

朗文经典

读名著 学英语



基督山伯爵

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

原著: [法]A. 大仲马 (A. Dumas)
改写: [英]D. K. 斯旺 (D. K. Swan)
翻译: 王海涛

7天快速突破英文阅读力!
这样读名著最有效!

词汇、句型、语法、写作
强效四合一 英语超好学!



YZLI0890146124

中国出版集团公司
中国对外翻译出版有限公司



朗文经典

读名著 学英语

每周读一部英文名著

The Count of Monte Cristo

基督山伯爵

原著：[法] A. 大仲马 (A. Dumas)

改写：[英] D. K. 斯旺 (D. K. Swan)

翻译：王海涛



YZLI0890146124



中国出版集团公司
中国对外翻译出版有限公司



PEARSON
Longman

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

基督山伯爵: 英汉对照/(法)大仲马(Dumas, A.)著; (英)斯旺(Swan, D. K.)改写; 王海涛译. —北京: 中国对外翻译出版有限公司, 2011. 7

(朗文经典. 读名著 学英语)

书名原文: The Count of Monte Cristo

ISBN 978-7-5001-3124-3

I. ①基… II. ①大… ②斯… ③王… III. ①英语—汉语—对照读物 ②长篇小说—法国—近代 IV. ①H319.4: I

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第125553号

著作权合同登记: 图字01-2011-7030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.aitbook.com>

出版策划 / 张高里

责任编辑 / 刘香玲 宋德伟

封面设计 / 张亚群

排 版 / 竹叶图文

印 刷 / 保定市中华美凯印刷有限公司

经 销 / 新华书店

规 格 / 820×1050mm 1/32

印 张 / 6.5

版 次 / 2012年1月第1版

印 次 / 2012年1月第1次

ISBN 978-7-5001-3124-3 定价: 12.90元



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
The Count of Monte Cristo by A. Dumas; this simplified edition,
9780582018204, by D. K. Swan,
published by Pearson Education, Inc.,
publishing as Longman Group UK Limited, Copyright © 1989

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·读名著 学英语”阅读系列。

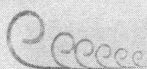
本系列丛书针对中国英语学习者的学习习惯，采用中英文对照编排的形式，通过典雅精美的译文、准确实用的注释、精心设置的栏目等，扫除了读者的阅读障碍，帮助读者在了解原著内容的同时提升英语综合能力。丛书根据词汇控制理论，共分为9个级别，为不同水平的读者提供符合其词汇量水平的优秀读本。

熟读简易英文名著，

学会用简单的词语表达丰富的意境！

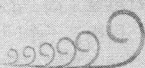
无论是口语，还是写作，

你的英文表达力都将一鸣惊人！



阅 读 指 南

READING GUIDE



II 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...)

LORNA 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故事情节，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。

洛娜·杜恩

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

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。

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。



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弯处出现了。
2. We left Tiverton early in the morning.
一大早就离开了蒂弗顿。
3. The mist lay thick on the moor so that we could not see beyond our horses' heads.
沼泽上浓雾弥漫，我们都无法看清马头前面的东西。
4. They were heavy, big men, carrying guns.
他们个个五大三粗，手里都拿着枪。
5. All the lands were owned by these two men, and each received one half of the money got from them.
所有这些土地都归这两个人所有，这些土地上的收入由他们平分。
6. I was only a boy when my father died; but I knew that my time would come.
我父亲死的时候我还是个孩子，但是我知道复仇的日子总会到来。





目 录 CONTENTS

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Introduction | I 002 |
| 简介 | |
| Chapter 1 The Ship Comes Home | I 011 |
| 第 1 章 船到马赛 | |
| Chapter 2 Father and Son | I 023 |
| 第 2 章 父与子 | |
| Chapter 3 Mercedes | I 031 |
| 第 3 章 梅尔塞苔丝 | |
| Chapter 4 The Judge | I 041 |
| 第 4 章 法官 | |
| Chapter 5 The Prison | I 053 |
| 第 5 章 监狱 | |
| Chapter 6 Underground | I 065 |
| 第 6 章 地牢 | |
| Chapter 7 Number Twenty-seven | I 073 |
| 第 7 章 二十七号 | |
| Chapter 8 Faria's Room | I 089 |
| 第 8 章 法利亚的牢房 | |

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|
| Chapter 9 | The Story of the Treasure | 099 |
| 第 9 章 | 宝藏的故事 | |
| Chapter 10 | The Death of Faria | 113 |
| 第 10 章 | 法利亚之死 | |
| Chapter 11 | The Grave of the Chateau D'If | 125 |
| 第 11 章 | 伊夫堡的坟场 | |
| Chapter 12 | The <i>Young Amelia</i> | 137 |
| 第 12 章 | 小艾米莉亚号 | |
| Chapter 13 | Monte Cristo | 151 |
| 第 13 章 | 基督山 | |
| Chapter 14 | Treasure | 163 |
| 第 14 章 | 宝藏 | |
| Chapter 15 | At Marseilles | 175 |
| 第 15 章 | 在马赛 | |
| Questions on the Whole Story | | 191 |

The Count of Monte Cristo

Introduction

Alexandre Dumas

There were two famous French writers, father and son, called Alexandre Dumas. The one who wrote *The Count of Monte Cristo* and very many other historical novels was Dumas *père*, the father. He was born in 1802. His father had been one of Napoleon's **generals**, but lost his post because of failure. When he died in 1806, there was very little money left for his family, so Alexandre's school education was not of much value.

At the age of sixteen he became a clerk, and he was lucky, after a time, to work for the Duke of Orleans. This work allowed him time to read a great deal. He became deeply interested in the plays of **Shakespeare** and the historical novels of Sir Walter Scott, and he himself began to write both plays and novels with a background of historical fact. The exciting happenings in his play *Henri III et sa cour* ("Henri III and his court"), seen in Paris in 1829, drew attention to the young writer. From then on, Dumas was able to spend all his time writing.

He is most famous, of course, for his historical novels (stories set in a real time in history). *The Three Musketeers* (1844) began a number of novels that covered about fifty years

简介

亚历山大·仲马

有两位著名的法国作家都叫亚历山大·仲马，他们是父子。著有《基督山伯爵》和许多其他历史小说的是父亲大仲马。大仲马生于1802年，他的父亲曾是拿破仑手下的一位将军，但因失败而丢掉官职。他于1806年去世时给家里留下的钱财少得可怜，因此亚历山大没有机会接受充分的正规教育。

generals

n. 将军

大仲马16岁时当了小职员，幸运的是，不久他就为奥尔良公爵工作，这份工作使得他有时间阅读大量的书籍。他开始迷上了莎士比亚的戏剧和沃尔特·斯科特爵士的历史小说，并且开始创作以真实历史事件为背景的戏剧和小说。他的剧本《亨利三世及其宫廷》于1829年在巴黎上演，其精彩的故事为这位年轻的作家赢得了声誉。从此，他得以全身心地投入写作。

Shakespeare

n. 莎士比亚
(1564—1616)
英国著名诗人、剧作家

当然，让他名声斐然的当属历史小说（以真实的历史时期为背景的故事）。从《三个火枪手》（1844）开始，他创作的数部小说涵盖了17世纪大约50年

musketeer

n. 持步枪的士兵，步兵

of French history in the seventeenth century. Several of them have given us well-known films such as *The Man in the Iron Mask* (from *Le Vicomte de Bragelonne*, 1848).

Another set of historical novels, the “**Valois**” novels, had as background the sixteenth century in Europe.

In his own time, people spoke about Dumas’ employment of other writers to help him with the very great number of books he wrote, but modern students of French literature have shown that most of the writing and all the stories were his own.

One reason for the very large number of books that came from his pen was the life he led. He spent a lot of money and enjoyed travel and **adventure**. One example of his love of adventure is his joining Garibaldi in Sicily in 1860, in a part of Garibaldi’s fight to make Italy into the “one great country” that Faria dreams of in *The Count of Monte Cristo*.

The historical novels are nearly all long stories (we have made this English book much shorter than Dumas’ novel in French), but the reader is taken at a good speed from one exciting moment to another. In modern times the novels have become films, radio and television plays and stories.

Dumas died in France in 1870.

The time of the story

This is a historical novel although the years of the action are in Dumas’ own lifetime. The action begins in 1815, and the book appeared in 1844. In 1814, Napoleon had been sent to the island of Elba. He had been beaten by the Russian winter in

Valois

(法语) 瓦罗
亚王室

adventure

n. 冒险, 冒险
的经历

的法国历史。他的多部小说被搬上银幕,成为众所周知的电影,如《铁面人》(改编自《布拉热洛纳子爵》,1848)。

他另外一个系列的历史小说,“瓦洛朝三部曲”,则是以16世纪的欧洲为背景。

在他那个时代,就有人说他雇用其他作家帮他写书,不过现代法国文学研究者证明他名下的大多数作品和所有故事都是他自己完成的。

他笔下可以涌现大量作品的原因之一是他丰富的阅历。他出手大方,喜欢旅行和冒险。他对冒险的爱好可以一事为例:他于1860年前往西西里岛,投身于加里波第的麾下,为使意大利成为“一个伟大的国家”而战斗,这正是《基督山伯爵》中法利亚的梦想。

他的历史小说几乎都是长篇巨作(这本英文小册子经过改编,比大仲马的法语小说要短得多),但是其中的精彩情节令读者目不暇接。如今,这些小说已被改编成了电影、广播剧、电视剧和故事。

1870年,大仲马在法国与世长辞。

小说的时代背景

尽管故事发生在大仲马自己生活的时代,这部作品仍属于历史小说。故事始于1815年,小说面世于1844年。1814年,拿破仑被流放到厄尔巴岛。之前,他于1812年先遭俄国的严冬挫败,又于1813

1812, and then by armies twice as big as his own at **Leipzig** in 1813. The forces against him had taken Paris in March 1814.

Napoleon was not a prisoner on Elba, although he was not allowed to leave the island. He controlled the government of Elba and brought in a number of good changes.

The **victorious allies**, Prussia, Russia, Britain, Austria, Sweden and some others, had brought back Bourbon kings to rule France, but most of the French people were not pleased with this arrangement. Napoleon knew about this feeling, and in 1815 he decided to return to France. He landed at Cannes on the first of March and moved through those parts of the country where his friends were, gathering the soldiers of his old armies as he went towards Paris. The king, Louis XVIII, left the country, and Napoleon entered Paris on the twentieth of March, beginning the "Hundred Days" which ended, after the battle of Waterloo, in Napoleon's being sent to the island of St Helena.

There is another historical person named in the book, Caesar (Cesare) Borgia. He was one of a family from Valencia in Spain (Spanish name: Borja) which became very powerful in Italy. Caesar Borgia, born in 1475, was the son of Rodrigo Borgia, who became **Pope** Alexander VI in 1492. As Faria's story in this book suggests, Caesar Borgia was ready to use any cruel way, including poison, to gain riches and power. When Caesar's father died, the new pope, Julius II, put Caesar in prison, but he escaped to Spain.