

Appreciation of British and American Literary Masterpieces in the Audio-Visual Classes

梁焕强 编著



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华南理工大学出版社

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英美名著欣赏

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内容简介

本教程以当代英美名著为素材,精选编译了20部百年经典名著,如《飘》、《简爱》等名篇。每部名著设计了5个教学内容:作者生平及文学成就;历史背景;文学赏析;作品概述;英语文学知识词汇。另外每一个单元配有大量精美的图片,能勾起读者回忆,加深印象。全书英汉对照,便于中西方读者共常。

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英美文学是人类文明成果不可缺少的组成部分,具有很高的思想成就和艺术价值,蕴含着深刻的人生哲理和历史的启迪,反映了人类认识和追求真理的悠悠历程,能启发莘莘学子对未来和前途进行思考。《英美名著欣赏与英语视听教程》 正是为了帮助青年学生更好地欣赏和学习这些艺术瑰宝而编译的。

《英美名著欣赏与英语视听教程》一直是暨南大学全日制文、理、工科各年级本科生和广州五山高校区六校联合办学开设的公共选修课使用的教材,出版前本教材在多年的教学实践中经过了不断的修订和完善。在暨南大学和广东省教育厅重点扶持的六所高校课程互选中,本教材及其课程建立了良好的教育教学资源共享机制,成为一本特色教材,受到读者和学生的普遍欢迎。

本教材以当代英美名著为素材,由精选编译的最有时代精神、影响深远、能启迪人生、引起共鸣的 20 部百年经典的英美名著组成,全书共分 20 个单元,一部名著为一个单元,包括《飘》《简爱》《红字》《呼啸山庄》《老人与海》《远大前程》《傲慢与偏见》《苔丝》《汤姆·索亚历险记》《喜福会》《双城记》《白鲸》《第 22 条军规》《杀死一只知更鸟》《名利场》《雾都孤儿》《鲁宾逊漂流记》《愤怒的葡萄》《欲望号街车》和《美丽新世界》。这些名著在不同年代凸显不同的历史价值,经久不衰,见证了人类历史的变迁,其思想成就和艺术价值伴随着时代的变迁而变得经典与伟大,其深刻的人生哲理启迪和影响着一代又一代人,鼓舞着人类追求真理、寻找文明、走向理想的明天。

每部名著教学内容包括:①作者生平及文学成就:介绍作者伟大而平凡的一生,成功与艰辛的心路历程。②历史背景:每部名著都有一部历史,帮助读者了解各个时期的历史概况。③文学赏析:即文学欣赏与分析,引导读者了解每部名著丰富的思想内涵,引发读者全面思考、感悟欣赏蕴藏在名著里的深邃思想和永恒的艺术魅力。④作品概述:读者可一目了然领悟作品的浓缩内容。⑤英语文学知识词汇:为读者读懂和理解原著作铺垫。另外每一个单元配有大量精美的图片,能勾起回忆,加深印象。全书英汉对照,便于中西方读者共赏。使用多媒体授课,配合原版名著的影像资料可使视、听、读、赏同步进行,教学理念新颖。

本教材既适合教学又适合文学爱好者阅读欣赏。全书以浓郁的文学气息、简练和明晰的语言风格,将名著欣赏与英语视听学习融为一体。名著语言既精练又丰富,能陶冶读者的文



学修养;在欣赏文学名著的同时,激发读者思想文化的交流,在了解当代英美文化的基础上,提高读者的思想睿智力。读者可上网下载原著影视内容,结合本书一起赏名著学英语。通过欣赏名著、大量消化和吸收地道的英美语言营养,加强读者的语言组织和表达能力。

本书在编译完成后,有幸请到原暨南大学外语系教师、国家一级翻译李锐文先生对全书进行审阅,谢云霞、刘燕玲女士也对本书的写作给予了很大的支持和帮助,在此对他们表示衷心的感谢。暨南大学教务处、暨南大学珠海学院教科处、暨南大学外国语学院、大英部全体教师,暨南大学 2001、2002、2003、2004、2005级试点班的全体同学,暨南大学电教中心、珠海学院电教室、多媒体室的全体工作人员为本书的完善提出了许多宝贵意见,在此对他们一并表示感谢!

本书的编译力求做到信、达、雅。但由于编译经验所限,不足之处希望广大读者關教。

编译者 2006年7月28日



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英美名著欣赏与英语视听教程

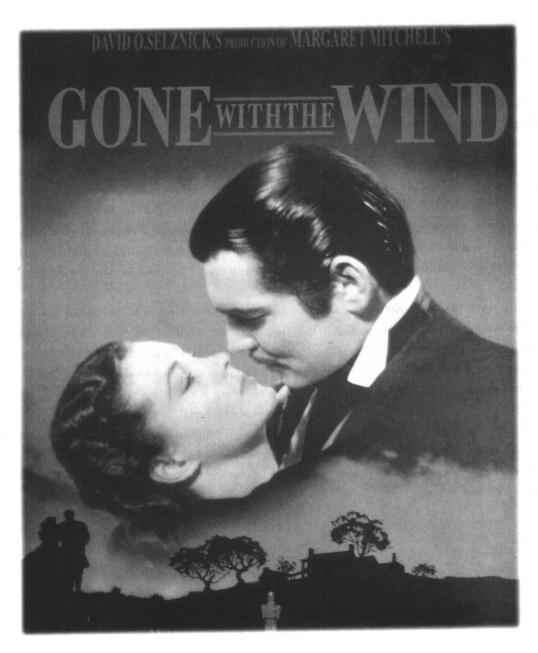
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UNIT 1

Gone with the Wind





The Author's Life and Literary Accomplishment

In 1900 Margaret Mitchell was born in Atlanta, Georgia. Mitchell grew up listening to stories about Atlanta during the Civil War, stories often told by people who had lived through the war. Mitchell studied in Smith College, a women's college in Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1926, encouraged by her husband, Mitchell began to write the novel that would become *Gone with the Wind*. She went through nine complete drafts of the thousand-page work, setting an epic romance against the Civil War background she knew so well. In the first eight drafts, the protagonist was called Prissy Hamilton, not Scarlett O'Hara (as the character was renamed in the final draft).

Gone with the Wind differs from most Civil War novels in that it glorifies the South and demonizes the North. Other popular novels about the Civil War, such as Stephen Crane's The Red Badge of Courage, are told from a Northern perspective and tend to exalt the North's values. Mitchell's novel is unique also for its portrayal of a strong-willed, independent woman, Scarlett O'Hara, who shares many characteristics with Mitchell herself. Mitchell frequently defied convention by divorcing her first husband and becoming a journalist in spite of the disapproval of society.

Gone with the Wind came out in 1936, ten years after Mitchell began writing it. A smash success upon publication, Gone with the Wind became — and remains even now — one of the bestselling novels of all time. It received the 1937 Pulitzer Prize. In the late 1930s a film version of the novel was planned, and David O. Selznick's nationwide search for an actress to play Scarlett O'Hara captivated the nation's attention. The resulting film starred Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable as Scarlett O'Hara and Rhett Butler, and it quickly became one of the most popular motion pictures of all time.

The sweeping popularity of her work did not make Mitchell thrilled. She found the spotlight uncomfortable and grew exhausted and ill. *Gone with the wind* is her only novel, though she continued to write nonfiction. Mitchell volunteered to do a lot of work during World War II and seemed to regain her strength. In 1949 Mitchell died due to a car accident when she was crossing Peachtree Street in Atlanta.

Many critics question the literary merit and outdated racial stances of *Gone with the wind*. Some consider the novel fluffy, partly because women of Mitchell's time rarely received credit for serious literary fiction and partly because the novel features a romance along with its historical plot. The novel is very valuable if it is read with an understanding of three historical contexts; our own, Mitchell's, and Scarlett's.

作者生平及文学成就

1900 年玛格丽特·米切尔出生于佐治亚州亚特兰大市。米切尔在成长过程中闻听了经历内战的人亲口讲述的大量有关内战时期亚特兰大的故事。米切尔曾就读于马萨诸塞州诺坦常顿市的史密斯女子学院。在丈夫的鼓励下,米切尔于 1926 年开始创作小说《飘》。她对这部千余页的作品九易其稿。这个浪漫故事以她非常熟悉的内战为背景。在前八次改稿中,故事的女主角的名字是普莉西·汉密顿,而不是斯佳丽·奥哈拉(这是该角色在最后一稿中被重新改的名字)。

《飘》不同于其他描写内战的小说,它赞南方贬北方,而其他有关内战的小说,如史蒂芬·克伦的《红色英勇勋章》是从一个北方人的视角来讲述故事,其价值观往往推崇北方。 米切尔这部小说的与众不同之处还在于它生动地描述了一个意志坚强、追求独立的女子——斯佳丽·奥哈拉,她与作者本人在性格上有许多相似之处。米切尔常常藐视传统习俗,她不顾社会的非议,公然与她的第一个丈夫离婚并做了一名记者。

《飘》于1936年出版。从开始创作到作品出版前后整整经历了10年。《飘》一出版就获得了巨大成功,此书不仅在当时而且到现在都是最畅销的小说之一。1937年《飘》获普利策奖。在20世纪30年代末,小说被改编成剧本。导演大卫·塞滋尼克在全国物色饰演斯佳丽·奥哈拉的演员,他的这一举动引起了全国的关注。最终由费雯丽来饰演斯佳丽·奥哈拉,克拉克·盖博饰演瑞特·巴特勒,而这部电影也成为有史以来最受欢迎的影片之一。

一夜成名的小说并未使米切尔感到有多么激动,反而感觉受到众人瞩目很不自在,她开始觉得身心疲惫。米切尔一生中写的惟一一部小说就是《飘》,不过她接着写了一些纪实性文章。米切尔在二战期间曾志愿做了大量的工作,似乎从中又获得了前进的动力。1949 年她经过亚特兰大市的桃树街时,被车撞而亡。

《飘》的文学价值和已过时的种族态度为许多批评家所质疑。一些人认为这部小说内容肤浅,部分原因是因为米切尔那个时代的女性很少因写严肃题材的作品而获得荣誉,再就是这部小说以历史为线索讲述一段浪漫故事。如果在读这部小说时能理解三个历史背景(我们的背景、米切尔的背景和斯佳丽的背景)的话,那么这部小说是很有价值的。



Historical Background of "Gone with the Wind"

During the Civil War in 1864 Atlanta fell into the hands of the northern troops. This became the hot topic among the local residents later on. As a child, Margaret often heard her father, her father's friends and even the local residents talk about the Civil War. At the age of 26 she decided to write a novel on the War and naturally Atlanta became the background of the novel.

Literary Appreciation of "Gone with the Wind"

The protagonist of *Gone with the wind*, Scarlett is a beautiful Georgia woman with dark hair and green eyes who struggles through the hardships of the Civil War and Reconstruction. Scarlett possesses more of her father's hard-headedness than her mother's refined Southern manners. Though initially she tries to behave well, her instincts defy social restrictions. She is determined to achieve everything she desires by any means necessary. This determination first manifests itself in her narcissistic and sometimes backstabbing efforts to excite the admiration of every young man in the neighborhood. Later, threatened by starvation and even death, she is determined to survive and does so by picking cotton running her entire plantation, forging a successful business, and even killing a man.

Scarlett also aims at winning Ashley Wilkes, and her failure to do so guides the plot of the novel. Nearly all of Scarlett's important subsequent decisions are made owing to Ashley's marriage to Melanie Hamilton and rejection of Scarlett. Scarlett marries Charles Hamilton to hurt Ashley, stays by Melanie's side through the war because she promises Ashley she will, and loses her true love, Rhett Butler, because of her persistent desire to win Ashley.

Scarlett has remarkable talent for business and leadership. She recovers her father's plantation, Tara, after the war leaves it decimated, and she makes great achievements with her sawmill in Atlanta. In spite of her sharp intelligence, however, she is almost unable to understand the motivations and feelings of herself or others. Scarlett lives her life in a rational way: she decides what constitutes success, finds the most effective means to succeed, and does not consider concepts like honor and kindness. She often professes to see no other choices than the ones she makes.

Scarlett's development precisely reflects the development of the South. She changes from spoiled teenager to hard-working window to rich opportunist, mirroring the South's change from leisure society to besieged nation to compromised survivor. Scarlett embodies both Old and New South. She clings to Ashley, who symbolizes the idealized lost world of chivalry and manners, but she adapts wonderfully to the harsh and opportunistic world of the New South, ultimately clinging to dangerous Rhett, who, like Scarlett, symbolizes the combination of old and new.

历史背景

在美国南北战争期间,亚特兰大曾于 1864 年落入北方军将领舒尔曼之手。后来,这便成了亚特兰大居民热衷的话题。自孩提时起,玛格丽特就时时听到她父亲与朋友们,甚至居民之间谈论南北战争。当 26 岁的玛格丽特决定创作一部有关南北战争的小说时,亚特兰大自然就成了小说的背景。

文学赏析

《飘》的女主人公斯佳丽是个黑发碧眼的佐治亚州美女。她在内战期间和战后重建时期克服了重重困难。斯佳丽表现出更多的是爸爸的倔强性格而不是妈妈的优雅风度。虽然她开始努力让自己行为得体,但她的本性使她藐视社会规范。她决意不择手段地得到她想要的东西。这种意志首先表现在她自以为是,甚至用卑鄙的手段来激起邻居家的男孩对她的爱慕。后来,在面临着饥饿甚至死亡的威胁时,她下决心要活下去。她靠采摘棉花、经营庄园、做买卖,甚至杀人,真的生存下来。

斯佳丽的另一个目标是得到阿希礼·韦尔克斯。她无法实现这一目标是小说情节发展的线索。斯佳丽后来所做的几乎所有的重要决定都是阿希礼娶了玫兰妮而放弃了她所致。斯佳丽为报复阿希礼而嫁给查尔斯·汉密顿;为遵守向阿希礼许过的誓言,在战争期间她一直守护在玫兰妮的身边;为了得到阿希礼,她失去了她的真爱——瑞特·巴特勒。

斯佳丽的经商才能和领导才能是非凡的。她重建了被战争摧毁了的父亲的塔拉庄园,在 亚特兰大非常成功地经营着她的锯木厂。尽管她很聪明,但却理解不了自己以及别人的思想 和感情,斯佳丽生活得很理性:她先确定要实现的目标,再用最有效的途径获得成功,而不 去考虑诸如荣誉、仁爱之类的东西。她总是说只能这样做,别无选择。

斯佳丽个人的发展变化准确地 反映出南方的发展变化。她从一个 娇生惯养的少女到吃苦耐劳的寡妇, 再到一个富有的投机商的变化过程, 也是南方从安逸的家园到被围困的 领土,再到因妥协而残存下来的城 市的变化过程。斯佳丽既代表新南 方又代表旧南方。她先是追求阿希 礼,他代表理想化的已逝去世界来 的文雅举止和行为习惯,但她后来 又很好地适应了艰苦的盛行投机的 新方生活,最终依附于危险人物



瑞特(他和斯佳丽一样,也象征着新南方和旧南方的融合)。

Summary of the Novel

In the spring of 1861 Scarlett O'Hara, a beautiful Southern girl, lives on Tara, a large plantation in Georgia. She interests herself only in her many suitors and her desire to marry Ashley Wilkes. One day she hears that Ashley is engaged to Melanie Hamilton, his frail, plain cousin from Atlanta. At a barbecue at the Wilkes plantation the following day, Scarlett confesses her feelings to Ashley. He tells her that he does love her but that he is marrying Melanie because she is similar to him, whereas he and Scarlett are very different. Scarlett slaps Ashley and he leaves the room. Suddenly Scarlett is aware that she is not alone. Rhett Butler, a scandalous but dashing adventurer, has been watching the whole scene, and he praises Scarlett for being unladylike.

The Civil War breaks out. Charles Hamilton, Melanie's timid, dull brother, offers marriage to Scarlett. She spitefully agrees to marry him, hoping to hurt Ashley. Over the course of two months, Scarlett and Charles marry, Charles joins the army and dies of the measles, and Scarlett knows that she is in the family way. After giving birth to a son, Wade, Scarlett becomes bored and unhappy. She goes to Atlanta to stay with Melanie and Melanie's aunt, Pittypat. The busy city agrees with Scarlett's temperament, and she begins to see a lot of Rhett. Rhett makes Scarlett very angry with his bluntness and mockery, but he also encourages her to flout the severely restrictive social requirements for mourning Southern widows. As the war progresses, Atlanta is short of food and clothing. Scarlett and Melanie fear for Ashley's safety. After the bloody battle of Gettysburg, Ashley is captured and sent to prison, and the Yankee army begins moving quickly and threateningly towards Atlanta. Scarlett desperately wants to return home to Tara, but she has promised Ashley she will stay with the pregnant Melanie, who could give birth at any time.

On the night the Yankees capture Atlanta and set fire to it, Rhett escapes the Yankees, escorting them through the burning streets of the city, but he abandons them outside Atlanta so he can join the Confederate Army. Scarlett drives the cart all night and day through a dangerous forest full of deserters and soldiers at last reaching Tara. She arrives to find that her mother, Ellen, is dead; her father, Gerald, has lost his mind; and the Yankee army has looted the plantation, leaving no food or cotton. Scavenging for subsistence, a furious Scarlett vows never to go hungry again.

Scarlett takes charge of rebuilding Tara. She murders a Yankee thief and puts out a fire set by a spiteful Yankee soldier. At last the war ends, and word comes that Ashley is free and on his way home, and a steam of returning soldiers begins pouring through Tara. One such soldier, a one-legged homeless Confederate whose name is Will Benteen, stays on and helps Scarlett with the plantation. One day, Will brings terrible news: Jonas Wilkerson, a former employee at Tara and current government official, has raised the taxes on Tara, hoping to drive the O'Haras out so that he might buy the plantation. Scarlett is distraught and hurries to Atlanta to seduce Rhett Butler so that he will give her the three hundred dollars she needs for taxes. Rhett has emerged from the war a fabulously wealthy man, dripping with earnings from his blockade-running operating and form food speculation. However, Rhett is in a Yankee prison and cannot give Scarlet any help. Scarlett sees her sister's boy-friend, Frank Kennedy, who now owns a general store, and forges a plan. As she is

1861 年春,斯佳丽·奥哈拉,一位可爱的南方美女,生活在佐治亚州的塔拉大庄园。她只关心她身边的众多追求者,她很想嫁给阿希礼·韦尔克斯。一天,她听说阿希礼即将和他身体虚弱、相貌一般的表妹玫兰妮订婚。第二天在韦尔克斯家庄园举行的烤肉野宴上,斯佳丽向阿希礼表白了她的感情。他告诉她他确实爱她,但他即将和玫兰妮结婚,因为玫兰妮和他有许多相似之处,而他与斯佳丽却截然不同。阿希礼挨了斯佳丽一个耳光后便离开了房间。突然间斯佳丽意识到房间里不只她一个人。瑞特·巴特勒,一个声名狼藉但勇敢的冒险家,看见了刚才发生一切,他对斯佳丽不够淑女的行为大加赞扬。

内战爆发了。查尔斯·汉密顿向斯佳丽求婚。他是政兰妮的哥哥,胆小怯懦,呆滞迟钝。她含恨嫁给了他,希望以此来伤害阿希礼。在接下来的两个月里,发生了一连串的事情:查尔斯和斯佳丽结婚,查尔斯参军,后死于麻疹,斯佳丽发现自己怀孕。在生下儿子韦德后,斯佳丽变得闷闷不乐。她来到了亚特兰大,和政兰妮及其姑妈佩蒂帕特住在一起。这个繁忙的城市正合斯佳丽的胃口。她经常见到瑞特。瑞特常用直率的语言和嘲弄的口吻激怒斯佳丽,但他也鼓励她蔑视南方社会对服丧寡妇的严格的限制。随着战争的继续,亚特兰大衣食紧缺。斯佳丽和玫兰妮都为阿希礼的安全担心。在经历了葛底斯堡血战之后,阿希礼被俘入狱,北军开始攻打亚特兰大。斯佳丽迫切地想回到塔拉老家,但她答应过阿希礼,她会陪伴着已有身孕随时会生孩子的玫兰妮。

在北军占领了亚特兰大并放火烧城的那天晚上, 政兰妮生下了儿子小博。瑞特帮助斯佳丽和玫兰妮逃过北军, 护送她们穿过大火肆虐的街道, 但他却将她们撤在了亚特兰大城外去参加联邦军。斯佳丽赶着马车, 日夜兼程, 穿过危险的、满是士兵和逃亡者的森林, 终于回到了塔拉。到家后却发现母亲埃伦已故, 父亲杰拉尔德已变疯, 北军已将庄园的食物和棉花抢劫一空。愤怒的斯佳丽在废墟中寻找着食物, 心里暗暗地发誓永远不能再挨饿。

斯佳丽担负起重建塔拉的重任。她杀死一个北佬贼,扑灭了可恶的北佬士兵放的火。战争终于结束了。有消息传来说阿希礼被释放了,正在回家的路上。一群群返乡的士兵络绎不绝地经过塔拉。其中有个一条腿、无家可归的叫威尔·本蒂恩的联邦士兵留了下来,帮助斯佳丽经营庄园。一天,威尔带来个可怕的消息:塔拉庄园以前的监工乔纳斯·威尔克森现在当上了一名政府官员,想提高塔拉的税金,目的是借此将奥哈拉一家挤走,而他则可以乘机买下庄园。斯佳丽无比气愤,她匆忙赶往亚特兰大,企图勾引瑞特·巴特勒,想从他那儿得到交税用的300美金。瑞特·巴特勒已成了发战争财的暴发户,他通过穿越封锁线运输货物,搞粮食投机赚了大钱。然而瑞特那时正被关在北佬的监狱里,无法帮助斯佳丽。斯佳丽看到她妹妹的情人弗兰克·肯尼迪有一家店铺,就想出一个主意。为了挽救塔拉,她决定背叛妹妹,嫁给弗兰克。她交了塔拉的税并尽全力使弗兰克的生意越做越好。

英美名著欣赏与英语视听教程

determined to save Tara, she betrays her sister and marries Frank, pays the taxes on Tara, and devotes herself to making Frank's business more profitable.

After Rhett blackmails his way out of prison, he lends Scarlett enough money to buy a sawmill. To the displeasure of Atlanta Society, Scarlett becomes a shrewd businesswoman. Gerald dies, and Scarlett returns to Tara for the funeral where she persuades Ashley and Melanie to move to Atlanta and accept a share in her lumber business. Shortly after that, Scarlett gives birth to Frank's child, Ella Lorena.

One day when Scarlett is on her way home from the sawmill, she is attacked by a free black man and his white male companion. That night, the Ku Klux Klan avenges the attack on Scarlett, and Frank ends up dead. Rhett proposes to Scarlett and she quickly accepts. Having spent a long, luxurious honeymoon in New Orleans, Scarlett and Rhett return to Atlanta, where Scalett builds a garish mansion and socializes with wealthy Yankees. Scarlett becomes pregnant again and has another child Bonnie Blue Butler. Rhett dotes on the girl and begins a successful campaign to win back the good graces of the prominent Atlanta citizens in order to keep Bonnie from being an outcast like Scarlett.

Scarlett and Rhett have a happy marriage in the beginning, but Rhett becomes increasingly bitter and indifferent toward her. Scarlett's feelings for Ashley's have diminished into a warm, sympathetic friendship, but Ashley's jealous sister, India, finds them embrace each other in a friendly way and spreads the rumor that they are having an affair. To Scarlett's surprise, Melanie takes Scarlett's side and refuses to believe the rumors.

After Bonnie is killed in a horse-riding accident, Rhett nearly loses his mind, and marriage with Scarlett worsens. Not long after the funeral, Melanie has a miscarriage and falls very ill. Distraught, Scarlett hurries to see her. Melanie makes Scarlett promise to look after Ashley and Beau, Scarlett realizes that she loves and depends on Melanie and that Ashley has been only a fantasy for her. She concludes that she truly loves Rhett. After Melanie dies, Scarlett hurries to tell Rhett of her revelation, but Rhett says that he no longer loves Scarlett, and he leaves her. Griefstricken and alone, Scarlett makes up her mind to go back to Tara to recover her strength in the comforting arms of her childhood nurse and slave, Mammy, and to think of a way to win Rhett back.

瑞特利用讹诈手段获释后,借给斯佳丽钱买下了一个锯木厂。斯佳丽成了一个十分精明的商人,引起了亚特兰大人的不满。杰拉尔德去世了,斯佳丽回到塔拉参加父亲的葬礼。她说服阿希礼和玫兰妮搬回亚特兰大,接受她木材厂的股份。此后不久,期佳丽生下了弗兰克的孩子埃拉·洛雷纳。

有一天,斯佳丽在从锯木厂回家的路上遭到了一个自由黑人和他的白人同伙的攻击。当晚,三 K 党为斯佳丽受到的攻击报仇,弗兰克为此而丧生。瑞特向斯佳丽求婚,斯佳丽立刻应允。在新奥尔良度过了一个漫长、豪奢的蜜月后,斯佳丽和瑞特返回亚特兰大。斯佳丽在亚特兰大建了一幢豪宅,并与富有的北佬交往密切。斯佳丽又一次怀孕,生下了女儿邦妮·美蓝·巴特勒。瑞特十分宠爱这个女儿。为了使女儿不像斯佳丽那样被上流社会遗弃,他成功地挽回了亚特兰大知名人士对他的好感。

斯佳丽和瑞特的婚姻开始时十分美满,但瑞特变得越来越苦恼,对斯佳丽越来越漠不关心。斯佳丽对阿希礼的爱逐渐变成了一种充满温情和同情的友谊。但阿希礼嫉妒心极强的妹妹印第亚发现他们像朋友似地拥抱,就散布谣言说他们私通。让斯佳丽吃惊的是玫兰妮竟然站在了她这边,拒绝相信谣言。

在邦妮骑马被摔死之后,瑞特几乎疯了,他和斯佳丽的婚姻也日益恶化。在邦妮葬礼后不久,玫兰妮流产了,而且病得十分严重。斯佳丽心绪纷乱,立刻去看望她。玫兰妮让斯佳丽发誓她会照顾阿希礼和小博。斯佳丽忽然意识到她爱玫兰妮,她离不开玫兰妮,而阿希礼不过是她的幻想。她终于意识到她爱的是瑞特。玫兰妮死后,斯佳丽立刻跑回家向瑞特表白她的爱。然而瑞特却说他已经不爱斯佳丽了,他离开了她。无比悲伤和孤独的斯佳丽决心回到塔拉,回到儿时保姆黑妈妈那温暖的怀抱,恢复她的力量,并想出办法重新得到瑞特。



New Words

1. cavalier	骑士	38. treasury	金库
2. buddy	哥们	39. magnolia	木兰花;木兰
3. ninny	傻瓜; 愚人	40. junebug	臭虫
4. barbeque	烧烤	41. tonic	滋补的; 使人振作的
5. philander	追求女性; 调情	42. astonishment	惊异;惊奇
6. reputation	名声;名望	43. beau	情人;宝贝
7. flatter	过奖;奉承	44. unchivalrous	没武士风度的
8. treacherous	恶毒; 叛逆的	45. tramp	践踏;漂泊
9. renegade	反叛的;叛徒	46. grief	悲伤; 顿挫
10. donation	募捐;赠送	47. prostrate	平卧; 使疲倦
11. triumph	胜利;得意	48. start	惊动; 创始
12. magnificent	华丽的; 壮观的	49. impetuosity	激烈;冲动的言行
13. peculiar	特别的;专门的	50. sentiment	情感; 伤感
14. mourn	服丧期; 悲伤	51. ripen	使成熟
15. hypocrite	虚伪;伪君子	52. coarse	粗鲁的;劣等的
16. varmint	有害的;禽兽	53. conceit	自负; 幻想
17. jaunt	颠簸; 远足	54. pony	小马;驹
18. scissor	剪刀	55. divorce	离婚;分离
19. ammunition	军火;弹药	56. lumber	木材;废物
20. idiot	傻瓜	57. sanctity	神圣;崇高
21. nag	马	58. bonnet	女帽
22. typhoid	霍乱; 伤寒病	59. slab	钢板;混凝土
23. headquarter	总部;司令部	60. security	安全;保证
24. tipsy	喝醉的;踉跄的	61. drag	拖;落后
25. sponge off	擦身	62. sanctuary	神殿;礼拜堂
26. surrender	投降;自首	63. matronly	主妇的; 庄重的
27. horse shod	马蹄铁	64. rouge	胭脂;口红
28. carpetbagger	政客;投机倒把者	65. modest	优雅的; 朴实的
29. split	分叉的;破裂的	66. nightcap	睡帽
30. crumple up	挣扎	67. brandy	白兰地酒
31. turbulence	窘迫;骚动	68. smash	打成粉碎; 击败
32. trashy wench	臭婊子	69. skull	头脑;头颅
33. baptize	洗礼; 入会	70. walnut	核桃; 胡桃
34. attic	阁楼;顶楼	71. tremble	发抖;战栗
35. curtains	窗帘	72. frown	皱眉头;蹙眉
36. diaper	尿布	73. ground	碾磨;捣碎
37. harem	女眷; 闺房	74. disgrace	耻辱;失宠