

朗文经典 文学名著英汉双语读物

PEARSON

名利场

Vanity Fair

原著：【英】W. 萨克雷 (W. Thackeray)

改写：【英】D. K. 斯旺 (D. K. Swan)

翻译：王海涛 徐静

★每周读一部英文名著★



中国出版传媒股份有限公司
中国对外翻译出版有限公司

朗文经典·第五级

文学名著英汉双语读物

每周读一部英文名著

名利场

Vanity Fair

原著: [英] W. 萨克雷 (W. Thackeray)

改写: [英] D. K. 斯旺 (D. K. Swan)

翻译: 王海涛 徐静

中国出版传媒股份有限公司
中国对外翻译出版有限公司

PEARSON

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

名利场: 英汉对照/(英)萨克雷(Thackeray, W.)著; (英)斯旺(Swan, D. K.)改写; 王海涛, 徐静译. —北京: 中国对外翻译出版有限公司, 2014. 9

(朗文经典. 第五级)

书名原文: Vanity Fair

ISBN 978-7-5001-3732-0

I. ①名… II. ①萨… ②斯… ③王… ④徐… III. ①英语—汉语—对照读物 ②长篇小说—英国—近代 IV. ①H319. 4: I

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第202579号

著作权合同登记: 图字01-2011-7031号

出版发行 / 中国对外翻译出版有限公司

地 址 / 北京市西城区车公庄大街甲4号物华大厦六层

电 话 / (010)68359827 68359303(发行部) 68359719(编辑部)

邮 编 / 100044

传 真 / (010)68357870

电子邮箱 / book@ctpc. com. cn

网 址 / [http://www. ctpc. com. cn](http://www.ctpc. com. cn) <http://www. aitbook. com>

出版策划 / 张高里

责任编辑 / 刘香玲

封面设计 / 孙艳武

排 版 / 竹叶图文

印 刷 / 保定市中画美凯印刷有限公司

经 销 / 新华书店

规 格 / 820×1050mm 1/32

印 张 / 7

版 次 / 2015年1月第1版

印 次 / 2015年1月第1次

ISBN 978-7-5001-3732-0 定价: 72. 00元(共5册)



版权所有

侵权必究

中国对外翻译出版有限公司

Copyright Notice

Authorized reprint from the English language edition, entitled
Vanity Fair by W. Thackeray; this simplified edition, 9780582018198, by
D. K. Swan,
published Pearson Education, Inc.,
publishing as Longman Group UK Limited, Copyright © 1991

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted
in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including
photocopying, recording or by any information storage retrieval system,
without permission from Pearson Education, Inc.

ENGLISH language adaptation edition published by
PEARSON EDUCATION ASIA LTD. and
CHINA TRANSLATION & PUBLISHING CORPORATION
Copyright © 2011

Bilingual English/Chinese language (simplified characters) adaptation
edition is manufactured in the People's Republic of China, and is
authorized for sale and distribution in the People's Republic of China
exclusively (except Taiwan, Hong Kong SAR and Macau SAR).

此书乃培生教育出版亚洲有限公司授权中国对外翻译出版有限公司出
版，仅限于中华人民共和国境内（不包括中国香港、澳门特别行政区
和中国台湾地区）销售发行。

本书封面贴有Pearson Education（培生教育出版集团）激光防伪标
签。无标签者不得销售。

致学习者

每周读一部英文名著，7天快速提升阅读力！

近年来，随着英语素质教育越来越受到重视，教师、学生和家长都认识到进行大量原版英语阅读对于学好英语的重要性，国家教育部颁布的《英语课程标准》也对学生课外英语阅读提出了更高的标准和要求。为全面提升英语学习者的阅读能力，给英语学习者提供一个原汁原味的英语学习环境，中国对外翻译出版有限公司隆重推出“朗文经典·文学名著英汉双语读物”阅读系列。

丛书根据词汇控制理论，共分为9个级别，为不同水平的读者提供符合其词汇量水平的优秀读本；并针对中国英语学习者的学习习惯，采用中英文对照编排的形式，通过典雅精美的译文、准确实用的注释、精心设置的栏目等，扫除了读者的阅读障碍，同时扫描书后附的二维码即可听取配套英文音频，帮助读者在了解原著内容的同时提升英语综合能力。

熟读简易英文名著，

学会用简单的词语表达丰富的意境！

无论是口语，还是写作，

你的英文表达力都将一鸣惊人！

阅读指南

READING GUIDE

■ LORNA DOONE

Introduction

R D Blackmore

Richard Doddridge Blackmore was born in 1825, the son of a **Church of England priest**. He went to school in Tiverton, which is where we meet John Ridd in the first chapter of this book.

Blackmore went to Exeter College, Oxford, and then studied law. He practised as a lawyer in the courts for a few years, but poor health forced him to leave London, and he started growing flowers, fruit and vegetables for the market. At the same time, he wrote poetry, not very successfully. His first novel, *Clara Vaughan*, was much more successful when it appeared in 1864.

His historical novel *Lorna Doone* appeared in 1869. It was not a great success when it first came out in three **volumes**. Some people liked the way the hero, John Ridd, was presented on his Exmoor farm, the way his love of the country became clear. They spoke to others about the book, its exciting adventures and its tender love story, and so more people read it. It became a **classic**, although neither the writer nor the book-sellers expected it. And it is still a well-loved classic, often used today as material for films and television.

It was partly an accident that the novel became a "**best-seller**". A young member of the company which had produced

① 内容简介：提前预热

简要介绍该书的作家生平、故事情节、作品中人物的性格特征及作品的影响力等。让读者在开始阅读之前对作品有一个大概的了解，这有利于提升读者的阅读兴趣。

② 词汇控制：难度分级

外籍专家根据朗文公司制定的“词汇控制”原则，在简写每部作品时都进行了严格控制，为不同水平的读者提供了与其词汇量相对应的优秀读本。“朗文经典”根据词汇控制理论，共分为9个级别：

1000词；1200词；1500词；1800词；2000词；2200词；2500词；2800词；3000词。

③ 读前问题，引导思路

针对每章（篇）的故事情节提出若干问题，通过问题线索引导读者的阅读思路，抓住阅读重点，从而提升读者的阅读效率。

CHAPTER 1 The Doones

杜恩家族

QUESTIONS BEFORE READING

- ▶ There were three people in the carriage. Who were they?
- ▶ What had happened to John Ridd's father?
- ▶ Who were Annie and Lizzie?
- ▶ Why did John teach himself to use a gun? (Because...)

JOHN DOONE

My name is John Ridd. My home is in Oare, a village in a part of England called Somerset. My father was a farmer. The farm came to him from his father; it had been our farm for hundreds of years. I went to school in Tiverton. I learnt a little at school, but I left school early.

This is how I left school on the twenty-ninth of November, 1673.

We came out of school at five o'clock. A long line of horses was coming down the road with soldiers **guarding** them. The horses were carrying goods. They were being guarded because it was said that Tom Faggus was near and might steal the goods. Tom Faggus was my **cousin**. He was well known as a **highwayman**.

We all ran to the gate to see the soldiers pass.

Just then a man with horses came round the corner.

"Have any of you seen John Ridd?" he asked.

The man was John Fry; he was a **servant** at our home.

I went forward and spoke to him. "Why have you come at this time, John?" I asked, "School doesn't end until next month. There is a month more of school."

④ 名著简写，原汁原味

外籍英语专家根据原著精心简写，用词简洁，句型简单，既保留了原著精彩的情节，又保证了语言的原汁原味和通俗易懂，易于提升读者阅读的成就感。

⑤ 英汉对照，扫除障碍

全书英文部分全部配有参考译文。译文除了能帮助读者更好地理解作品外，还可以帮助读者通过英汉文字的对比，了解两种语言不同的表达方式，提升语感和翻译写作能力。

Roman Catholic
罗马天主教徒

forces
n. 武装力量，
军队

regular army
正规军
marsh
n. 沼泽，湿地
Bloody Assizes
血腥巡回裁判庭

洛娜·杜恩

1685年查理二世死后，民众更加不满，因为他的弟弟，新国王詹姆斯二世是罗马天主教徒。很多人支持蒙茅斯公爵而不是詹姆斯当国王。蒙茅斯是查理二世的儿子，但是查理国王和他的母亲可能没有结婚。蒙茅斯的支持者们开始为他从海外归来取代詹姆斯做安排。但是这些人动作太慢，蒙茅斯和他的顾问智囊们又太急躁。公爵在多塞特郡的莱姆里吉斯登陆，此时距查理的死只有4个月。他的支持者能够为他召集的队伍只是那些没有受过训练的乡下人，就像本书中约翰·里德描述的那样。在不到一个月的时间里，这支“队伍”就被詹姆斯的正规军在萨默塞特郡的塞奇高沼区消灭了。蒙茅斯被处死，他的支持者也在法官杰弗里斯操控下的“血腥巡回裁判庭”受审。

埃克斯穆尔

埃克斯穆尔位于英国西部萨默塞特郡和德文郡之间。其大部分是高地，海拔超过500米。东西长约34公里，南北宽约20公里。地势较高的部分寸木不生，只有低矮的灌木、岩石和沼泽。其间有美丽的峡谷，本书所描述的奥阿拉村就位于其中一个峡谷，今天你仍然可以找到这个村子。从那里出发才能寻见两条小溪谷，分别叫兰克库姆和霍克姆库姆，在这两条美丽的溪谷之间就是布莱克默尔所描述的杜恩峡谷。

007

⑥ 难词注释，积累词汇

书中对部分难词和重点词进行了汉语注释，这有利于保证读者在阅读英文时的连贯性，并借助于上下文更好地理解 and 运用这些词汇。



Language Points to Remember 好句好段记心上

1. Just then a man with horses came round the corner.
就在这时，一个牵马的男人从拐角处出现了。
2. We left Tiverton early in the morning.
一大早就我们离开了蒂弗顿。

⑦ 美文佳句，日积月累

章节中出现的美文佳句，值得学习者反复研读、背诵和模仿。

洛娜·杜恩

Questions on the Whole Story

These are harder questions. Read the Introduction, and think hard about the questions before you answer them. Some of them ask for your opinion, and there is no fixed answer.

- 1 Can you give the name of
 - a the hero of the story?
 - b the heroine?
 - c the hero's worst enemy?
 - d Winnie's owner?
 - e the most powerful judge in England?
- 2 Can you give three examples of John Ridd's skill as a wrestler and fighter?
- 3 Answer these questions about Lorna Doone:
 - a What was her real name?
 - b Who was her father?
 - c Where did her mother come from?
 - d What happened to her mother at Watchet?
 - e Who was her guardian in London?

8 读后问题，深入思考

书后提出关于整个故事的问题，帮助读者回顾故事内容、重温精彩情节。开放性的问题没有固定答案，供读者独立思考或同他人讨论，有助于对故事产生更深刻的理解。

9 扫二维码，获取音频

全书配有英文音频，外教朗读，纯正英音。扫描书后二维码即可获取对应章节音频。听读配合，同时提高阅读、听力水平。

《洛娜·杜恩》

扫二维码，听配套音频



Chapter1



Chapter2



Chapter3



Chapter4



Chapter5



Chapter6



目 录

CONTENTS

Introduction	I	002
简介		
Chapter 1 Leaving School	I	011
第 1 章 离校		
Chapter 2 Joseph Sedley	I	019
第 2 章 约瑟夫·塞德利		
Chapter 3 George Osborne and Dobbin	I	027
第 3 章 乔治·奥斯本和多宾		
Chapter 4 The Governess	I	037
第 4 章 家庭女教师		
Chapter 5 Miss Crawley	I	049
第 5 章 克劳利小姐		
Chapter 6 Amelia	I	059
第 6 章 阿米莉娅		
Chapter 7 Becky is Married	I	067
第 7 章 贝姬结婚了		
Chapter 8 Amelia is Married	I	079
第 8 章 阿米莉娅结婚了		

Chapter 9	Brussels	091
第 9 章	布鲁塞尔	
Chapter 10	Paris and London	105
第 10 章	巴黎和伦敦	
Chapter 11	Widow and Mother	119
第 11 章	寡母	
Chapter 12	How to Live Well on Nothing a Year	131
第 12 章	全年无收入, 怎么过上好日子	
Chapter 13	A Family in Need	141
第 13 章	一家人急需帮助	
Chapter 14	Becky Goes back to Queen's Crawley	151
第 14 章	贝姬回到女王的克劳利	
Chapter 15	More Trouble for Amelia	159
第 15 章	阿米莉娅遇到更多麻烦	
Chapter 16	Becky in Trouble	167
第 16 章	贝姬陷入困境	
Chapter 17	Arrivals and Departures	181
第 17 章	来来去去	
Chapter 18	In Europe	189
第 18 章	在欧洲	
Questions on the Whole Story		203

Introduction

Vanity Fair

Introduction

William Makepeace Thackeray

Thackeray was born in 1811. As a child, he lived in India, where his father (like Jos Sedley in *Vanity Fair*) was a “**collector**”, an officer who governed a large area for the British East India Company and collected its taxes.

Thackeray was sent to school in England in 1817. Then he went to Cambridge University. He did not complete his studies there, but he became the friend of some young writers and poets, including Edward Fitzgerald and Tennyson. He travelled in Europe, meeting the poet Goethe at Weimar. He began to study law in 1831, but he did not become a lawyer. Instead, he started to write for the newspapers. For a time, he also studied art in Paris.

He wrote for *Punch*, and his writing was directed more and more at the state of English society, especially the upper and middle classes. The *Punch* pieces that are probably best known today are “The **Snobs** of England” (1847), which showed the false pride and **pretences** of the people who wanted to seem important, the people who (like George Osborne’s father in *Vanity Fair*) kept away from those they believed to be poorer or

简介

威廉·梅克皮斯·萨克雷

collector

n. 收款员

萨克雷生于1811年。童年时，他住在印度，父亲（就像《名利场》中的乔斯·塞德利）是那儿的一位“收税员”，为英国东印度公司管辖一片广阔的地区，并负责收税。

1817年，萨克雷被送到英格兰上学。后来，他考入了剑桥大学。在那儿他并没有完成学业，而是和一些年轻的作家、诗人成了朋友，其中包括爱德华·菲茨杰拉尔德和坦尼森。他在欧洲旅行时，在魏玛遇到了诗人歌德。1831年，他开始学习法律，但并没有成为一名律师，而是开始为报纸写文章。有一段时间，他还到巴黎学习了艺术。

snob

n. 势利小人

pretence

n. 虚假

他为杂志《笨拙》撰稿，其文章越来越多地直指英国社会现状，特别是中上层阶级。他为《笨拙》杂志写的文章中，在今天最为著名的可能是《英格兰的势利小人》（1847），自恃重要者的虚荣和虚伪，这些人（就像《名利场》中乔治·奥斯本的父亲那样）不愿意理睬那些他们认为比自己贫穷或者比自己地位低下的人。这些文章被收录成册，取名为《势利人

of a lower class than themselves. These pieces were gathered in a book, *The Book of Snobs*.

Thackeray attacks snobs and other people who have false pretences. His attacks are meant seriously, but they are not written like **solemn** judgements. He attacks with a laugh. He does not say that men like George Osborne are **nasty**. Instead we see George through Amelia's eyes as "the bravest and most beautiful man in the British army". And we learn that "it is possible that Lieutenant Osborne thought so too".

We learn about the people in *Vanity Fair* (1848), not so much by direct **description** as by Thackeray's smiling suggestions. For example, we build up our opinion of Becky Sharp, not from statements that she is a bad little creature, but from suggestions like this, when she is leaving Russell Square:

*She took all the kind little Amelia's presents with just the right amount of unwillingness, and promised to love her friend for ever and ever . . . As soon as she had said a very fond goodbye to Amelia, and had counted the gold coins that the kind Mr Sedley had put into a bag for her, and as soon as she had stopped drying the tears from her eyes (when the carriage had turned the corner), she began to wonder what a **baronet** would be like.*

It is in fact Becky Sharp who makes us still enjoy *Vanity Fair*—making her way through the world with her clever plans, free from any control by **conscience**. When the story first

脸谱》。

solemn
adj. 严肃的
nasty
adj. 讨厌的

萨克雷抨击势利小人以及其他虚伪的人。他的抨击是动了真格的，但没有把它们写成严肃的判决词，而是寓抨击于嬉笑间。他没说像乔治·奥斯本这样的人很丑恶。相反通过阿米莉娅的眼睛，我们看到了一个“英国军队里最英勇最漂亮的男人——乔治”，而且我们知道“奥斯本中尉本人可能也这么想”。

description
n. 描写

我们了解《名利场》(1848)中的人物，并不是通过直接描述，更多的则是通过萨克雷含笑的暗示。比如，我们对贝姬·夏普的印象，不是来自于她是个邪恶的小东西之类的表达，而是来自她离开拉塞尔广场时的这样一段暗示：

baronet
n. 从男爵

conscience
n. 良心，道德心

经过恰到好处的推辞，她收起了善良的小阿米莉娅给她的所有礼物，许诺说她会永远永远爱她的朋友……刚和阿米莉娅深情道别完，数过了好心肠的塞德利先生给她装到包里的金币，并且，刚一抹完眼泪（当马车转过街角），她就立刻开始想那个男爵会是什么样子了。

实际上，正是贝姬·夏普让《名利场》仍然深受人们的喜爱——她工于心计，一路闯荡世界，毫不受良心的束缚。1847年，该故事首度开始每月连载

appeared in monthly parts from 1847, Becky Sharp caught the public imagination. But Thackeray also gave his readers something new in his way of using the language: he seems to be *talking* to the reader; the story is addressed to a *listener*.

Thackeray continued to write short stories and novels like *Pendennis* (1848), *Henry Esmond* (1852), *The Newcomes* (1853—5) and *The Virginians* (1857—9). He died suddenly in 1863 from heart trouble.

Vanity Fair

In John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* (1678), the main character, Christian, had to pass through the town of Vanity, which had a market, "Vanity Fair", all through the year. This name *Vanity* reminded Bunyan's readers, and reminds us, of a text in the Bible, "Vanity of vanities. . ." which is translated in the New English Bible as:

Emptiness, emptiness, says the Speaker, emptiness, all is empty. What does man gain from all his labour . . . here under the sun? (Ecclesiastes 1.2)

Vanity Fair in *Pilgrim's Progress* is a place where they sell everything that is entirely without value—empty, fine houses, important positions, honours, titles, pleasures and delights of all kinds.

So the name of Thackeray's book tells us that the setting of his story is a world in which everybody is struggling to get things