Pet rocks were sold for \$ 3.95 a piece and over a million were sold. One of the successful short-term fads in American history, they are a source of inspiration to fad inventors everywhere.

宠石 1975年加里·达尔在旧金山推出的一种流行风尚。宠石每块售价3.95美元,共售出超过100万块。宠石是美国历史上成功的短期流行的风尚之一,它成了各地短时流行风尚发明者灵感的源泉。

Peter Pan A 1904 play by English writer Sir James Barrie. It is the story of a boy (Peter Pan) who refuses to grow up and his adventures in Never-Never-Land. Walt Disney produced an animated film called Peter Pan in 1953. The following year, a Broadway musical called Mary Martin opened in 1954.

彼得·潘 英国作家詹姆斯·巴里爵士 1904 年创作的剧本。这是一个男孩(彼得·潘)的故事,描写他拒绝长大成人,以及他在人烟稀少的偏僻地区的历险记。沃尔特·迪斯尼于 1953 年将它拍摄成一部动画电影,片名《彼得·潘》。次年,一部名为《玛丽·马丁》的百老汇音乐剧开始上演。

Peter, Paul, and Mary The most popular folk trio of the 1960s. Peter Yarrow, Paul Stookey, and Mary Travers began singing together in Greenwich Village folk clubs. Their first hit was a cover of Pete Seeger'

s" If I had a Hammer" (1962). Their other hits include Bob Dylan's "Blowin' in the Wind, "and" Puff the Magic Dragon."

彼得、保罗和玛丽 60年代最受欢迎的民歌三人小组。彼得·亚罗、保罗·斯图基和玛丽·特拉弗斯开始一起在格林尼治村民歌俱乐部演唱。他们的第一次成功是录唱皮特·西格的民歌《如果我有一把榔头》(1962)。他们其他的成功作品包括鲍勃·迪伦的《答案在风中飘》和《帕夫神龙》。

Petty, Richard(1937—) Race driver. The first winner of the Daytona 500, Petty is a three-time winner of the national stock car championships and has broken almost every available NASCAR record in the 1960s and 1970s.

理查德·佩蒂(1937—) 赛车手。佩蒂是戴托纳 500 比赛的第一位冠军,他三次赢得全国赛车锦标赛冠军,并在 60 年代和 70 年代打破了美国赛车汽车比赛联合会的几乎每一项记录。

Peyton Place A TV program (1964—69) based on the 1956 best-selling novel by Grace Metalious. The story was set in a small New England town of Peyton Place and focuses on extra-marital affairs and dark secrets. It was the first television program to tear at America's fond illusions about small-town life and people and became the first successful prime-time soap opera.

佩顿普莱斯 根据格雷斯·米塔里厄斯 1956 年的畅销小说编制的电视节目(1964—1969)。故事发生在新英格兰的一个名叫佩顿普莱斯的小城镇中,集中描述了一些婚外暧昧关系和隐讳的秘密。这是撕破关于美国小城镇生活和人民美好幻想的第一部电视节目,它成为第一部成功的黄金时间肥皂剧。

Phantom of the Opera, The Originally, a 1911 novel by Gaston Leroux, it was made into a silent film in 1925 starring Lon Chaney as a ghastly figure that haunts the Paris Opera House. It also inspired Andrew Lloyd-Webber 's 1986 musical of the same name.

歌剧院幽灵 原为 1911 年加斯东·勒儒的一本小说。1925 年被拍摄成一部无声电影,由朗·钱尼扮演一个鬼一样的人影,反复出没于巴黎歌剧院中。安德鲁·劳埃德-韦伯也根据这本小说于 1986 年制作了同名的音乐剧。

Phillips, Sam (1923—) Record producer. Founder of Sun Studios in Memphis, Tennessee, Phillips single-handedly brought rockabilly into

existence and also produced a string of major stars on the Sun label including Elvis Presley, Johnny Cash, Jerry Lee Lewis, and Carl Perkins. 萨姆·菲利普斯(1923—) 唱片生产者。菲利普斯是田纳西州孟菲斯市太阳唱片厂的创办人,他以个人的力量使早期摇滚乐得以生存下来,并且在太阳牌的标签下使一批大歌星走红,包括:埃尔维斯·普雷斯利、约翰尼·卡什、杰里·李·刘易斯和卡尔·珀金斯。

Pickford, Mary(1893—1979) Born Gladys Mary Smith in Canada, she became known as "America's Sweetheart" by being the first star of the silent screen and playing innocent roles into her thirties. With her husband, Douglas Fairbanks, Sr. and Charlie Chaplin, she founded the United Artists studio in 1919. Highlights of her film career includes: "Little Red Riding Hood" (1911), "Poor Little Rich Girl" (1917), "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" (1917), "Daddy Long Legs" (1919), "Pollyanna" (1920), "Little Lord Fauntleroy" (1921). She received a special Oscar in 1975 acknowledging her movie legacy.

玛丽·璧克馥(1893—1979) 原名格拉迪丝·玛丽·史密斯,出生于加拿大。由于她是无声电影银幕上的第一位明星,并且直到 30 多岁一直扮演天真无邪的女孩角色,所以被称为"美国的情人"。她与她的丈夫老道格拉斯·范朋克和查利·卓别林于 1919 年创办了联合艺术家制片厂。她的电影事业中的主要作品包括:《小红骑马头巾》(1911)、《可怜的富贵小女孩》(1917)、《阳光小溪农庄的丽贝卡》(1917)、《长腿爸爸》(1919)、《波利安娜》(1920)和《小方特勒罗伊勋爵》(1921)。她于 1975 年被授予一项特别奥斯卡奖,以感谢她对于电影艺术所作的贡献。

Pillshury Doughboy An ad icon used since 1965 by the Pillsbury food company. The doughboy named "Poppin' Fresh" has a baker's cap and a signature giggle. It was used in many TV commercials.

皮尔斯伯里步兵 皮尔斯伯里食品公司自 1965 年起采用的一个广告肖像。步兵名叫" 凸眼新兵",他戴一顶面包师傅的帽子,脸上有一种独特的痴笑神情。它出现在许多电视商业广告上。

pinball An arcade game in which players win points by flipping a steel ball to electronic scoring areas by means of "flippers." The name "pinball" came from guiding pins placed in the original models. Pinball popularity peaked in the 1950s.

桌上弹球戏 一种投硬币启动的游戏,玩游戏的人用"弹球器"将一

钢球弹到电子计分区域,以赢得分数。弹球戏意为"钉球",因原模型中钉有许多导钉而得名。50年代是桌上弹球戏流行的顶峰时期。

Pink Panther, The A 1964 movie directed by Blake Edwards and starring Peter Sellers as the bungling Inspector Clouseau. Its credit sequences featured an animated panther who did comic situations to the theme by Henry Mancini. The Pink Panther became the star of cartoon shorts and a children 's TV show.

粉红色的豹子 一部 1964 年的电影,由布莱克·爱德华兹导演,彼得·塞勒斯主演那位总是把事情弄得一团糟的检查员克劳索。电影在映出工作人员名单时,有一只生气勃勃的豹子,在亨利·曼西尼创作的主题歌的节奏下,做出滑稽的配合动作。《粉红色的豹子》已成为动画短片和一部儿童电视节目的明星。

Pinocchio A children 's fantasy story by Carlo Collodi, published in Italy in 1883. An English version was published in 1892. The story about a puppet that comes to life was made into a cartoon film by the Walt Disney company in 1940.

木偶奇遇记 卡洛·科洛迪创作的一本儿童幻想故事,1883年在意大利出版。1892年出版了一本英译本。关于一个木偶活了起来的这个故事,于1940年由沃尔特·迪斯尼公司摄制成一部动画电影。

Pizza Hut A pizza chain owned by the Pepsico Company. Known for its uniquely-shaped red roof, it is the largest pizza chain and the 4th largest fast-food chain in the U.S., with over 8,000 outlets.

比萨饼屋 佩普西科公司所拥有的比萨饼连锁店。它以其形状独一无二的红色屋顶闻名,是最大的比萨饼连锁店,且是美国第四号最大的快餐连锁店,共有8 000个分店。

Playboy A slick girlie magazine created by Hugh Hefner (1926 —) that first appeared in 1953. The first issue contained a nude photograph of Marilyn Monroe. Each subsequent issue contains the popular centerfold featuring a large fold-out of the coveted nude "Playmate of the Month." Hugh Hefner adopted a playboy lifestyle and opened a national chain of Playboy clubs in the 1960s. Thirty years after his 1959 divorce, he married one of his playmates, Kimberly Conrad in 1989. In 1988, Christie Hefner (Hefner's daughter) became CEO of the company. The distinct rabbit logo of the Playboy empire is now recognized internationally. Playboy was an early sign of the sexual revolution and its appreciation

of female nudity has spawned several imitators.

花花公子 一种吸引人的、有裸体或半裸体女子图片的杂志,1953 年由休·赫夫纳(1926—)创办。第一期中有一张玛丽莲·梦露的裸体照片。以后的每一期有一张受欢迎的中间折页,它是一大张令人心存妄念的裸体《本月游伴》折页。休·赫夫纳的生活方式就是花花公子式的,他于60年代在全国范围内开了一连串花花公子俱乐部。于1959年离婚,30年以后的1989年,他与他的游伴之一金伯利·康拉德结婚了。1988年,克里斯蒂·赫夫纳(赫夫纳的女儿)成为公司的总经理。《花花公子》王国有个独特的兔形广告标识,国际上现在都已认识它。《花花公子》是性革命的一个早期信号,由于它对女性裸体的鉴赏,已产生几种模仿它的杂志。

Poe, Edgar Allan(1809—49) U.S. writer and poet. Born in Boston, he was orphaned in 1811 and taken in by a wealthy family of Richmond, Virginia. Poe joined the army but was court-martialed for neglect of duty. He became editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger" but otherwise failed to earn a living by writing despite his prolific output. He became an alcoholic and died at age 40. His works, which are renowned for their gothic horror, include: "Tammerlane and Other Poems"(1827), "The Fall of the House of Usher"(1839), "The Masque of the Red Death"(1842), "The Gold Bug"(1843), "The Pit and the Pendulum", "The Raven, "The Murders in the Rue Morgue"(1841), and "The Bells"(1849). Several of his works have been made into movies starring Vincent Price.

埃德加·阿兰·波(1809—1849) 美国作家和诗人。他出生于波士顿,1811年成为孤儿,被弗吉尼亚州富有的里士满家庭收养。波曾参军,但被军事法庭裁决有玩忽职守罪。后来他成为《南方文学先驱》的编辑,但除此以外他却无法靠写作维生,尽管他有大量作品问世。他成了一名酗酒者,40岁就去世了。他的作品以其野蛮恐怖的内容闻名,包括《塔默兰和其他诗篇》(1827)、《厄舍家族的衰落》(1839)、《红色死亡假面舞会》(1842)、《金甲虫》(1843)、《地狱与摆》《乌鸦》《摩格路谋杀案》(1841)和《钟声》(1849)。他的几部作品已被摄制成电影,由文森特·普赖斯主演。

Poitier, Sidney (1924—) Actor, director. He became Hollywood 's first black star in such films as "Something of Value" (1957), "Lilies of the Field" (1963—Academy Award for Best Actor), and "In the Heat

of the Night "(1967). He broke new ground in film with his role in "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner?"(1967) about interracial romance. He directed the film "Stir Crazy "in 1980.

悉尼·波伊蒂尔(1924—) 演员,导演。他以《有价值的东西》(1957)、《田野里的百合花》(1963——获最佳演员学院奖)和《深夜》(1967)而成为好莱坞第一位黑人明星。他在关于不同种族间恋爱故事的电影《猜猜看谁要来吃晚饭》(1967)中扮演的角色,使他为电影开辟了一个新的天地。他于1980年导演了电影《禁闭发狂》。

Pollock, Jackson(1912—56) U.S. painter. After studying with Thomas Hart Benton, Pollock became a pioneer of Abstract Expressionism and the foremost exponent of the technique of action painting (dripping and throwing paint onto upstretched canvas), a style which he developed around 1946. Among his best known works are "Lucifer"(1947), and "Lavender Mist"(1950).

杰克逊·波洛克(1912—1956) 美国画家。在向托马斯·哈特·本顿学习后,波洛克成为抽象表现派的先驱,并且是泼洒画技术(将颜料滴撒投泼到向上伸展开来的画布上)最初的倡导者,这种方式是他在1946年左右发展起来的。他最著名的画包括《金星》(1947)和《淡紫色的雾》(1950)。

Pop art An art movement of the 1950s and 1960s that incorporated the images of popular culture drawn from advertising, comic strips, and film as subject matter. It evolved as a reaction against the elitism of abstract art and mocked the virtues of "high "and" kitsch . "The most famous examples of Pop art are Andy Warhol 's silk screens of Marilyn Monroe, Mick Jagger, Coke bottles, and Campbell 's soup cans . (Warhol 's" 210 Coca-Cola Bottles "sold for over \$ 2 million in 1992 .) Other notable examples include Roy Lichtenstein 's comic book panels, Jaspar John 's paintings of American flags, Claes Oldenburg 's giant replicas of household objects, and Robert Rauschenberg's tire around the body of a goat. 50 年代和 60 年代期间的一次艺术运动,它将从广告、连 环漫画和电影中汲取的流行文化图像用作艺术的题材。它是作为对 抽象艺术高人一等的优越感的反击而发展起来的,它嘲讽"高贵"和 "迎合潮流的矫揉做作和肤浅作品"的价值。流行艺术最有名的例子 是:安迪·沃霍尔的丝绢网玛丽莲·梦露、米克·贾格尔,可口可乐瓶子 和坎贝尔的浓汤罐头。(沃霍尔的"210 可口可乐瓶子"在1992年以

超过 200 万美元的价格卖出。)其他著名的例子包括:罗伊·列希滕斯坦的连环漫画杂志的边饰画、贾斯帕·约翰所画的美国国旗、克利斯·奥尔登伯格的巨型家庭用品复制品和罗伯特·劳申伯格的环绕山羊身体的轮箍。

Popeye A cartoon character created by E. C. Segar in 1929. It was adapted in 1933 by the Fleischer Brothers as part of their Betty Boop series. The story for the cartoon revolved around Popeye's rivalry with villain Bluto for the affection of the squeaky-voiced heroin Olive Oyl. Squinty-eye Popeye is known for his gobbling down cans of spinach and his signature line: I'm strong to the finish, 'cause I eats me spinach, I'm Popeye the Sailor Man."

突眼睛 E·C·西格 1929 年创造的动画片中的人物。1933 年弗莱舍兄弟将它改编成他们的《贝蒂·布普》系列片的一部分。动画片的内容是这样的:突眼睛与坏蛋布卢托都想博得说话发出刺耳声的女主人公奥利芙·奥伊尔的爱,故事就围绕着他们的竞争而展开。斜视的突眼睛以狼吞虎咽罐头菠菜而闻名,他的不离口的名言是:"我一直到底是强健的,因为我吃菠菜,我是水手突眼睛。"

Porky Pig A Warner Brothers cartoon character, Porky first appeared in the cartoon short "I Haven 't Got a Hat "(1935). His stuttering voice was provided by the talented Mel Blanc. Porky ended many Warner Bros. cartoons with his signature line "That 's all, folks."

肥胖小猪仔 肥胖小猪仔是华纳兄弟影片公司动画片中的一个角色,他首次出现在动画短片《我没有帽子》(1935)中。他结结巴巴的声音是由能干的梅尔·布兰克提供的。肥胖小猪仔在华纳兄弟公司的许多动画片的结尾处都离不开他那句名言:"到此为止,乡亲们!"。

Porter, Cole(1892—1964) Songwriter, pianist. Known for his clever and elegant lyrics, Porter wrote show tunes for nearly 20 Broadway musicals including "Night and Day" (1932) "Anything Goes" (1934), "Kiss Me Kate" (1948). His best-known songs include: "I Love Paris, "You' re the Top, "Let's Do It," and "Don't Fence Me in."

科尔·波特(1892—1964) 歌曲作家,钢琴家。波特以其聪明、优美的歌词闻名,他为将近 20 部百老汇音乐剧的演出谱写曲子,包括:《黑夜和白天》(1932)、《一切都在进行》(1934)和《吻我,凯特》(1948)。他最著名的歌曲包括:《我爱巴黎》《你是第一名》《我们做吧》和《不要把我围进去》。

Post, Emily(1873—1960) Author, etiquette authority. Her book "Etiquette: The Blue Book of Social Usage "(1922) became the bible of manners for thousands of Americans and enjoyed 90 reprintings before her death. Post advised Americans on the social graces for nearly four decades via newspapers and radio." What would Emily Post say?" became the criterion for resolving any social dilemma.

埃米莉·波斯特(1873—1960) 作家,礼仪权威。她的书《礼仪:社交习俗蓝皮书》(1922)成了无数美国人礼貌的圣经,在她去世前印了90次。波斯特通过报纸和广播对美国人在优美的社交礼仪方面提出建议达40年之久。"埃米莉将怎样说?"变成了解决任何社交难题的标准。

potato chips Thin slices of potatoes that are fried. They were invented in a Saratoga Springs, New York restaurant around 1853. Today the popular snack is enjoyed around the world.

炸土豆片 油煎土豆薄片。这是在 1853 年左右由纽约州萨拉托加温泉的一家餐馆发明的。今天全世界各地都能享用这种流行的小吃。

Powell, Colin(1937—) U.S. general. A Vietnam War veteran, Powell became the chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1989. He was in charge of the administration of the Allied forces in Saudi Arabia during the Gulf War in 1991.

科林·鲍威尔(1937—) 美国将军。鲍威尔是越南战争的退役军人,他于 1989 年成为参谋长联席会议的主席。在 1991 年海湾战争中,他负责领导驻在沙特阿拉伯的联合部队。

President of the United States The title of America's chief executive, chosen by election every four years. Theoretically, any "natural born" citizen over age 35 and with fourteen years' residency is eligible. To date, all the presidents have been white males with political backgrounds. Most of them have been Protestants. Bill Clinton is the 42nd U.S. president.

美国总统 美国首脑的称号。每隔四年选举一次。理论上说,任何本国出生、年满 35 岁、居住满 14 年的公民都有资格当选。到现在为止,所有的总统都是具有政治背景的白种男子。绝大部分是新教徒。比尔·克林顿是第 42 任美国总统。

Presley, Elvis Aaron (1935—77) Singer . Nicknamed "the King," he

was the first superstar of rock and roll, and one of the few celebrities who is known by his first name. Elvis was influenced by Southern blues, gospel music, country music, and rhythm and blues and developed a unique sound that made him the most influential performer of the rock-and-roll era.

Born in Tupelo, Mississippi, Elvis was the second-born of a pair of twins. He moved to Memphis as a teenager and worked as a truck driver. On July 5, 1954, he went to the Sun Records studio and recorded Arthur Crudup's "That's All Right, Mama" for producer Sam Phillips who was looking for "a white man with the Negro sound."

In 1956, Presley met Colonel Tom Parker, who would manage his career for his entire life. Under the RCA label, Elvis recorded "Heartbreak Hotel" which became his first national #1 hit in 1956. He had four more number-one singles that year including: "Love Me Tender, "" I Want You, I Need You, I Love You, "Don't Be Cruel," and his signature song "Hound Dog."

By 1957, with his sneering lips, wavy hair, pale poached face and distinguished whine, he had become the biggest teen idol since Frank Sinatra. Nicknamed "Elvis the Pelvis, "he so shocked conservative America, that he was filmed from the waist up when he appeared on the Ed Sullivan Show in 1957.

He served with the U.S. Army in Germany from 1958 to 1960. There he met teenage Priscilla Beaulieu, whom he married in 1967 in Las Vegas. Presley made two dozen B-movie romances in the 1960s including "G.I. Blues"(1960), "Blue Hawaii"(1961) and "Viva Las Vegas" (1964). Although he continued to release records, his singing career had waned in the 1960s. In 1968, Elvis made a comeback by performing live on TV.

In 1969, Elvis began performing in Las Vegas with a big orchestra which helped him to successfully return to concert touring. In the 1970s, Presley became increasingly reclusive and obese. He literally ballooned to 250 pounds. His marriage to Priscilla ended in 1973.

He died on August 16, 1977 at the age of 42, the victim of drug dependence. Upon his death, Graceland, his Memphis mansion, became a shrine. Opened to the public in 1982, it is the second most visited build-

ing in America next to the White House .

Elvis 'records continue to sell in their millions into the 1990s and his image continues to abound on merchandising, in tabloids, and through Elvis 'impersonators . A commemorable stamp of Elvis was released by the U.S. Postal Service in January of 1993. There is a statue of Elvis in Japan . It has been speculated that wide-spread "Elvis worship" would eventually lead to an Elvis religion . For a generation of Americans, Elvis remains a tragic symbol of excess, and the end of an era .Among his hit songs are: "Jail House Rock "(1958), "It 's Now or Never "(1960), "Are You Lonesome Tonight?"(1960), "Can 't Help Falling in Love" (1961), "Good Luck Charm "(1962), "Blue Christmas "(1964), "Crying in the Chapel "(1965), "If I Can Dream "(1968), "In the Ghetto" (1969), "Suspicious Minds "(1969), "Don 't Cry Daddy "(1969), "Kentucky Rain "(1970), "Burning Love "(1972), "Hurt "(1976), and "My Way "(1977).

埃尔维斯·阿伦·普雷斯利(1935—1977) 歌唱家。绰号"猫王",是摇滚乐的第一号超级巨星,也是以其名字(教名)为人熟知的少数名人之一。埃尔维斯受到南方的布鲁斯、黑人福音音乐、乡村音乐以及节奏布鲁斯的影响,发展了一种独特的嗓音,使他成为摇滚乐时代最具影响力的演唱家。

埃尔维斯出生于密西西比州图佩罗,他是一对孪生兄弟中的弟弟。十多岁时,他移居到孟菲斯,做一名运货汽车驾驶员。1954年7月5日,他来到太阳唱片公司,为老板萨姆·菲利普斯录下了阿瑟·克留达普的《很好,妈妈》,那时菲利普斯正在寻找"一个有黑人声音的白人"。

1956年普雷斯利遇见了汤姆·帕克上校,他愿为普雷斯利管理他终身的事业。埃尔维斯在 RCA 公司的标记下录制了《伤心旅馆》,这是1956年他的全国第一号名歌。同一年,他还推出了另外四个第一号单张唱片,包括:《温柔地爱我》《想你、念你、爱你》《别太残酷》和他的代表作《猎狗》。

到了1957年,他以其轻蔑的嘴唇、波浪形的头发、苍白潮湿的面孔和出名的悲鸣声,成为自弗兰克·西纳特拉以来十几岁的少男少女们最大的崇拜偶像。他的绰号是"骨盆埃尔维斯",他使保守的美国大为震惊,以致1957年他出现在埃德·沙利文演出会时,是将他从腰部开始向上拍摄出来的。

1958 至 1960 年,他在德国的美国陆军部队服役。他在那里遇见了十几岁的少女普里茜拉·博利欧,他们于 1967 年在拉斯维加斯结婚。普雷斯利在 60 年代唱过两打乙级电影浪漫曲,包括《美国兵布鲁斯》(1960)、《蓝色夏威夷》(1961) 和《拉斯维加斯万岁》(1964)。 虽然他继续推出唱片,但他的歌唱事业在 60 年代已衰退了。1968 年,埃尔维斯复出,在电视上现场演唱。

1969年,埃尔维斯开始在拉斯维加斯一个大型乐队伴奏下演唱,这有助于使他成功地回到巡回演出。到了70年代,普雷斯利变得愈来愈孤寂,也愈来愈肥胖。他的体重增加到足足250磅。他同普里茜拉的婚姻于1973年结束。

他于 1977 年 8 月 16 日去世,终年 42 岁,是药物依赖的受害者。他的死使他孟菲斯的住宅格雷斯兰成为圣地。1982 年对公众开放,它现在是美国参观人数第二多的建筑物,仅次于白宫。

埃尔维斯的唱片继续成百万张地销售出去,到了90年代仍然如此。他的肖像在商业广告、小报上,并通过埃尔维斯的模仿者或扮演者而大量存在。美国邮政局于1993年1月发行了一枚埃尔维斯的纪念邮票。在日本有一座埃尔维斯的雕像。有人推测,广泛流传的"埃尔维斯崇拜"将最终导致一个埃尔维斯宗教。对于一代美国人来说,埃尔维斯是无节制的一个悲剧性的象征,同时也是一个时代的结束。他的成功的歌曲包括:《牢房摇滚》(1958)、《现在或永不》(1960)、《今晚你寂寞吗》(1960)、《不能不爱上她》(1961)、《好运气护身符》(1962)、《蓝色圣诞节》(1964)、《在教堂里哭》(1965)、《如果我能做梦》(1968)、《在黑人居住区》(1969)、《多疑的心态》(1969)、《不要哭爸爸》(1969)、《肯塔基的雨》(1970)、《燃烧着的爱情》(1972)、《伤害》(1976)和《我的方式》(1977)。

Price, Vincent(1911—93) Actor . A respected stage star, he played opposite Helen Hayes on Broadway . He made his film debut in 1938 . Price is best known for his horror films in the 1950s and 1960s, many of which were adaptations of Edgar Allan Poe tales including "House of Wax"(1953), "The Fly"(1958), "The House of Usher"(1960), "The Pit and the Pendulum"(1961), "The Raven"(1963), and "The Masque of the Red Death"(1964) . Price acted in a variety of roles outside of horror including "The Ten Commandments"(1956), and "The Whales of August"(1987) . He has also hosted a TV "Mystery" series .

文森特·普赖斯(1911—1993) 演员。一位受人尊敬的舞台明星,他

Prince 298

在百老汇演戏的对手是海伦·海斯。1938年他初次在电影里露面。普赖斯以他的50年代和60年代的恐怖电影闻名,很多恐怖电影是根据埃德加·阿伦·波的故事改编的,包括《蜡像馆》(1953)、《苍蝇》(1958)、《厄舍家族》(1960)、《地狱与摆》(1961)、《乌鸦》(1963)和《红色死亡假面舞会》(1964)。除了恐怖片外,普赖斯还扮演过各种不同类型的角色,包括《十诫》(1956)和《八月的鲸鱼》(1987)。他还主持过一个电视"疑案系列"。

Prince(1960—) Pop musician, songwriter. The former adopted name of Prince Rogers Nelson, he gave up the name "Prince" in 1993 and adopted a symbol as his name. One of the most innovative and prolific recording artists, he produces his own records and often plays all the instruments. He is known for his energetic and extravagant stage shows. He is the only artist in the rock era to have a number one hit every year for 10 straight years (1983—92). They include "Little Red Corvette" (1983), "Purple Rain" (1984), "Diamonds and Pearls" (1992), "Creme "(1993) and "The Most Beautiful Girl in the World "(1994). 普林斯(1960—) 流行音乐家,歌曲作者。普林斯·罗杰斯·纳尔 逊以前采用的名字。1993年他放弃了普林斯这个名字,而采用一个 记号作为他的名字。他是最有创新精神和最多产的录音艺术家之 一,他生产自己的唱片,还常常演奏所有的乐器。他以其精神饱满而 奢侈的舞台演出而闻名。他是摇滚乐时代中连续10年(1983— 1992)里每年有一个第一号成功作品的唯一艺术家。它们包括:《小 红护卫舰》(1983)、《紫雨》(1984)、《钻石和珍珠》(1992)、《奶油》 (1993)和《世界上最美丽的姑娘》(1994)。

Psycho A 1960 (black & white) suspense film directed by Alfred Hitchcock and starring Anthony Perkins as nervous "psycho" Norman Bates, who is the lonely proprietor of the spooky Bates Motel. The film is famous for its bloody "shower scene" (one of the scariest moments on film according to horror writer Stephen King), in which Bates, dressed up like his mother, repeated stabs heroine Janet Leigh who is staying at the Bates Motel. "Psycho" is considered to be a landmark suspense film and is still a Halloween favorite home video rental.

精神变态者 1960 年由阿尔弗雷德·希区柯克导演的(黑白)悬念电影,影星安东尼·珀金斯扮演神经质的"精神变态者"诺曼·贝茨,他是闹鬼的贝茨汽车旅馆的孤独的业主。影片以其"血雨场面"(据恐怖

作者斯蒂芬·金说,这是电影中最可怕的时刻之一)而闻名,其中贝茨穿戴得像他母亲一样,反复地刺杀当时住在贝茨汽车旅馆的女主人公珍妮特·利。《精神变态者》被认为是悬念电影的一个里程碑,至今仍是万圣节前夕特别受欢迎的家庭视像租借品。

Pulitzer, Joeseph (1847—1911) Newspaper publisher. A Hungarian immigrant, he came to the U.S. in 1864 and became a citizen in 1867. He founded two of the 19th century 's most successful newspapers, the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" (1878) and the "New York World" (1883) and as a publisher, his format set the style for the modern newspaper. His rivalry with William Randolph Hearst led to the "yellow journalism" war of the 1890s, a contributory cause of the Spanish-American War. After his death, funds provided in his will established 1912 the Columbia University of Journalism and the Pulitzer Prizes in journalism, literature, and music (from 1917).

约瑟夫·普利策(1847—1911) 报纸出版者。一个匈牙利侨民,1864年来到美国,1867年成为美国公民。他创办了 19世纪最成功的报纸中的两家:《圣路易斯邮传报》(1878)和《纽约世界》(1883)。作为出版者,他的版式已成为现代报纸的样板。他与威廉·伦道夫·赫斯特的竞争引起 19世纪 90年代"黄色报刊作风"战争,成为西班牙与美国战争(1898)的一个诱因。在他死后,用他遗嘱中提供的基金于1912年创办了哥伦比亚新闻学大学,并设置了普利策新闻、文学和音乐奖(从 1917年起)。

Pumpkin A large orange gourd (Cucurbita pepo) indigenous to the Americas. They are used as Halloween decorations in America by carving grotesque faces in the pumpkin shells, placing a lit candle in the hollowed-out shell, and displaying the newly-carved "jack-o'-lanterns" on the front porch or in one 's yard on Halloween night to greet and scare young children who come to the home for candy. The pulp of pumpkins is also used in making pumpkin pie, a traditional Thanksgiving dish in America.

南瓜 一种美洲土产的葫芦科的橘黄色大果实。在美国被用作万圣节的装饰品,在南瓜壳上雕刻奇形怪状的面孔,在壳的凹侧放一支点燃的蜡烛,万圣节前夕在前廊或院子里展示新雕成的"南瓜灯"用来欢迎和吓唬前来要糖果的孩子们。南瓜的果肉还可以用来做南瓜馅饼,是美国的一种传统的感恩节食品。

Purple Heart A U.S. medal awarded to members of the armed forces who are wounded in battle, or, if they die, to their next of kin. It was created by George Washington as the Badge of Military Merit in 1782. The badge is a purple-enameled, gold-bordered heart with a profile of Washington in the center.

紫心勋章 美国奖给军队里在战争中受伤人员的奖章,如已死亡,则 奖给其最近的亲属。它是由乔治·华盛顿于 1782 年倡议的,原名军 功奖章。奖章是一个紫色彩饰的金边心形徽章,中间是华盛顿的侧 面像。

Q

quarterback The play leader on a football team . Quarterbacks, more than any other team position, have always been the greatest American football heros . The greatest quarterbacks in football history include: George Blanda (1949—75), Terry Bradshaw (1970—83), Bob Griese (1967—80), Sonny Jurgensen (1957—74), Joe Namath (1965—77), Bart Starr (1956—71), Roger Staubach (1969—79), Fran Tarkenton (1961—78), Johnny Unitas (1956—73), Joe Montana (1980—95), and Steve Young (1983——).

四分卫 橄榄球队的场上指挥者。四分卫是球队中任何其他位置无法与之相比的,他们常常成为美国橄榄球最伟大的英雄。橄榄球历史上最伟大的四分卫包括:乔治·布兰达(1949—1975)、特里·布拉德肖(1970—1983)、鲍勃·格里斯(1967—1980)、索尼·朱尔根森(1957—1974)、乔·纳马斯(1965—1977)、巴特·斯塔尔(1956—1971)、罗杰·斯托巴赫(1969—1979)、弗兰·塔肯顿(1961—1978)、约翰尼·尤尼塔斯(1956—1973)、乔·蒙塔纳(1980—1995)和史蒂夫·扬(1983—)。

Quirm, Anthony (1915—) Actor . Born in Mexico, Quinn began acting in Hollywood films in 1935 . He became famous for acting in the title role of "Zorba the Greek" in 1964 . He is known for playing several larger than-life characters . His other films include "La Strada" (1954), "Barabus" (1953), and "Across 110th Street" (1972).

安东尼·奎因(1915—) 演员。奎因出生于墨西哥,1935年开始在好莱坞电影中扮演角色。1964年在《希腊人佐巴》中演佐巴而成为有名的演员。他以演过几个有传奇色彩的人物而闻名。他其他的电影包括:《拉斯特雷达》(1954)、《巴拉巴斯》(1953)和《穿过 110 号街》(1972)。

Queen, Ellery A detective hero created in 1929 by Frederic Dannay (1905—82) and Manfred Lee (1905—71). Dannay and Lee were

cousins, and wrote a series of books and stories and founded the "Ellery Queen 's Mystery Magazine." Queen also appeared in films, on radio, and in a TV series.

埃勒里·奎因 1929 年弗雷德里克·丹奈(1905—1982)和曼弗雷德·李(1905—1971)创造的一个侦探英雄。丹奈和李是表兄弟,他们共同写作了一系列的书和故事,并创办了《埃勒里·奎因疑案杂志》。奎因也出现在电影、无线电广播和一个电视系列剧中。

Quiz kids A popular radio program of the 1940s. The show features gifted and exceptionally intelligent kids, from ages 6 to 16, answering questions that stump adults. Clifton Fadiman was the moderator. The show's most famous contestant, nine-year old Robert Strom, went on to star on "The \$64,000 Question."

儿童问答比赛 40 年代受欢迎的电台广播节目。在节目中,由有天才的和特别聪明的孩子(从 6 岁到 16 岁)回答一些成年人都答不上来的问题。克利夫顿·法迪曼是节目的仲裁者。节目的最有名的参赛者是九岁的罗伯特·斯特罗姆,他接着成为" 64 000 美元的问题 "这个节目的明星。

quiz shows TV shows in which contestants compete for prizes by being tested on general or specialized knowledge. Quiz shows suffered from scandals in the 1950s (Robert Redford directed a film about this in 1994), but recovered in the 1960s. The most popular quiz shows include "Jeopardy!" and "The \$64,000 Question", and "Name that Tune!" 问答比赛节目 一种电视节目,参赛者就一般或专门知识的问题进行有奖竞答。问答比赛节目在50年代因丑闻而受到损害(1994年罗伯特·雷德福导演了一部有关此事的电影),但在60年代得到恢复。最有名的问答比赛节目包括"危险!"64 000美元的问题"和"说出那个曲子的名字!"

R

the Radio Corporation of America (RCA). During the Golden Age of Radio (1930—50), many classic programs aired such as "The Shadow," "The Lone Ranger, ""The Green Hornet, "and a weekly radio program of country music from the Grand Ole Opry which is the longest continuous-broadcast radio program in the U.S., since 1925. The most famous and shocking radio broadcast was Orson Welles "War of the Worlds" in 1938 that caused national panic when many listeners believed that Welles' program was an actual news broadcast. Today radio continues to thrive in car and home stereos and boomboxes with a large diversity of programming including rock, classical, jazz, new country, middle of the road, grunge rock, classic rock, oldies, adult contemporary, and "talk radio."

无线电 最早的商业无线电广播是在 20 年代通过美国无线电公司 (RCA)开始播出的。在无线电的黄金时代(1930—1950),播出了许多经典的节目,例如《影子》《孤独的护林员》《绿蜂》,以及一个每周一次来自大奥利奥普里剧团的乡村音乐无线电节目,它从 1925 年开始播出,是美国最长的连续广播无线电节目。最有名的和令人震惊的无线电广播是 1938 年奥森·韦尔斯的《世界大战》,它引起全国性的惊慌,许多听众以为韦尔斯的节目是一项真实的新闻广播。今天,无线电继续在汽车里、在家庭音响系统中、在便携式收录机中兴旺,有大量不同的节目,包括:摇滚乐、古典音乐、爵士乐、新乡村音乐、中间路线、肮脏摇滚乐、老笑话、老传说、老歌曲、老电影、成年人的同时代或同龄人,以及"名人访谈"。

Radio City Music Hall The World 's largest indoor theater . Designed by Donald Deskey, it was built in 1932 in Rockefeller Center in New York City . It contains 6,000 seats, and a 10,000 square foot stage . The annual Grammy Awards ceremony is held here as well as movies and stage shows . It is also known as the home of the Rockettes, a precision chorus line .

无线电城音乐厅 全世界最大的室内剧场。由唐纳德·德斯基设计,于 1932 年建造在纽约市的洛克菲勒中心。它有 6 000 个坐位和一个面积为 10 000 平方英尺的舞台。每年的格拉梅奖颁奖仪式在这里举行,电影和舞台剧也可以在这里演出。这里也被称为摇滚歌舞乐队之家,他们是一个准确整齐的歌舞合唱队。

Raggedy Arm A rag doll created in 1918 by John Gruelle . It was first

produced and sold in 1920 by Marshall Field. The doll and her brother Raggedy Andy have been popular children dolls for over 70 years.

碎布安 1918 年约翰·格鲁尔创造的碎布娃娃。1920 年首次由马歇尔·菲尔德生产并销售。这个娃娃和她的兄弟碎布安迪成为儿童的流行玩具娃娃已有70 多年了。

characterized by strong syncopation, mostly composed but sometimes improvised in even time. It is associated with the lively piano saloons of the Gay Nineties. Famous ragtime composers were Scott Joplin and Joseph Lamb. Ragtime music was influential in the development of jazz. A film called "Ragtime" based on the bestseller by E. L. Doctorow and starring James Cagney was made in 1981.

切分乐曲 从 1890 至 1920 年间流行的一种美国音乐,以强烈的切分节奏为特色,多为预先作好的曲子,有时是即兴演奏出来的。它是与"快乐的 90 年代"充满生气的钢琴沙龙联系在一起的。斯科特·乔普林和约瑟夫·拉姆是著名的切分乐曲作曲家。切分音乐对爵士乐的发展有很大的影响。根据 E·L·多克托罗的畅销书改编、由詹姆斯·卡格尼主演的一部名叫《切分乐曲》的电影于 1981 年问世。

Rambo The lead character in a series of violent action films starring Sylvester Stallone as ex-Green Beret John Rambo.

As a Vietnam veteran who cannot adjust to civilian life, Rambo symbolizes the American war hero. The three Rambo films are "First Blood" (1982), "Rambo: First Blood Part" (1985), and "Rambo" (1988). The Rambo character was created by Stallone.

兰博 前特种部队的约翰·兰博是一系列暴力动作电影的主角,由电影明星西尔维斯特·史泰龙扮演。兰博是一个不能适应市民生活的越南战争退役军人,是美国战争英雄的代表。三部兰博电影分别是:《第一滴血》(1982)、《兰博:第一滴血第二部》(1985)和《兰博第三部》(1988)。兰博这个角色是由史泰龙创造的。

Random House A publishing company located headquartered in New York City. One of the largest publishing houses in the world, its imprints include Villard Books, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., Pantheon Books, Vintage Books, Crown Publishers, Clarkson Potter, Inc., Harmony Books, Orion Books, Random House Reference, Fodor 's Travel Publications, Inc., Ballantine/ Del Rey/ Fawcett/ Ivy Books.

兰登书屋 总部设在纽约市的一家出版公司。它是全世界最大的出版社之一,其版权标记包括:维拉德图书公司、艾尔弗雷德·A·克诺夫公司、潘森图书公司、文特奇图书公司、克朗出版社、克拉克森·波特公司、哈莫尼图书公司、奥里昂图书公司、兰登书屋参考书公司、福多旅行图书出版公司,以及巴兰坦、德尔·雷伊、福西特、艾维图书公司。

rap music A type of music characterized by fast, rhythmic chanting over a prerecorded repetitive backing track. Originating in 1979 in New York, rap became a popular music form in the late 1980s and 1990s. Popular rap groups include: M.C. Hammer, Snoop Doggy Dog, Chubb Rock and Salt 'n Pepa.

敲击音乐 一种音乐,其特点是在预先录好音的不断反复的背景音带上,加上快速的、节奏性的反复朗诵。敲击音乐于 1979 年起源于纽约州,在 80 年代后期和 90 年代成为一种流行的音乐形式。受欢迎的敲击乐队包括: M·C·哈默、窥探的小狗、丘布摇滚,以及索尔特和佩伯。

ratings (film) The film rating system set by the Motion Picture Association of America in 1968. The original ratings were G for General (all ages admitted), PG for Parental Guidance (all ages), R for Restricted (to adults and those accompanied by them), and X (for those over 17). With the increase of on-screen sex and violence, two new ratings were created. A PG-13 (This rating suggests that preteens be accompanied by an adult). An NC-17 rating means (no children under 17 allowed). 等级(电影) 1968 年由美国电影协会设定的电影等级系统。原定的等级是:G代表一般电影(任何年龄都可以看),PG表示家长指导下可看(任何年龄),R表示有限制的(成年人和有成年人陪伴者),以及X(限年满 17 岁者)。随着银幕上性和暴力镜头的不断增加,又设定了两个新的等级。一个是 PG - 13 级(这个等级表示不满 13 岁者须由成年人陪同)。另一个是 NC - 17 级(表示不满 17 岁者不能观看)。

Ray, Nicholas (1911—79) Film Director. Born Raymond Nicholas Kienzle, he became known for making dramas with social impact. His films include: "Rebel Without a Cause" (1955), "Johnny Guitar" (1954), and 55 Days at Peking" (1963).

尼古拉斯·雷(1911—1979) 电影导演。原名雷蒙德·尼古拉斯·金泽尔。他以制作社会冲突的戏剧而闻名。他的电影包括:《没有理由

的反叛》(1955)、《约翰尼吉他》(1954)和《北京 55 天》(1963)。

Reader's Digest A monthly magazine founded in 1922 by DeWitt and Lila Acheson Wallace in New York. The magazine features a variety of condensed articles and reprinted stories, quotes, anecdotes, humor, etc. Now in its 74th year, The Reader's Digest sells over 27 million copies in 17 languages each month, making it the most widely read periodical in the world.

读者文摘 1922 年由德威特和莱拉·艾奇逊·华莱士在纽约创办的每月一期的杂志。杂志刊载各种各样的文章摘编和转载的故事、引文、奇闻轶事、幽默等等。《读者文摘》现已进入第74个年头,它每月以17种文字发行2700万册以上,使它成为全世界读者最多的期刊。

Reagan, Ronald (Wilson) (1911—) Actor, politician. The 40th president of the U.S. (1981-89), he was a republican and former governor of California (1966-74). During his 8-year administration, Reagan increased military spending which sent the national debt to record levels, cut social programs and introduced deregulation of domestic markets. Known for his personable leadership, he was the oldest man to take the office of president at the age of 70. Reagan was a Hollywood actor before his political career. His best performance was in "King's Row" (1942). He also served as president of the Screen Actors Guild for six terms. 罗纳德·(威尔逊·)里根(1911—) 演员,政治家。他是美国第 40 任总统(1981—1989),共和党人,曾任加利福尼亚州州长(1966— 1974)。在他的8年总统任期内,里根增加军费支出,使国家的债务 达到创纪录的高度:削减社会计划,并取消了对国内市场的控制。他 以其个人的领导能力著称,以70岁高龄就任总统,是历来年龄最大 的。里根在他的政治生涯以前是一名好莱坞演员。他最好的表演是 在《国王路》(1942)一片中。他还担任过六届银幕演员协会的主席。

Rebel without a Cause A 1955 film directed by Nicholas Ray and introducing young actor James Dean in his screen appearance. Dean 's role as Jim Stark, a sensitive but troubled teen made him an instant cult hero of "troubled youth." The film is a cult classic. Ironically, Dean 's death in an auto accident at age 24 caused him to become the "rebel without a cause" himself.

没有理由的反叛 1955 年由尼古拉斯·雷导演的电影,并介绍青年演员詹姆斯·迪安初次在银幕上露面。迪安扮演的角色吉姆·斯塔克是

一个敏感而烦恼的十几岁的青年,这使他一下子就成了"烦恼青年"崇拜的英雄。这部电影是关于狂热崇拜的经典作品。不无讽刺意义的是,迪安于 24 岁时死于车祸,使他自己成为"没有理由的反叛"。

Redding, Otis (1941—67) Rhythm and Blues singer and songwriter. He had a number of his in the mid 1960s including "My Girl" (1965), "Respect" (1967). His biggest hit "Sittin' on the Dock of the Bay" was posthumously released in 1968 after Redding died in a plane crash along with four members of his band.

奥蒂斯·雷丁(1941—1967) 节奏布鲁斯歌唱家,歌曲作者。他在 60 年代中期 有不少自己的作品,包括《我的姑娘》(1965)和《尊敬》(1967)。他最成功的歌曲是《坐在海湾码头上》,是在他死后于 1968 年发行的;雷丁在一次飞机事故中与他乐队的四位成员一同遇难。

Redford, Robert (1937—) Actor, director. He made his film debut by starring in "Barefoot in the Park "in 1967. Known for his handsome good looks and his infectious acting, he became the most popular male movie star of the 1970s. Teamed with Paul Newman, he acted in two of the biggest box-office films of all time: "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" (1969) and "The Sting" (1973), which won Redford an Oscar nomination. His other films as an actor include "Jeremiah Johnson" (1972), "The Way We Were" (1973), "The Great Gatsby" (1974), "All the President's Men" (1976), "The Electric Horseman" (1980), "The Natural" (1984), "Out of Africa" (1985), "Legal Eagles" (1986), "Havana" (1991), and "Sneakers" (1992). As a director, he won an Academy Award for Best Director for "Ordinary People" (1980). He also received praise for directing "A River Runs Through It" (1992) and "Quiz Shows" (1994).

Redford's production company, Sundance (in Utah), provides artistic and financial assistance to young filmmakers.

罗伯特·雷德福(1937—) 演员,导演。1967年他在《公园赤足者》中初次出现在银幕上。他以其漂亮好看的相貌和富有感染力的演技而闻名,是 70年代最受欢迎的男性电影明星。他与保罗·纽曼合作,在有史以来票房收入最高的电影中的两部里演出:《布奇·卡西迪和日光舞小子》(1969)和《刺》(1973),后者为雷德福赢得一次奥斯卡奖提名。作为演员,他其他的电影包括:《杰里迈亚·约翰逊》(1972)、《我们从前的方式》(1973)、《伟大的盖茨比》(1974)、《总统的班子》

(1976)、《电骑手》(1980)、《自然的》(1984)、《非洲以外》(1985)、《合法的老鹰》(1986)、《哈瓦那》(1991)和《诡秘的人》(1992)。作为导演,他以《普通人》(1980)一片获得最佳导演学院奖。他也因导演《河流流过这里》(1992)和《问答比赛节目》(1994)而得到好评。

雷德福的制片公司森丹斯(在犹他州)对青年电影制片人提供艺术和 经济上的帮助。

Redwood National Park A national park in North West California, that contains 170 square miles (440 sq. km) of giant redwood trees. Redwood trees often reach over 300 feet in height.

红杉国家公园 位于加利福尼亚州西北部的一个国立公园,公园中有170平方英里(440平方公里)的巨大红杉树林。红杉树的高度常可超过300英尺。

Reynolds, Burt (1936—) Actor . Known for his sexy image, comical acting, and for doing his own stunts, Reynolds was one of the top actors at the box-office for five years in a row in the mid-1970s . His films include" Deliverance " (1972), " White Lightning " (1973), " Hustle " (1975), " Smokey and the Bandit " (1977—which spawned two sequels), and "City Heat" (1984) . Reynolds starred in the 1991 TV comedy series " Evening Shade ."

伯特·雷诺茲(1936—) 演员。雷诺茲以他的性感的形象、滑稽的演技和自己做特技动作而闻名,在70年代中期接连5年是票房收入最高的演员之一。他的电影包括:《救援》(1972)、《白色闪电》(1973)、《济》(1975)、《护林熊和强盗》(1977—它还有两部续集)和《城市热》(1984)。雷诺茲还在1991年的电视喜剧系列《黄昏朦胧》中演出。

Richie, Lionel (1950—) Singer . Richie started out as the lead singer for the Commodores in the 1970s . Richies second solo album, "Can't Slow Down," is the biggest seller in the history of Motown Records, selling over 15 million copies worldwide . Richie had written a No .1 single for eight consecutive years from 1978 to 1985 . This tied him with Paul McCartney as the composer with the longest string of No .1 singles . Richie has won three Grammy Awards and has been nominated 21 times . His # 1 hits include: "Three Times a Lady" (1978), "Still" (1979), "Lady" (1980, sung by Kenny Rogers), "Endless Love" (1981), "Truly" (1982), "All Night Long" (1983), "Hello" (1984),

and "Say You, Say Me" (1985) .

莱昂内尔·里奇(1950—) 歌唱家。里奇 70 年代作为康莫多尔斯的首席歌唱家开始他的事业。里奇的第二张独唱专辑唱片《不能慢下来》是历史上"汽车城"节奏唱片中最畅销的,在世界范围内卖出了1500万张以上。里奇从1978至1985年连续8年每年写出一个被评为第一号的单张唱片。这使他与保罗·麦卡特尼持平,都是保持最长串第一号单张唱片的作曲家。他的第一号成功作品包括:《三次贵夫人》(1978)、《仍旧》(1979)、《贵夫人》(1980,肯尼·罗杰斯演唱)、《无尽的爱》(1981)、《忠实地》(1982)、《通宵》(1983)、《喂》(1984)和《说你,说我》(1985)。

Rickenbacker, Eddie (1890—1973) The most famous flying ace of World War I, Rickenbacker became a legend after shooting down 22 German planes and four balloons. He was the president of Eastern Airlines from 1938—53.

埃迪·里肯巴克(1890—1973) 里肯巴克是第一次世界大战最著名的王牌飞行员,他在击落了 22 架德国飞机和 4 个气球后成为传奇人物。他从 1938 至 1953 年是东方航空公司的总裁。

Ringling, Charles (1823—1926) U.S. circus promoter. Along with his four brothers, he established a traveling wagon show that later became the modern Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus. It is promoted as the "Greatest Show on Earth."

查尔斯·林林(1823—1926) 美国马戏振兴者。他和他的四个兄弟一起创办了一个流动篷车演出团,后来成为现代林林兄弟-巴鲁姆-贝利马戏团。它被宣传为"地球上最伟大的表演"。

Ripley 's Believe It or Not! A newspaper feature created in 1918 by Robert Ripley (1893—1947). It featured oddities such as extraordinary coincidences and ritual behavior and customs of exotic peoples around the world. The concept led to a popular radio program and a couple of TV shows, the most recent one hosted by Jack Palance (1982—86). Some credit Ripley 's Believe It or Not as the origin of the modern tabloid. 里普利的信不信由你! 1918年由罗伯特·里普利(1893—1947)创始的报纸专栏。它刊载世界各地人民的一些怪人怪事,例如各种出奇的巧合、礼仪行为和风俗习惯。这个概念引出了一个受欢迎的无线电广播节目和两个电视节目,最近的一个节目(1982—1986)是由

杰克·帕兰斯主持的。有人认为里普利的"信不信由你"是现代报刊

文摘的起源。

Ritter, Tex (1905—74) Singing cowboy. Billed as "America's Most Beloved Cowboy," Ritter started out as a folk singer and a Broadway actor in the early 1930s. In 1936, he began acting in a series of low-budget westerns. His first film was "Song of the Gringo." He also enjoyed a recording career which peaked when he sang the title track for the film "High Noon." He is the only man to be elected to both the Country Music and the Cowboy halls of fame.

特克斯·里特(1905—1974) 歌唱牛仔。里特于 30 年代初期以民歌手和百老汇演员的身份问世,被宣传为"美国最可爱的牛仔"。1936年,他开始在一系列低成本的西部片中演出。他的第一部电影是《外国佬之歌》。他的录音成就也享有声誉,最著名的是他为电影《正午》所唱的同名歌曲。他是唯一被选入乡村音乐和牛仔两个名人馆的人。

Roaring Twenties A terms used to describe the sexual liberation, gangland killings, and the prohibition-inspired ragtime-influenced free wheeling culture of the 1920s. The Roaring Twenties were a time when many people defied the American government 's new law outlawing alcohol, and indulged in new styles of dressing and dancing, and rejected traditional morals.

咆哮的 **20** 年代 这个词用来表示 **20** 年代的性解放、黑社会杀戮以及由禁酒令引起的、受爵士音乐影响的、随心所欲的文化。"咆哮的 20 年代"是这样一个时代:许多人反抗美国政府新颁布的禁酒法、沉溺于新款式的衣着和跳舞,并否定传统道德。

Robbins, Harold (1916—) Novelist. His sagas of sex and violence have made him one of the most popular novelists in the world with over 100 million copies in print. His novels include "The Carpetbaggers" (1961), "Never Love a Stranger" (1948), "The Adventurers" (1966), "The Lonely Lady" (1976), "Dreams Die First" (1977), "Memories of Another Day" (1979), and "Goodbye, Janette" (1981). 哈罗德·罗宾斯 (1916—) 小说家。他的性和暴力的故事使他成为全世界最著名的小说家之一,书的发行数量已超过一亿册。他的小说包括:《冒险家》 (1961)、《不要爱陌生人》 (1948)、《冒险者》 (1966)、《孤寂的女士》 (1976)、《梦先死》 (1977)、《对另一天的回忆》

(1979)和《再见吧珍妮特》(1981)。

Robbins, Jerone (1918—) Dancer and choreographer. Considered the greatest U.S.-born ballet choreographer, he was codirector of the New York City Ballet (1960—83) and choreographed the musicals "The King and I" (1951), "West Side Story" (1957), and "Fiddler on the Roof" (1964).

杰罗姆·罗宾斯(1918—) 舞蹈家,舞蹈动作设计者。被认为是美国出生的最伟大的芭蕾舞动作设计者。他是纽约市芭蕾舞剧团的副导演(1960—1983),并为音乐剧《国王和我》(1951)、《西城故事》(1957)和《房顶上的小提琴手》(1964)设计舞蹈动作。

Roberts, Oral (1918—) Evangelist . One of the most famous modern-day preachers, Roberts has traveled the world as a revivalist and a faith healer . In 1948, he founded the Oral Roberts Evangelistic Association and later founded the Oral Roberts University in Tulsa, Oklahoma . As a "televangelist," he was seen by millions of people in the 1950s and 1960s . He was close to several U.S. presidents . 奥拉尔·罗伯茨 (1918—) 福音传教士。罗伯茨是最有名的现代传教士之一,曾作为信仰复兴运动者和实行信仰疗法的人周游世界。他于1948年创立了奥拉尔罗伯茨福音传教士联合会,后来又在俄克拉何马州塔尔沙创办了奥拉尔罗伯茨大学。作为一名"电视福音传教士",50年代和60年代曾有成百万的人看到过他。他和好几位美国总统有亲密的关系。

Robinson, Edward G.(1893—1973) Film actor . Born Emanuel Goldenberg in Romania, he came with his family to the U.S. in 1903. A talented character actor, Robinson is best known for his gangster roles in films like "Little Caesar" (1930) and "Key Largo" (1948). His diverse films include "Dr. Ehrlich 's Magic Bullet" (1940), "Double Indemnity" (1944), "The Woman in the Window" (1944), "Scarlet Street" (1945) "The Ten Commandments" (1956), and "Soylent Green" (1973). He wrote two autobiographical books, "My Father, My Son" (1958) and "All My Yesterdays" (1973).

爱德华·**G**·鲁滨逊(1893—1973) 电影演员。原名伊曼纽尔·戈登堡,出生于罗马尼亚。1903年随他的家庭来到美国。鲁滨逊是一位很有才能的性格演员,他最为人熟知的是在像《小凯撒》(1930)和《基拉戈岛》(1948)这样的电影中所演的恶棍角色。他的其他电影包括:《埃利希博士的魔弹》(1940)、《双重保障》(1944)、《窗中女人》

(1944)、《红街》(1945)、《十诫》(1956)和《索伊伦特·格林》(1973)。 他写了两本自传性质的书:《我的父亲,我的儿子》(1958)和《我的全部昨天》(1973)。

Robinson, Smokey (William) (1940—) Singer, songwriter, and record producer. He began writing songs for Motown records from its beginning. As the lead singer of the "Miracles, "his soft tenor voice and wordplay was featured on such hits as "Shop Around" (1961), "The Tears of a Clown" (1970) and "I Second That Emotion." His solo hits include "Being With You" (1981), "One Heartbeat" (1988), and "Everything You Touch" (1990).

斯莫基·(威廉·)鲁滨逊(1940—) 歌唱家,歌曲作家和唱片生产者。他从一开始就为"汽车城"节奏的唱片写作歌曲。作为"奇迹"的首席歌手,他的柔和的男高音和双关语在《逛商店》(1961)、《小丑的眼泪》(1970)和《我也有那种情感》这样的杰作中表现出来。他的成功的独唱歌曲包括《和你在一起》(1981)、《一次心跳》(1988)和《你触及的每样东西》(1990)。

Robinson, Sugar Ray (1920—89) Boxer . Born Walker Smith in Detroit, Michigan, he became the world welterweight champion in 1946, and then won the middle weight title 5 times . He won 175 of 202 professional fights and retired at age 45 . His refined style and his incredible ability to come back from defeat made him one of boxing 's favorite champions . 休格·雷·鲁滨逊(1920—1989) 拳击家。原名沃克·史密斯,出生于密歇根州底特律。他于 1946 年成为次中量级世界冠军,然后 5 次赢得中量级冠军。他在 202 场职业比赛中赢了 175 场,于 45 岁时退役。他的优雅作风和他从失败中令人难以置信地东山再起的能力,使他成为人们最喜爱的拳击冠军之一。

rock and roll A term popularized in 1951 by U.S. disk jockey Alan Freed (1922—65) on radio. Rock music resulted from a mixed influence of rhythm and blues and country music styles. Its sound is based on electric guitar and drums and is characterized by a strong rhythm with an accent on the offbeat and youth-oriented lyrics. It became the focus of teenage rebellion in the West through the influence of Elvis Presley in the mid 1950s. Key inventors of rock and roll include Chuck Berry, Bill Haley, Buddy Holly, and Little Richard. British groups like the Beatles and the Rolling Stones helped to further shape the future of Rock by reviving

the music 's blues and rockabilly foots. Bob Dylan and groups like the Byrds help to create "folk rock" in the 1960s and black artists created soul music. By the 1970s rock music had found many sub-groups including "disco", "punk rock", and "heavy metal."

摇滚乐 这个词是 1951 年在无线电广播中由美国的音乐唱片演播 主持人阿伦·弗里德(1922—1965)传播开来的。摇滚音乐是在节奏 布鲁斯和乡村音乐两种音乐风格的混合影响下产生的。它的音响由 电吉他和鼓发出,特点是节奏强,重音放在通常拍子的弱音部分,以及适合青年人的歌词。50 年代中期,由于埃尔维斯·普雷斯利的影响,它成了西方青少年叛逆者关注的焦点。摇滚乐的关键发明者包括查克·贝里、比尔·黑利、巴迪·霍利和利特尔·理查德。英国的乐队,例如甲壳虫和滚石乐队,通过恢复音乐的布鲁斯和摇滚根源,都有助于形成新的摇滚乐。鲍勃·迪伦和例如伯德这样的乐队有助于60 年代"民歌摇滚乐"的创造,而黑人艺术家创造了灵歌音乐。到了70 年代,摇滚音乐发展出许多分支,包括"迪斯科"嘲弄摇滚乐"和"重金属"。

Rockefeller, John D. (1839—1937) U.S. industrialist. He founded the Standard Oil Company in 1870 and achieved a monopoly of 90 percent of U.S. refineries. This corporation was dissolved by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1911 as a result of an antitrust suit. In his later years, he funded the University of Chicago and the Rockefeller Foundation. His grandson Nelson (1908—79) was the vice president of the U.S. under Gerald Ford.

约翰·**D**·洛克菲勒(1839—1937) 美国工业家。他于 1870 年创办标准石油公司,并且垄断了美国 90%的精炼厂。这个公司于 1911 年被美国最高法院根据反托拉斯法宣判解体。他晚年为芝加哥大学提供了基金,并成立了洛克菲勒基金会。他的孙子纳尔逊(1908—1979)是杰拉尔德·福特下面的美国副总统。

Rockwell, Norman (1894—1978) The most famous magazine illustrator of the 20th century, Rockwell painted nostalgic scenes for 317 covers of the magazine "The Saturday Evening Post" for nearly fifty years (1916—63) He also painted covers for the Boy Scouts publication "Boy's Life." Rockwell was known for his incredible realism, and specialized in everyday American scenes such as visiting a doctor, eating at a soda fountain, praying at Thanksgiving, or a group of scouts around a camp

fire . His works were famous for evoking feelings of faith, love, and patriotism .

诺曼·罗克韦尔(1894—1978) 罗克韦尔是 20 世纪最著名的杂志插图画家。他为杂志《星期六晚邮报》的 317 次封面画了怀旧景色,时间长达将近 50 年(1916—1963)。他也为童子军出版物《少年生活》画封面。罗克韦尔以其令人难以置信的现实主义闻名,他专门从事于画美国日常生活景色,例如看医生求诊、在冷饮小卖部吃东西、感恩节祈祷,或者一群童子军围着一堆营火。他的作品很有名,能唤起人们忠诚、爱戴和爱国的感情。

Rocky A 1976 movie written, directed and starring actor Sylvestor Stallone, who played the main character Rocky Balboa, a small-time boxer who gets the chance of a lifetime to fight the reigning world champion Apollo Creed. One of the most successful films of all-time, it spawned 3 sequels: "Rocky "(1981), "Rocky "(1982), and "Rocky "(1985). A Rocky statue can now be found on the steps of the Philadelphia art museum where the popular movie was filmed.

罗基 1976 年由西尔维斯特·史泰龙编剧、导演并主演的一部电影。 史泰龙扮演主角罗基·巴尔博厄,他是一名不重要的拳击手。罗基得 到同当代世界冠军阿波罗·克里德比赛,从而成为一名终身拳击手的 机会。这是历史上最成功的电影之一,后来又推出了三部续集:《罗 基第二集》(1981)、《罗基第三集》(1982)和《罗基第四集》(1985)。现 在,在费城美术馆的台阶上有一座罗基的雕像,电影罗基就是在该处 拍摄的。

Rocky Horror Picture Show, The A 1975 cult film starring Tim Curry as Dr. Frank N. Furter, a vampire-transvestite from another galaxy. The film is a parody on Hollywood musicals and horror films. It is usually show in late-night screenings and is attended by fans who dress up as the film 's character, who mimic the dialogue and throw water at each other. 罗基恐怖电影展览 1975 年的一部受到狂热崇拜的电影。由蒂姆·柯里扮演弗兰克·N·弗特博士,一个来自外星系有异性模仿癖的吸血鬼。这部电影是对好莱坞音乐剧和恐怖电影的模仿作品。它通常在深夜的银幕上放映,来看电影的影迷们穿上影片主角的服装,模仿电影中的对话,并且互相向对方洒水。

rodeo A public competition in which cowboys compete for prize money in such events as calf roping, bronco busting, bull riding, etc. Major rodeos

are held under the jurisdiction of the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association. Hundreds of cities across the U.S. hold rodeos in connection with county fairs and local holidays and celebrations, typically in the summer. 牛仔骑术比赛 一种有奖金的公开比赛,牛仔们在套牛犊、驯野马和骑公牛等项目中进行比赛。举行重大的比赛属于职业骑术牛仔联合会的管辖范围。全美国有数以百计的城市举行骑术比赛,往往是在乡村集市、地方假日和庆祝会时,特别是在夏天。

Rodeo Drive An elegant shopping street in Beverly Hills, California. It is a hot spot for celebrities and wealthy tourists.

罗地欧大街 加利福尼亚州比弗利山的一条优雅的购物街。这是名 人们和有钱的旅游者的一个热点。

Rodgers, Richard (1902—79) Composer. He collaborated with two of Broadway 's top lyricist. With Lorenz Hart (1895—1943) he wrote the shows "A Connecticut Yankee" (1927), "On Your Toes" (1936) and "Babes in Arms" (1937). With Oscar Hammerstein (1895—1960) he wrote musicals such as "Oklahoma!" (1943), "South Pacific" (1949), and "The Sound of Music" (1959).

理查德·罗杰斯(1902—1979) 作曲家。他与百老汇的两位第一流的歌词作者合作。与洛伦茨·哈特(1895—1943)合作,他谱写了《一个康涅狄格美国人》(1927)、《振作精神》(1936)和《怀抱中的婴儿》(1937)。与奥斯卡·哈默斯坦第二(1895—1960)合作,他写出了像《俄克拉何马》(1943)、《南太平洋》(1949)和《音乐之声》(1959)这样的音乐剧。

Roe vs. Wade A highly controversial 1973 decision by the U.S. Supreme Court that ruled that state prohibition of abortion is unconstitutional, thereby allowing women the freedom to have an abortion. The ruling limited state regulation to the prohibition of third-trimester abortions.

罗 对 韦德 1973 年美国最高法院的一项有高度争议的判决,它裁定国家禁止堕胎是违反宪法的,因而应准许妇女有堕胎的自由。它裁决,国家规定的禁令只适用于第三个三个月的堕胎。

Rogers, Ginger (1911—95) Dancer, actress. Born Virginia Katherine McMath, she began working in Hollywood in the 1930s, often starring and dancing with Fred Astaire. Her films include: "Top Hat" (1935), "Swing Time" (1936), and "Kitty Foyle" (1940). Interestingly, She

had to learn all of her complex dance routines backwards because Fred Astaire led.

金杰·罗杰斯(1911—1995) 舞蹈女演员。原名弗吉尼亚·凯瑟琳·麦克马斯。她于 30 年代开始在好莱坞工作,常常与弗雷德·阿斯泰尔合作演出和跳舞。她的电影包括:《高帽子》(1935)、《摇摆时间》(1936)和《基蒂·福伊尔》(1940)。有趣的是,她不得不倒退着学习她的一切复杂的舞步,因为弗雷德·阿斯泰尔领跳。

Rogers, Kerry (1941—) Country singer. Known for his raspy baritone vocals, Texas-born Rogers sang with the First Edition in the 1960s before becoming the most popular Country singer in America in the late 1970s. Roger's biggest solo hits include: "Lucille" (1977), "The Gambler" (1979), and "Lady" (1980). Rogers also starred in several TV movies using the gambler theme.

肯尼·罗杰斯(1941—) 乡村歌曲歌唱家。得克萨斯州出生的罗杰斯以其刺耳的男中音歌声闻名,他在 60 年代随"第一版乐队"演出。70 年代后期,他成为美国最受欢迎的乡村歌曲歌手。罗杰斯最成功的独唱歌曲包括:《露西尔》(1977)、《赌徒》(1979)和《夫人》(1980)。罗杰斯还在几部以赌徒为主题的电视剧中演出。

Rogers, Roy (1912—) Singer, actor . Born Leonard Slye in Cincinnati, he became the most popular of the "Singing Cowboys" in the 1940s . After becoming "Roy Rogers" in 1937, he made dozens of cowboy movies, and in the 1950s, he had his own television show . He married his leading lady Dale Evans (1912—) in 1947 . Each of their TV shows ended with their duet "Happy Trails to You ."

罗伊·罗杰斯(1912—) 歌唱家,演员。原名伦纳德·斯莱,出生于辛辛那提市,他在 40 年代成为"歌唱牛仔"中最受欢迎的一位。1937年改名罗伊·罗杰斯后,他演了数十部牛仔电影。50 年代,他有了自己的电视节目。他于 1947 年同他的女主角演员戴尔·埃文斯(1912—)结婚。他们的每一部电视剧都以他们的二重唱《祝你快乐》结束。

Rogers, Will (1879—1935) Humorist . Born in Oklahoma, Rogers became a Texas cowboy in 1898 . In 1905 Rogers started his own vaudeville act of cowboy antics and humorous dialogue . He began a Broadway career in 1915 and then went to California to star in films . He won national popularity as a humor columnist for "The New York Times" and his syn-

dicated column ran in 350 other newspapers. His most famous line was "I never met a man I didn't like." Rogers died in a plane crash in Alaska in 1935.

威尔·罗杰斯(1879—1935) 幽默家。罗杰斯出生于俄克拉何马州,于1898年成为一名得克萨斯牛仔。1905年,罗杰斯开始了他自己的牛仔滑稽动作和幽默对话的杂耍演出。1915年开始在百老汇发展他的事业,然后又到加利福尼亚州演电影。作为《纽约时报》幽默专栏的作者,他赢得了全国读者的欢迎,而他通过报业联合组织发出去的专栏,在350家报纸上发表。他最有名的一句话是:"我从来没有遇见过一位我不喜欢的人"。罗杰斯于1935年在阿拉斯加因飞机失事不幸遇难。

Rolling Stone A rock music/ entertainment magazine founded in 1967. It's name was a 1960s buzzword derived from the British rock band the Rolling Stones and the song "Like a Rolling Stone" by Bob Dylan. The magazine originally focused on rock music, but since the mid-1980s has widened its scope to include national culture, fashion, trends, politics, and all kinds of music.

滚石杂志 1967年创办的摇滚音乐和娱乐杂志。杂志的名字是个60年代的流行词语,是从英国的滚石摇滚乐队和鲍勃·迪伦的歌曲《像一块滚石》诱发出来的。杂志最初集中注意力于摇滚音乐,但从80年代中期起已将其范围扩充为包括美国文化、时尚、潮流、政治以及一切形式的音乐。

Rolling Stones, The A British rock band formed in 1962. They were once known as the "bad boys" of rock. Original members were Mick Jagger (1943—), Keith Richards (1943—), Charlie Watts (1941—), Bill Wyman (1936—), Brian Jones (1942—69), and pianist Ian Stewart (1938—85). Guitarist Ron Wood (1947—) joined the band in 1974. Bill Wyman left the band in 1992.

The "Stones" appeared on the famous Ed Sullivan Show in 1964 in the U.S. during their second American Tour. The group 's 1994 "Voodoo Lounge" Tour was the largest grossing concert tour in history taking in over \$ 120 million from 53 shows. The Stones have made over 40 "gold" albums (gold means it has sold 500,000 copies), second only to Elvis, and have charted dozens of hit singles over the last three decades including "(I Can't Get No) Satisfaction" (1965), "Under My

Thumb "(1966), "Play With Fire "(1966), "You Can 't Always Get What You Want "(1966), "Jumping Jack Flash "(1966), "Paint It Black "(1968), "Brown Suger "(1971), "Angie "(1973), "Miss You" (1978), "Beast of Burden "(1978), "Start Me Up"(1981), "Waiting on a Friend "(1981), "Emotional Rescue" (1986), "Mixed Emotions" (1989), "Highwire" (1991), and "Out of Tears" (1994).

A rock and roll institution, nearly all of the Stones 'prolific output is written by Jagger and Richards . Although most of the band is now in their fifties, they continue to record and perform for sell-out crowds . 滚石乐队 1962 年成立的一个英国摇滚乐队。曾被称为摇滚乐的"坏孩子"。原来的成员是米克·贾格尔(1943—)、基思·理查兹(1943—)、查理·沃茨(1941—)、比尔·怀曼(1936—)、布赖恩·琼斯(1942—1969)和钢琴家伊恩·斯图尔特(1938—1985)。吉他手罗恩·伍德(1947—)于1974年加入乐队。比尔·怀曼于1992年离开乐队。

1964年,"滚石"在其第二次访美巡回演出中,出现在美国著名的埃德·沙利文演出会上。乐队 1994年"伏都教闲荡"巡回演出是历史上收入最多的巡回音乐会演出,53场演出收入超过1亿2000万美元。滚石乐队在过去30年中已有超过40张"金"唱片("金"意味着销量超过50万张),仅次于埃尔维斯,还有几十张单张的唱片名列最畅销唱片的排行榜上,包括《(我不能不得到)满足》(1965)、《在我的姆指下》(1966)、《玩火》(1966)、《你不能总是得到你要的》(1966)、《玩具娃娃闪光》(1966)、《把它画成黑色》(1968)、《红糖》(1971)、《安吉》(1973)、《怀念你》(1978)、《牲口》(1978)、《吓我一跳》(1981)、《拜访一位朋友》(1981)、《感人的援救》(1986)、《混合的情感》(1989)、《高空钢丝绳》(1991)和《没有眼泪》(1994)。

滚石乐队的大量作品几乎全部是由贾格尔和理查兹写出来的。虽然 乐队的绝大部分成员都已 50 多岁,但他们还在继续录制唱片和演出,以满足群众的需要。

Roosevelt, Franklin D.(1882—1945) 32nd U.S. president (1933—45). He launched the "New Deal" economic and social reform program to help the "forgotten man" during the Great Depression. During his final term in office, he led the country through World War. He was reelected for a fourth term in 1994, but died in 1945.

富兰克林·D·罗斯福(1882—1945) 第 32 任美国总统(1933—

1945)。他开展包括经济和社会复兴计划的"新政策",以帮助大萧条时期"被遗忘的人"。他在最后一届任期内,领导美国度过了第二次世界大战。1944年他被选第4次连任总统,但于1945年去世。

Roosevelt, Theodore ("Teddy") (1858—1919) 26th U.S. president (1901—09). He was serving as vice-president to McKinley, whom he succeeded as president on McKinley's assassination. His presidency was known for trust-busting at home, while carrying a "big stick" foreign policy designed to enforce U.S. supremacy over Latin America. A large man weighing over 300 pounds, Roosevelt was also known for being a big-game hunter, for establishing the U.S. Park Service, and for popularizing the term" Bully!" for (excellent.)

西奥多·("特迪"·)罗斯福(1858—1919) 第 26 任美国总统(1901—1909)。原任麦金利的副总统,麦金利被暗杀后他继任总统。他在总统任期内最著名的是在国内击溃托拉斯,而在国外则实行"大棒"政策,迫使拉丁美洲接受美国的霸权。罗斯福是个巨人,体重超过 300磅,他还是一位巨兽狩猎者,创设了美国公园局,还使"好极了!"这个词成为流行语。

rootbeer A soft drink adapted from an herbal tea recipe by Charles Hires (1852—1937). Originally marketed as Hires herb tea, it was renamed root beer at the suggestion of Russel Conwell. Rootbeer has since become a favorite American soft drink with several popular brands including Hires, A&W, Shasta, Dad's and others. Homemade rootbeer using dry ice for carbonation and "root beer floats" (vanilla icecream in rootbeer) are also favorite American refreshments.

根啤酒 一种按照查尔斯·海尔斯(1852—1937)的药草茶秘方配制的软饮料。原来的商品名是海尔斯药草茶,后来在拉塞尔·康韦尔的建议下改名为根啤酒。此后根啤酒成为一种受欢迎的美国软饮料,有好几种流行的牌子,包括海尔斯、A和W、沙斯塔、爹爹的,以及其他。用干冰碳酸化的自制根啤酒和"根啤酒冰淇淋"(香草冰淇淋漂浮在根啤酒中)也是美国人喜欢的饮料。

Rose, Pete (1941—) Baseball player. Nicknamed "Charlie Hustle," as a fielder for the Cincinnati Reds, he had more hits (4,256) than anyone else in the history of baseball. He won the National League batting title and was twice voted most valuable player. In 1989, Rose was barred from baseball for life for gambling improprieties connected to the game.

皮特·罗斯(1941—) 棒球运动员。绰号"查理·赫斯尔"。作为辛辛那提红队的外场员,他的安打得分(4 256)比棒球史上任何人都多。他曾赢得全国棒球联合会最佳击球手称号,并且两次被选为最有价值的运动员。1989年,罗斯因涉及与比赛有关的不正当赌博行为而被终身禁赛棒球。

Route 66 A famous highway from Los Angeles to Chicago that was commissioned in 1926. Although much of the original route has now been replaced by interstates, it remains an inspiration to artists, writers and musician. It inspired the 1960s TV series "Route 66," and a 1946 song written by Bob Troup that was a hit for Nat "King "Cole and the Rolling Stones. Route 66 passes through eight states including California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois. Along Route 66 are many famous truck stops, restaurants, and landmarks including "Cadillac Ranch."

66 路 1926 年投入使用的从洛杉矶到芝加哥的一条著名公路。原来的路虽然有很大的部分已被州际公路所取代,但它现在依然是艺术家、作家和音乐家灵感的源泉。受它的启发,60 年代播出了电视系列剧《66 路》,还有 1946 年鲍勃·特鲁普写的一首歌,它成为纳特·"国王"·科尔和滚石乐队的名曲。66 路经过 8 个州:加利福尼亚、亚利桑那、新墨西哥、得克萨斯、俄克拉何马、堪萨斯、密苏里和伊利诺伊。66 路沿途有许多有名的车站、餐馆和包括"卡迪莱克牧场"在内的界标。

Russell, Bill (1934—) Basketball player. Instrumental in leading the U.S. basketball team to a gold medal in the 1956 Olympics, the black 7-foot center played pro ball for the Boston Celtics for 13 seasons to score a career record of 14,522 points. He helped lead the Celtics to 11 NBA titles and was voted most valuable player five times.

比尔·拉塞尔(1934—) 篮球运动员。他对美国篮球队赢得 1956 年奥林匹克运动会金牌起了很大的作用。这位 7 英尺高的黑人中锋为波士顿凯尔特人队打了 13 个赛季的职业篮球,共获得创纪录的 14 522分。他帮助凯尔特人队取得 11 次美国篮球协会的冠军,5 次被选为最有价值的运动员。

Russell, Jane (1921—) Actress. She made her movie debut in the 1943 film "The Outlaw," but the film was not properly released for several years because of censorship problems. Her shapely figure and

provocative movie posters that said "How 'd you like to tussle with Russell?" by producer Howard Hughes made her into a sexpot. Her other films include "His Kind of Woman" (1951), "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" (1953), and "The Revolt of Mamie Stover" (1957). She retired in 1970 but in the 1980s was still doing brassiere commercials on TV. 简·拉塞尔(1921—) 女演员。她初次在电影中露面是在 1943 年的电影《逃犯》中,但该电影由于检查制度的问题被搁置了好几年不能正式发行。她的好看的身材,以及制片人霍华德·休斯制作的挑逗性的电影海报,上面说:"你想和拉塞尔扭打吗?",使她成为一位性感女郎。她其他的电影包括:《他的那类女人》(1951)、《绅士们喜欢金发女郎》(1953)和《斯托弗妈咪的反抗》(1957)。她于 1970 年退出电影界,但在 80 年代还在电视上做着胸罩广告。

Russell, Kurt (1951—) Actor . The son of B movie actor Bing Russell, he got his start as a boy by doing films for Disney . He met Goldie Hawn in 1984 and they 've been together ever since spending half a year in Southern California and half in Aspen, Colorado . His films include: "The Absent Minded Professor" (1961), "Follow Me Boys" (1963), "The Computer Wore Tennis Shoes" (1970), "Used Cars" (1980), "Escape from New York" (1981), "Silkwood" (1983), "Big Trouble in Little China" (1986), "Tango & Cash" (1989), "Backdraft" (1991), "Tombstone" (1993), and "Stargate" (1994).

库尔特·拉塞尔(1951—) 演员。他是乙级电影演员宾·拉塞尔的儿子,当他是个孩子时就已开始为迪斯尼拍电影了。1984 年他遇见了戈尔迪·霍恩,此后他们就在一起生活,半年在南加利福尼亚,半年在科罗拉多州的阿斯彭。他的电影包括:《心不在焉的教授》(1961)、《跟我来,孩子们》(1963)、《计算机穿网球鞋》(1970)、《旧汽车》(1980)、《逃出纽约》(1981)、《丝木》(1983)、《小瓷器里的大麻烦》(1986)、《坦戈和卡什》(1989)、《背后的风》(1991)、《墓碑》(1993)和《星门》(1994)。

Ruth, Babe (1895—1948) Baseball player. Nicknamed "The Great Bambino" and the "Sultan of Swat, "Baltimore-born George Herman Ruth was a left-handed pitcher for the Boston Red Sox and for six years was the best in the American League before being sold to the New York Yankees in 1920. During his 15 years with the Yankees. his spectacular playing helped to restore baseball 's credibility after the White Sox scan-

dal of (1919—20), and bring in enough gate receipts to finance Yankee Stadium . Ruth became the highest-paid athlete of his time and set a single-season of sixty home runs in 1927 that was not broken until 1961 . He set a record for lifetime home runs (714) that remained intact for nearly 40 years . Many still consider Ruth to be the greatest baseball player of all-time . Ruth inspired two film biographies starring William Bendix (1948) and John Goodman (1992) .

贝布·鲁思(1895—1948) 棒球运动员。绰号"伟大的婴孩"和"击球苏丹"。出生于巴尔的摩的乔治·赫尔曼·鲁思是波士顿红短袜队的左撇子投球手,在 1920 年被卖给纽约杨基队以前,他连续6 年是美国棒球联合会的最佳球员。在他为杨基队打球的 15 年中,他的壮观的球技有助于在发生了"白短袜"丑闻(1919—1920)以后棒球声誉的恢复,并且也有了足够的门票收入来养护杨基棒球场。鲁思成为他那个时代收入最高的体育运动员,他在 1927 年创造的单个赛季打出60 个本垒打的纪录直到 1961 年才被打破。他创造了一个终身本垒打的纪录(714),这个纪录保持不变将近 40 年之久。许多人至今仍认为鲁思是有史以来最伟大的棒球运动员。鲁思的事迹曾被拍摄成两部传记电影,主演的演员分别是威廉·本迪克斯(1948)和约翰·古德曼(1992)。

S

Sad Sack, The A comic strip created by ex-Disney animator George Baker. It first appeared in 1942 in a U.S. Army magazine called "Yank." Although Sad Sack was just an average soldier who was a loser, he was very popular in the 1940s.

冒失鬼 由迪斯尼以前的动画片画家乔治·贝克创作的连环漫画。它最初于 1942 年刊登在一种名为《扬克》的美军杂志上。虽然"冒失鬼"只不过是一个"普通士兵",而且是个失败者,他在 40 年代是很受欢迎的。

St. Helens, Mount A volcano located in the state of Washington . It

erupted in June 1980 after being inactive since 1857 and destroyed an area of 230 sq mi/ 600 sq . km .

圣海伦斯山 位于华盛顿州的一座火山。它在 1857 年以后一直未活动,但在 1980 年 6 月爆发了。这次爆发毁坏了 230 平方英里(600 平方公里)的土地。

St. Patrick 's Cathedral Located on Fifth Avenue in New York, it is the largest Roman Catholic cathedral in America. Built between 1858 and 1879, it was designed by James Renwick. The French English Gothic edifice is a major tourist attraction.

圣帕特里克教堂 位于纽约市第五街,是美国最大的罗马天主教堂。建于 1858 至 1879 年间,由詹姆斯·伦威克设计。这座法英哥特式大建筑物是一个重要的旅游点。

- **Salinger**, **J. D.** (1919—) Writer . Born in New York City, Salinger studied writing at Columbia University . He arranged with "The New Yorker" magazine to publish many of his short stories in the late 1940s . In 1951, he gained fame after he wrote the classic novel" The Catcher in the Rye ." He moved to New Hampshire and published nothing after the mid-1960s . His other works include "Nine Stories" (1953) and "Franny and Zooey" (1961), "Raise High the Roof Beam, Carpenters and Seymour: An Introduction" (1963) .
 - **J.D** 塞林格(1919—) 作家。塞林格出生于纽约市,在哥伦比亚大学学习写作。他在 40 年代后期与《纽约客》杂志商定,发表了他许多篇短篇小说。1951 年,在写出了经典的小说《黑麦地里的捕手》后,他成名了。后来他迁居到新罕布什尔州,在 60 年代中期以后没有再出版任何著作。他其他的作品还有:《九个故事》(1953)、《弗兰尼和祖伊》(1961)和《抬高屋顶的梁,卡彭特和西摩:引言》(1963)。
- **Salvation Army** A charity organization founded by William Booth in 1865. Now international, it is known for its involvement in children 's aid and disaster. During the Christmas holiday season in the U.S., volunteer Salvation Army worker ring bells to collect donations for the poor. 救世军 威廉·布思于 1865 年创办的慈善组织。现在它已是一个国际性的组织,从事儿童与自然灾害的援救工作。在美国的圣诞节假日期间,救世军的志愿工作人员按铃为穷人收集捐献物品。
- **San Francisco** The main Pacific port of the U.S., located in California. Its 1990 population was 1.6 million, with over 6.5 million in the Bay

Area. The city is located on a peninsula, south of the Golden Gate Bridge. San Francisco is a financial, trade, and corporate center, and a major tourist city. The city 's attractions include Golden Gate Park, Chinatown, Fisherman 's Wharf, Nob Hill, and San Francisco State University. The sunny Bay area is known for its international flavor, precipitous beauty, and unconventional lifestyles. The city was devastated by an earthquake and a subsequent fire in 1906. Another earthquake rocked the city on October 17, 1989.

旧金山 美国最主要的太平洋港口,位于加利福尼亚州。1990年人口 160万,在海湾区超过 650万人。城市位于一个半岛上,在金门桥的南边。旧金山是一个金融、贸易和大公司的中心,也是一个重要的旅游城市。它吸引人的景点有金门公园、中国城、渔船码头、诺布山和旧金山州立大学。阳光充足的海湾区以其国际风味、陡峭的美和非传统的生活方式闻名。城市于 1906 年被一次地震和随之而来的一场大火所破坏。1989年 10月 17日,又有一次地震摇撼了这个城市。

Sandburg, Carl (August) (1878—1967) U.S. poet, writer. Born in Galesburg, Illinois, Sandburg's poetry about ordinary American life was influenced from his work as a farm laborer and a bricklayer. He also served in the Spanish-American War. Sandburg twice won Pulitzer Prizes for "Complete Poems," (1951), and for "Abraham Lincoln: The War Years" (1939—four volumes). He also wrote songs which he compiled in "The American Songbag" (1927).

卡尔·(奥古斯特·)桑德伯格(1878—1967) 美国诗人,作家。桑德伯格出生于伊利诺伊州盖尔斯堡,曾经当过农场工人和砌砖工,这使他的诗中有许多普通美国人生活的内容。他还曾在西班牙—美国战争中服役。桑德伯格因他的书《诗全集》(1951)和《亚伯拉罕·林肯:战争年代》(1939——四卷)两次获得普利策奖。他还写了一些歌曲,汇集在《美国歌曲集》(1927)一书中。

Santa Claus The American name for "St. Nicholas" (Dutch.) A legendary character who brings toys to good children at Christmas, Santa is depicted as a jolly old man with a long white beard, dressed in a red hat and suit with white trim. According to tradition, he lives at the North Pole with Mrs. Claus and toymaking elves. On Christmas eve, he travels around the world in a sleigh pulled by eight reindeer delivering presents

to good children. He enters homes through the chimney and leaves presents under the Christmas tree.

圣诞老人(桑塔·克劳斯) "圣尼古拉斯"(荷兰人)的美国名字。桑塔是一个传说中的人物,他在圣诞节给好孩子带来玩具。桑塔被描述成一个有趣的老人,有着长的白胡子,穿戴着红色的帽子和衣服,带有白色的装饰。据传说,他和克劳斯太太以及许多制造玩具的小精灵都住在北极。圣诞节前夕,他坐着八只驯鹿拉的雪橇周游世界,给好的孩子们分发礼物。他从烟囱里进入每户人家,并将礼物放在圣诞树下面。

Sargent, John Singer (1856—1925) Portrait painter .Born in Florence of American parents, he studied art in Paris, and was known for his flattering portraits of wealthy patrons . His portrait "Madame X," a socialite in a low-cut dress is among his best known portraits . Sargent declined a British knighthood in order to retain his American citizenship.

约翰·辛格·萨金特(1856—1925) 肖像画家。出生于佛罗伦萨,父母是美国人。他在巴黎学习美术,他给有钱的顾客画的像画得比真人更美,以此闻名。他画的肖像" X 夫人"是个穿袒胸衣的社会名流,是他最著名的画像之一。萨金特谢绝了英国拟授予他的爵士称号,为的是保持他的美国公民的资格。

Saturday Night Fever A 1977 movie starring John Travolta as a young man who works in a boring paint store by day and becomes a disco king at night. The film 's mesmerizing dance scenes filmed in chic New York dance clubs made it the definitive movie of the disco era. The "Saturday Night Fever" soundtrack, featuring the music of the Bee Gees and other disco artists, became the best-selling soundtrack of all-time.

星期六晚上发烧 一部 1977 年的电影,由约翰·特拉沃尔塔主演。他演一个年轻人,白天在一家令人厌倦的颜料店里工作,晚上就变成了一位迪斯科之王。电影里迷人的跳舞场景是在纽约别致的跳舞俱乐部里拍摄的,这使它成为界定迪斯科时代到来的电影。《星期六晚上发烧》这部电影的音乐部分,即:比吉乐队和其他迪斯科音乐家的演奏,成为空前畅销的音乐制品。

Saturday Night Live A late-night TV comedy show that first aired in 1975. It features skits by a regular cast, guest celebrities and music by popular performers. The show has launched the careers of several actors and comedians including Chevy Chase, Billy Crystal, and Eddie Mur-

phy.

星期六晚上直播 一种深夜电视喜剧节目,从 1975 年开始播出。内容是长期主持人的一些滑稽小品、特邀的客座名人,以及受欢迎的演奏家的音乐演播。这个节目促进了几位演员和喜剧家的事业,包括:切维·蔡斯、比利·克里斯特尔和埃迪·墨菲。

Saturday Night Special A small, inexpensive, and illegal handgun that is often used in Saturday night hold-ups, and shootings, hence, its name. 星期六晚上专用 一种小型、廉价的非法手枪,常用于星期六晚上的 拦劫和枪杀,以此得名。

Schultz, Charles (Monroe) (1922—) Cartoonist. Creator of the "Peanuts" cartoon strip, it has been published and distributed by the United Features Syndicate since 1950. Schultz, who does all his own drawing, continues to produce the comic strip in the 1990s.

查尔斯·(门罗·)舒尔茨(1922—) 漫画家。连环漫画《小人物》的创造者,它自 1950 年起就由期刊专栏联合会出版和发行。舒尔茨所有的漫画都是自己画的,他在 90 年代还在继续画连环漫画。

Schwarzenegger, Arrold (1947—) Actor, director, bodybuilder. After coming to the U.S. in the 1960s, the Austrian-born Schwarzenegger founded a brick-laying business to finance his bodybuilding career. He won the Austrian Junior Olympic weightlifting championship as well as Junior Mr. Europe, Mr. Olympia and Mr. Universe. He became a household name when he starred in his signature film "The Terminator" (1984). Best known for his roles in big-budget action movies, he became one of the biggest box-office stars of the late 1980s and early 1990s. His other films include "Predator" (1987), "Total Recall" (1990), and "Terminator" (1991). He has also starred in comedies including "Twins" (1988), and "Kindergarten Cop" (1992).

阿诺德·施瓦辛格(1947—) 演员,导演,健美家。奥地利出生的施瓦辛格于 60 年代来到美国后,创办了一家砌砖的买卖,以此来资助他的健身事业。他曾赢得奥地利青年奥林匹克举重冠军以及青年欧洲先生、奥林匹克先生和宇宙先生等称号。他在他的电影代表作《终结者》(1984)中演出后,成了家喻户晓的人物。他以在耗资巨大的动作片中所演的角色最为人熟知,是 80 年代后期和 90 年代初期票房收入最高的明星之一。他其他的电影包括:《掠夺者》(1987)、《完整的回忆》(1990)和《终结者第二部》(1991)。他还曾在喜剧电影

中演出,包括《双胞胎》(1988)和《幼儿园警察》(1992)。

Schwarzkopf, H. Norman (1934—) U.S. general. Nicknamed "Stormin' Norman", he acted as the supreme commander of the Allied forces in the Gulf War in 1991. He planned and executed a blitzkrieg campaign "Desert Storm" which ended the war in just 34 days while sustaining remarkable few casualties in the liberation of Kuwait. Schwarzkopf retired from military service in 1992 to write his memoirs and go on the lecture circuit.

H·诺曼·施瓦茨科普夫(1934—) 美国将军。绰号"暴风雨诺曼"。在 1991 年海湾战争中是联军总司令。他计划并执行了一个名为"沙漠风暴"的闪电式战役,只用了 34 天的时间就结束了战争,以伤亡极少的代价解放了科威特。旋瓦茨科普夫于 1992 年从部队退役,写他的回忆录并进行巡回讲演。

Scientology A religious philosophy founded in California by L. Ron Hubbard in 1954. Based on his 1950 best-selling book "Dianetics", it claims to "increase man's spiritual awareness. "Called the "Church of Scientology, "since 1965, it's methods of recruiting and retaining converts have been criticized. Headquartered in Sussex, England since 1959, the movement has a large international following including movie stars John Travolta and Tom Cruise.

科学学 L·罗恩·哈巴德 1954 年在加利福尼亚创立的宗教性哲学。这种哲学以他 1950 年的畅销书《技术学》为基础,声称要"增进人的精神知觉"。他的组织从 1965 年起称为"科学学教派",其吸收新会员和阻止改变信仰的方法曾受到批评。这个运动的总部从 1959 年起设在英格兰的萨塞克斯,在国际上有许多追随者,包括电影明星约翰·特拉沃尔塔和汤姆·克鲁斯。

Scorsese, Martin (1942—) Director, screenwriter. His film are known for their complex characterization and for themes of alienation, sin and redemption, he directed his first major film "Boxcar Bertha" in 1972. His other films include "Mean Streets" (1973), "Taxi Driver" (1976), "Raging Bull" (1980), "The Last Temptation of Christ" (1988), and "Cape Fear" (1991).

马丁·斯科塞斯(1942—) 导演,电影编剧者。他的电影以复杂的性格刻划以及精神错乱、罪恶和赎罪等主题闻名。他于 1972 年导演了他第一部重要的电影《博克斯卡·伯莎》。他其他的电影包括:《穷

街》(1973)、《出租车司机》(1976)、《愤怒的公牛》(1980)、《基督的最后诱惑》(1988)和《恐怖角》(1991)。

Scrabble A crossword-puzzle-style game invented by Alfred M. Butts in the 1930s. Marketed since the 1950s, it is the number two bestselling board game in the world.

字谜牌 30年代阿尔弗雷德·M·巴茨发明的一种纵横字谜形式的游戏。从50年代开始销售,它现在是世界上第二号最畅销的棋盘游戏。

Sears, Roebuck A retail chain founded by Richard Sears (1863—1914) and his partner Alvah Roebuck. Originally specialized in selling watches, under Sears 'direction, it grew into the leading retailer in the 20th century. The "Sears catalog" offered thousands of items of clothing, appliances, toys, gifts, etc.

罗巴克·西尔斯 理查德·西尔斯 (1863—1914) 和他的伙伴阿尔瓦·罗巴克创办的一家零售连锁店。最初专售钟表,在西尔斯的管理下,它在 20 世纪发展成为第一流的零售商店。"西尔斯商品目录"上列有几千种服装、用品、玩具、礼品等商品。

Sears Tower Built between 1970 and 1984 in Chicago, it was the tallest building in the world. It was built to house the world headquarters of the Sears retail company.

西尔斯塔 1970 至 1984 年建于芝加哥的摩天大厦,它曾是全世界最高的建筑,用作西尔斯零售公司的总部。

Secret Service A U.S. law enforcement unit of the Treasury Department. It is responsible for protecting the president and other senior government officials, as well as combating counterfeiters.

特工处 美国财政部下面的一个执法单位。它的任务是保卫总统和政府其他高级官员的安全,以及打击伪造货币者。

Sedaka, Neil (1939—) Singer, songwriter. Born in Brooklyn, New York, he was a teen idol in the early 1960s and then dropped out of the music scene until the mid 1970s when he had a string of hits including "Breaking Up is Hard to do" (1975), "Laughter in the Rain" (1975), "Bad Blood" (1976), and "The Hungry Years" (1973).

尼尔·塞达卡(1939—) 歌唱家,歌曲作者。他出生于纽约布鲁克林,在60年代初期是青少年的崇拜偶像。后来他从乐坛上消失了。到了70年代中期,他又推出了一连串成功的作品,包括《难以中断》

(1975)、《雨中笑声》(1975)、《敌对》(1976)和《饥饿的年代》(1973)。

Seeger, Pete (1919—) Folksinger. One of the leaders of the folk revival of the 1960s, He is best known for songs such as "Where Have All the Flowers Gone?", "Turn, Turn, Turn", and "If I Had a Hammer" co-written Weaver Lee Hays. He toured with Woody Guthrie and Guthrie's son Arlo. Seeger's throaty voice and expert banjo-picking made him a concert favorite for five decades.

皮特·西格(1919—) 民歌歌唱家。他是 60 年代民歌复兴的领袖之一。最有名的歌曲有:《所有的花都到哪里去了》《转呀,转呀,转》《如果我有一把榔头》等,合写者为韦弗·李·海斯。他与伍迪·格思里和格思里的儿子阿洛一同巡回演出。西格的喉音和第一流的班卓琴弹奏使他在音乐会上走红达 50 年之久。

Seger, Bob (1943—) Singer, songwriter. Born in Michigan, Seger began touring with the Silver Bullet Band, in the early 1970s. He became a mainstream rock and roll star when his song "Night Moves" hit the charts in 1976. His 1978 recording of "Old Time Rock and Roll" became the number two biggest juke box hit of all time. His other hits include "Turn the Page" (1975), "Mainstreet" (1976), "Hollywood Nights" (1978), "Against the Wind" (1980), "You 'Il Accompany Me" (1980), "Trying to Live My Life Without You" (1981), "Shame on the Moon" (1983), "Like a Rock" (1985) and "The Fire Inside" (1991).

鲍勃·西格(1943—) 歌唱家,歌曲作者。西格出生于密歇根州,70年代初期他开始在"银弹"乐队中巡回演出。他的歌《夜间行动》于1976年进入名歌排行榜,这使他成为一名主流摇滚乐歌星。他 1978年的唱片《旧时的摇滚乐》是投币电唱机上有史以来第二号热门唱片。他其他的成功歌曲包括:《翻过一页》(1975)、《主街》(1976)、《好莱坞之夜》(1978)、《顶风》(1980)、《你将陪伴我》(1980)、《我试着过没有你的生活》(1981)、《月亮上的耻辱》(1983)、《像摇滚乐》(1985)和《内部的火》(1991)。

Sendak, Maurice (1928—) Children's writer and book illustrator. Known for his deliberately mischievous and witty illustrations which revolutionized the picture book in the 1960s, he is most famous for his 1963 book" Where the Wild Things Are." He also designed several works for the stage, including an operatic version of "Where the Wild Things

Are ." His other books include" In the Night Kitchen "(1970), "Outside Over There" (1981), and "I Saw Esau" (1990) and "We are All in the Dumps with Jack and Guy" (1993).

莫里斯·森达克(1928—) 儿童读物作家和图书插图画家。以其故意的恶作剧和诙谐的插图闻名,这使 60 年代的图画书得到了彻底的改革。他最有名的是他 1963 年的书《野兽出没的地方》。他还为舞台设计了几部作品,包括《野兽出没的地方》的歌剧版本。他其他的书包括:《在晚间的厨房里》(1970)、《在外边》(1981)、《我看见埃索》(1990)和《我们都同杰克和盖伊一样不高兴》(1993)。

Sesame Street A children's educational TV program that first appeared in 1969. It was designed as an alternative to violent programming and to stimulate its preschool audience with entertaining educational material. The program makes children aware of letters, numbers, colors, and even foreign words by using a variety of dramatic and musical animated segments, live actors and puppets. Sesame Street is famous for its cartoon characters and Muppets including Big Bird, Ernie and Bert, Oscar the Grouch, Cookie Monster, The Count, Kermit the Frog, and others. Today it is viewed in over 80 countries.

芝麻街 首先出现于 1969 年的儿童教育电视节目。它的目的是用它来代替暴力性的节目,并以娱乐性和有教育意义的内容来引起学龄前观众的兴趣。这个节目通过各种各样的戏剧和音乐动画片断、真实的演员和木偶,让儿童认识字母、数字、颜色,甚至外国字。芝麻街以其动画人物和穆佩特而闻名,包括大鸟、厄尼和伯特、坏脾气的奥斯卡、怪物库基、伯爵、青蛙克米特等。今天,《芝麻街》在超过 80 个国家播出。

7-Eleven A convenience store chain . Originally known as Tote 'm Serv-Ice stations in Dallas, Texas, the name was changed to "7-Eleven" in 1946 . 7-Eleven 's best-known product, the "Slurpee," an ice/slush drink, was introduced in 1965 . In the late 1960s, many of the chain stores were open 24-hours a day . Profits soared, but convenience stores also became synonymous with armed robberies . By the 1970s, the chain had over 6,000 across America . Every day and night, several million people will enter the little stores to buy gas, milk, bread, groceries, beer, cigarettes, magazines, "Big Gulps," and thousands of other products . In 1991, the Southland Corporation, owner of the chain, was res-

cued from bankrupcy by the Seven-Eleven Company of Japan, who also introduced "point of sale" computers to the chain.

七至十一 一家便民连锁店。最初在得克萨斯州达拉斯城称为全时冷饮站,后于1946年改名为"七至十一"。"七至十一"最有名的食品是"刨冰糖浆",是一种冰和糖浆的混合饮料,是1965年开始生产的。60年代后期,连锁店中有许多家昼夜24小时营业。利润大幅上升,但便民店也变成了武装抢劫的同义词。到了70年代,它的连锁店在全美国已超过6000家。每天每夜,有几百万人进入小小的店铺去购买汽油、牛奶、面包、食品、杂货、啤酒、香烟、杂志、"大口吞"以及成千种其他物品。1991年,连锁店的业主索思兰公司得到日本"七至十一"公司的援救而免于破产。日本公司还将买卖结算计算机引入连锁店。

7-Up A carbonated soft drink introduced in 1929. It 's lack of color and lemon lime flavor inspired its 1970s ad slogan" The Uncola."

七喜 1929 年开始生产的一种碳酸化的软饮料。由于它没有颜色, 而且有柠檬橙汁味,使它推出了70 年代的广告语"非可乐"。

Sexual Revolution A term that refers to the increase of promiscuity and sexual freedom that occurred in the U S . in the 1960s . Women 's rights were also promoted during this movement .

性革命 这个词指 60 年代发生于美国的日益增多的乱交和性自由。 在这一运动中,女权也得到了增进。

Shadow, The A long-running radio show (1930—54) about vigilante crime-fighter Lamont Cranston, an independently wealthy vigilante who devoted his life to "protecting the innocent and punishing the guilty." Each episode opened with the signature line "Who knows what evil lurks in the hearts of men? The Shadow knows." A movie called "The Shadow "starring Alec Baldwin was released in 1994.

影子 一部长期连续播出的广播剧(1930—1954),内容是一个打击犯罪的自警队勇士拉蒙特·克兰斯顿的故事。他是一位独立富有的自警队员,专门从事于"保护无辜、惩罚罪犯"的事业。每一个故事开始时是一句代表该剧的不变的话:"什么样的邪恶潜伏在人们的心里?影子知道。"1994年发行了一部名为《影子》的电影,由亚历克·鲍德温主演。

Sheen, Bishop Fulton J (1895—1979) A New York Roman Catholic bishop who became a radio and TV personality. In 1930 he became the

first evangelist to preach regularly on a radio program, "The Catholic Hour." In 1951 he started a TV ministry with the show "Life is Worth Living." His passionate eloquence, dramatic gestures, and his anti-liberal views attracted an audience of 20 million. He wrote a regular newspaper column as well as nearly 50 books. He converted many well-known people to the Catholic church including Clare Boothe Luce and Henry Ford

富尔顿·J·希恩主教(1895—1979) 他是纽约的一位罗马天主教主教,后来成为广播和电视中的人物。1930年,他成为在无线电广播节目中定期传道的第一位福音传教士,节目名称是"天主教时间"。1951年,他开始在一个电视节目"生有所为"中传道。他的热烈的口才、戏剧性的姿势和反自由主义的见解吸引了2000万观众。他定期为一份报纸的专栏撰稿,还写了将近50本书。他使许多有名的人物改信天主教,包括克莱尔·布思·卢斯和亨利·福特第二。

Shepard, Alan B.(1923—) U.S. astronaut. Born in New Hampshire, he graduated in 1944 from the U.S. Naval Academy and served as a fighter pilot before becoming an astronaut. He undertook the first manned U.S. space flight, the suborbital "Mercury-Redstone 3" on board the "Freedom 7" capsule in May of 1961. He is best known for commanding the "Apollo 14" moon landing mission in 1971 and was the fifth man to walk on the moon.

艾伦·**B**·谢泼德(1923—) 美国宇航员。他出生于新罕布什尔州,1944年毕业于美国海军军官学校。在成为宇航员前曾是一名战斗机飞行员。他于 1961年5月乘坐小轨迹"水星—红石3号"的"自由7号"密封舱作美国第一次载人宇宙飞行。他最有名的是完成了 1971年执行"阿波罗14号"登月飞行的使命,他是第五位踏上月球行走的人。

Shoemaker, Willie (1931—) Jockey . Standing only 4ft . 11 in(1 5m) tall and nicknamed "The Shoe, "he became the most successful rider in horse racing history, winning over 200 races his first year out . He set a season record of 485 in 1953 . Between 1949—90, he rode 8,833 winners from 40,351 mounts and made over \$ 123 million in his career . He retired in 1990 and became a professional trainer before being paralyzed in an automobile accident in 1991 .

威利·休梅克(1931—) 职业赛马骑师。他身高仅有 4 英尺 11 英

寸(1.5米),绰号"鞋子",但他成为赛马史上最成功的骑手,第一年内就赢了超过200次比赛。他于1953年创造了一个赛季赢485场的纪录。从1949至1990年,他骑马40351次,赢了8833次,在他的职业中挣了超过1亿2300万美元。他于1990年退役,成为一名职业教练员,但在1991年因汽车事故而致瘫痪。

Silicon Valley A valley in California, southeast of San Francisco that is famous for high-tech production of microelectronics. The name "Silicon Valley" comes from silicon wafers used in semiconductor devices. Here young geniuses like Bill Gates have built great empires and fortunes. 硅谷 加利福尼亚州的一个山谷,位于旧金山的东南方,以高技术微电子产品闻名。"硅谷"这个名字来源于半导体电器中所用的硅晶片。在这里,像比尔·盖茨那样的年轻天才们建立起了巨大的王国和财富。

Sills, Beverly (1929—) Opera singer . Born Belle Silverman, she was a child radio star who became one of the world 's most dramatically gifted opera singers . She debuted at age 17 in Philadelphia and joined the New York City Opera in 1955 and became its director in 1979 . She retired in 1988 .

贝弗利·西尔斯(1929—) 歌剧歌唱家。原名贝尔·西尔弗曼。她原是一名儿童广播明星,后来成为全世界最具戏剧才能的歌剧歌唱家之一。她 17 岁时初次在费城登台,1955 年加入纽约市歌剧院,并于 1979 年成为它的导演。她于 1988 年退休。

silent majority A 1969 catchphrase from the Nixon administration that came to refer to the "average American" who generally agrees with government policies.

沉默的多数 1969 年尼克松政府的一个警句,指那些一般总是同意政府政策的"普通美国人"。

Simon, Carly (1945—) Singer, songwriter, children's book author. The daughter of a wealthy publisher (The Simon of Simon and Schuster), she became a pop star in the 1970s with songs like "Anticipation" (1971), "You're So Vain" (1973), "The Right Thing to Do" (1974). Her other hits include "Coming Around Again" (1987), "Better Not Tell Her" (1991) and "Like a River" (1994).

卡莉·西蒙(1945—) 歌唱家,歌曲作者,儿童图书作家。她是一位富有的出版家(西蒙与舒斯特公司的西蒙)的女儿,于 70 年代以她

的《期待》(1971)、《你是多么空虚》(1973)和《该做的正确的事情》(1974)等歌曲成为一位流行歌曲明星。她其他的成功歌曲有:《又来到了》(1987)、《最好不要告诉她》(1991)和《像一条河流》(1994)。

Simon, Neil (1927—) Playwriter. One of the most successful writers in Broadway history, his biggest stageplay hits have all been made into films including "Barefoot in the Park" (1963), "The Odd Couple" (1965), "The Sunshine Boys" (1973), "The Goodbye Girl" (1977), "Brighton Beach Memoirs" (1984), "Biloxi Blues" (1985), and "Lost in Yonkers" (1991). His 1993 play "Laughter on the Twenty-third Floor" is about Simon's early days as a sketch writer for a comedy show. 尼尔·西蒙(1927—) 剧作家。他是百老汇有史以来最成功的作家之一,他的最成功的舞台剧已全部拍成了电影,包括:《赤脚走在公园里》(1963)、《古怪的一对》(1965)、《阳光下的男孩们》(1973)、《说再会的女孩》(1977)、《布赖顿海滨回忆录》(1984)、《比洛克西布鲁斯》(1985)和《在扬克斯失踪》(1991)。他 1993 年的舞台剧《23 层楼上的笑声》,是关于西蒙早期作为一部喜剧节目的作者的故事。

Simon & Garfunkle A folk-rock duo, that became one of the biggest acts of the 1960s. Fueled by the songwriting talents and acoustic guitar playing of Paul Simon (1942—), and mixed with the inventive harmonies of Art Garfunkel (1942—), they had their first big with "The Sounds of Silence" in 1965. They struck it big in 1967 when they produced several songs including the title track for the film "Mrs. Robinson." Their other hits include "Scarborough Fair" (1966), "I am a Rock" (1966), "America" (1967), "Kathy 's Song" (1969), "The Boxer" (1970), and "Homeward Bound" (1966). The duo broke up in 1971 and both pursued successful solo careers. They reunited for a free concert in New York's Central Park in September of 1981 which produced the hit "Wake Up Little Suzie." Garfunkle 's solo hits include "I Only Have Eyes For You" (1975) and "A Heart in New York" (1981). Simon 's solo work includes the albums" Graceland "for which he won a Grammy for the album of the year in 1986, and "Rhythm of the Saints" (1990). 西蒙和加芬克尔 一对民歌摇滚音乐家,60年代成为最有名的搭档 之一。保罗·西蒙(1942—)创作歌曲的才能和原声的吉他演奏,加 上阿特·加芬克尔(1942—)创造性的和声,使他们在1965年以《静 之声》获得第一次成功。1967年,他们推出了几首歌曲,包括电影《鲁

滨逊》的同名歌曲,使他们得到极大的成功。他们其他成功的作品包括:《斯卡伯勒集市》(1966)、《我是一块石头》(1966)、《亚美利加》(1967)、《凯西之歌》(1969)、《拳击手》(1970)和《朝着家乡》(1966)。这对搭挡于 1971 年散伙,各自奔向自己单独演唱的成功事业。 1981年9月,他们重新合在一起在纽约中央公园的一场免费音乐会上演出,由此产生了成功的作品《醒来吧小苏茜》。加芬克尔成功的独唱歌曲包括《我的眼睛只看见你》(1975)和《心在纽约》(1981)。西蒙的独唱作品包括唱片集《格雷斯兰德》,为此他获得了 1986 年的格拉梅当年最佳唱片奖,以及《圣徒的节奏》(1990)。

Simon & Schuster Headquartered in New York City, they are one of the largest publishers in the world. Their imprints and divisions include Pocket Books, Prentice Hall, and Silver Burdett Press.

西蒙与舒斯特 全世界最大的出版公司之一,总部设在纽约市。他们的版权标记包括:袖珍图书公司、普伦蒂斯霍尔和西尔弗伯德特出版社等。

Simpson, O.J. Football player, actor . Born Orenthal James Simpson in San Francisco, California he was nicknamed the Juice (from OJ for orange juice). During his 11 seasons as a running back for the Buffalo Bills (1969—79) he set a record for rushing over 2,000 yards in one season (1973) and retired with an 11,236-yard career total. Simpson later appeared in films like Police Academy and was a sports commentator. In 1994, he was arrested and charged with the double murder of his wife, Nicole Brown Simpson and her boyfriend Ronald Goldman. Simpson 's trial was the most publicized trial in American history.

Usage: The term "O.J" has now become a slang expression (verb) meaning to beat up, as in a domestic dispute. The slang term emerged after reports about Simpson's history of abusing his slain wife. T-shirts marketed in Harlem say" Don't make me do the O.J. on your ass."

O·J·辛普森 橄榄球运动员,演员。原名奥伦托尔·詹姆斯·辛普森,出生于加利福尼亚州旧金山,绰号" 汁"(因为他的名字 O.J. 恰好是英文"橙汁"的缩写)。在他为布法罗比尔斯队效力的 11 个赛季(1969—1979)中,作为跑动后卫,他创造了一个赛季(1973)冲过2 000码的纪录,他退役时的毕生总距离是 11 236 码。辛普森后来出现在《警察学院》之类的电影里,并且当过体育评论员。他于 1994 年被捕,罪名是杀害了他的妻子尼科尔·布朗·辛普森以及她的男友

罗纳德·戈德曼。辛普森的审判是美国历史上被最广泛宣传的审判。 用法: "O.J."现在成了一个俚语(动词),意为痛打,例如在家庭争 吵中。这个俚语是在关于辛普森过去虐待他被害的妻子的报道发表 后出现的。哈莱姆区出售的 T 恤衫上说:"别让我在你的驴子身上 O.J."

Sinatra, Frank (1915—) Singer, actor. Known for his honeyed voice and meticulous phrasing, he became a teen idol in the 1940s for millions of swooning coeds. His radio work with the Tommy Dorsey band made him the most successful male vocalist of the decade. By the 1960s, he was nicknamed" Old Blue Eyes" and set a standard of excellence in his mature treatment of old standards. In a career that has spanned six decades, Sinatra has made over 80 albums, acted in over 50 films including "From Here to Eternity" (1953), and recorded nearly 100 hit singles. He is best known for his signature songs" New York, New York" and "My Way." His other hit songs include "Young at Heart" (1954), "All the Way" (1957), "Witchcraft" (1958), "Strangers in the Night" (1966) and "Something Stupid" (1967). His daughter Nancy was a minor star in the 1960s. Sinatra was known for his playboy lifestyle and his friendships with Mafia figures. In 1985, he was presented with the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Ronald Reagan . 歌唱家,演员。他以其甜蜜的声音和 弗兰克·西纳特拉(191*5*—) 细致的分句闻名.40 年代成为数百万十几岁的神魂颠倒的女学生的 崇拜偶像。他与汤米·多尔西乐队的广播节目使他成为那 10 年里最 成功的男性声乐家。到了60年代,他有了"老蓝眼睛"的绰号,并在 仔细探讨了旧的标准后树立了一个优秀的标准。西纳特拉在跨越60 年的事业中,共推出了80多张专辑唱片,在包括《从这里到永恒》 (1953)在内的 50 多部电影里演出,并且录制了近百张成功的单张唱 片。最有名的是他的代表作:歌曲《纽约,纽约》和《我的方式》。其他 的成功歌曲包括:《心里是年轻的》(1954)、《一路上》(1957)、《魅力》 (1958)、《晚上的陌生人》(1966)和《有点儿蠢》(1967)。他的女儿南 希在 60 年代是个不重要的明星。西纳特拉还以其花花公子的生活 方式以及与黑社会人物的友谊而闻名。1985年,罗纳德·里根总统授 予他总统自由勋章。

singing telegram The delivery of a telegram by a singing messenger. It was introduced in 1933 by a New York City cable company and mainly

used for birthday greetings.

歌唱电报 由一名唱着歌的投递员传送的电报。这是 1933 年由纽约市的一家电报公司开始采用的,主要用于生日祝贺。

- **60 Minutes** A long-running TV news program that was first broadcast in 1968. Known for its tough investigating style, it covers politics, sports, entertainment, and human interest stories. It has featured many top reporters including Dan Rather, Harry Reasoner, and Mike Wallace.
 - **60** 分钟 一个长时期播出的电视新闻节目,开始于 1968年。它以其严格的审查制度闻名,内容包括政治、体育、娱乐和人们感兴趣的故事。许多第一流的记者都曾参加这个节目的播出,包括: 丹·拉瑟、哈里·里森纳和迈克·华莱士。
- **Skelton, Red** (1913—) Comedian . Born Richard Skelton, he started out in radio, and then hosted a TV variety show that aired for twenty years (1951—71) . Skelton was famous for the many humorous characters he depicted on his show including "Freddie the Freeloader, " "Clem Kadiddlehopper, " and "Gertrude and Eclip ."

雷德·斯凯尔顿(1913—) 喜剧演员。原名理查德·斯凯尔顿。他最初在无线电广播里演播,后来主持一个电视杂耍节目,播出了 20年之久(1951—1971)。斯凯尔顿以其在节目中所刻画的许多诙谐的人物而闻名,包括:"吃白食者弗雷迪*克莱姆·凯迪德尔霍珀"和"格特鲁德与埃克利普"。

- **Skinner**, **B**. **F**. (1904—1990) Psychologist . A pioneer in behavior modification research, Skinner argued that a certain behavior may be obtained by positive reinforcement or eliminated by withholding reinforcement. He applied his conditioning techniques to education and pioneered programmed learning. His novel, "Walden Two" (1948) became a minor classic in the 1960s.
 - **B.F.** 斯金纳(1904—1990) 心理学家。斯金纳是一位行为变异研究的先驱者,他认为某种行为可以通过正面加强刺激而获得,也可以通过撤消刺激而消除。他将他的条件反射法应用于教育,是循序渐进学习法的倡导者。他的小说《沃尔登第二》(1948)在 60 年代成为一本较小的经典著作。
- **Skylab** A U.S. space station that was launched on May 14, 1973. It contained a workshop for conducting experiments, cameras for photographing the Earth's surface and an observatory.

太空实验室 美国于 1973 年 5 月 14 日发射的空间站。它包含一个进行实验的工作室、用以拍摄地球表面的摄影机,以及一个观测台。

Smith, Kate (1909—86) Singer . Starting out as a radio singer in the 1930s, she became one of the most beloved singers in America . She was best known for her stirring renditions of "God Bless America" performed at the beginning of athletics events .

凯特·史密斯(1909—1986) 歌唱家。30年代开始在无线电广播里唱歌,成为美国最受喜爱的歌唱家之一。最著名的是她激动人心的演唱:《上帝保佑亚美利加》,在体育比赛开始前总要播唱这首歌曲。

Smithsonian Institution A U.S. government institute established in 1846 and named after British scientist James Smithson (1765—1829). Located in Washington D.C., it is famous for its national museums of natural history, history and technology, and art.

史密森美国国立博物馆 1846年创办的美国政府的博物馆,以英国科学家詹姆斯·史密森(1765—1829)的姓氏命名。它位于华盛顿特区,以其自然历史、历史与工艺以及美术国立博物馆而闻名。

Smokey Bear An advertising symbol of the U .S . Forest Service . Created in 1945 to promote fire safety, Smokey is a gentle bear dressed in a forest ranger 's uniform . He was inspired when rangers found an orphaned bear cub in a forest fire in 1945 . Smokey 's signature line is "Remember—only you can prevent forest fires ."

护林熊 美国森林局的一个广告标识。他是一头穿着护林员制服的温顺的熊,是为了促进防火安全工作于 1945 年创作出来的。护林人员于 1945 年的一场森林火灾中找到了一只孤儿小熊仔,这就启发了人们画出护林熊。护林熊的警句是:"记住——只有你能够阻止森林火灾"。

Smothers Brothers Musicians, comedians. Tom (1937—) and Dick (1939—), Smothers were famous for hosting a TV variety show beginning in 1967. Known for their irreverent style of humor and their antiwar beliefs which surfaced on the show, they were forced off the air in 1969.

斯马瑟斯兄弟 音乐滑稽演员。汤姆·斯马瑟斯(1937—)和狄克·斯马瑟斯(1939—)从 1967年开始主持一个电视杂耍节目,以此出名。由于他们的不合适的诙谐方式,以及节目中明显的反对战争的信念,他们被迫于 1969年离开电视。

Snap, Crackle, and Pop An ad slogan created by Kellogg 's for the breakfast cereal Rice Krispies . The term is used to describe the sound you hear when you pour milk on the cereal .

噼哩啪啦 凯洛格公司为其早餐谷类食品——稻米制作的克里斯派,创造的广告用语。这个词语表示当你将牛奶倾倒在食品上时你所听到的声音。

Shoopy The most popular member among the "Peanuts" characters, the witty beagle is the most famous dog in the world. Snoopy is known for his mischievous adventures including fighting the Red Baron in the skies over war-torn France. Snoopy 's image is recognized around the world and can be found on hundreds of items including T-shirts, coffee mugs, calendars, notebooks, and even bank cards in Japan.

斯努皮 《小人物》诸角色中最受欢迎的角色。这个机灵的猎兔犬是全世界最有名的狗。斯努皮以其种种淘气的奇遇闻名,包括在被战争分裂的法国上空同红子爵作战在内。全世界都认识斯努皮的肖像,它出现在数以百计的物品上,包括 T恤衫、咖啡杯、日历、记事本,在日本甚至出现在银行信用卡上。

Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs Completed in 1937, it was the first full-length animated feature film. Walt Disney adapted the story from the Grimm Brothers 'fairy tale. Disney employed hundreds of cartoonists and was criticized when the project ended up costing three times the original estimate of \$500,000. Upon its release, the 90 minute cartoon grossed millions, earned a special Academy Award, and earned the Disney studio a lasting reputation for quality family entertainment.

白雪公主和七个小矮人 这是第一部大型动画电影,完成于 1937年。故事是沃尔特·迪斯尼从格林兄弟的童话改编过来的。迪斯尼雇用了数以百计的动画家,当影片完成时,所耗资金达原预计的 50万美元的三倍,他为此受到批评。这部 90 分钟的动画片发行后收入数百万美元,赢得一项特别学院奖,并为迪斯尼工作室赢得了高质量家庭娱乐产品的持久声誉。

Soap Operas TV serials that dramatize the everyday problems of stock characters. Known for their sexy, and scandalous continuing plots, soap opera programming occupies millions of Americans every day. Popular soap operas include: "Another World" (1964), "Days of Our Lives" (1965), "As the World Turns" (1956), "General Hospital" (1963),

- "Search for Tomorrow" (1951), "One Life to Live" (1968), "All My Children" (1970), "The Young and the Restless" (1973), "The Bold and the Beautiful" (1987). Today soap operas are broadcast at peak viewing times in many languages and countries.
- "Soap Operas" are so named because many of the commercial sponsers of such programs were companies that made soap products. They broad cast their soap commercials because so many house-wives were watching TV during these daytime soap operas.

肥皂剧 将普通人物的日常问题戏剧化的电视系列剧。肥皂剧以性和丑闻的连续情节闻名,它的节目每天有数以百万计的美国人收看。受欢迎的肥皂剧包括:《另一个世界》(1964)、《我们生活的日子》(1965)、《当地球转动时》(1956)、《总医院》(1963)、《寻找明天》(1951)、《只活一次》(1968)、《我的全部孩子》(1970)、《青年人和坐卧不宁的人》(1973)和《大胆的和美丽的》(1987)。今天,肥皂剧以许多种语言在许多国家的收视高峰时间播出。

肥皂剧之所以有这个名称,是因为资助者大多为肥皂制品商。他们愿在肥皂剧中插播他们的肥皂广告,是因为很多家庭主妇在白天播放肥皂剧时看电视。

Solzhenitsyn, Alexander (1918—) Soviet novelist who became a U.S. citizen in 1974. His writing is semiautobiographical and very critical of the Soviet system. He is best known for his novels "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich" (1962), which portrays the dismal labor camps under Stalin, and "The Gulag Archipelago" (1973), an expose of the whole Soviet labor-camp network. The latter work led to his expulsion from the USSR in 1974.

亚历山大·索尔泽尼钦(1918—) 苏联小说家,1974年成为美国公民。他的作品是半自传性的,对苏维埃制度持严厉的批判态度。以他的两部小说闻名,一本是《伊凡·丹尼索维奇生命中的一天》(1962),描绘斯大林统治下的凄惨的劳动营;另一本是《古拉格群岛》(1973),是整个苏维埃劳动营网的大暴露。后一本书使他于 1974年被驱逐出苏联。

Sondheim, Stephen J. (1930—) U.S. composer and lyricist. He is best known for writing the lyrics of Leonard Bernstein's "West Side Story" (1957). His first Broadway effort was "A Funny Thing Happened to Me on the Way to the Forum" (1962). His other musicals include: "A

Little Night Music "(1973), "Pacific Overtures" (1976), "Sweeney Todd" (1979), "Into the Woods" (1987), and "Sunday in the Park with George" (1989). His best known song is "Send in the Clowns" from "Night Music."

斯蒂芬·J·桑德海姆(1930—) 美国作曲家和歌词作者。最有名的是为伦纳德·伯恩斯坦的《西城故事》(1957)写的歌词。他的第一部百老汇作品是《我到古罗马广场途中遇见的趣事》(1962)。他其他的音乐剧包括:《小夜曲》(1973)、《太平洋序曲》(1976)、《斯威尼·托德》(1979)、《到树林中去》(1987)和《星期日和乔治在公园里》(1989)。他最有名的歌曲是《夜间音乐》中的《送来小丑》。

Sound of Music, The A 1959 musical play that features songs by Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein . The story of Austria's Trapp Family singers, it had over 1,400 Broadway performances . It was made into a film in 1965 starring Julie Andrews as Maria Trapp and won Academy Awards for Best Picture and Best Director (Robert Wise) . The musical launched several popular songs including "Climb Every Mountain," Eidelweise, "My Favorite Things," and "Do-Re-Mi." 音乐之声 1959 年的一部音乐剧,歌曲作者是理查德·罗杰斯和奥斯士 哈默斯坦第二章 第二章 不愿地到的特拉莱索应服理者的执票。它

音乐之P 1959年的一部音乐剧, 歌曲作者是理宣德·多杰斯和奥斯卡·哈默斯坦第二。这是关于奥地利的特拉普家庭歌唱者的故事, 它在百老汇演出了 1 400 多场。1965 年被拍摄成电影, 由朱莉·安德鲁斯扮演玛丽亚·特拉普, 获得最佳电影和最佳导演(罗伯特·怀斯)两项学院奖。这个音乐剧中有几首受欢迎的歌曲,包括:《爬上每一座山》《艾德尔怀斯》《我喜爱的东西》和《多一来一咪》。

Sousa, John Phillip (1854—1932) Composer. Nicknamed the "March King," he became America's best known composer of marching tunes from conducting the U.S. Marine Band (1880—92), and his own band from 1892 until his death. Sousa's band toured internationally and was the forerunner of the American concert band. Sousa composed 136 marches including "The Washington Post March" (1889), and "The Stars and Stripes Forever" (1896). He also composed operettas, symphonic poems, suites, waltzes, and songs.

约翰·菲利普·苏泽(1854—1932) 作曲家。绰号"进行曲之王",是美国最有名的进行曲作曲家。他曾指挥过美国海军陆战队乐团(1880—1892),从1892到他去世一直指挥他自己的乐团。苏泽的乐团在国际上巡回演出,是美国音乐会乐团的先驱者。苏泽创作了136

首进行曲,包括《华盛顿邮报进行曲》(1889)和《星条旗永不落》(1896)。他也创作轻歌剧、交响诗、组曲、圆舞曲和歌曲。

South Bronx A neighborhood in New York City that is known for its abject poverty, abandoned buildings, drugs and crime. It has become a symbol of urban blight.

南布朗克斯 纽约市的一个街区,以它的赤贫、废弃的建筑物、毒品和犯罪闻名。它已成为城市阴影的象征。

southern belle A term used to describe a young, attractive woman from the South. The term often implies helplessness and cliched femininity. 南方美女 这个词用来表示一个从南方来的年轻有吸引力的妇女。常含有无助及平凡柔弱的意思。

spaghetti westerns Western films made in Italy in the 1960s and known for their minimal dialogue and overt violence. The genre was started and popularized by director Sergio Leone, who made an international star of Clint Eastwood in films like "A Fistful of Dollars" (1964), "The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly" (1967), "Hang'Em High" (1968). 实心面条西部片 60 年代意大利制片厂生产的美国西部牛仔电影,以其对话极少和公开的暴力行为闻名。这一流派是由导演瑟吉奥·莱昂内创始和推广的,他在像《一大把钞票》(1964)、《好的、坏的和丑的》(1967)和《把他们高高地吊起来》(1968)这样一些电影里,将克林

Spider-Man A cartoon character created by Stan Lee and Steve Ditko for Marvel Comics in 1962. The main character, Peter Parker, is transformed by the bite of a radioactive spider into the "Amazing Spider-Man," He fights criminals with his array of spider skills including wall-climbing, web-spinning, and incredible strength. Spider-Man has been featured in newspapers, comic books, and films.

特.伊斯特伍德造就成为一位国际明星。

蜘蛛人 斯坦·李和史蒂夫·迪特科 1962 年为马弗尔连环漫画创作的一个连环画人物。主角彼得·帕克被一只有放射性的蜘蛛咬了以后转变成"奇异的蜘蛛人"。他以其一连串的蜘蛛技能同罪犯搏斗,包括爬墙、织网,还有令人难以置信的巨大力气。蜘蛛人在报纸、连环漫画杂志和电影中都出现过。

Spielberg, Steven (1947—) Film director . A master of the adventure genre, Spielberg has directed 4 of the top 10 box-office hits of all time including "Jaws" (1977), "Raiders of the Lost Ark" (1981), "E.T.,

the Extra-Terrestrial "(1982), and "Jurassic Park" (1993). His technique of having a storyboard of the movie drawn before shooting a single frame has given popular cinema a new "respectable" appeal. He also directed "Close Encounters of the Third Kind" (1977) and "Schindler's List" (1993), which won him two Academy Awards for Best Picture and Best Director.

史蒂文·施皮尔伯格(1947—) 电影导演。施皮尔伯格是惊险影片的大师,他导演了有史以来票房价值最高的 10 部电影中的 4 部:《大白鲨》(1977)、《夺宝奇兵》(1981)、《外星人 E.T.》(1982)和《侏罗纪公园》(1993)。他在确定一部电影的框架前,总要准备一批供选择的电影故事,这种工作方法使流行电影增加了新的"相当大的"吸引力。他还导演了《第三类接触》(1977)和《辛德勒的名单》(1993),后者为他赢得了最佳影片和最佳导演两项学院奖。

Spillane, Mickey (1918—) Mystery writer . Known for his hardboiled fiction novels, Spillane created tough detective Mike Hammer who first appeared in "I, the Jury" in 1947 . Spillane 's other bestselling novels include "My Gun is Quick" (1950), "Kiss Me, Deadly" (1952), and "Vengeance is Mine" (1959) . Spillane has over 35 million books in print .

米基·斯皮兰(1918—) 疑案小说作家。斯皮兰以他的强硬的虚构小说闻名,创造了侦探迈克·哈默这个坚强的人物,哈默于 1947 年首次出现在《我就是陪审团》中。斯皮兰的其他畅销小说包括:《我的枪很快》(1950)、《拼命吻我》(1952)和《复仇是我的事》(1959)。斯皮兰的书已发行了 3 500 多万册。

Spitz, Mark (1950—) U.S. swimmer. He won a record seven gold medals at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, Germany—all in world record times. He won a total of 11 Olympic medals (4 in 1968) and set 26 world records between 1967 and 1972. He attempted to make an Olympic comeback at age 42 in 1992, but failed.

马克·斯皮茨(1950—) 美国游泳运动员。在 1972 年德国慕尼黑奥林匹克运动会上赢得创纪录的 7 块金牌——全部创世界纪录。他总共获得 11 块奥运会金牌(1968 年 4 块),在 1967 至 1972 年间共创造 26 次世界纪录。他于 1992 年 42 岁时尝试重返奥运会,但没有成功。

Spock, Benjamin, Dr. (1903—) Pediatrician and writer. His "Com-

mon-Sense Book of Baby and Child Care" (1946) has sold over 40 million copies—more than any other book except the Bible. It began with the famous line" You know more than you think you know, "and urged a more gentle approach to child-rearing, but was interpreted by some as advocating permissiveness . Dr . Spock was also an anti-Vietnam War activist in the 1960s and has continued to write and lecture in his nineties . In 1992 he published" Dr . Spock 's Baby and Child Care, "a revision of his best-selling book .

本杰明·斯波克博士(1903—) 儿科专家和作家。他的《婴幼儿抚育常识》(1946)一书已售出 4 000 多万册——超过除《圣经》以外的任何其他书。书的开头是有名的句子:"你知道的比你认为你知道的更多",书中主张用柔和的方式抚育幼儿,但被有些人解释成提倡娇惯。斯波克博士在 60 年代还是一位反越南战争的活动家,90 多岁还在继续写作和讲演。1992 年,他出版了《斯波克博士的婴幼儿抚育》,是他的畅销书的修订版。

Spookyworld A 17-acre fright farm in Berlin, Massachusetts. The site sits on a 19th-century farm and was purchased for \$1.1 million by Bertolino and developed into Halloween theme park with a haunted house, gift shop, and nearly 20 ghoulish hayride stations.

鬼世界 马萨诸塞州柏林的一块面积为 17 英亩的恐怖农庄。它位于一个 19 世纪的农场上,伯托利诺以 110 万美元的代价将它买了下来,并将它改建成为一个万圣节主题公园,有一幢闹鬼的房子,一家礼品商店,还有将近 20 个食尸鬼干草大车车站。

Sports Illustrated A sports magazine that features photos and articles on college and professional teams, athletes, and coaches across America. In recent years it has become known for its widely popular "swimsuit issue" (released each February) that features beautiful models in mostly scanty swimwear in exotic locations.

体育画报 一家体育运动杂志,内容是有关全美国的大学和职业体育队、运动员和教练员的照片和文章。近年来,以其受到广泛欢迎的"泳装号"(每年二月发行一期)而闻名,泳装号上刊登美丽的模特身着极为窄小的泳装在异国情调的环境中的照片。

Springsteen, Bruce (1949—) Rock singer, songwriter, guitarist . Born in New Jersey, he began his early career in the late 1960s playing small East Coast clubs . In the 1970s he began recording with the E Street

Band and became a pop culture phenomenon with the release of the album Born in the U.S.A." (1984). Nicknamed The Boss, he is known for his blue collar anthems and 4-hour, electrifying concerts. His biggest hits include Born to Run (1975), Hungry Heart (1980), The River (1980), Atlantic City (1982), Born in the U.S.A." (1984), Glory Days (1984), Dancing in the Dark (1984), Brilliant Disguise (1987), Human Touch (1992), and Streets of Philadelphia, for which he won him four Grammy awards in 1994. In 1986 he rejected a \$12 million offer from Chrysler to use Born in the U.S.A." in their commercials.

布鲁斯·斯普林斯廷(1949—) 摇滚乐歌唱家,歌曲作者,吉他演奏家。他出生于新泽西州,60年代后期在东海岸的一些小俱乐部里演奏,开始他早期的音乐生涯。70年代他与 E 街乐队合作录制唱片,随着歌曲《出生在美国》的专辑唱片(1984)的发行而成为一位流行文化的非凡人物。他的绰号是"老板",以他的蓝领工装赞歌和四小时长的电声音乐会而闻名。他的最成功的作品包括:《生下来为了跑》(1975)、《饥饿的心》(1980)、《河流》(1980)、《大西洋城》(1982)、《出生在美国》(1984)、《光荣的日子》(1984)、《在黑暗中跳舞》(1984)、《卓越的伪装》(1987)、《人的接触》(1992)和《费城的街道》,为此他于1994年获得四项格拉梅奖。1986年,克莱斯勒向他提出,以1200万美元的代价在他们的商业广告中使用《出生在美国》,他拒绝了。

Stallone, Sylvester (1946—) Film actor, writer, and director. Starting out a bit player, he became a household name for his role as a boxer in the film "Rocky" (1976), which he wrote on an orange crate, and which spawned 3 sequels. He also created and played John Rambo in the Rambo movie series. His other films include "Tango and Cash" (1988), "Cliff Hanger" (1993), and "The Specialist" (1994). Stallone's name has become synonymous with the tough-guy roles he plays.

西尔维斯特·史泰龙(1946—) 电影演员,作家和导演。开始时只是一个小角色演员,后来由于在电影《罗基》(1976)里扮演拳击手而成为家喻户晓的人物。《罗基》是他在柑橘箱上写出来的,后来又出了三部续集。他还创作了兰博电影系列,并扮演电影里的约翰·兰博。史泰龙其他的电影包括:《坦戈和卡什》(1988)、《攀登悬崖》(1993)和《专家》(1994)。他的名字已成为他所扮演的硬汉角色的同

义词。

Star-Spangled Barmer, The Written in 1814 by Francis Scott Key (1779—1843), it was adopted by Congress as America's national anthem in 1931. Key was inspired to write the song when he saw an American flag ("the star-spangled banner"), still flying after an all-night attack by the British in the War of 1812. Today the song is often sung before sporting events. It begins: "Oh, say can you see, by the dawn's early light..."

星条旗 弗朗西斯·斯科特·基(1779—1843)于 1814年创作的歌, 1931年国会决定采用它为美国国歌。在 1812年的战争中,经过英军通宵达旦的攻击后,基看见一面美国国旗("星条旗")仍然在飘扬,使他受到启发,写出了这首歌词。今天,这首歌常在体育运动比赛前演唱。它的开头是这样的:"啊,说呀!你看见吗?在黎明的曙光下……"

Star Trek A TV series about space travel from 1965 to 1969. It became a cult favorite in the 1970s through reruns. William Shatner starred as Captain James T. Kirk, commander of the starship "Enterprise." Leonard Nimoy played his Vulcan friend Mr. Spock. A film "Star Trek: The Movie" was made in 1979, which spawned several sequels and a second TV series "Star Trek: The Next Generation" (1987—94). The show has a massive following which has created a whole catalog of Star Trek trading merchandise. The most famous line of the show is Captain Kirk's "Beam me up, Scotty."

星际旅行 从 1965 至 1969 年间播出的关于太空旅行的电视系列剧。70 年代一再重播,成为受到狂热欢迎的电视节目。威廉·沙特纳扮演星际飞船"创业号"的指挥官詹姆斯·T·柯克船长。伦纳德·尼莫伊扮演他的锻冶神朋友斯波克先生。1979 年发行了一部电影《星际旅行:电影》,后又生产了几部续集,以及第二部电视系列剧"星际旅行:下一代"(1987—1994)。这个节目拥有大量观众,由此创造出大批星际旅行商品。节目中最有名的一句话是柯克船长的"把我输送过去,斯科蒂"。

Star Wars A 1977 film created and directed by George Lucas (1945—). The film introduced the popular characters: Luke Skywalker, (played by Mark Hamill), his sister "Princess Leia" (Carrie Fisher), Han Solo (Harrison Ford), Obi-Wan-Kenobi (Alec Guinness),

the humanlike robots R2D2 and C3PO, and the evil Darth Vader . The enormous success of the film led to two sequels "The Empire Strikes Back" (1980) and "Return of the Jedi" (1983) . The film 's signature line is "May the Force be with you ."

Usage: The term "Star Wars" was used by the Reagan Administration in the 1980s as a nickname for a high-tech, orbital missile-defense system that was eventually abandoned.

星球大战 乔治·卢卡斯(1945—)创作和导演的一部 1977 年的电影。电影里有下面这些大家都知道的角色:太空行走者卢克(由马克·哈米尔扮演)、他的妹妹"莉亚公主"(卡丽·费希尔)、汉·索洛(哈里森·福特)、奥比-万-凯洛比(亚历克·吉尼斯)、像人一样的机器人R2D2 和 C3PO、以及坏人达思·韦德。由于电影获得巨大成功,又出了两部续集:《帝国回击》(1980)和《杰迪归来》(1983)。电影中的名句是"但愿力量在你那边"。

用法: 80 年代里根政府把"星球大战"一词用作一项高技术弹道导弹防御系统的绰号,该计划后来被放弃了。

Statue of Liberty A large statue located in New York Harbor designed by French sculptor Frederic Bartholdi (1834—1904). Presented to the American people by the French, it was unveiled in 1886 and became a symbol of American freedom to European immigrants, who passed it on their way to Ellis Island. The statue, a woman holding a book and a torch is nicknamed "Miss Liberty."

自由女神像 位于纽约港口的一尊巨大的雕像,是由法国雕塑家弗雷德里克·巴托尔迪(1834—1904)设计的。这位法国人将它赠送给美国人民,于 1886 年揭幕。对于欧洲移民来说,它成为美国自由的象征;移民们经过雕像走向他们的目的地埃利斯岛。雕像是一个女人,手拿一本书和一个火炬,绰号叫"自由小姐"。

Steele, Danielle (1947—) U.S. author. Born in New York, she was vice president of a public relations firm before she wrote her debut book in 1973 called "Going Home." Now the best-selling author in America, she has written over 30 best-selling novels in twenty years including "The Ring" (1980), "Changes" (1983), "Kaleidoscope" (1987), "Voya" (1988), "Message from Nam" (1990), and "Wings" (1994). 丹妮尔·斯蒂尔 (1947—) 美国作家。她出生于纽约州,在1973年写出她的第一本书《回家》前,她是一家公共关系公司的副总经理。

她现在是美国的畅销书作家,在 20 年的时间里写出了超过 30 本畅销书,包括:《戒指》(1980)、《改变》(1983)、《万花筒》(1987)、《沃亚》(1988)、《来自纳姆的消息》(1990)和《翅膀》(1994)。

Stein, Gertrude (1874—1946) Writer . Born in Pennsylvania, Stein went to Paris in 1903 and lived there for the rest of her enigmatic life . In her home, she entertained a group of expatriate U .S . writers including Ernest Hemingway and F . Scott Fitzgerald and modern artists including Picasso, Matisse, Braque, and Gris . She amassed a famous art collection, and wrote books that featured her unorthodox, writing techniques . Her works include "The Autobiography of Alice B . Toklas" (1933), "The Making of Americans" (1906—11), "Composition as Explanation" (1926), "Tender Buttons" (1941), and "Mrs . Reynolds" (1952) . She is known for two lines "You are all a lost generation" and "Rose is a rose is a rose is a rose ."

格特鲁德·斯坦(1874—1946) 作家。斯坦出生于宾夕法尼亚州, 1903年迁往巴黎,在那里度过了她神秘的一生的其余部分。她在家里接待一群移居国外的美国作家,包括欧内斯特·海明威和 F·斯科特·菲茨杰拉德,以及包括毕加索、马蒂斯、布拉克、格里斯在内的现代艺术家。她收集了许多有名的艺术品,并以非正统的写作方法进行创作。她的书包括:《艾丽丝·B·托克拉斯的自传》(1933)、《美国人成功的原因》(1906—1911)、《作为解释的作文法》(1926)、《嫩芽》(1941)和《雷诺兹夫人》(1952)。她有两句最有名的话,一句是"你们都是迷惘的一代",另一句是"玫瑰就是玫瑰就是玫瑰就是玫瑰"。

Steinbeck, John (1902—68) Novelist . Known for his realist novels that featured the struggles of the working poor in his native California, he won the Nobel Prize in 1962 . He also won a Pulitzer Prize in 1940 for "The Grapes of Wrath" (1939) . His first successful book was "Tortilla Flat" (1935), a humorous study of the lives of farmers . His other books include: "Of Mice and Men" (1937), "Cannery Row" (1944), "East of Eden" (1952), "The Winter of Our Discontent" (1961), and "Travels with Charley" (1962). He also wrote screenplays for films including "Viva Zapata!" (1952).

约翰·斯坦贝克(1902—1968) 小说家。他的现实主义小说常以他的加利福尼亚州家乡穷困工人的奋斗为主题,他以此闻名,于 1962年获得诺贝尔奖。他还以《愤怒的葡萄》(1939)一书获得 1940 年的

普利策奖。他的第一部成功的作品是《玉米饼篮子》(1935),是关于农民生活的一部幽默著作。他其他的作品包括:《人鼠之间》(1937)、《罐头工厂区》(1944)、《伊登东部》(1952)、《我们不愉快的冬天》(1961)以及《和查利一起旅行》(1962)。他还为《扎帕塔万岁》(1952)等电影编剧。

Steinem, Gloria (1934—) Feminist, author . She emerged as a leading liberal feminist in the women 's movement in the late 1960s and was also protested racism and the Vietnam War . She cofounded the Women 's Action Alliance in 1970 and "Ms ." magazine . She has written many articles and published a collection of them called "Outrageous Acts and Everyday Rebellions ."

格洛丽亚·斯泰纳姆(1934—) 争取女权运动者,作家。她于 60 年代后期的妇女运动中作为一名自由的争取女权运动者脱颖而出,她还坚决反对种族歧视和越南战争。她是 1970 年妇女行动联盟的创建人之一,也是《女士》杂志的创办人之一。她写过许多文章,并将它们合在一起编成一本专集出版,书名《蛮横的行为和日常的反抗》。

Stewart, James (1908—) Actor . Born in Pennsylvania, he was an air force pilot in World War . He made his Broadway debut in 1932 and soon after worked in Hollywood . Known for his nasal drawl and honest charisma, Stewart 's acting career as a leading man spanned four decades . He won an Academy Award in 1940 for his role as a drunk in "The Philadelphia Story" and was nominated for his roles in four other films including "Mr . Smith Goes to Washington" (1939), "It 's a Wonderful Life" (1946), "Harvey" (1950), "Anatomy of a Murder" (1959) . His other films include "The Glenn Miller Story" (1954), "Rear Window" (1954), "The Spirit of St . Louis" (1957), "Cheyenne Autumn" (1964), and "Vertigo" (1958) .

詹姆斯·斯图尔特(1908—) 演员。出生于宾夕法尼亚州,在第二次世界大战时期是一名空军飞行员。他于 1932 年在百老汇初次登台,不久后就到好莱坞工作。斯图尔特以其带鼻音的慢吞吞的腔调和正派人形象的魅力而闻名,作为男主角的演员生涯前后跨越 40 年之久。他于 1940 年因在《费城故事》中演一个酒鬼的角色而获得一项学院奖。还在另外四部电影中以他所扮演的角色获得四次学院奖的提名,它们是:《史密斯先生到华盛顿去》(1939)、《这是个奇妙的生活》(1946)、《哈维》(1950)和《一次谋杀的解剖》(1959)。他其他的电

影包括:《格伦·米勒的故事》(1954)、《后窗》(1954)、《圣路易斯精神》(1957)、《夏延人的秋天》(1964)和《眩晕》(1958)。

Stewart, Martha (1922—) Garden and homemaking expert. She began staging children's parties when she was ten years old because she felt she could earn more doing that than babysitting.

Known as America's "hostess with the mostest," in her books, videotapes, her "Martha Stewart Living" magazine and on TV appearances, she demonstrates homemaking ideas, techniques, cooking recipes, holiday decorations, mood music, wedding organizers and more. Her first book "Entertaining" (1982) made her dreamy ideas accessible to anyone with the will to have them. She is credited for re-establishing housewifery as a venerable craft. Some of her biggest fans have been celebrities. Her 1991 Christmas Gift book, "Martha Stewart's Gardening" was a best-seller.

马莎·斯图尔特(1922—) 花园和持家专家。她在 10 岁时就开始举办孩子们的聚会,因为她认为这比代人照看孩子能挣更多的钱。她被称为美国"最女主人的女主人"。在她的书里、录像带里、她的《马莎·斯图尔特生活》杂志里和电视节目里,她论证、示范、表演持家的想法、方法、烹调食谱、节假日装饰、气氛音乐、婚礼的组织等等。她的第一本书《款待》(1982)使得她所幻想的东西能为任何人所理解,只要她有决心得到它。重新将家政确立为一项值得尊敬的技能应归功于她。她的最大的敬慕者中有些是有名的人物。她 1991 年的圣诞礼品书《马莎·斯图尔特园艺》是一本畅销书。

Stewart, Rod (1945—) Rock singer . Born in Scotland, Stewart came to the U.S. in the late 1960s and toured with the Faces. He recorded his first solo hit "Maggie May" in 1971. He has since recorded 15 studio albums and has had a string of hit songs including "Mandolin Wind" (1970), "Gasoline Alley" (1970), "You Wear it Well" (1972), "Every Picture Tells a Story" (1971), "Sailing" (1975), "Tonight 's the Night" (1976), "You're in My Heart" (1978), "Hot Legs" (1978), "I was Only Joking" (1978), "Da Ya Think I'm Sexy?" (1979), "Passion" (1980), "Tonight I'm Yours" (1981), "Young Turks" (1981), "Some Guys Have all the Luck" (1984), "Infatuation" (1984), "Love Touch" (1986), "My Heart Can't tell You No" (1988), "Downtown Train" (1990), "I Don't Want to Talk About it"

(1990), and "Have I told You Lately "(1993). His "Unplugged and Seated "album (1993) helped him to bring back a lot of his classic songs. His 1981 live televised concert at the Los Angeles Forum was the largest concert audience in history. Stewart is known for his soccer talents, wild hairstyles and lifestyle which has involved a string of blonde models. He married model Rachael Hunter in 1993.

罗德·斯图尔特(1945—) 摇滚乐歌唱家。斯图尔特出生于苏格 兰,于60年代后期来到美国,与费斯乐队一同巡回演出。他在1971 年录制了他的第一支成功的独唱歌曲《玛吉·梅》。至今已推出了15 张专辑唱片,有了一连串成功的歌曲,包括:《曼陀铃风》(1970)、《汽 油小巷》(1970)、《你穿着它很好》(1972)、《每张照片有一个故事》 (1971)、《航行》(1975)、《今晚正合适》(1976)、《你在我心中》(1978)、 《热 腿》(1978)、《我不过是开玩笑》(1978)、《你认为我性感吗》 (1979)、《激情》(1980)、《今晚我是你的》(1981)、《年轻的土耳其人》 (1981)、《运气都在有些 伙那边》(1984)、《昏头昏脑》(1984)、《爱的 接触》(1986)、《我的心不能说不》(1988)、《闹市区列车》(1990)、《我 不要提起它》(1990)和《我最近不是告诉过你吗》(1993)。他的专辑 唱片《不插电坐着演唱》(1993)帮助他带回来他的许多经典歌曲。他 1981年在洛杉矶举行的现场电视直播音乐会是历史上拥有最多观众 的音乐会。斯图尔特为人熟知的还有他的英式足球才能、狂乱的发 型和生活方式,涉及到一大群金发模特女郎。他于 1993 年与模特雷 切尔.亨特结婚。

Stine, R.L.(1944—) Author. The little-known best-selling author in America. Stine began writing stories at age 9. He had been writing humor books for kids, when he tried writing a scary one in 1989. His first horror novel "Blind Date" became an instant best-seller. He now turns out 24 books a year. Stine is the most popular author of children ages about 9 to 13 in America. He frequently has up to 20 books on the USA TODAY list of the top 150 best sellers. More than 25 million of his books are in print according to his two publishers. He writes two separate series—his "Goosebump" series for younger readers and his "Fear Street" series for young adult readers in the 12-15-year age range.

R·L·斯泰恩(1944—) 作家。美国鲜为人知的畅销书作家。斯泰恩9岁开始写故事。他过去一直为儿童写幽默小说,1989年尝试写一本吓人的小说。他的第一部恐怖小说《介绍会面》一出版就立即成

为畅销书。他现在一年出 24 本书。斯泰恩现在是美国 9 至 13 岁儿童中最受欢迎的作家。经常有约 20 本书出现在《今日美国》的 150 本最畅销书排行榜上。据他的两家出版公司统计,他的书已发行了 2 500 万册以上。他创作了两个不同的系列丛书——为儿童读者写的《鹅皮》系列,为 12 至 15 岁的少年读者写的《恐怖街》系列。

Sting (1951—) Singer . Adopted name of Gordon Sumner, an English pop singer, songwriter, bass player, and actor . He achieved fame as the lead singer of the trio "The Police" from 1977—83 . His song "Every Breath You Take" (1983) became the most played song of the decade in the U.S. In his solo career, he has drawn on a variety of musical influences in such albums as "Nothing Like the Sun" (1987), "Soul Cages" (1991), and "Ten Summoner's Tales" (1993) . His best-known songs include: "Englishman in New York" (1987), "Be Still My Beating Heart" (1987), "Fragile" (1987), "We'll Be Together Tonight" (1987), "Fields of Gold" (1993), "If I Ever Lose My Faith in You" (1993), and "When We Dance" (1994) .

斯廷(1951—) 歌唱家。原名戈登·萨姆纳,是一位英国流行歌曲歌唱家、歌曲作者、大提琴演奏家和演员。自 1977 至 1983 年他作为"警察"三人乐队的首席歌唱家而闻名。他的歌《你的每一次呼吸》(1983)在美国成为 80 年代演唱最多的歌曲。在他的独唱事业中,专辑唱片《什么也比不上太阳》(1987)、《心灵的樊笼》(1991)和《10 个召唤者的故事》(1993)等对音乐产生了许多方面的影响。他最著名的歌曲包括:《一个英国人在纽约》(1987)、《安静下来,我跳动着的心》(1987)、《脆弱》(1987)、《我们今晚在一起》(1987)、《金矿场》(1993)、《如果我一旦失去对你的信任》(1993)和《当我们跳舞时》(1994)。

Stone, Irving (1903—89) Novelist who specializes in fictionalizations of famous lives . His 1961 book on Michelangelo entitled "The Agony and the Ecstasy," sold close to 3 million copies and inspired a 1965 movie starring Charlton Heston . Stone also wrote novels on Jack London and Clarence Darrow .

欧文·斯通(1903—1989) 小说家。擅长于将有名人物的生活编写成小说。他 1961 年关于米开朗基罗的书《痛苦和狂喜》销出了将近300 万册,并引发出一部 1965 年的电影,由查尔顿·赫斯顿主演。斯通还写了关于杰克·伦敦和克拉伦斯·达罗的小说。

Stone, Oliver (1946—) Director, writer, producer. He served in the

U.S. Merchant Marines in 1966 and in Vietnam (1967—68) from which he was awarded the Purple Heart. He attended New York University film school and made his acting debut as a bum in "The Hand" in 1981. He has won Oscars for Best Director in his signature film "Platoon" (1986), and "Born on the Fourth of July" (1991). His other films include "The Doors" (1990) and "JFK" (1992).

奥利弗·斯通(1946—) 导演,作家,制片者。他于 1966 年在美国商船队服务,后在越南服役(1967—1968),并因此获得紫心勋章。他后来进入纽约大学电影学院学习,于 1981 年初次作为一名演员出现在电影《手》中,扮演一个游手好闲的人。他的电影代表作《小队》(1986)以及另一部电影《生于7月4日》(1991)两次为他赢得奥斯卡最佳导演奖。他其他的电影包括《门》(1990)和《JFK》(1992)。

Strasberg, Lee (1902—82) Actor and director. In 1931, he cofounded the leftist Group Theater which became known for its experimental plays, such as "Men in White" (1934) which won a Pulitzer Prize. He was the artistic director of the Actors Studio from 1948 and taught method acting to the likes of Marlon Brando, James Dean, Rod Steiger, Paul Newman, Al Pacino, Kim Hunter, and Robert de Niro. In 1969, he founded the Lee Strasberg Institute of Theater and made his own film acting debut in "The Godfather" in 1974.

李·斯特拉斯伯格(1902—1982) 演员和导演。他是 1931 年左派 "集团剧院"的创办人之一。该剧院以演出试验性的剧作闻名,例如 曾获普利策奖的《白衣人》(1934)。他从 1948 年起是"演员工作室"的艺术指导,为马龙·白兰度、詹姆斯·迪安、罗德·斯泰格尔·保罗·纽曼、阿尔·帕西诺、金·亨特、罗伯特·德尼罗等人讲授溶入法演技。他于 1969 年创办了李·斯特拉斯伯格剧院学院,并于 1974 年初次作为电影演员出现在《教父第二集》中。

Streep, Meryl (1949—) Actress. Born Mary Louise Streep in New Jersey, she was a high school cheerleader and homecoming queen. She made her stage debut in 1975 in "Trelawny of the Wells." She won Oscars for Best Supporting Actress in "Kramer vs. Kramer" (1980) and Best Actress in "Sophie's Choice" (1982). Her other films include "The French Lieutenaut's Woman" (1982), "Silkwood" (1983), "Out of Africa" (1985), "Heartburn" (1987), "Ironweed" (1988), "A Cry in the Dark" (1989) and "Death Becomes Her" (1992).

梅里尔·斯特里普(1949—) 女演员。原名玛丽·路易丝·斯特里普,出生于新泽西州,曾是中学啦啦队长和返校节王后。她于 1975年在《韦尔斯的特里劳尼》一剧中首次登上舞台。在电影《克雷默对克雷默》(1980)中获得奥斯卡最佳女配角奖,并在《索菲的选择》(1982)中获得奥斯卡最佳女主角奖。她其他的电影包括《法国中尉的女人》(1982)、《西尔克伍德》(1983)、《走出非洲》(1985)、《妒忌》(1987)、《斑鸠菊》(1988)、《黑暗中的叫声》(1989)和《死亡适合她》(1992)。

Streisand, Barbra (1942—) Singer, actress, director. She made her stage debut in "Another Evening with Harry Stoones" in 1961. She became a Broadway star in 1964 as Fanny Brice in "Funny Girl." Her unique vocal control made her one of the top singers of the 1960s. She won Academy Awards for Best Actress in "Funny Girl" (1968), and for co-writing "Evergreen," the theme for "A star is Born" (1977), which she also starred in . Her other films include "What 's Up Doc" (1972), and "The Way We Were" (1973).

Streisand directed, scripted, composed, and starred in "Yentl" (1983), and "Prince of Tides" (1991). Her best-known songs include: "People" (1969), "The Way We Were" (1973), "My Heart Belongs to Me" (1977), "You Don't Bring Me Flowers" (1978), "Woman in Love" (1980), "Guilty" (1980), "Memory" (1981), "The Way He Makes Me Feel" (1983), "Somewhere (Theme from West Side Story)" (1986), "All I Ask of You" (1986), "We're Not Making Love Anymore" (1991). In 1994 she performed in a series of sold-out concerts in New York City (her first live concerts in 20 years) and released an accompanying album and video.

巴布拉·史翠珊(1942—) 歌唱家,女演员,导演。她于 1961 年在《又一个晚上与哈里·斯通斯在一起》一剧中初次登上舞台。1964 年在《滑稽的女孩》中扮演范妮·布赖斯而成为一名百老汇明星。她独有的对声音的控制使她成为 60 年代第一流的歌唱家之一。她在《滑稽的女孩》(1968)一片中获得最佳女演员学院奖;她是《一位明星诞生了》(1977)中主题歌《常青树》的作者之一,因此获得最佳歌曲学院奖,而且她也在该片中演出。她其他的电影包括《怎么样了,医生》(1972)和《我们过去的方式》(1973)。

史翠珊是《延托尔》(1983)和《泰兹的王子》(1991)的导演、编剧、作曲

多个分店。

家和演员。她最有名的歌曲包括:《人民》(1969)、《我们过去的方式》(1973)、《我的心属于我》(1977)、《你没有带花给我》(1978)、《爱情中的女人》(1980)、《有罪》(1980)、《记忆》(1981)、《他让我感觉的方式》(1983)、《某个地方》(《西城故事》主题曲,1986)、《我向你要求的全部》(1986)和《我们不再做爱》(1991)。1994年她在纽约市一系列场场客满的音乐会上演出(她20年来的首次现场音乐会),并发行了专辑唱片和录像。

Subway Sandwiches Founded by Fred DeLuca in 1965, he began franchising it in 1974. Fueled by health-conscious eaters and low start-up costs (under \$33,000 compared to \$610,000 to open a new McDonalds), Subway has become the hottest franchise in America in the 1990s. Today Subway Sandwiches has over 5,200 outlets worldwide. 地铁三明治 弗雷德·德卢卡于 1965 年创办的店铺,于 1974 年获准办成联营店。由于顾客的卫生意识和低廉的开办费用(不到 33 000美元,而新开办一家麦当劳要 61 万美元),"地铁三明治"在 90 年代

已成为美国最热销的联营店。今天"地铁三明治"在全世界有5200

Sullivan, Ed (1902—74) Originally a sports reporter and Broadway "gossip," Sullivan started a weekly Sunday night TV show in 1948 called "Toast of the Town" and eventually called it "The Ed Sullivan Show" in 1955. Known for his stiff and awkward manner and nervous speech, the untalented and non telegenic Sullivan managed to produce the most popular variety show in television history. His acts included The Beatles, The Rolling Stones, The Doors, Elvis Presley, trained dogs, ventriloquists, jugglers, comedians, dancers and more. The show ran for 23 years (1948—71) and was known for Sullivan's weekly opening promise of a "really big show."

埃德·沙利文(1902—1974) 沙利文原是一位体育记者和百老汇的 "闲话传播者",1948年他开始主持一个每星期日晚上播出的电视节目,名为"城市面包片",后于 1955年改名为"埃德·沙利文节目"。沙利文以其僵硬古怪的举止和神经质的讲话闻名,但这位没有天赋且不适于拍电视的沙利文却把他的节目办成了电视史上最受欢迎的杂耍节目。他的节目包括甲壳虫乐队、滚石乐队、多尔乐队、埃尔维斯·普雷斯利、受过训练的狗、口技、魔术表演、滑稽戏、舞蹈等等。节目持续了 23年(1948—1971),沙利文每周在节目开始时说,这是一场

"真正伟大的表演",以此闻名。

Summer, Donna (1948—) Born LaDonna Gaines in Boston, Massachusetts, she became the black disco diva of the 1970s with songs like "I Feel Love" (1977), "Bad Girls" (1978), "Last Dance" (1978), "MacArthur Park" (1979), "She Works Hard for Her Money" (1983) and "The Woman in Me" (1983).

唐娜·萨默(1948—) 原名拉唐娜·盖恩斯,出生于马萨诸塞州波士顿,于 70 年代成为著名黑人迪斯科女歌唱家。她的有名的歌曲包括:《我感觉到爱情》(1977)、《坏女孩们》(1978)、《最后一次跳舞》(1978)、《麦克阿瑟公园》(1979)、《她为钱努力工作》(1983)、《我身体里的女人》(1983)等。

Super Bowl The U.S. professional championship football game played between the champions of the National and American football conferences. The first Super Bowl was held on January 15, 1967 featuring the Green Bay Packers vs. the Kansas City Chiefs. The Packers coached by Vince Lombardi won the game 35-10. The Super Bowl is one of the most watched events on national TV.

超级杯 在国家橄榄球联合会和美国橄榄球联合会之间进行的美国职业橄榄球冠军比赛。第一届超级杯赛是在 1967 年 1 月 15 日举行的,由绿湾帕克斯队对堪萨斯市酋长队。帕克斯队的教练是文斯·隆巴迪,他们以 35 比 10 赢得了这场比赛。超级杯赛是国家电视上观看人数最多的节目之一。

Superman A comic character created by artist Joe Shuster and writer Jerry Siegel in the 1930s who introduced him in a comic book in 1938 by Action Comics. Nicknamed "The Man of Steel, "Superman comic books continue to be sold, traded, and are collector's items in the 1990s and inspired a host of imitators such as "Batman" and "Captain Marvel." Superman was also used in a newspaper strip (1939—67), a radio series (1940—51), a TV series popularized by actor George Reeves (1951—57), and several big-budget, all-star movies starring Christopher Reeve as Superman that earned hundreds of millions of dollars at the box-office between 1978 and 1987.

Recent TV spinoffs include: "Superboy" (1988—91) and "Lois and Clark" (1993—). Superman characters include Clark Kent (Superman), Lois Lane, Jimmy Olson, Perry White, and Lex Luthor. The

red, blue and yellow Superman" S"logo is recognized around the world. 超人 是美术家乔·舒斯特和作家杰里·西格尔于 30 年代创作的一个连环画人物,他们通过"活动连环画"于 1938 年将其发表在一家连环漫画杂志上。超人的绰号是"钢铁人",关于他的连环漫画杂志不断销售出去,不断被买卖,90 年代是收藏家的珍藏品,并且引出了许多模仿者,如《蝙蝠人》和《奇人上尉》等。

《超人》还出现在一家报纸的连环漫画专版上(1939—1967)、一个广播系列剧中(1940—1951),并由演员乔治·里夫斯推广成为一个电视系列节目(1951—1957),还耗巨资拍摄了几部全明星电影,由克里斯多弗·里夫扮演超人,从 1978 至 1987 年票房收入高达数百万美元。最近的电视副产品有《超孩子》(1988—1991)和《洛伊和克拉克》(1993——)。《超人》中的人物包括克拉克·肯特(超人)、洛伊·莱恩、吉米·奥尔森、佩里·怀特和莱克斯·卢瑟。全世界都认识超人的红、蓝、黄色的"S"标记。

Supremes, The Vocal group of three black female singers, Diana Ross (1944—), Mary Wilson (1944—), and Florence Ballard (1943—1976). Pioneers of the "Motown sound," they became the most successful female group of the 1960s with hits such as "Baby Love" (1964), "Where Did Our Loves Go?" (1964), and "Stop! In the Name of Love" (1965). Ballard was replaced in 1968 by Cindy Birdsong (1939—). Diana Ross left to pursue a solo in 1969.

至高无上 三位黑人女歌唱家的小组,她们是黛安娜·罗斯(1944—)、玛丽·威尔逊(1944—)和弗洛伦斯·巴拉德(1943—1976)。她们是"汽车城节奏之音"的先驱,是 60 年代最成功的女歌唱家小组,最成功的歌曲有《婴儿的爱》(1964)、《我们的爱情到哪里去》(1964)、《停下来,以爱情的名义》(1965)等。辛迪·伯德桑(1939—)于 1968 年取代了巴拉德。黛安娜·罗斯于 1969 年离开小组去追求她自己的个人独唱事业。

Susann, Jacqueline (1921—74) Novelist .Her 1966 book "Valley of the Dolls" sold over 9 million copies, making it one of the best—selling novels of all time . It was made into a 1967 film starring Sharon Tate . Credited as the one who pioneered the literary trash genre of the low-down miseries and the incredible sex lives of the rich and famous, Susann became one of America's first brand-name authors . Her other novels include" The Love Machine "(1969) and "Once Is Not Enough" (1973) .

All of these sold millions of copies, were made into movies, and are now out of print.

杰奎琳·苏桑(1921—1974) 小说家。她 1966 年的书《玩具娃娃之谷》售出了 900 多万册,成为空前畅销书之一。1967 年被拍成电影,由沙伦·泰特主演。苏桑被认为是描绘低贱穷人的苦难及富人和有名人物令人难以置信的色情生活的文学垃圾流派的先驱,她成为美国头号商标作者之一。她的其他小说包括《爱情机器》(1969)和《一次不够》(1973)。这些书都售出了几百万册,都拍摄成了电影,现在都已脱销。

Swanson, Gloria (1897—1983) Actress. Born Gloria Josephine Mae Svenson, she was a star of silent films who influenced American fashion for two decades. Known for her exotic wardrobe and her passionate performances, Swanson was the epitome of Hollywood glamour and second only to Mary Pickford in fame. She received three Oscar nominations for best actress for "Sadie Thompson" (1928), "The Trespasser" (1929), and "Sunset Boulevard" (1950). In 1926 she formed her own production company.

格洛丽亚·斯旺森(1897—1983) 女演员。原名格洛丽亚·约瑟芬·梅·斯文森。她是一位默片明星。她对美国时尚产生影响达 20 年之久。斯旺森以她的大批外国服装和她激情的表演闻名,是好莱坞魅力的缩影,声誉仅次于玛丽·璧克馥。她在三部电影里获得奥斯卡最佳女演员的提名:《萨迪·汤普森》(1928)、《非法入侵者》(1929)和《傍晚的林荫道》(1950)。1926年她创办了自己的制片公司。

swing music The jazz style music that was popular in the 1930s and 1940s. The rhythmically lush music was played by big bands for ballroom dancing. Major exponents included Benny Goodman, Duke Ellington and Glenn Miller.

摇摆舞音乐 30 和 40 年代流行的爵士风格的音乐。这种节奏性很强的豪华音乐由大型乐队为舞厅舞蹈演奏。主要的乐队演奏者有本尼·古德曼、杜克·埃林顿和格伦·米勒。

tabloid 362

T

tabloid A small-format newspaper that specializes in sensational reporting and bizarre features. The most popular tabloid newspapers include the "National Inquirer" and "Star." Favorite tabloid subjects include UFO sightings and celebrity scandals.

小报 一种小开张的报纸,文简图多,专门刊登耸人听闻的报道和希奇古怪的内容。最流行的小报包括《国民调查》和《明星》。受欢迎的小报主题有不明飞行物目击记和名人丑闻等。

tabloid TV TV news programs that specialize in featuring shocking and scandalous news stories in a sensationalized manner not used by regular news broadcasts. Tabloid TV is credited to Geraldo Rivera who cried on the air in 1972. He had snuck a camera into a State School for the mentally retarded and had come back with gutwrenching images of the horrendous way inmates were treated. Tabloid TV is famous for featuring subjects such as gruesome murders, sex scandals, human depravity, celebrity secrets, celebrity murder, satanism, drugs, bizarre crimes, and sexy models and fashions. Popular tabloid TV shows include "A Current Affair," "Hard Copy," and "Inside Edition."

小报电视 一种电视新闻节目,专门以正规新闻广播所不用的耸人听闻的手法播出丑闻和令人震惊的新闻故事。小报电视的出现应归功于杰拉尔多·里韦拉,他于 1972 年首次播出。他曾偷偷地带一架照相机到一所州立弱智学校中去,并带回了弱智者被以极为可怕的方式对待的照片。小报电视以它所报道的主题而闻名,有恐怖的谋杀、性的丑闻、人的腐败堕落、名人的秘密、名人谋杀、恶魔行为、毒品、希奇古怪的犯罪、性感模特、时尚等。受欢迎的小报电视节目包括:"现时事件"复制件"和"内部版"。

Talking Heads A New Wave rock group formed in New York in 1975. Known for their minimalist music, their albums include "More Songs About Buildings and Food" (1978), "Little Creatures" (1985), and "Naked" (1988). The lead singer, David Byrne (1952—), has also

composed avant-garde and ballet music.

发言人乐队 1975 年在纽约组成的一个新潮摇滚乐队。他们以其最简单派的音乐闻名,他们的专辑唱片包括:《关于房屋和食品的歌续集》(1978)、《小家伙》(1985)和《裸体》(1988)。首席歌手戴维·伯恩(1952—)还创作了先锋派和芭蕾音乐。

Tarkenton, Fran (1940—) Football player . He played quarterback for the Minnesota Vikings and the New York Giants (1961—78) . One of pro football 's greatest passers, he set records for career yardage (47, 003), most passes completed (3, 686), and most touchdown passes (342) .

弗兰·塔肯顿(1940—) 橄榄球运动员。明尼苏达海盗队和纽约巨人队的四分卫(1961—1978)。作为职业橄榄球最伟大的传球手之一,他创造了毕生传球码数(47003)、完成传球次数(3686)和触地传球次数(342)三项纪录。

Tarkington, Booth (1869—1946) Novelist. Born in Indiana, his sobering stories of America's heartland made him among the best—selling authors of the early 20th century. He was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for the novels" The Magnificent Ambersons" (1918), and "Alice Adams" (1921). Both were later made into films. His novels for young people are classics.

布思·塔金顿(1869—1946) 小说家。出生于印第安纳州,他的关于美国中心地带的严肃的小说使他成为 20 世纪初期的畅销作家之一。他的小说《辉煌的安伯森一家》(1918)和《艾丽斯·亚当斯》(1921)获得了普利策奖。后来这两部小说都拍成了电影。他为青年人写的小说都是经典著作。

Tarzan The jungle hero in a series of stories created by Edgar Rice Buroughs (1875—1950). The son of an English noble, he is abandoned in the jungle and reared by apes. He learns the language of the animals and becomes the "Lord of the Jungle." He marries an American girl named Jane and has a son. Burrough 's stories have been translated into over 50 languages, and have been made into comics, a radio show, TV program, and feature films. Champion swimmer Johnny Weismuller is the best-known actor to play the part of Tarzan and the only actor to perform Tarzan 's famous "jungle call" himself. The famous line from the film "Me Tarzan, You Jane" is now mockingly used as a slang expression of male machismo and/ or primitive reactions.

泰山 是埃德加·赖斯·伯勒斯(1875—1950)创作的一系列小说中的丛林英雄。他是一位英国贵族的儿子,被遗弃在丛林中,由猿猴将他抚养长大。他懂得野兽的语言,成为"丛林的主人"。他同一位名叫简的美国女子结了婚,并有了一个儿子。伯勒斯的小说被译成 50 多种文字,被改编成连环图画、广播节目、电视节目和若干部故事片电影。游泳冠军约翰尼·韦斯马勒是扮演泰山的最有名的演员,也是由扮演者自己发出泰山有名的"丛林呼声"的唯一演员。电影中的名言是"我泰山,你简",现在被嘲弄地用作俚语,表示男子气概或原始反应。

Taylor , Elizabeth (1932—) Actress . English-born U .S . actress, she starred as a girl in Lassie films and "National Velvet" in 1944 . She became a Hollywood star in the 1950s and became known for her romances both on and off the screen . She won an Academy Award for her role in "Butterfield 8" in 1960 . Her other films include "Father of the Bride" (1950), "Giant" (1956), "Raintree County" (1957), "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" (1958), "Cleopatra" (1963), and "Taming of the Shrew" (1967) . She won another Academy award for "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" (1966) . The ultimate celebrity, Taylor is known for being a sex symbol, the first actress to be paid \$1 million for a role, for being married eight times to seven different men, for her charitable efforts on behalf of AIDS research, for her perfume "Passion", for her addictions to painkillers, alcohol and food, and for being a friend of Michael Jackson . In recent years, she has appeared in numerous TV movies and miniseries and made guest appearances on soap operas .

伊丽莎白·泰勒(1932—) 她是英国出生的美国女演员,在一些莱西电影中扮演一个女孩,并在 1944 年主演电影《玉女神验》。50 年代成为一位好莱坞明星,在银幕内外都以她的浪漫史闻名。 1960 年她以《巴特菲尔德 8》一片中扮演的角色而获得一项学院奖。她其他的电影还有:《新娘的父亲》(1950)、《巨人》(1956)、《雷恩特里县》(1957)、《发烫的铁皮房顶上的猫》(1958)、《克利奥佩特拉》(1963)和《驯悍记》(1967)。她因在《谁怕弗吉尼亚·伍尔夫》(1966)中的表演而又一次获得学院奖。泰勒是名人中的名人,她的出名是由于她是性的象征,是第一位因扮演一个角色而得到 100 万美元酬金的女演员,是与七个不同的男人结婚八次的女人,是由于她对艾滋病研究慈善事业所做的贡献,对香水的"激情",对止疼药、酒精和食品的成瘾性的依赖,还由于她是迈克尔·杰克逊的朋友。近年来,她出现在许

多电视剧和集数不多的系列剧中,并在肥皂剧中作客座演出。

Taylor, James (1941—) Singer, songwriter. He became a national star when his 1971 song "Fire and Rain" got him on the covers of "Time" and "Newsweek" at the same time. Known for his mellow voice, country/ acoustic guitar sound and friendly performing style, Taylor became one of the top recording artists of the 1970s with hits like "Something in the Way She Moves" (1970), "Country Road" (1971), "Sweet Baby James" (1972), "You 've Got a Friend" (1973), "How Sweet It Is (To be Loved by You)" (1975), "Shower the People" (1976), and "Handy Man" (1977), "Up on a Roof" (1979), "Her Town Too" (1981), "Everyday" (1986) and "Never Die Young" (1988). He released a double live album in 1993 that won critical acclaim.

詹姆斯·泰勒(1941—) 歌唱家、歌曲作者。他 1971 年的歌曲《火和雨》使他同时出现在《时代》和《新闻周刊》的封面上,从而使他成为一位全国性的明星。泰勒以其圆润的声音、乡村和原声吉他的音响和友好的演出风格闻名,他的许多成功的歌曲使他成为 70 年代第一流的录音唱片艺术家之一。这些歌曲有《她经过的路上的东西》(1970)、《乡村的路》(1971)、《宝贝婴儿詹姆斯》(1972)、《你得到了一个朋友》(1973)、《多么美好(被你爱上》)(1975)、《让人们淋湿》(1976)、《巧手的人》(1977)、《在房顶上》(1979)、《也是她的城镇》(1981)、《每天》(1986)和《不要在年轻时死去》(1988)等。他于 1993年推出了一套双张的现场录音专辑唱片,得到好评。

televangelist In North America, a fundamentalist Christian minister, often of a Pentecostal church, who hosts a television show and solicits donations from viewers. The image of televangelists has been tarnished in recent years from the scandals involving Jim Bakker (convicted of fraudulent misuse of donations in 1989) and Jimmy Swaggart (who was caught with a prostitute in 1991).

电视福音传教士 北美原教旨主义的基督教牧师,常属于圣灵降临节教派,他主持一个电视节目,要求观众提供捐款。近年来,由于涉及吉姆·巴克(1989年被判决犯有非法盗用捐款罪)和吉米·斯瓦格特(他于1991年被发现与一名妓女在一起)的丑闻,使电视福音传教士的形象受到损害。

television TV technology was in place by the late 1930s, but it wasn't until the 1950s when 90 percent of the country gained access to recep-

tion, which led to a "Golden Age" of TV broadcasting and the medium's most beloved personalities including Milton Berle, Ed Sullivan, and Jack Benny. The 1950s introduced the soap opera. The 1960s brought the "talk show" format and in 1962, "The Tonight Show" was introduced. The 1970s and 1980s brought daytime talk shows and tabloid journalism programs. Some of the most popular and long-lived shows in American TV history include 60 Minutes (1968—), Gunsmoke (1955—75), Walt Disney (1954—90), Ed Sullivan Show (1948—71), The Lucy Show (1962—74), M*A*S*H (1972—83), Dallas (1978—91), Andy Griffith Show (1960—68), The Cosby Show (1984—92), Jack Benny Show (1950—65), Beverly Hillbillies (1962—71), and Happy Days (1974—84).

电视 电视技术在 30 年代后期就已可应用,但直到 50 年代全国的 90% 居民才获准收视,由此进入了电视广播和传媒的最受喜爱的人物如米尔顿·伯利、埃德·沙利文和杰克·本尼等人的"黄金时代"。 50 年代引进了肥皂剧。60 年代有了访谈节目,并于 1962 年引进了"今晚节目"。70 年代和 80 年代开办了白天的访谈节目和小报电视新闻节目。美国电视史上一些最受欢迎和长命的节目包括:60 分钟(1968—)、枪烟(1955—1975)、沃尔特·迪斯尼(1954—1990)、埃德·沙利文演出(1948—1971)、露西演出(1962—1974)、M*A*S*H(1972—1983)、达拉斯(1978—1991)、安迪·格里菲思演出(1960—1968)、科斯比演出(1984—1992)、杰克·本尼演出(1950—1965)、贝弗利乡下人(1962—1971)和快乐的日子(1974—1984)。

Temple, Shirley (1928—) Actress. With her charming dimples and curly hair, she became Hollywood 's most famous child star of the 1930s. She made her first appearance at the age of four, and by age ten had appeared in more than 20 winning roles including "Little Miss Marker" (1934), "The Little Colonel" (1935), "Captain January" (1936), "Poor Little Rich Girl" (1936), "Heidi" (1937), and "The Little princess" (1939).

秀兰·邓波儿(1928—) 女演员。以其可爱的酒窝和卷曲的头发成为 30 年代好莱坞最有名的童星。她首次演出时年仅 4 岁,到 10 岁时已在电影里扮演了超出 20 个成功的角色,包括:《小马克小姐》(1934)、《小上校》(1935)、《一月上尉》(1936)、《可怜的有钱小女孩》(1936)、《海蒂》(1937)和《小公主》(1939)。

Ten Commandments, The The title of two successful biblical films di-

rected by Cecil B . De Mille . The first one (B & W), a silent version, was filmed in 1923 . The second, filmed in 1956, featured sound, color, incredible special effects, and a cast of thousands . It starred Charlton Heston as Moses and continues to be broadcast annually at Easter time in the U .S . The film 's" Parting of the Red Sea " is one of the single most spectacular scenes in movie history .

十诫 由塞西尔·B·德米尔导演的两部成功的圣经电影的片名。第一部(黑白)是 1923 年拍摄的默片电影。第二部是 1956 年摄制的,有声音、彩色、令人难以置信的特殊效果,以及数以千计的演员。摩西由电影明星查尔顿·赫斯特主演,该电影现在每年复活节季节继续在美国放映。电影里"红海的分裂"是电影史上最独一无二的壮观场景之一。

Thanksgiving An American holiday held on the fourth Thursday in November. It observes the Pilgrim's First Thanksgiving feast with the Indians in 1621 at the Plymouth Colony. President Abraham Lincoln made it into a national holiday in 1863. Thanksgiving is traditionally celebrated with a family meal of turkey, corn, cranberry sauce, and pumpkin pie. The holiday is sometimes irreverently called "Turkey Day" and is now also used as a date of televised football.

感恩节 十一月的第四个星期四,是美国的节日。第一次感恩宴会是朝圣者于 1621 年与印第安人在普利茅斯殖民地举行的。亚伯拉罕·林肯总统于 1863 年将它规定为国定假日。传统上感恩节以家宴的方式庆祝,吃火鸡、谷物、酸果汁和南瓜馅饼。这个节日有时被不恰当地称为"火鸡节",现在也把这一天定为有电视转播的橄榄球比赛的日子。

Thoreau, Henry David (1817—62) U.S. author and naturalist. Born in Concord, Massachusetts, he graduated from Harvard University. Encouraged by his friend, Ralph Waldo Emerson, he set up an experiment near Walden Pond, living close to nature and giving him time to write. Thoreau completed about 30 volumes of works based on his daily nature walks. His best known works and essays include "Walden, or Life in the Woods" (1854), "Civil Disobedience" (1849), "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers" (1849). He had several essays published posthumously including "The Maine Woods" (1864) and "Cape Cod" (1865).

亨利·戴维·索罗(1817—1862) 美国作家和博物学家。出生于马萨

诸塞州康科德,毕业于哈佛大学。他受到朋友拉尔夫·沃尔多·埃默森的鼓励,在沃尔登池附近进行实验,住在靠近自然界的地方,有足够的时间从事写作。索罗根据他每天在自然界的漫步完成了约 30 卷的著作。他最著名的著作和随笔包括:《沃尔登,或树林中的生活》(1854)、《公民的不合作》(1849)和《康科德与梅里麦克河上的一星期》(1849)。他有几篇随笔是在死后发表的,包括《缅因州森林》(1864)和《科德角》(1865)。

Thorpe, Jim (1888—1953) Athlete . Born James Francis Thorpe in Oklahoma to mixed Indian and white parentage, he was named an All-American for two years in a row at the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania. In 1912, he won gold medals for the decathlon and pentathlon at the Olympics in Stockholm. The following year he was forced to return his medals when he admitted to having played semiprofessional baseball. Later, he played pro baseball (1913—19) and pro football (1917—29). He was posthumously elected to the Football Hall of Fame in 1963. His Olympic medals were restored by the Amateur Athletic Union in 1973. 运动员。原名詹姆斯·弗朗西斯·索普,出 吉姆·索普(1888—1953) 生于俄克拉何马州,是印第安人和白人的混血儿。他在宾夕法尼亚 州的卡莱尔印第安学校接连两年被命名为全美代表选手。1912年, 他在斯德哥尔摩的奥林匹克运动会上赢得十项运动和五项运动两枚 金牌。第二年,他被迫将金牌退还出来,因为他承认曾参加过半职业 性的棒球比赛。后来,他参加过职业棒球(1913—1919)和职业橄榄 球(1917-1929)比赛。他死后于 1963 年被选举进入橄榄球名人馆。 他的奥林匹克金牌于 1973 年由业余体育协会还给了他。

Three Mile Island A Nuclear power plant in Middletown, Pennsylvania, which was the scene of a major accident on March 28, 1979 which exposed some 36,000 people living within five miles of the plant to radiation. The plant was closed down and safety standards were investigated. Usage: Three Mile Island has become a code word for those opposed to nuclear power.

三英里岛 宾夕法尼亚州米德尔汤的一家核动力工厂,是 1979 年 3 月 28 日一场重大事故的出事地点,它使住在距该工厂 5 英里以内的约 36 000 人暴露在核放射的威胁之下。该工厂随即被关闭,并对其安全标准进行调查。

用法: 三英里岛已成为反对核动力者的代号。

Three Stooges, the A slapstick comedy act that featured the trio Moe

Howard (1897—1975), his brother Jerome, known as "Curly" (1906—52), and Larry Fine (1911—75). Between 1934 and 1958 they made nearly 200 short films and several feature films. The team underwent personnel changes from time to time. Their films include "Three Missing Links" (1938), "All the World's a Stooge" (1941), "Idiots Deluxe" (1945), "Half-Wits' Holiday" (1946), "Have Rocket, Will Travel" (1959), and "The Three Stooges Meet Hercules" (1962).

三个丑角的配角 由莫·霍华德(1897—1975)(绰号"卷毛")的兄弟杰罗姆(1906—1952)以及拉里·法恩(1911—1975)三个人的小组演出的滑稽喜剧节目。从 1934 到 1958 年他们摄制了近 200 部短片和几部正片长度的电影。这个小组的成员不时有所变换。他们的电影包括:《三个失去的环节》(1938)、《全世界是个配角》(1941)、《豪华白痴》(1945)、《笨蛋的假日》(1946)、《有火箭,要旅行》(1959)和《三个配角遇到大力神》(1962)。

Thriller A 1982 pop album by Michael Jackson. It sold over 40 million copies world wide to become the best-selling album in history. It featured 7 hits including "Beat It," "Thriller," Billie Jean, "The Girl is Mine."

令人激动的东西 1982 年迈克尔·杰克逊的一张流行歌曲专辑唱片。该片在全世界售出超过 4 000 万张,成为有史以来最畅销的唱片。唱片上有 7 支成功的歌曲,包括:《敲打它》《令人激动的东西》《比利·琼》和《这女孩是我的》。

Tiffany's A jewelry store located on Fifth Avenue in New York City. Founded in 1837 by Charles Lewis Tiffany (1812—1902), it is famous for its original and expensive creations and imports. It was the inspiration for the 1958 book "Breakfast at Tiffany's "by Truman Copote, which was filmed in 1961 starring Audrey Hepburn.

蒂法尼珠宝店 纽约市第五街上的一家珠宝首饰店。该店是查尔斯·刘易斯·蒂法尼(1812—1902)于 1837年创建的,以新奇、昂贵的式样和进口货著名。他使杜鲁门·科波特写出了他 1958年的书《蒂法尼的早餐》,该书于 1961年被拍摄成电影,由奥德丽·赫本主演。

Time America's first modern newsmagazine founded in 1923 by Henry Luce and Briton Hadden. Known for its bold red "TIME" logo and red border, today it has a weekly circulation of about 4 million readers—the most of any newsmagazine and far ahead of its closest clone, Newsweek. 时代 美国的第一种近代新闻杂志,1923年由亨利·卢斯和布里

顿·哈登创办。它以其醒目的红色 TIME(时代)标识和红色的边框闻名,现在每周的销量约为 400 万份——新闻杂志中最高的销售量,远远高出它的同行《新闻周刊》。

Times Square The crossroads of Manhattan at 42nd Street and Broadway in New York City. It is the hub of the theater district, and is known for its huge neon advertisements, prostitution, pornography, and crime. Times Square is where thousands gather every December 31 to welcome in the New Year.

时代广场 纽约市曼哈顿与百老汇在 42 号街的交叉路口。这里是剧院区的中心,以巨大的霓虹灯广告、妓女、淫秽书画电影和犯罪闻名。时代广场是每年 12 月 31 日数以千计的人们聚集在那里欢迎新年到来的地方。

Tin Pan Alley A term that referred to an area of New York City (centered on West 28th Street) where songwriters worked in music publishers 'offices producing music that was commercial and formulaic. The term "tin pan" is a variation of "tinny piano."

Usage: Tin Pan Alley is a metaphor for the American music industry from the 1890s to the 1940s.

廷潘巷 这个词指纽约市的一个小区(以西 28 号街为中心),在那里,歌曲作者们聚集在音乐出版商的办公室中,生产商品化和公式化的音乐作品。"廷潘"是"廉价钢琴"一词的变形。

用法: "廷潘巷"隐喻从 19 世纪 90 年代至 20 世纪 40 年代美国的音乐工业。

Tom Sawyer The main character in Mark Twain 's book" The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" (1876). The mischievous Tom and his friend Huck Finn witness a murder by Injun Joe. At the end of the book, Tom and his girlfriend Becky Thatcher are nearly caught by Injun Joe while lost in a cave. The book 's most classic scene is when Tom gets neighbor children to whitewash a fence for him by conning them into believing that it is fun.

汤姆·索耶 马克·吐温的著作《汤姆·索耶历险记》(1876)中的主要人物。淘气的汤姆和他的朋友哈克·芬恩目击了英琼·乔的一宗谋杀案。在书的结尾处,汤姆和他的女朋友贝基·撒切尔在一个岩洞里迷了路,差一点被英琼·乔捉住。书中最经典的情节是汤姆骗邻居儿童为他粉刷篱笆,却使他们相信这是一件好玩的事情。

Tonight Show, The The second longest-running series on TV, it has

been aired by NBC since 1954. The format includes guest star interviews, comic sketches, and live music performances. The Tonight Show remains a prime venue for celebrity self-promotion. It usually is aired after the late evening news. The show 's host have been Steve Allen (1954—56), Ernie Kovacs (1956—57), Jack Paar (1957—62), Johnny Carson (1962—92), and Jay Leno (since 1992).

今晚节目 它是电视上播出时间第二长的系列节目,是美国广播公司从1954年开始播出的。节目的内容包括客座明星访谈、喜剧小品和现场音乐演出。"今晚节目"至今仍是名人自我推销的主要场所,通常在晚间新闻以后播出。节目的主持人是史蒂夫·艾伦(1954—1956)、厄尼·科瓦克斯(1956—1957)、杰克·帕尔(1957—1962)、约翰尼·卡森(1962—1992)和杰伊·勒诺(1992 开始)。

Tracy, Spencer (1900—67) Actor . Known for his plain looks and understated, but reliable performances, Tracy was one of Hollywood 's most versatile leading men . Nicknamed the "Prince of Underplayers," his love affair with actress Katharine Hepburn was an open secret for over twenty years . He won Academy Awards for his roles in "Captain Courageous" (1937) and "Boys' Town" (1938) and starred with Hepburn in nine films including "Adam's Rib" (1949), and "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner?", his last movie . His other films include "Bad Day at Black Rock" (1955), "Desk Set" (1957), "The Old Man and the Sea" (1958), and "Inherit the Wind" (1960) .

史本塞·屈塞(1900—1967) 演员。屈塞以其不漂亮的相貌和被低估但可靠的演技闻名,是好莱坞最多才多艺的男主角演员。他的绰号叫"含蓄表演王子",他与女明星凯塞琳·赫本的恋爱关系是个长达20多年之久的公开秘密。他以在《怒海余生》(1937)和《男孩镇》(1938)中所扮演的角色两次获得学院奖。他与赫本合作演出过9部电影,包括《亚当的肋骨》(1949)和《猜猜看谁来吃晚饭》,后者是他的最后一部电影。他其他的电影包括:《黑石城的倒霉日子》(1955)、《文具》(1957)、《老人与海》(1958)和《继承大风》(1960)。

Truman, Harry S. (1884—1972) 33rd U.S. president (1945—53). A Democrat, he became vice-president to F. D. Roosevelt and president when Roosevelt died in April that year. He is best known for his use of the atomic bomb to end World War II and for firing General McArthur in 1951. He served two terms in the Oval Office.

哈里·**S**·杜鲁门(1884—1972) 美国第 33 任总统(1945—1953)。他

是一位民主党人,被选为 F·D·罗斯福的副总统,同年四月罗斯福去世,他继任总统。他最著名的是用原子弹结束第二次世界大战和在1951 年撤去麦克阿瑟将军的职务。他在"椭圆形办公室"中服务了两届。

Trump, Donald (1946—) Businessman, real estate developer . Born in New York, he took over his father 's Brooklyn-Queens real estate business and parlayed it into a fortune to became New York City 's best-known developer by 1980. Once called "the world 's most buoyant billionaire, "at the peak of his career, in 1988, his estimated net worth was \$1.7 billion. Known for his arrogance and self-promotion, he expressed his ruthless business philosophies in his book "The Art of the Deal" (1988). Trump put his name on everything he acquired, Trump Tower, the Trump Plaza, Trump Castle, the Trump Shuttle and Trump 's Taj Mahal. By 1990 his net worth was estimated at negative \$295 million. Trump divorced his wife Ivana and married Marla Maples in 1993. Trump has become the quintessential symbol of everything wrong about the greedy 1980s.

唐纳德·特朗普(1946—) 实业家,房地产开发商。他出生于纽约,继承了他父亲的布鲁克林—昆斯房地产业务,使之增值,到了1980年他成为纽约市最有名的开发商。他一度被称为"全世界最能增值的亿万富翁",1988年是他事业的颠峰时期,据估计他的净资产为17亿美元。他以傲慢和自我宣扬闻名,他的无情的商业哲学可以从他的书《做生意的艺术》(1988)中看出来。特朗普把他的名字标在他得到的每一件东西上:特朗普塔、特朗普广场、特朗普城堡、特朗普运输飞机和特朗普泰姬陵。到了1990年,他的净资产估计为负2.95亿美元。特朗普1993年与他的妻子伊凡娜离婚,和玛拉·梅普尔斯结婚。特朗普已成为贪婪的80年代一切事情都错了的典型象征。

Tunney, Gene (1897—1978) Boxer . Born James Joseph Tunney, he won the U.S. light-heavyweight title in 1922 . He upset Jack Dempsey to become the heavyweight champion in 1926 . In 1927, he won a controversial "long count" rematch with Dempsey and retired undefeated in 1928 .

吉恩·滕尼(1897—1978) 拳击家。原名詹姆斯·约瑟夫·滕尼。他于1922年赢得美国轻重量级拳击冠军称号。1926年,他击败了杰克·登普西成为重量级冠军。1927年,他与登普西进行了一场有争议的"长计数"复赛获胜,并于1928年以不败的战绩退役。

Turner, Ted (1938—) Businessman . In 1980, he created CNN, a 24-hour cable television news network which revolutionized the news broadcasting world . He also developed WTBS, a sports and entertainment cable TV channel . His conglomerate includes MGM/ UA Entertainment Company, and the Atlanta Braves baseball team .

特德·特纳(1938—) 实业家。1980年,创办了 CNN,这是一个 24 小时播出的有线电视新闻网络,它革新了新闻广播世界。他还创办了 WTBS,一个体育娱乐有线电视频道。他的集团包括米高梅/ 联艺娱乐公司和亚特兰大勇敢者棒球队。

Turner, Ike and Tina Musicians . Ike Turner (1931—) was a studio guitarist in the 1950s . Tina, (born Annie Mae Bullock) (1938—) a singer, joined Ike 's band, the Kings of Rhythm, in 1956 and married him in 1958 . Known for her sexual stage performances, she helped the group have several hits before divorcing Ike in 1976 .

Tina 's solo career took of in the 1980s with the album "Private Dancer" (1984) for which she won a Grammy Award. Her life story was made into a 1993 film called "What 's Love Got to Do with It?"—the title of one of her hit songs.

艾克·特纳和蒂纳·特纳 音乐家。艾克·特纳(1931—)是 50 年代一位播音室吉他演奏家。蒂纳(原名安妮·梅·布洛克)(1938—)是一位歌唱家,她于1956年加入了艾克的乐队"节奏之王",并于 1958年同他结婚。她以其性感的舞台表演闻名,在 1976 年与艾克离婚前帮助乐队推出了几首成功的歌曲。

蒂纳 80 年代从事独唱事业,她的专辑唱片《私人舞蹈者》(1984)获得了一项格拉梅奖。她的生活故事于 1993 年拍成了一部电影:《爱情与它有什么关系》——她的一首成功的歌曲的名字。

- **Turner, Lana** (1920—) Actress . Discovered at a Hollywood soda fountain, she became a movie star in the 1940s . Known for her beauty more than her acting, she is best known for her roles in "The Postman Always Rings Twice" (1946), and "Peyton Place" (1957) .
 - 兰娜·特纳(1920—) 女演员。她是在好莱坞一家冷饮小卖部被发现的,于 40 年代成为一位电影明星。她的美貌比她的演技更有名,她最著名的电影是《邮递员总要按两次铃》(1946)和《佩顿广场》(1957)。
- **TV dirmers** Frozen complete dinners introduced in 1953 by the Swanson company. Served on a tin foil tray, they were meant to be heated and

eaten while watching TV—a convenient alternative to preparing a meal. 电视晚餐 斯旺森公司 1953 年推出的冷冻全套晚餐。套餐装在锡箔盒子里,加热后就可以在收看电视时食用——比准备一次晚餐方便得多。

TV Guide A weekly magazine featuring listings of television programs. Founded in 1953, it also features stories and soap opera summaries. It has 15 million readers, and has the second largest circulation next to the Reader's Digest.

电视导报 刊载电视节目表的周刊。创刊于 1953 年,也登载故事和 肥皂剧的内容摘要。它拥有 1500 万读者,是仅次于《读者文摘》的销量第二大的周刊。

Twain, Mark (1835—1910) Writer . Born Samuel Langhorne Clemens, his experiences as a Mississippi River pilot, his ear for dialect and his attention to detail made him the premier humorist of 19th century America . For decades, Twain was the premier lecturer in America . He established his comic reputation with the 1869 book "The Innocents Abroad." He is best known for his two classic novels "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" (1876) and "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" (1885). His other works include" Life on the Mississippi" (1883), "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur 's Court" (1889), and "The Mysterious Stranger" (1898). Some of his novels have been made into films. 马克·吐温(1835—1910) 作家。原名塞缪尔·兰霍恩·克莱门斯。 他在密西西比河当舵手的经历、他听方言的耳朵和他对于细节的注 意,使他成为19世纪美国首要的幽默作家。吐温曾是美国的第一号 演说家达数十年之久。他 1869 年的书《天真的人在外国》为他建立 了喜剧家的声誉。最有名的是他的两部经典小说《汤姆·索耶历险 记》(1876)和《哈克贝里·费恩历险记》(1885)。他其他的书包括《密 西西比河上的生活》(1883)、《一个康涅狄格美国人在阿瑟王的宫廷 里》(1889)和《神秘的陌生人》(1898)。他有几部小说已被拍摄成电 影。

20th Century-Fox A movie production company formed in 1935, it was the result of a merger between companies started by William Fox, Joseph Schenck, and Darryl Zanuck. A major movie production giant for 60 years, its directors include: Elia Kazan and Otto Preminger, its actors include Gregory Peck, Henry Fonda, Marilyn Monroe, and Shirley Temple.

20 世纪福克斯 1935 年创办的一家电影制片公司,是由威廉·福克斯、约瑟夫·申克和达里尔·扎纳克的三家公司合并而成的。作为一家有60 年历史的电影制片业巨头,它的导演包括伊里亚·卡赞和奥托·普雷明格,它的演员包括格雷戈里·佩克、亨利·方达、玛丽莲·梦露和秀兰·邓波儿。

Twilight Zone, The An offbeat, science fiction TV program written, produced and hosted by Rod Serling. It aired on Friday nights between 1959—64 and were mostly 30 minute segments. Some of the most famous episodes include "The Monsters are Due on Maple Street", "The Eye of the Beholder", and "The Invaders."

半阴影区 由罗德·塞林担任编剧、制片和主持人的一个不落俗套的科学幻想电视节目。从 1959 至 1964 年每星期五晚间播出,绝大部分是 30 分钟一集的短片。最有名的一些故事包括:《怪物该到梅普尔街来了》《观看者的眼睛》和《侵入者》。

Twinkies A cream-filled cake invented by Chicago baker James Dewar in 1930. The product 's full name, "Hostess Twinkies" is a registered trademark of the Continental Baking Company. Twinkies are one of the most popular junk foods in America.

特温基斯 芝加哥面包师詹姆斯·迪尤尔于 1930 年发明的充满奶油的蛋糕。这种产品的全名是"女主人的特温基斯",是大陆面包公司的一项注册商标。特温基斯是美国最流行的"垃圾食品"之一。

Twist, the A dance craze of the early 1960s, inspired by Chubby Checker 's 1960 song "The Twist." The song had been recorded earlier by Hank Ballard. The Twist, characterized by shaking one 's buttocks, was considered risque and an indication that the 1960s were going to be a reckless time. The song was so popular that it was re-released in 1962. Checker followed it up with other dance-related songs.

扭摆舞 60 年代初期的一种疯狂的舞蹈,是由查比·切克 1960 年的歌曲《扭摆》诱发出来的。汉克·巴拉克在较早的时候就将这首歌录制成了唱片。扭摆舞的特点是摇动臀部,那时被认为有伤风化,并预示着 60 年代将是一个满不在乎的时代。该歌曲很受欢迎,所以在1962 年重新发行。切克随后又推出了其他与跳舞相联系的歌曲。

U

Uncle San A nickname for the U .S . government coined during the War of 1812 by opponents of U S . policy . It is thought to have been derived from the initials "U .S ." placed on government property .

山姆大叔 美国政府的绰号。是 1812 年的战争时期由美国政策的 敌对者创造的。据说这个词是由政府财产上所印"美国"的字首"U.S."转化出来的。

Unitas, John (1933—) Football player . Born in Pittsburgh, Unitas played quarterback for 17 seasons for the Baltimore Colts (1956—71) . One of the greatest passers in football history, he led the team to 5 NFL championships . After leaving the Colts, Unitas played for the San Diego Chargers in 1973 . He was elected to the Football Hall of Fame in 1979 . 约翰·尤尼塔斯(1933—) 橄榄球运动员。尤尼塔斯出生于匹兹堡,为巴尔的摩公马队打了17个赛季的四分卫(1956—1971)。他是橄榄球史上最伟大的传球手之一,他领导该队获得过五次美国橄榄球联合会冠军。尤尼塔斯离开公马队后,于1973年为圣地亚哥战马队打球。1979年他被选入橄榄球名人馆。

United Artists (UA) A Hollywood film production and distribution company formed in 1919 by a group of actors including Charlie Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford and director D.W. Griffith. The company was formed in order to take control of their artistic and financial affairs. United Artists specialized in bring adapting famous literary works for the screen. After nearly going bankrupt in 1980, UA was bought up by MGM.

联艺影片公司(**UA**) 1919年成立的好莱坞的一家电影生产销售公司,是由一些演员联合起来创办的,包括查利·卓别林、道格拉斯·范朋克、玛丽·璧克馥和导演 D·W·格里菲斯。公司的创立是为了取得对他们的艺术和财务上的管理权。联艺公司专门从事于将有名的文学作品加以改编搬上银幕。联艺于 1980年几乎破产,后被米高梅公司收购。

Universal Pictures A Hollywood film production company founded by Carl Laemmle in 1912. One of the oldest film companies in America, its stars included some of the biggest names in the business including Boris Karloff, Lon Chaney, and Abbott and Costello. The company thrived in the 1980s through an association with director Steven Spielberg.

环球影片公司 卡尔·莱默尔 1912 年创办的一家好莱坞电影制片公司。是美国最老的电影公司之一,它的明星里有一些电影业里最著名的人物,包括鲍里斯·卡洛夫、朗·钱尼以及阿博特和科斯特洛。该公司 80 年代由于同导演史蒂文·施皮尔伯格合作而业务兴旺。

Unser, Al and Bobby Race car drivers . Al (1939—), and Bobby (1934—). The two brothers became famous for winning the Indianapolis 500 . Since 1967, Al was placed seven times and won the race in 1970, 1971, 1978, and 1987 . Bobby, placed four times, winning in 1968,1975, and 1981 . Al 's son Al jr . placed second in 1989 . 阿尔·昂泽和博比·昂泽 赛车运动员。阿尔(1939—)和博比(1934—)两兄弟在赢了印第安纳波利斯 500 的比赛后成为名人。从1967年开始,阿尔入选7次,赢得了1970、1971、1978和1987年的比赛。博比入选4次,赢得了1968、1975和1981年的比赛。阿尔的儿子小阿尔于1989年赢得第二名。

Untouchables Nine incorruptible FBI agents assembled by Special Agent Eliot Ness (1903—57) to fight the Al Capone gang of bootleggers in Chicago in the 1920s. It was also the title of a 1987 film starring Kevin Costner as Ness.

不可捉摸的 20 年代,9 名廉洁的联邦调查局人员由特工埃利奥特·内斯(1903—1957)召集在一起,同芝加哥阿尔·卡彭的违禁卖酒集团进行斗争。这也是一部 1987 年的电影的名字,电影由凯文·科斯特纳扮演内斯。

- U.S. Mail Another name for the United States Postal Service. "U.S. Mail" can be seen on public mail boxes and Postal Service vehicles. 美国邮政 是美国邮政管理局的另一个名称。在公共邮政信箱和邮局的车辆上都能见到"美国邮政"的字样。
- **USA Today** A national newspaper created by Al Neuharth first published in 1982 by Gannett Inc. The first daily paper in fullcolor, USA Today features four separate sections, including general, money, sports, and life sections. The paper is known for its unique format, its state-by-state information, world weather stats, stocks and "Snapshots" statistics. It

has the second largest circulation in American after the Wall Street Journal.

今日美国 阿尔·纽哈斯创办的一份全国性的报纸,1982年开始由甘尼特公司发行。《今日美国》是第一份彩色的日报,内容分成四部分:一般内容、金融、体育和生活。报纸以它自己独特的版式、每一个州的信息、世界各地的天气、股票和"快镜头"统计资料而闻名。它在美国的销售量仅次于《华尔街日报》,居第二位。

V

Valentines Day, St. A holiday celebrated on February 14 for sending valentines to sweethearts, schoolmates, etc. Valentines Day is a popular date for weddings.

圣瓦伦丁节 2月14日是圣瓦伦丁节假日,这一天要寄贺卡给爱人、同学等。圣瓦伦丁节还是流行的举行婚礼的日子。

Valentino, Rudolf (1895—1926) Actor . Born Rodolfo d'Antonguolla in Italy, he came to Hollywood in 1917 and gain widespread fame in 1921 with the release of two silent films "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" and "The Sheik ." Dark and sleek, he became the heart-throb of millions of women who swooned at his movies . His death from a perforated ulcer at age 31 in 1926 shocked the nation and 100,000 mourners came to his wake . His other box-office hits include "Blood and Sand" (1922), "The Eagle" (1925), and "Son of the Sheik" (1926) .

Usage: A" Valentino" now refers to a person who exhibits excessive romantic and passionate qualities.

鲁道夫·瓦伦铁诺(1895—1926) 演员。原名罗道福·安东郭拉,出生于意大利。他于 1917 年来到好莱坞。1921 年他的两部默片电影《启示录四骑士》和《酋长》使他的名声广为传播。他的深色的皮肤和豪华的风度使数以百万计的女子为之心动,晕倒在他的电影前。1926年,他因溃疡穿孔去世,年仅 31 岁。全国为之震惊,有 10 万名吊丧的人来到他的灵堂。他的其他高票房收入的电影包括《碧血黄沙》(1922)、《鹰》(1925)和《酋长之子》(1926)。

用法: "瓦伦铁诺"现在指表现出极端浪漫和多情的性格的人。

Vallee, Rudy (1901—86) Singer . One of America 's first" crooners, "he became a singing sensation in the 1920s with tunes like "Good Night, Sweetheart" and his signature song "I'm Just a Vagabond Lover ." He hosted the first variety hour on radio in 1929, and helped to launch the career of Edgar Bergen . He played bit parts in films in the 1970s including "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying" (1967) . 鲁迪·瓦利(1901—1986) 歌唱家。他是美国最早期的"低声哼唱"歌手之一,20年代由于他的《晚安,亲爱的人》和他的代表作《我只是一个流浪汉爱人》等曲调而成为歌唱界轰动一时的人物。他于1929年主持了无线电广播上最早期的杂耍节目,并帮助埃德加·伯根发展他的事业。70年代他在电影里扮演一些小角色,包括《怎样在商业上不劳而获》(1967)。

Valley Girl A derisive term used to describe a stereotypical empty-headed young woman from California 's San Bernadino Valley. The stereotype gained national attention from Frank Zappa 's 1982 novelty song "Valley Girl." Valley Girl 's are famous for their innocuous and disgusting lingo including phrases such as "fer sure, "" grody to the max, "" I 'm sure, " bitchin', "" gag me with a spoon, "and" barf me out." 山谷女子 这个词用来嘲弄从加利福尼亚州桑伯纳迪诺山谷来的年轻女子。她们守旧,头脑简单。1982年弗兰克·扎帕的新奇歌曲《山

轻女子。她们守旧,头脑简单。1982年弗兰克·扎帕的新奇歌曲《山谷女子》使这类守旧的女子引起了全国的注意。山谷女子以其乏味的、讨厌的、令人听不懂的话而闻名,包括这样的句子:"一定要 ** 真讨厌 ** 的确 "棒极了 ** 用羹匙塞住我的嘴 "叫我呕吐 "等。

Van Dyke, Dick (1925—) Actor . Known for his jovial acting style, he starred in "The Dick Van Dyke Show "from 1961—66 . He also starred in several major films including "Mary Poppins" (1964), and "Chitty Chitty Bang Bang" (1968) .

迪克·范戴克(1925—) 演员。他以其愉快的演出风格闻名,从 1961至1966年他在"迪克·范戴克节目"中任主角。他也在一些较有 名的电影里担任主角,包括《玛丽·帕平斯》(1964)和《 嘭嘭》 (1968)。

Van Halen A glamour rock band of the late 1970s and 1980s. Founded by guitarist Eddie Van Halen and his drummer brother and lead singer David Lee Roth, they had a string of hits including "Dance the Night Away" (1979), "Jump" (1984), "Panama" (1987), and "Finish What

vaudeville 380

You started "(1987).

范海伦 70 年代后期和80 年代的一个魔力摇滚乐队。乐队是由吉他手埃迪·范海伦和他的鼓手兄弟与首席歌手戴维·李·罗思创办的,他们有一连串成功的作品,包括:《通宵跳舞》(1979)、《跳跃》(1984)、《巴拿马》(1987)和《做完你已开始的事情》(1987)。

vaudeville Variety entertainment in theaters, popular in the U.S. from 1890 to 1930. It typically featured 10—15 acts, including singers, dancers, magicians, jugglers, acrobats, and comedians. The genre was gradually replaced by movies. Actor who started out in vaudeville include Jack Benny, Bob Hope, W.C. Fields, Burns and Allen and the Marx Brothers.

杂耍 剧院中多种娱乐项目的混合,从 1890 年至 1930 年流行于美国。它一般有 10 至 15 个由下列人员表演的节目:歌唱家、舞蹈家、魔术师、玩杂耍者、杂技演员和喜剧演员。这一类娱乐节目逐渐被电影所替代。杂耍班出身的演员包括杰克·本尼、鲍勃·霍普、W·C·菲尔兹、伯恩斯和艾伦以及马克斯兄弟。

Vaughan, Sarah (1924—90) Jazz singer. Nicknamed the "Divine one," she began by singing bebop with musicians like Earl Hines and Dizzy Gillespie. Known for her dynamic vocal range of nearly three octaves, she became mainstream in the 1960s, toured widely and had several hit singles including "Make Yourself Comfortable" (1954), "Mr. Wonderful" (1956), and "Broken-Hearted Melody" (1959).

萨拉·沃恩(1924—1990) 爵士乐歌唱家。她的绰号叫"神圣的人",最初同厄尔·海因斯和迪齐·吉莱斯皮等音乐家一起演唱疯狂即兴爵士乐歌曲。她的音域强弱差不多可达到三个八度音,在 60 年代成为主流人物,她的巡回演出地域很广,有几张成功的单张唱片,包括:《让你自己放松些》(1954)、《奇妙先生》(1956)和《伤心旋律》(1959)。

Vidal, Gore (1925—) Writer and critic . Known for his use of history and politics in his fiction, he became widely recognized for his novel about a Hollywood transsexual, "Myra Breckinridge" (1968), which was made into a 1970 film . Vidal has also published several essay collections and best-selling historical novels including "Burr" (1973), "1876" (1976), "Lincoln" (1984), "Empire" (1987), and "Hollywood" (1990).

戈尔·维达尔(1925—) 作家和评论家。他以在小说中运用历史和政治闻名,他的关于一个好莱坞变性者的小说《迈拉·布雷肯里奇》

(1968)使他更广为人知,该书于 1970 年被拍摄成电影。维达尔还出版了几部随笔集和畅销历史小说,包括:《伯尔》(1973)、《1876》(1976)、《林肯》(1984)、《帝国》(1987)和《好莱坞》(1990)。

videos (1) Short films produced to accompany music recordings. (See "MTV") (2) Movies designed to be rented for home viewing.

影像 (1) 为录音音乐配制的电影短片(见 MTV 条)(2) 专为出租给家庭观看而设计的电影。

Vietnam War The most unpopular war in American history, it was fought from 1964—75 and cost over 58,000 American lives . Despite the U.S. Air force dropping more bombs on North Vietnam than in all of World War II, the United States was unable to achieve a victory . Vietnam is often referred to as the "American agony, "a symbol of U.S. defeat abroad and of disunity at home. The Vietnam Memorial wall, which contains the names of all the dead carved into it, attracts more visitors than any other memorial in Washington D.C. In 1995, Robert McNamara, one of the military instigators of the war, aroused anger in veterans when announced that he felt America's involvement in Vietnam was a mistake in his book "In Retrospect" (1995).

越南战争 是美国历史上最不得人心的战争,从 1964 年打到 1975 年,牺牲了 58 000 个美国人的生命。尽管美国空军在越南北部扔下的炸弹比整个第二次世界大战中扔下的还要多,但美国却无法取得战争的胜利。人们提到越南,常常把它看成"美国的苦恼",是美国在国外战败和国内不团结的象征。"越南纪念墙"上刻着全部死去的人的姓名,它吸引着比华盛顿特区任何其他纪念地点更多的参观者。1995 年,当越南战争军事研究人员之一麦克纳马拉在他的书《回顾》(1995)中说,他认为美国卷入越南是一个错误,在越战退役军人中激起了愤怒。

Veterans Day A holiday honoring veterans of U.S. wars celebrated on November 11. It was first observed on November 11, 1919, the anniversary of the end of World War I. The current name was selected in 1954.

退伍军人节 每年 11 月 11 日向美国各次战争的退伍军人致敬的节日。第一次举行纪念是 1919 年 11 月 11 日,即第一次世界大战结束一周年的日子。现在的节日名字是 1954 年选定的。

Vogue A fashion magazine founded in 1892. Famous for its classic illustrations until the 1930s, it is now known for its photo spreads of chic and

sexy models . The monthly magazine features a beautiful woman on the cover and is filled with hundreds of fashion photos . It has spawned many imitators such as "Cosmopolitan ."

Usage: Vogue is a catchphrase for stylishness. In 1990, Madonna used the term as a song title.

时尚 1892 年创办的一种关于时兴潮流的杂志。在 30 年代前以它古典的插图而闻名,今天则以大量漂亮和性感的模特照片而广为人知。这种每月一期的杂志,封面上是一个美丽的女人,内部是数以百计的时髦照片。它还诱发出许多模仿者,例如《世界主义》杂志。

用法: "时尚"是时髦的唤起人注意的说法。1990年麦当娜将它用作一首歌的名字。

W

Wagner, Honus (1874—1955) Baseball player. An expert fielder and base stealer. Wagner led the league in batting seven times between 1900 and 1911. He earned the nickname of the "Flying Dutchman" from his prolific base-stealing. He was one of the first members of the Baseball Hall of Fame. The Sports Collectors Digest Baseball Card Monthly Price Guide reports that a Honus Wagner baseball card printed in 1909 (in good condition) is the most valuable card ever worth \$110,000, with only about 50 in existence.

霍纳斯·瓦格纳(1874—1955) 棒球运动员。是外场员和偷垒专家。从 1900 到 1911 年间, 瓦格纳击球平均得分 7 次, 名列联合会的榜首。他偷垒的能力使他获得了"飞行荷兰人"的绰号。他是棒球名人馆最早期的成员之一。《体育收藏家文摘》中棒球入场券每月价格指南上报道, 1909 年印制的一张霍纳斯·瓦格纳棒球入场券(品相良好)是价值最高的入场券,值 11 万美元,存世量仅约 50 张。

Wal-mart A discount store founded by Sam Walton in 1930. Today the most popular store in America, in 1991, Sam Walton was listed as the richest man in America worth some \$ 21.1 billion. He died in 1992. 沃尔商场 萨姆·沃尔顿 1930年开办的一家廉价商店,今天已成为

美国最受欢迎的商店。1991年,萨姆·沃尔顿被列为美国最富的人,财产约211亿美元。他于1992年去世。

Wallace, Irving (1916—90) Novelist . Born Irving Wallechinsky, he became one of the most widely-read authors in the world in the 1960s and 1970s with books like "The Chapman Report" (1960), "The Prize" (1962), "The Man" (1964), "The Seven Minutes" (1969), "The Word" (1972), "The Fan Club" (1974), and "The Book of Lists" (1977—co-written with his children) . At his death, he had over 80 million books in print .

欧文·华莱士(1916—1990) 小说家。原名欧文·沃勒钦斯基。他写的书使他成为 60 年代和 70 年代全世界拥有最多读者的作家之一,这些书包括:《查普曼报告》(1960)、《奖赏》(1962)、《男人》(1964)、《七分钟》(1969)、《字》(1972)、《爱好者俱乐部》(1974)和《目录书》(1977——与他的孩子们合著)。他去世时他的书已售出超过 8 000万册。

Wallace, George Corley (1919—) U.S. politician. Born in Alabama, he held various state jobs before being elected the governor of Alabama in 1963—67, 1971—79, and 1983—87. In 1972, he campaigned for the Democratic nomination for the presidency but was left partially paralyzed after being shot at a rally. He ran his state in the 1970s from a wheelchair. Originally opposed to racial integration, he moderated his views and was elected for a fourth term as governor by a populist coalition of blacks and whites in 1982. He retired in 1987.

乔治·科利·华莱士(1919—) 美国政治家。他出生于亚拉巴马州,曾担任州里的几项职务,后被选为 1963—1967,1971—1979 和 1983—1987 年的亚拉巴马州州长。他于 1972 年参加民主党总统候选人提名运动,但在一次集会中被枪击而致局部瘫痪。70 年代他乘坐轮椅履行他的州长职务。他原先是反对取消种族隔离的,后来他的观点变得比较温和,于 1982 年由一个黑人和白人的人民联盟选举他第四届担任州长。他于 1987 年退休。

Wall Street A street in lower Manhattan in New York City that is recognized as the financial center of the U S. It is often synonymous with the New York Stock Exchange, which is housed there. It took its name from a defensive wall built there by the Dutch in 1653.

Usage: The term "Wall Street" is used as an indicator of economic trends, as well as a symbol of greed and ruthlessness.

华尔街 纽约市曼哈顿南部的一条街道,是美国的金融中心。它常被用作纽约证券交易所的同义词,证券交易所就在这条街上。华尔街的名字源于1653年荷兰人在该处建造的一道防御围墙。

用法: "华尔街"一词现用作经济趋势的标识,也是残忍和贪婪的象征。

Wall Street Journal A financial newspaper whose main focus is the business community. It has the largest average daily circulation of any U.S. newspaper with over 1.8 million readers, followed by USA Today, Los Angeles Times, and the New York Times. Tucked under a businessman's arm, it has become a symbol of success.

华尔街日报 一家金融性的报纸,主要报道商业社会的新闻。它是美国报纸中日平均销售量最大的一家,读者人数超过 180 万,紧随在它后面的依次是《今日美国》《洛杉矶时报》和《纽约时报》。商业家把它折叠起来夹在手臂下,它已成为成功的象征。

Wallendas Known as the "Flying Wallendas," they emigrated from Bohemia in 1928 and began performing with the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus. Led by Karl Wallenda (1905—78) and entertained audiences for 50 years until a series of fatal falls reduced their numbers. Karl himself was killed at the age of 73 when he fell in a highwire accident.

沃伦达一家 他们被人称为"沃伦达飞人",于 1928 年从波希米亚迁居美国,并开始同林林兄弟以及巴纳姆与贝利马戏团一起演出。在卡尔·沃伦达(1905—1978)的领导下,他们为观众演出了 50 年,后来一系列不幸的失足使观众人数有所减少。卡尔本人在 73 岁时在一次高空走钢丝绳的事故中坠落致死。

War of the Worlds, The An 1898 novel by H.G. Wells about the invasion of the earth by predatory aliens. On the night of October 30, 1938, Orson Welles caused mass panic among listeners when he dramatized the story on the radio. The incident made Welles famous.

宇宙战争 1898 年 H·G·韦尔斯关于掠夺成性的外星人入侵地球的一本小说。1938 年 10 月 30 日晚上, 奥森·韦尔斯将小说戏剧化, 在无线电中广播, 引起了大量听众极大的恐慌。这一事件使奥森·韦尔斯成为有名的人物。

Warhol, Andy (1928—87) Pop artist. The most famous artist in the Pop Art movement, Warhol is best known for his large and garish silkscreen reproductions of mass-media images. Originally a fashion illus-

trator, he gained wide recognition with his screenprints of Campbell's soup cans in 1962. His other subjects include Coca-Cola bottles, money, fruit, animals and famous faces such as Elvis, Mick Jagger, Marilyn Monroe and the Mona Lisa. In his New York studio, "The Factory, "he also produced lengthy experimental films which included "Chelsea Girls" (1966) and "Trash" (1970). By the 1970s he was recognized as an avant-garde artist and was mostly doing commissioned portraits of the very rich who he now mingled with. Warhol is credited with inventing instant celebrity by using image manipulation to transform common objects into pop images. Today there is an Andy Warhol Museum in Pittsburgh, Pennsylva-nia.

Usage: Warhol stands for the most avant of the avant-garde.

安迪·沃霍尔(1928—1987) 流行艺术家。沃霍尔是流行艺术运动中最有名的艺术家,最著名的是他制作的大众传媒肖像的大型华丽丝绢网复制品。他原是一名时装画家,1962 年他为坎贝尔浓汤罐头创作的网板印刷使他成名。他创作的其他主题包括可口可乐饮料瓶、钱币、水果、动物和有名人物如埃尔维斯、米克·贾格尔、玛丽莲·梦露和蒙娜·丽莎的面孔。在他纽约的名为"工厂"的工作室中,也生产较长的试验性的电影,包括《彻西的女孩们》(1966)和《垃圾》(1970)。他在70年代被认为是一位先锋派艺术家,大部分时间用来为同他常来常往的大富豪们制作预定的肖像。沃霍尔发明了用影像操作法将普通事物立即转化成为流行的形象。今天,在宾夕法尼亚州匹兹堡有一座安迪·沃霍尔美术馆。

用法: 沃霍尔代表先锋派中的最先锋者。

Warner Brothers A film distribution company founded in 1910 that was incorporated into a movie studio in 1932. The founding brothers were Harry (1881—1958), Albert (1884—1927), Sam (1888—1927), and Jack, the studio head (1892—1978). Warner Brothers made movie history by releasing the first major talking movie, "The Jazz Singer" in 1927. During the Golden Age of Hollywood, Warner Brothers were known for its costume drama, crime films, and musicals. Its contracted stars included Humphrey Bogart, James Cagney, Bette Davis, and Errol Flynn.

华纳兄弟公司 1910年创办的电影销售公司,于 1932年成为一家电影制片厂。创办公司的四兄弟是哈里(1881—1958)、艾伯特(1884—1967)、萨姆(1888—1927)和杰克,他是制片厂的首脑(1892—1978)。

华纳公司于 1927 年发行了电影史上第一部主要的有声电影《爵士乐歌手》。在好莱坞的黄金时代,华纳兄弟公司以其时装戏剧、犯罪电影和音乐剧闻名。同它订合同的明星包括亨弗莱·鲍加、詹姆斯·卡格尼、蓓蒂·黛维丝和埃洛尔·弗林。

Warren, Robert Penn (1905—89) U.S. Poet Born in Kentucky, he

was educated at Vanderbilt University and received a MA degree from Berkeley in 1927. He became a leading figure in the Southern literary revival and a respected critic. He won Pulitzer prizes for "Promises" (1968) and "Now and Then: Poems" (1976-78). His novels include " Night Rider" (1939), "At Heaven's Gate" (1943), "All the King's Men" (1946-Pulitzer Prize), "A Place to Come To" (1977). His poetry includes: "Brother to Dragons" (1953), "Audobon: A Vision" (1969), and "New and Selected Poems: 1923-1985" (1985). He was the first official U .S . poet laureate (1986—88) . 罗伯特·佩恩·沃伦(1905—1989) 美国诗人。出生于肯塔基州,就 读于范德比尔特大学,1927年在伯克利获得硕士学位。他在南方文 学复兴运动中成为一名主导人物,也是一位受尊敬的评论家。他以 《诺言》(1968)和《时常: 诗集》(1976—1978)两次获得普利策奖。他 的小说包括:《夜骑者》(1939)、《在天堂门口》(1943)、《国王的全班人 马》(1946——获普利策奖)和《该去的地方》(1977)。他的诗包括: 《龙的兄弟》(1953)、《奥多邦: 幻象》(1969)和《新诗和诗选: 1923—

Warren Commission A federal commission formed to investigate the assassination of president John F. Kennedy. The commission, named after its chairman, Chief Justice Earl Warren, concluded that the president had been killed by a single gunman, Lee Harvey Oswald. Many still believe that the assassination was a conspiracy.

198分(1985)。他是第一位正式的美国桂冠诗人(1986—1988)。

沃伦委员会 为调查约翰·F·肯尼迪总统被暗杀案而组成的联邦委员会。委员会以其主席高等法院院长厄尔·沃伦的姓氏命名,他的调查结论说,总统是被一名单干的枪手李·哈维·奥斯瓦尔德杀死的。许多人至今仍认为暗杀案是一起阴谋。

Washington, Booker T (1856—1915) Educator. Born in slavery, he believed that economic independence was the way to achieve social equality and became a pioneer in high education for black people in the South. He was the founder and first principal of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama in 1881. By his retirement in 1915, it had become one of the nation 's most

respected black colleges . He wrote a moving autobiography " \mbox{Up} from Slavery " in 1901 .

布克·**T**·华盛顿(1856—1915) 教育家。出生时是奴隶,他认为经济独立是达到社会平等的唯一手段,所以他成为使南方黑人受高等教育的先驱。他于 1881 年创办亚拉巴马州塔斯克基学院,并且是第一任校长。在他于 1915 年退休时,该校已是美国最受尊敬的黑人学院之一。他于 1901 年写了一本令人感动的自传《从奴隶开始》。

Washington D.C. The national capital of the United States. It was selected by George Washington and named for him. The city sits on the Potomac River in eastern Maryland, but is technically in the District of Columbia (D.C.) which is federal land. The government section of the city was designed by French engineer Pierre-Charles L'Enfant (1754—1825) in 1791. Noted architecture buildings include The Capitol, the Pentagon, the White House, The Washington Monument, and the Jefferson and Lincoln memorials. The Smithsonian Institution and its several museums are on the National Mall. Many other federal buildings, national museums, libraries and universities are located in Washington D. C.

华盛顿特区 美国的首都。是由乔治·华盛顿选定的,并且以他的姓氏命名。该市位于马里兰州东部波托马克河上,但从技术上说是在哥伦比亚特区(D.C.),该特区是联邦政府的土地。政府对该城市的区划是1791年由法国工程师皮埃尔—查尔斯·朗方(1754—1825)设计的。著名的建筑物包括:国会大厦、五角大楼、白宫、华盛顿纪念碑,以及杰斐逊和林肯的纪念堂。史密森美国国立博物馆及其所属的几个博物馆都在国家的林荫道上。还有许多其他的联邦建筑物、国立博物馆、图书馆和大学也设立在华盛顿特区。

Washington Monument A 555-foot stone obelisk designed by Robert Mills (1781—1855) and built between 1848 and 1888 in honor of George Washington . A main tourist attraction in Washington D.C., visitors can ride to the top of the structure and see the surrounding city. 华盛顿纪念碑 为了纪念乔治·华盛顿的一座 555 英尺高的石碑,是由罗伯特·米尔斯(1781—1855)设计,于 1848 至 1888 年间建造的。这是华盛顿特区的一处主要的旅游景点,游客可以到塔顶上去观看城市的四周。

Watergate A political scandal (1972—74) of the Nixon Administration. It was named after the building in Washington, D.C. that housed

the Democrats' campaign headquarters in the 1972 presidential election. Five men, hired by the Republican Committee to Re-elect President were caught breaking into the Watergate with surveillance equipment. Investigations connected the White House with the break in and President Richard Nixon was forced to admit that he himself had participated in the obstruction of justice. Under threat of impeachment, Nixon resigned in August 1974.

水门事件 尼克松政府的一个政治丑闻(1972—1974)。水门是华盛顿特区的一座建筑物,是 1972 年总统选举中民主党竞选总部的所在地。由共和党竞选连任总统委员会雇佣的 5 个人,身带监视窃听设备,在企图闯入水门时被捉住。调查表明,白宫与闯入事件有关联,理查德·尼克松总统被迫承认,他自己也参预了有损正义的行为。由于受到被弹劾的威胁,尼克松于 1974 年 8 月辞职。

Waters, Mukly (1915—83) Blues musician. Born McKinley Morganfield in Mississippi, he played country-style blues until he switched to playing an electric guitar in the 1940s and created the "Chicago blues." His songs, known for their sexual connotations, included "Honey Bee," "Hoochie Coochie Man," "Got My Mojo Working," and "I Just Wanna Make Love to You." His music greatly influenced rock and roll. The Rolling Stones chose their name from Waters'song"Rollin'Stone." 马迪·沃特斯(1915—1983) 布鲁斯音乐家。原名麦金利·摩根菲尔德,出生于密西西比。他原先演奏乡村风格的布鲁斯,40年代转而演奏电吉他,创造了"芝加哥布鲁斯"。他的歌曲以其性的涵义闻名,包括:《蜜峰》《扭肚舞男人》《我的护身符显灵》和《我只想向你表示爱情》。他的音乐对摇滚乐产生过很大的影响。滚石乐队的名字来源于沃特斯的歌曲《滚石》。

Wayre, John (1907—79) Actor. Born Marion Michael Morrison in Iowa, he became the definitive Western American hero from starring in nearly 70 films in a movie career that spanned five decades. Nicknamed the "Duke," and known for his plain-speaking, patriotic style, he acted in his first major role in "Stagecoach" (1939) directed by John Ford. His films include "Red River" (1948), "She Wore a Yellow Ribbon" (1949), "The Quiet Man" (1952), "The Alamo" (1960), "The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance" (1962), "The Green Berets" (1968), "The Undefeated" (1969), "Rio Lobo" (1970), "Chisum" (1970), "Big Jake" (1971), "The Cowboys" (1972), "Rooster Cogburn" (1975),

and his last film "The Shootist" (1976) . He won an Academy Award as an aging marshal in "True Grit" (1969) .

约翰·韦恩(1907—1979) 演员。原名马里恩·迈克尔·莫里森,出生于衣阿华州。他在前后跨越 50 年的电影生涯中,演了近 70 部电影,成为确实无疑的西部美国英雄。他的绰号是"公爵",以说话直爽和爱国的作风闻名。他第一次担任主角是在《驿车》(1939)中,由约翰·福特导演。他的电影包括:《红河》(1948)、《她戴着黄丝带》(1949)、《安静的人》(1952)、《杨树》(1960)、《枪击利伯蒂·瓦兰斯的人》(1962)、《绿色贝雷帽》(1968)、《不败者》(1969)、《里奥·洛波》(1970)、《奇萨姆》(1970)、《大杰克》(1971)、《牛仔》(1972)、《鲁斯特·科格伯恩》(1975),以及他的最后一部电影《射击家》(1976)。他在《真正坚强》(1969)中因扮演一个老年元帅而获得一项学院奖。

Webster, Noah (1758—1843) Lexicographer. Born in Connecticut and educated at Yale, he standardized American English with his books on grammar and spelling. He promoted standardized spelling in his book "Blue-Backed Speller" which sold nearly 100 million copies in a century. He is also known for his "American Dictionary of the English Language" (1828), which was the progenitor of today 's modern dictionaries. many still bear his name. He also founded Amherst College.

Usage: The name "Webster's" is sometimes used to refer to any dictionary. Ex: Look the word up in Webster's.

诺厄·韦伯斯特(1758—1843) 词典编纂者。出生于康涅狄格州,在耶鲁大学受教育。他通过他的关于语法和拼音的著作使美国英语标准化。在其著作《蓝背拼音书》中提倡标准化的拼音,该书在一个世纪内销售近一亿册。他也以其《美国英语词典》(1828)闻名,该书是现代词典的先驱,现在很多词典仍以他的姓氏命名。他还创办了阿默斯特学院。

用法: "韦伯斯特"有时指任何词典。例如: 到"韦伯斯特"里面查查这个字。

Weight Watchers A weight-loss support group formed in 1963 by Jean Nidetch in New York City . Called "Alcoholics Anonymous for the overweight" by Business Week, who marveled at the many money-making products created by the Weight Watchers including a cookbook and packaged nonfat milk and whole frozen meals . In 1979, Nidetch and her business partner Albert Lippert, sold Weight Watchers to Heinz for a hundred million dollars . Today Weight Watchers has annual sales of

\$1.6 billion. Over 15 million have enrolled in the program since 1963. 减肥者协会 1963 年由琪恩·尼德奇在纽约市创办的一个拥护降低体重的集团。商业周报称它为"超重者的嗜酒者互诫协会",并对减肥者协会所创造的许多种赚钱的产品大感惊奇,产品包括一本烹饪书、包装漂亮的脱脂牛奶和冷冻套餐。1979年,尼德奇和她的商业伙伴艾伯特·利珀特以一亿美元的代价将减肥者协会卖给了海因茨。今天,减肥者协会每年的销售额是 16 亿美元。自 1963 年以来,已有超过 1 500 万人参加到该计划中。

Welch, Raquel (1940—) Actress. One of the biggest sex symbols of the 1960s, Welch became famous for playing a semiclad "Cave-woman" in the 1963 film "One Million B.C." Known more for her voluptuousness than her acting ability, she stayed in the public eye through poster sales and her other films which included "Myra Breckinridge" (1970), and "The Three Musketeers" (1974). Welch has also starred in several TV movies and made a beauty video in 1990.

拉奎尔·韦尔奇(1940—) 女演员。韦尔奇是 60 年代最大的性的象征之一,她因在 1963 年的电影《公元前一百万年》中扮演一个半穿衣的"洞穴女人"而出名。她的妖艳比她演戏的才能更有名,通过出售电影海报和她的其他电影《迈拉·布雷肯里奇》(1970)和《三个火枪手》(1974)等,使她成为人人皆知的人物。韦尔奇也在几部电视剧中演出,并于 1990 年推出一部美女影像。

Welk, Lawrence (1903—92) Bandleader. Known as the king of "champagne music," Welk was the host of a TV music program that lasted from 1955 to 1971. Despite his old-fashioned musical taste and his muchimitated Polish accent, his show continues to air in syndication. The show was known for its big band arrangements of romantic standards and the sweet harmonies of the Lennon Sisters.

劳伦斯·韦尔克(1903—1992) 乐团领队。韦尔克被称为"香槟音乐"之王,他是从 1955 年直到 1971 年的一个电视音乐节目的主持人。他的老式的音乐风格和他常被人模仿的波兰腔调,并不影响他的节目继续在电视联合组织中播出。节目以其浪漫主义标准的大乐队编排和伦农姐妹甜蜜的和声而闻名。

Welles, Orson (1915—85) Actor, director. He became a household name with his 1938 radio broadcast of The War of the Worlds. He then turned to films and made "Citizen Kane" (1941), which he produced, directed and starred in . It was considered his best work and a landmark

in the history of cinema because of its lighting and camera angles . His other films, though not as critically acclaimed, include "The Magnificent Ambersons" (1942), "The Lady from Shanghai" (1948), and "Touch of Evil" (1942) . Later in his career he made commercials, and guest appearances including the hosting of a provocative special on the prophecies of Nostradamus .

奥森·韦尔斯(1915—1985) 演员,导演。由于他 1938 年关于"宇宙战争"的无线电广播,使他的名字家喻户晓。他后来转向电影界,自导、自演、自己制作了电影《公民凯恩》(1941)。它被认为是他最好的电影,并且因其光线和摄影角度而被认为是电影史上的一个里程碑。他还有其他的电影,虽然评价没有上述一片那样高,包括:《辉煌的安伯森一家》(1942)、《上海来的女子》(1948)和《不幸的接触》(1942)。他在事业的后期从事商业广告演播和客座演出,包括主持一个关于诺斯特拉达马斯预言的刺激性的特别节目。

West, Mae (1892—1980) Actress. One of the first sex symbols of the 20th century, she acted in vaudeville, on the stage, and in films. Known for her hourglass figure, outlandish costumes, and verbal innuendos from dialogue that she wrote herself, West set herself up as one of the first divas of Hollywood. She appeared on Broadway in "Sex" (1926), "Drag" (1927), and "Diamond Lil" (1928). Her films include "She Done Him Wrong" (1933), "Going to Town" (1934), "My Little Chickadee" (1944) and "Sextette" (1978). Once the highest-paid woman in America, she is remembered for her throaty one-liners such as "Come up and see me sometime."

梅·韦斯特(1892—1980) 女演员。她是 20 世纪最早的性的象征之一,她曾在杂耍班、舞台上和电影里演出。韦斯特的闻名是由于她的沙漏形的身材、外国进口的服装以及她为自己写的对话中语言的暗示,她将自己树立为好莱坞最早的主要女歌星之一。在百老汇她出现在《性》(1926)、《牵引》(1927)和《戴蒙德·莱尔》(1928)中。她的电影包括:《她亏待了他》(1933)、《进城去》(1934)、《我的小山雀》(1944)和《六重唱组》(1978)。她曾是美国薪酬最高的女人,现在人们记得的是她的一些沙哑的简短句子,例如"改天来看看我"。

West Point The site of the U .S. Military Academy founded in 1802 in upstate New York . West Point trains cadets (students), for second-lieutenant commissions in the U .S. Army .

西点 创建于 1802 年的美国陆军军官学校所在的地点,在纽约州北

部。西点训练学员(学生),毕业后任命为美国陆军的少尉。

West Side Story A 1957 musical comedy. The script was written by Arthur Laurents, and the songs were composed by Leonard Bernstein with lyrics by Stephen Sondheim. The story of two New York City street gangs, "The Sharks," and "The Jets," it made a successful Broadway run, and became the best picture of 1961. Known for its dance scenes, it was choreographed by Jerome Robbins. The film won 10 Oscars including Best Picture, Best Supporting Actor and Actress (George Chakiris, Rita Moreno), Best Director and Robbins was awarded a special Oscar.

西城故事 一部 1957 年的音乐剧。剧本是阿瑟·劳伦茨写的,由伦纳德·伯恩斯坦作曲,斯蒂芬·桑德海姆写歌词。剧情是发生在纽约市两个街道团伙"鲨鱼"和"黑玉"之间的故事,该剧在百老汇长期连续演出,获得成功,并成为 1961 年的最佳电影。该剧以其舞蹈场景闻名,舞蹈动作由杰罗姆·罗宾斯设计。电影获得 10 项奥斯卡奖,包括最佳影片、最佳男女配角(乔治·查基里斯,丽塔·莫雷诺)、最佳导演(罗宾斯,获得奥斯卡特别奖)。

western film A film genre based loosely on the history of the American West. It evolved from the written Western novel. Italian "spaghetti Westerns" and Japanese Westerns helped to make the genre popular internationally. The best-known western writers were Max Brand, Louis L'Amour, and Zane Grey. The best-known names in western film include John Wayne, Gary Cooper, Clint Eastwood, Tom Mix, James Stewart and John Ford.

西部电影 大致根据美国西部历史编剧的电影流派。一般是依照写好的西部小说改编的。意大利的"实心面条西部片"和日本西部片有助于这一流派在国际上的流行。最著名的西部作家是马克斯·布兰德、路易斯·拉穆尔和赞恩·格雷。西部电影中最著名的人物包括:约翰·韦恩、加里·古柏、克林特·伊斯特伍德、汤姆·米克斯、詹姆斯·斯图尔特和约翰·福特。

Westinghouse, George (1846—1914) Inventor. He perfected an air brake for railroad automobiles in 1869. He later devised a system of railroad signals and an efficient method of distributing natural gas. In 1886 he founded the Westinghouse Electric Co.

乔治·威斯汀豪斯(1846—1914) 发明家。他于 1869 年完成了铁路机车汽闸的发明。后来设计出一套铁路信号系统和配送天然气的一

种有效的方法。1886年他创办了威斯汀豪斯电气公司。

Wheaties A breakfast cereal first marketed in 1922 and nicknamed "The Breakfast of Champions." It is known for its orange box which usually features a well-known sports figure on the front.

惠蒂斯 1922 年上市的一种早餐谷类食品,绰号"冠军的早餐"。它以其橘黄色的盒子闻名,盒子前面常有一位著名运动员的图像。

Wheel of Fortune A TV game show that debuted in 1975, and which has since become the most popular daytime quiz show. Contestants spin a giant wheel to "buy" letters, which enables them to spell out a phrase which allows them to win prizes. The show made celebrities out of host Pat Sajak, and his pretty letter-turning assistant Vanna White.

幸运之轮 1975 年开始的一个电视比赛节目,此后它一直是最受欢迎的白天问答比赛节目。参赛者旋转一个巨大的轮盘以"购买"字母,他们用字母拼出句子,使他们能赢得奖品。这一节目使主持人帕特·萨杰克和为他转动字母的漂亮的助手范娜·怀特成为名人。

White Christmas A 1942 Christmas song by Irving Berlin. Written for the movie "Holiday Inn" and sung by Bing Crosby, it won an Oscar for best song of the year. The single most successful song in music history, it has sold over 100 million records. It has become a perennial classic of Christmas nostalgia.

白色圣诞节 欧文·柏林 1942 年创作的圣诞歌曲。它是为《假日旅馆》这部电影而写的,由平·克劳斯贝演唱,赢得了该年度最佳歌曲奥斯卡奖。这是音乐史上最成功的单首歌曲,唱片已销售一亿张以上,成为圣诞节怀旧的经典歌曲。

White House The official residence of the president of the United States, located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington D.C. It was designed by James Hoban and built between 1792—99. It was burned down by the British in 1814 and rebuilt in 1815—17.

On September 12, 1994, A single-engined stolen airplane driven by Frank Eugene Corder crashed into the South Lawn of the White House underneath President Clinton 's bedroom window. The pilot was killed but no one in the White House was hurt. (The First family was not even there.) A tree planted by Andrew Jackson around 1830 was slightly sheared.

Usage: The White House is often used as a synonym for the executive branch of government.

白宫 美国总统的法定住所,位于华盛顿特区宾夕法尼亚街 1600号。是由詹姆斯·霍本设计,于 1792至 1799年间建造的。1814年被英国人焚毁,1815—1817年重建。

1994年9月12日,弗兰克·尤金·科德驾驶一架偷来的单引擎飞机坠毁在白宫南草坪克林顿总统卧室的窗下。驾驶员身亡,白宫中没有任何人受伤。(第一家庭当时甚至不在场。)安德鲁·杰克逊 1830 年左右栽种的一棵树有少许截断。

用法: 白宫常用作政府行政部门的同义词。

Wilder, Thorton (1897—1975) Playwright and novelist. He won three Pulitzer Prizes, one for the novel "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" (1927), and two more for his plays "Our Town" (1938), and "The Skin of our Teeth" (1942). Wilder 's plays are known for generally not using props or scenery, and his characters often directly address the audience.

索顿·怀尔德(1897—1975) 剧作家和小说家。三次获得普利策奖: 一次是小说《桑·卢易斯·雷伊桥》(1927),另外两次是他的剧本《我们的城镇》(1938)和《我们牙齿的皮》(1942)。怀尔德的剧本以一般不用道具和布景而闻名,他剧中的人物常常直接对观众讲话。

Williams, Hank (1923—53) Country singer, songwriter. Despite his drinking and carousing, he became the biggest country music star of the 1950s. He joined the Grand Ole Opry in 1949 and had his first national hit "Lovesick Blues." His other hits from 1950 include "I'm So Lonely I Could Cry, "" Hey, Good Lookin', "and his signature song "Your Cheatin' Heart." Williams died of a heart attack at age 30 in the back seat of a blue Cadillac on December 31, 1952. The following year his records sell more copies than in any year when he was live. His son Hank, Jr. (1949—), is also a successful country singer.

汉克·威廉斯(1923—1953) 乡村歌曲歌唱家,歌曲作者。尽管他酗酒和大喝大闹,但在 50 年代是最大的乡村音乐明星。他于 1949 年加入大奥利奥普里剧团,他的《相思病布鲁斯》获得第一次全国性的成功。1950 年以后他其他的成功作品包括:《我寂寞得要哭》《嘿,好看的人》以及他的代表歌曲《你的骗人心》。1952 年 12 月 31 日,威廉斯因心脏病突发死在一辆蓝色卡迪莱克轿车的后座上,年仅 30 岁。第二年,他的唱片销售量比他生前的任何一年都多。他的儿子小汉克(1949—)也是一位成功的乡村歌曲歌手。

Williams, **Ted** (1918—) Baseball player . Born in California, Williams was one of baseball 's greatest power hitters . He signed with the Boston

Red Sox in 1939 and was named rookie of the year . During his 19 seasons with the Red Sox his career was twice interrupted by military service in World War II and the Korea War . In 1941, he has a season batting average of 406, making him the last major league to pass the 400 mark . He was the American League batting champion six times and in 1947 became the second player to twice win the Triple Crown (leading the league in batting, home runs, and runs batted in for a season) . He retired in 1960 with a career total of 521 home runs . He was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1966 .

特德·威廉斯(1918—) 棒球运动员。威廉斯出生于加利福尼亚州,是最伟大的棒球强击球手之一。他于 1939 年与波士顿红短袜队签约,被命名为该年的新人。在红短袜队的 19 个赛季中,他的事业两次由于服兵役中断,一次是在第二次世界大战中,另一次是朝鲜战争。1941 年,他的赛季击球平均分是 0.406,使他成为甲级职业棒球队协会中最后一个超过 0.400 分的运动员。他曾六次成为美国协会的击球冠军,并在 1947 年成为第二位两次赢得"三重王冠"(在协会中一个赛季击球平均分、本垒打和击入分三项领先)的运动员。他于1960 年以毕生总共 521 次本垒打的战绩退役。1966 年他被选入棒球名人馆。

Williams, Temessee (1911—83) Playwright. Born Thomas Lanier Williams in Mississippi, he became one of America 's prominent playwrights with his shocking plays that featured the psychological problems and fluent dialogue of social outcasts. His first successful play was "The Glass Menagerie" (1945). He won three Pulitzer Prizes for the plays "A Streetcar Named Desire" (1947), "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" (1955), and "The Night of the Iguana" (1961). Several of his plays have been made into successful films.

田纳西·威廉斯(1911—1983) 剧作家。原名汤马斯·拉尼尔·威廉斯,出生于密西西比州。他的令人吃惊的剧本写的是心理学上的问题,以及社会上无家可归的人流畅的对话,这使他成为美国著名的剧作家之一。他的第一本成功的剧本是《玻璃动物园》(1945)。他以其剧本《欲望号街车》(1947)、《发烫的铁皮房顶上的猫》(1955)和《鬣蜥之夜》(1961)三次获得普利策奖。他的剧本有几部已被拍摄成成功的电影。

Wirnie the Pooh The lovable, pudgy bear featured in A.A. Milne's Christopher Robin books for children including "Winnie the Pooh"

(1926) and "The House at Pooh Corner." The "Pooh" bear is known for his yellow (cloth) body, red t-shirt, and his habit of eating honey. 普熊温尼 A·A·米尔恩的克里斯托弗·罗宾儿童读物中的圆胖可爱的熊。他的书包括《普熊温尼》(1926)和《普角的屋子》。"普"熊以他的黄色(布)身体、红色 T恤衫和吃蜂蜜的习惯闻名。

Wizard of Oz, The Popular name for a 1900 book by L. Frank Baum (1865—1919) entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz." Baum 's story was adapted as a musical play and in the 1939 MGM film "The Wizard of Oz" starring Judy Garland. The story introduces the popular characters Dorothy Gale (a farm girl from Kansas), Toto (her dog), the Tin Man, the Scarecrow, the Lion, and the Wicked Witch of the West. Dorothy is caught in a tornado and finds herself in the magical land of Oz. She enlists the help of the Wizard in order to return to Kansas. The movie has become a perennial favorite and features the classic songs "Over the Rainbow" (which won an Oscar), "We 're off to See the Wizard, "and "Follow the Yellow Brick Road."

绿野仙踪 L·弗兰克·鲍姆(1865—1919)1900 年出版的《奥兹的惊人奇才》一书的流行名字。鲍姆的故事被改编成一部音乐剧,于 1939 年由米高梅公司拍摄成电影《绿野仙踪》,由裘蒂·嘉伦主演。故事中有大家都知道的角色多萝西·盖尔(一个来自堪萨斯的农村姑娘)、托托(她的狗)、锡人、稻草人、狮子以及西方邪恶的女巫。多萝西遭到龙卷风的袭击,发现自己进入了奥兹地方的魔境中。为了回到堪萨斯,她争取获得了"奇才"的帮助。这部电影已成为人们喜爱的常映不衰的影片。片中有经典歌曲《越过彩虹》(它获得一项奥斯卡奖)、《我们要去见奇才》和《沿着黄砖马路走》。

Wolfe, Tom (1931—) Journalist and novelist . Born Thomas Kennerly in Virginia, he graduated from Yale University and worked at newspaper reporting. In the 1960s he became the founder of the "New Journalism," which brought an inventive style to the reportage of popular culture and social life . His works include "The Kandy-Kolored Tangerine-Flake Streamline Baby" (1965), "The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test" (1968), "Radical Chic and Mau-Mauing the Flak Catchers" (1970), "The Painted Word" (1975), "The Right Stuff" (1979). He used exposed New York in the 1980s in his novel "The Bonfire of the Vanities" (1988).

汤姆·沃尔夫(1931—) 新闻工作者和小说家。原名汤马斯·肯纳

利,出生于弗吉尼亚州。他毕业于耶鲁大学,从事新闻报道工作。于60年代成为《新新闻》的创办者,它以独创的风格对流行文化和社会生活进行报道。他的著作包括:《条纹橘片时髦婴儿》(1965)、《电冷酸试验》(1968)、《时髦人物与对收集反对意见者的恐吓》(1970)、《着了颜色的字》(1975)和《合适的材料》(1979)。他在其小说《浮华者的篝火》(1988)中,使用了揭露80年代纽约情况的材料。

Wolfman Jack (1939—) Disc jockey . Born Robert Weston Smith in Brooklyn in 1960, he created the pseudonym "Wolfman Jack" on a Texas radio station where he gained a crazy reputation as a nighttime disc jockey until he lost his venue in 1970 . He became a household name when he appeared as the Wolfman in the 1973 George Lucas film "American Graffiti ." Wolfman Jack hosted "The Midnight Special" on TV and in 1974 went on the air at station WNBC in New York . Wolfman Jack is known for his beard, and most of all for his raspy voice and his wailing laugh .

沃尔夫曼·杰克(1939—) 唱片节目播音员。原名罗伯特·韦斯顿·史密斯,出生于布鲁克林。他于 1960 年在得克萨斯的一个无线电广播电台创造了假名"沃尔夫曼·杰克",在那里获得夜间唱片节目播音员的疯狂声誉,但到了 1970 年他失去了他的工作。当他出现在1973 年乔治·卢卡斯的电影《美国涂鸦》中,扮演沃尔夫曼这一角色时,他成了一位家喻户晓的人物。沃尔夫曼·杰克在电视上主持"午夜特别节目",并于 1974 年在纽约 WNBC 无线电广播电台广播。沃尔夫曼·杰克以他的胡子闻名,但最著名的是他刺耳的声音和像痛哭般的笑声。

women is liberation Also called "women is lib." A 1960s term for the women is rights movement, which advocates gender equality and promotes other feminist issues. The effects of the movement included an explosion in working females and the controversial advocacy of "abortion rights."

妇女解放运动 女权运动在 60 年代时的名称,它提倡性别平等,并宣传其他男女平等方面的论点。运动的效果表现在女性参加工作的人数激增,以及有争议的对"堕胎权"的鼓吹。

Wonder, Stevie (1950—) Pop musician . Adopted name of Steveland Judkins Morris . Blind from birth, he had his first hit, "Fingertips" at the age of 12 . He became a major pop star in the late 1960s and 1970s with songs that he composed and sang, and played keyboards and other

instruments on such as "I Was Made to Love Her," "For Once in My Life," and "My Cherie Amour" (1973), "Superstition" (1974), and his signature song "You Are the Sunshine of My Life" (1974). He sang "Ebony and Ivory" with Paul McCartney in 1982. He release the album "Conversation Peace" in 1995.

史蒂维·旺德(1950—) 流行音乐家。史蒂夫兰德·贾金斯·莫里斯的继用名。他出生时就是盲人,12岁时有了第一首成功的歌曲《手指尖》。60年代后期和70年代他以自己创作并演唱的歌曲而成为一位主要的流行歌星。他还在许多歌曲中弹奏钢琴和其他乐器,例如:《我生来就是要爱她的》《我生命里就这一次》《我和彻里的恋爱》(1973)、《迷信》(1974)以及他的代表歌曲《你是我生命的阳光》(1974)。1982年他与保罗·麦卡特尼一起唱《黑檀木和象牙》。他于1995年推出专辑唱片《谈论和平》。

Woodstock (1969) A free, 3-day rock music festival held near Woodstock (actually in Bethel), New York in August of 1969. Described as "Three Days of Peace and Music, "it was attended by some 400,000 young people. Anti-establishment dress and behavior, free love, drugs, and mud wallows characterized the festival. One baby was born and one man died. It featured performances by Jimi Hendrix, Jefferson Airplane, Joan Baez, Arlo Guthrie, Richie Havens, The Grateful Dead, the Band, and the Who. The festival was a counterculture landmark of the 1960s and was recorded in the film documentary "Woodstock" (1970) which won an Academy Award.

伍德斯托克(**1969**) 1969 年 8 月在纽约伍德斯托克附近(事实上在贝瑟尔)举行的为期 3 天的免费摇滚音乐节。它被描述为"和平与音乐的三天",约有 40 万名青年人参加。反习俗的服装和行为、自由恋爱、毒品以及在泥浆中翻滚是这个节日的特点。有一个婴儿降生;一个男人死了。参加演出的有: 吉米·亨德里克斯、"杰斐逊飞机"、琼·贝兹、阿洛·古思里、里奇·黑文斯、"感恩的死者"、"一帮"、"谁"。这个节日是 60 年代一个反传统文化的里程碑,在纪录片《伍德斯托克》(1970)中有所报道,该片获得一项学院奖。

Woodstock- '94 A rock music festival in August 1994 organized by profiteers to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the original Woodstock and to capitalize on nostalgia-crazed babyboomers. Unlike the original Woodstock, an expensive admission was charged, food and memorabilia concessions served high prices, and over 1,000 state troopers were on hand

to regulate the crowds.

Several aging performers who performed at the original Woodstock reprised their roles again including Joe Cocker, and David Crosby, and Carlos Santana. Newer acts included Henry Rollins, Nine Inch Nails, and Porno for Pyros. Many critics, including some of the performers called it "Woodstock Inc." claiming that the event had none of the "sixties spirit" of the original festival.

伍德斯托克 **1994 1994** 年 **8** 月举行的一个摇滚音乐节,由投机商人组织,以纪念原来的伍德斯托克节 25 周年,并利用二次世界大战以后生育高峰时期出生的人们怀旧狂的心理。与原来的伍德斯托克不同,这次需收昂贵的入场费,食品和纪念品摊位售价高昂,还有 1 000 多名州警察随时待命以对付群众。

有几位在原来的伍德斯托克音乐节上表演过的年长的表演者重复他们从前扮演过的角色,包括乔·科克尔、戴维·克罗斯比和卡洛斯·桑塔纳。新的节目包括亨利·罗林斯、"九英寸钉子"和派罗斯的波诺。许多评论家,包括一些演出者,称它为"伍德斯托克公司",他们声称,这个节日完全没有原来节日的"60年代精神"。

Woodward and Bernstein Bob Woodward (1943—) and Carl Bernstein (1944—) were the two reporters from the Washington Post who covered the Watergate story. Their tenacious probing was a major contributing factor in the downfall of Richard Nixon. They recorded their investigation in their 1974 book "All the President's Men" which was made into a 1976 film starring Robert Redford and Dustin Hoffman. 伍德沃德和伯恩斯坦 鲍勃·伍德沃德(1943—)和卡尔·伯恩斯坦 (1944—)是华盛顿邮报的两位记者,他们报道了水门故事。他们不屈不挠的调查是导致理查德·尼克松下台的主要因素。他们将其调查记录在他们 1974 年的著作《总统的班子》中,该书后被拍摄成一部 1976 年的电影,由罗伯特·雷德福和达斯廷·霍夫曼主演。

Woody Woodpecker A cartoon character created in 1940 by animator Walter Lantz (1900—94). Lantz got the idea from an actual woodpecker who was pecking on his house. A funny bird with a trademark laugh, Woody made his first appearance in the cartoon short "Knock Knock" (1940).

啄木鸟伍迪 动画片画家沃尔特·兰茨(1900—1994)于 1940 年创作的一个动画角色。兰茨的想法是从一只真的啄木鸟产生的,他看见那只啄木鸟在啄自己的房子。于是伍迪这只有趣的鸟,带着他特有

的笑的标记,第一次在动画短片《敲敲》(1940)中露面了。

World Series A baseball play-off series held at the end of the regular season between the leading teams of baseball 's American and National leagues. The Series is made up of a minimum of seven games, with the winner being the first to win four. The New York Yankees have won the World Series 33 times, followed by the St. Louis Cardinals (15) and the New York Giants (14).

年度冠军棒球联赛 美国棒球联合会和国家棒球联合会的冠军队在规定的赛季之末进行的决赛系列。决赛系列至少有七场比赛,首先赢四场者得胜。纽约扬基人队已33次赢得联赛冠军,其次是圣路易斯红雀队(15次),然后是纽约巨人队(14次)。

Wright Brothers Inventors . Wilbur (1867—1912) and Orville (1871—1948) were bicycle manufacturers in Ohio when they began to experiment with flight in the 1890s . On December 17, 1903, Orville flew a biplane the brothers designed over 120 feet at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina . The historic event was the first flight of a heavier-than air, self-propelled aircraft . By 1905 they were making 20 mile flights and by the end of the decade, they were delivering planes to the U.S. army .

赖特兄弟 发明家。威尔伯(1867—1912)和奥维尔(1871—1948)是俄亥俄州的自行车制造商,在19世纪90年代他们开始对飞行进行试验。1903年12月17日,奥维尔用一架两兄弟设计的双翼飞机在北卡罗来纳州的基蒂霍克飞过了120英尺的距离。这是一个历史性的事件,是一架比空气重、自身推进的飞机的第一次飞行。到了1905年,他们已能飞行20英里,而到了该十年之末,他们已经向美国军队交付飞机了。

Wright, Frank Lloyd (1867—1959) U.S. architect. Born in Wisconsin, while he was a student of Louis Sullivan, he developed his own "organic" architectural style in which buildings reflected their natural surroundings. His buildings include his Wisconsin home (1925), "Falling Water," a house built straddling a waterfall near Pittsburgh Pennsylvania (1936), the Guggenheim Museum in New York (1959), and the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, Japan (1922). Wright is probably the most famous architect of the twentieth century.

弗兰克·劳埃德·赖特(1867—1959) 美国建筑家。出生于威斯康星州,当他还是路易斯沙利文的一个学生时,就发展了自己的"有机"建筑风格,这种风格的建筑物反映它们周围的自然环境。他的建筑物

包括他在威斯康星的家(1925)、《下落的水》——宾夕法尼亚州匹兹堡附近跨在一处瀑布上的一座住宅(1936)、纽约的古根海姆博物馆(1959),以及日本东京的帝国饭店(1922)。 赖特可能是 20 世纪最有名的建筑家。

Wrigley, William, Jr. See chewing gum. 小威廉·里格利 见 chewing gum 条。

Wyeth, Andrew (1917—) Painter Born in Pennsylvania, the son of artist-illustrator N.C. Wyeth, he became a master of technical realism like his father. One of the most popular contemporary American artists, he specializes in detailed portraits and landscapes, usually in watercolor or tempera that have a strong sense of isolation such as his signature painting "Christina's World" (1948). In 1987, a series of "secret" paintings of Wyeth's mistress Helga was discovered, reviving Wyeth's popularity. His son James Browning Wyeth (1946—) is also an artist.

安德鲁·韦思(1917—) 画家。韦思出生于宾夕法尼亚州,是美术家和插图画家 N.C. 韦思的儿子,同他父亲一样成为一位技术现实主义大师。他是当代最受欢迎的美国美术家之一,擅长于明细的肖像画和风景画,常常用水彩或蛋黄颜料,有强烈的孤立感,就像他的代表画《克里斯蒂娜的世界》(1948)那样。1987年,发现了一系列韦思的情妇赫尔嘉的"秘密"画像,使韦思的声望获得复苏。他的儿子詹姆斯·布朗宁·韦思(1946—)也是一位美术家。

Wynette, Tammy (1942—) Country singer .Born in Mississippi, she became one of the biggest female stars in country music in the late 1960s and 1970s . Her best-known songs include "D-I-V-O-R-C-E," and her signature song "Stand By Your Man" (1968), which became the biggest-selling woman 's single ever recorded . Wynette continues to record and tour in the 1990s .

塔米·怀尼特(1942—) 乡村歌曲歌唱家。她出生于密西西比州,在 60 年代后期和 70 年代成为乡村音乐最大的女明星之一。她最有名的歌曲包括《离——婚》和她的代表歌曲《站在你的男人身边》(1968),后者成为已录制的妇女单张唱片中最畅销的。怀尼特在 90 年代继续录制唱片和作巡回演出。

X, Y, Z

X-rated A former movie rating code established by the Motion Picture Industry meaning "For adults only "or sexually explicit." It was replaced in the 1990s by the term "NC-17" (No Children under 17 admitted). Usage: The term "X-rated" is still used to refer to any verbal or graphic material including obscene language, magazines, comics, lyrics, as well as movies.

X级的 过去电影业对电影所定的等级, X 级意为"只限成人"或"性不隐讳"。90年代已改为"NC—17"(禁止 17岁以下少儿观看)。

用法: " X 级的 '现仍用于任何语言文字或图像的材料,包括淫秽的语言、杂志、连环漫画、歌词以及电影。

Xerox A trademarked name of the company that invented the photocopy reproduction process.

Usage: "Xerox" is now commonly used as a verb instead of "photocopy." Ex: Would you please xerox this paper for me.

施乐 发明复印方法的公司的商标名。

用法: 这个词现在普遍地当作动词来用,代替"用复印机复制"。例如:请为我 xerox("复印")这张材料。

Yellowstone National Park The largest national forest preserve in America, it was established in 1872, mainly in NW Wyoming. The park contains more than 3,000 geysers and hot springs, including the world-famous geyser, "Old Faithful." It is also one of the world 's greatest wildlife refuges. It was widely ravaged by forest fires in 1988. In 1995, the U.S. Wildlife Services returned wolves to the park.

黄石国家公园 美国最大的国家森林禁猎区,是 1872 年创建的,主要在怀俄明州西北部。公园里有3000多个间歇喷泉和温泉,包括世界闻名的间歇泉"老忠实"。它也是全世界最大的野生动物保护区之一。1988 年遭到森林火灾的广泛破坏。1995 年,美国野生动物局准许狼回到公园。

Yellow Pages A commercial advertising section included in public phone

directories . They are actually printed on yellow paper . They were promoted by the phone company in the 1970s with the slogan "Let your fingers do the walking ."

黄色专页 公共电话号码簿中的商业广告部分。该部分确实是用黄色纸张印刷的。电话公司 70 年代对黄色专页的宣传语是"让你的手指代你步行"。

Yogi Bear A cartoon character created by Hanna and Barbera that made its debut in a "Huckleberry Hound" series in 1958. A lovable resident of "Jellystone Park," he spends his time planning ways to steal picnic baskets. The bear was named after baseball coach Yogi Berra.

约吉熊 汉纳和巴伯拉创造的动画角色,于 1958 年首次出现在一部名为《赫克尔贝里猎犬》的系列片中。他是"杰利斯通公园"的一位可爱的居民,把时间花费在设计如何偷取野餐篮子上。约吉熊以棒球教练约吉·贝拉的名字命名。

Young, Neil (1945—) Singer, songwriter, guitarist. Born in Canada, he came to the U.S. in 1966. He started out playing for the group Buffalo Springfield in the early 1960s, and then became a member of Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young before going solo in the 1970s. Known for his high, plaintive voice and his abrasive acoustic guitar, he has changed his style several times during his career. His best work includes the albums "Harvest" (1972) "Rust Never Sleeps" (1978), "Freedom" (1989), and "Arc Weld" (1991). He is best-known for his hit single "Heart of Gold" (1972).

尼尔·扬(1945—) 歌唱家,歌曲作者,吉他演奏家。他出生于加拿大,1966年来到美国。他在60年代初期开始为布法罗·斯普林菲尔德小组演奏,后来成为克罗斯比、斯蒂尔斯、纳什和扬乐队的一员,70年代他开始从事独唱。他以其高而忧伤的歌声和令人恼怒的原声吉他闻名,在他的歌唱生涯中他已好几次改变自己的风格。他最好的作品包括专辑《收获》(1972)、《拉斯特从不睡觉》(1978)、《自由》(1989)和《阿克·韦尔德》(1991)。最著名的是他的单张唱片《金子般的心》(1972)。

Yuppies An acronym for "young urban professional." The term now carries a negative connotation because it implies that one is obsessed with materialistic goals such as money and social climbing. The yuppie culture appeared in the early 1980s (the "medecade") and were identified by the slogan "He who dies with the most toys wins." Yuppie symbols include

Rolex watches, BMW 's, Gucci briefcases, Ralph Lauren clothes, and Nautilus exercise equipment .

雅皮士 "年轻的城市行家"的首字母缩略词。这个词现在有反面的含义,因为它表示一个人热衷于物质第一的目的,如金钱和社会地位的上升等。雅皮士文化出现于80年代("以我为中心的10年")初期,与"拥有最多玩具的人死了也是胜者"一语的意思一样。雅皮士的象征包括劳力士手表、BMW汽车、古奇公文包、拉尔夫·劳伦服装和瑙蒂勒斯健身设备。

Zappa, Frank (1941—93) Rock Musician . He used expert musicianship to become one of the innovators of California "freak rock ." With his band the Mothers of Invention, he produced the unconventional albums "Freak Out" (1966), "Lumpy Gravy" (1967), and "Uncle Meat" (1969) . He continued to display his unique style of music in a subsequent solo career .

弗兰克·扎帕(1941—1993) 摇滚音乐家。他以音乐专家的身份成为加利福尼亚"嬉皮士摇滚乐"的革新者之一。他和他的乐队"发明之母"推出了非传统的专辑《幻觉》(1966)、《结成块的肉汁》(1967)和《米特叔叔》(1969)。他在后来的单人演唱事业中继续表现他的独特的音乐风格。

Zorro Western hero. A swashbuckling hero created by Johnston McCulley (1883—1958) in his 1920 novel "The Mark of Zorro." Nicknamed "The Fox" and known as a master swordsman, Zorro posed as Don Diego de la Vega to conceal his true identity. The character inspired a 1920 movie starring Douglas Fairbanks, a 1940 movie starring Tyrone Power, and a Walt Disney TV series (1957—59).

佐罗 西部英雄。约翰斯顿·麦卡利(1883—1958)在他 1920年的小说《佐罗的标记》中创造的一位虚张声势的英雄。佐罗的绰号是"狐狸",以精通剑术的剑客闻名,他隐去真实的身份,冒充唐·迭戈·德·拉维加。这一人物启发出一部 1920年的电影,由道格拉斯·范朋克主演,一部 1940年的电影,由泰隆·鲍威尔主演,以及一部沃尔特·迪斯尼的电视系列剧(1957—1959)。