

<<玛丽莲·梦露>>

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内容概要

她出生时的名字叫诺玛·简，在寄养家庭和孤儿院里，她度过了不快乐的童年时光，也因而形成了敏感、脆弱、不自信的性格。

21岁的时候她决心成为一名演员，并改名为玛丽莲·梦露。

几经沉浮，她终于成为电影史上最负盛名的明星之一。

虽然梦露所扮演的角色大多是些金发碧眼的“花瓶”，但是她令人眩目的美丽容貌和集纯真怀性感于一身的银幕特质为她赢得了不计其数的影迷，她被誉为好莱坞永恒的性感女神。

1962年，年仅36岁的梦露香消玉殒，为深爱她的影迷们留下了深深的遗憾。

时至今日，全世界仍有无数的影迷时常怀念这位在银幕上下都魅力非凡、倾倒众生的大明星。

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作者简介

作者：(美)克鲁恩

书籍目录

一、诺玛·简二、孤儿三、少女时代四、年轻的新娘五、模特事业六、玛丽莲七、演艺生涯八、新方向九、纽约以及纽约之外十、终结篇尾声电影作品

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章节摘录

书摘“诺玛·简，抬头看看天上！”小女孩抬起头，向天上的云彩望去。

一架小型双座飞机朝她家越飞越近，窗户玻璃被震得咯咯作响，她的小狗提皮跟着狂叫。

当飞机再一次在她家上空盘旋的时候，诺玛·简高兴地尖叫着，不过她的声音被飞机引擎的响声淹没了。

这次，飞行员探出身，朝着这个6岁大的小姑娘挥挥手。

诺玛·简看见他戴着护目镜，穿着厚厚的皮夹克，一副30年代早期飞行员的典型装束。

一条白色的围巾紧紧地系在他的脖子上，在他背后随风飘荡。

诺玛·简不知道这是她妈妈格拉迪斯特意为她安排的。

格拉迪斯在位于加州好莱坞的哥伦比亚电影制片厂做剪辑师。

她托一位为公司送货的飞行员朋友下次飞过她家的时候向诺玛·简挥挥手，打个招呼。

格拉迪斯没机会经常看到女儿，因为没有足够的钱好好照顾诺玛·简，所以只得把她寄放在寄养家庭里。

格拉迪斯想为女儿的生日做点非常特别的事，她知道诺玛·简会喜欢这个惊喜。

如果诺玛·简知道自己有一天将在好莱坞工作，而且她的工作还会那么与众不同的话，她应该会更惊讶。

诺玛·简·莫泰森有一天将改名为“玛丽莲·梦露”，成为一名艳光四射、举世闻名的电影明星。

1926年6月1日，诺玛·简·莫泰森出生在洛杉矶综合医院的慈善病房中。

诺玛·简是一个健康的宝宝，长着蓝色的大眼睛和草莓红的头发。

诺玛·简的妈妈格拉迪斯·珀尔·贝克·莫泰森是一个清秀的红发女郎。

虽然格拉迪斯雄心勃勃，却并不走运。

她26岁的时候就已经有过两次失败的婚姻了。

1915年，年仅14岁的格拉迪斯嫁给了一个叫加斯帕·贝克的人(在她母亲的怂恿之下，格拉迪斯隐瞒了自己的真实年龄，谎称自己已经18岁了)。

格拉迪斯与加斯帕生了两个孩子，波尼斯和杰姬。

一天格拉迪斯下班回到家里，发现丈夫和孩子都不见了。

加斯帕只留下一张小纸条：他已经带着孩子到另一个州去了，格拉迪斯再也见不到他们了。

在洛杉矶，格拉迪斯努力使自己重新振作起来。

她长时间地扑在电影制片厂的工作上。

她告诉相识的人，说她的孩子都死了，这样她就可以不再谈起失去亲人的悲伤了。

19世纪晚期，世界上有几个发明家在试验制作“移动的图像”。

他们制造了特殊的摄影机和放映机，使静止不动的相片活动起来。

1895年，卢米埃兄弟在法国放映了他们的第一部电影。

那一年，电影在伦敦、柏林和纽约也首次上映。

电影轰动一时，人们对这种新奇有趣的东西赞不绝口。

1913年在洛杉矶市郊一个叫好莱坞的小地方，几家电影制片厂开张了。

新兴的电影业为技术人员、建筑业人员、导演、作家和演员创造了许多工作机会。

每年都有最新的技术被应用于电影制作。

1927年，第一部有声电影——阿尔·乔森主演的《爵士歌王》诞生(在此之前电影都是无声的)。

格拉迪斯·贝克认为自己在好莱坞拥有这样一份工作是件幸运的事。

她喜欢剪接电影胶片，这是电影制作中必不可少的一个环节。

她剪下的电影画面或片段通过剪辑合成最终的影片。

20年代的著名演员，比如鲁道夫·瓦伦蒂诺、葛丽泰·嘉宝、葛洛丽亚·史璜森以及查理·卓别林这些明星们的形象都流经过她的指尖——作为如此激动人心的行业中的一分子，格拉迪斯感到非常自豪。

美国的20世纪20年代——“兴旺的20年代”——是一个充满生趣和自由的时代，尤其对女性而言。

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美国妇女刚刚赢得了选举权。

那些“无拘无束的年轻女子”穿着齐膝短裙，欢快地跳着一种叫做查尔斯顿的舞厅热舞。

许多妇女都将她们倾慕的电影明星视为榜样来打扮自己。

她们的脸上涂着脂粉，唇上抹着口红，还改变了头发的颜色。

格拉迪斯就模仿时髦影星克拉拉·鲍的样子将自己的头发染成了炫目的红色。

1924年格拉迪斯再婚了。

马丁·爱德华·莫泰森是个高个子的俊朗男人。

不幸的是，这场婚姻并不长久。

婚后没几个月，格拉迪斯和马丁就离婚了。

这对夫妇劳燕分飞几个月后，格拉迪斯发现自己怀孕了。

她说莫泰森是孩子的父亲，但在她受孕的那段时间，她与几个男人都有过约会。

没有人确切地知道诺玛·简的亲生父亲到底是谁。

很快就要成为单亲妈妈了，格拉迪斯真不知道如何一面照顾她的宝宝，一面在电影厂继续工作。

格拉迪斯自己的母亲黛拉·梦露疾病缠身，无法帮忙照顾宝宝。

她也没有别的亲人可以依靠，而且也毫无其他选择——20年代还没有什么日间托儿所和幼儿园。

"NORMA JEANE, LOOK UP IN THE SKY!" The young girl tilted her head toward the clouds. A small, two-seater airplane flew close to her house, so close that the windows rattled and her dog, Tippy, barked. The sound of the engine drowned out Norma Jeane's shrieks of delight as the airplane circled her house once again. This time, the pilot leaned out of the plane and waved to the six-year-old girl. Norma Jeane saw that he wore goggles and a thick leather jacket, typical gear for a pilot in the early 1930s. A long white scarf, knotted tightly around his neck, blew behind him in the wind. Norma Jeane didn't know that her mother, Gladys, had arranged the special event. Gladys worked as a film cutter for Columbia Studios, a movie studio in Hollywood, California. She had asked a friend, a delivery pilot for the studio, to wave hello to Norma Jeane the next time he flew over her house. Gladys didn't have the opportunity to see her daughter very often. She didn't have enough money to take care of Norma Jeane, and she had been forced to place her in a foster home. She wanted to do something very special for her daughter's birthday. Gladys knew that Norma Jeane would love the surprise. Norma Jeane would have been even more surprised to know that she herself would be working in Hollywood one day, and her job would be like no other. Norma Jeane Mortensen would one day change her name to "Marilyn Monroe," and she would be a radiantly beautiful, world-famous movie star. Norma Jeane Mortensen was born on the first day of June, 1926, in the charity ward of Los Angeles General Hospital. Norma Jeane was a healthy baby with big blue eyes and straw-berry blond hair. Norma Jeane's mother, Gladys Pearl Baker Mortensen, was a delicate woman with red hair. While Gladys was ambitious, she was also down on her luck. At twenty-six, Gladys had been married and divorced twice. In 1915, when Gladys was only fourteen, she married a man named Jasper Baker. (With her mother's encouragement, Gladys lied about her age and said she was eighteen.) Gladys and Jasper had two children, Berniece and Jackie. One day Gladys came home from work and her husband and children were gone. Jasper left only a short note behind: he had taken the children to another state, and Gladys would never see them again. In Los Angeles, Gladys tried to pull her life together. She worked long hours at her job at the film studio. She told acquaintances that her children had died, so she wouldn't have to talk about her painful loss. In the late 1800s, a handful of inventors across the world experimented with "moving pictures." They made special cameras and projectors that put still photographs in motion. In 1895, the Lumiere brothers showed their first film in France. That year, films were also screened for the first time in London, Berlin, and New York. The public raved about the new and entertaining sensation. In 1913, motion picture studios opened for business in a small suburb of Los Angeles called Hollywood. The new film industry created many jobs for technical crews, builders, directors, writers, and actors. Each year brought technological advances to motion pictures. In 1927, the first sound movie was made, *The Jazz Singer*, starring Al Jolson. (Until then, movies were silent.) Gladys Baker considered herself fortunate to have a job in Hollywood. She liked splicing, or cutting, the film, an essential step of movie production. She cut frames, or pieces, of film that editors used to put together the final movie. As images of popular actors of

the 1920s passed through her fingers --stars like Rudolph Valentino, Greta Garbo, Gloria Swanson, and Charlie Chaplin -- Gladys felt proud to be part of such an exciting industry. The 1920s in the United States -- the "Roaring Twenties" -- was known as a fun, free time, especially for women. American women had recently won the fight to vote. "Flappers" in knee-length dresses kicked up their heels and danced the Charleston, a fast ballroom dance. Many women modeled themselves after the film stars they admired. They painted their faces with rouge and lipstick and changed the color of their hair. Gladys dyed her hair a dazzling shade of red, to resemble the sassy screen star Clara Bow. In 1924 Gladys remarried. Martin Edward Mortensen was a tall, handsome man. Unfortunately, the marriage didn't last long. Gladys and Martin divorced just a few months after the wedding. Several months after the couple parted ways, Gladys discovered she was pregnant. She said that Mortensen was the father of her baby, but at the time she became pregnant she had been dating a few men. No one would ever know for sure who Norma Jeane's real father was. Soon to be a single parent, Gladys didn't know how she would care for her baby and keep her job at the studio. Gladys's own mother, Della Monroe, was ill and couldn't help with the new baby. Gladys had no other family and few options -- in the 1920s, day care centers and preschools did not exist. P6-11

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