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弗兰肯斯坦

FRANKENSTEIN

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Frankenstein

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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。

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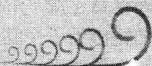
无论是口语，还是写作，

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

戴恩家族

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。他的支持者们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露奇高沼区消灭了。蒙茅斯被处死，他的支持者们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.
一大早我们就离开了蒂弗顿。
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。





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Frankenstein

Introduction

Mary Shelley

Mary Shelley was born in 1797. Her father, William Godwin, was a thinker and writer who believed—and you will see that this is important in his daughter’s novel *Frankenstein*—that men and women are **by nature** good. It is only what they are taught and the way they are treated, he wrote, that makes people evil.

Mary’s mother died when she was born. She, too, was a writer. Her main subject was the rights of women, and she was a great fighter for those rights—at a time when a woman needed great courage to make such a fight.

Mary married the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley when his first wife died in 1816. They spent the summer of that year in Switzerland.

It was one of those summers that Europe sometimes suffers: rain, rain, and more rain. Shelley and his wife and their friend Lord Byron, another poet, had to find ways of passing the wet days. One way of **amusing** themselves and each other was to write ghost stories. We are not quite sure how serious they were about these stories. Certainly ghost stories and stories about mysterious and terrible happenings and evil

简介

玛丽·雪莱

玛丽·雪莱出生于1797年。她父亲威廉·葛德文是一位思想家兼作家，他认为人，无论男女，本性都是善良的——这一点在他女儿的小说《弗兰肯斯坦》中也占据着重要位置。他在自己的著作中写道，正是人接受的教育及所受的待遇使人变得邪恶。

玛丽的母亲在生玛丽时去世了。她也是位作家，其作品主题是妇女的权利问题。此外，她还是一位为女奴而战的伟大战士，在那个年代是需要巨大的勇气的。

诗人珀西·比西·雪莱的第一任妻子于1816年去世后，玛丽嫁给了这位诗人。那年，夫妇俩在瑞士度过了夏天。

那个夏天，像许多个令欧洲难以忍受的夏天一样，除了下雨，下雨，还是下雨。雪莱和妻子以及他们的朋友，也是诗人的拜伦爵士不得不找些法子来打发那些阴雨连绵的日子。其中一个自娱自乐的办法就是撰写鬼故事。现在，我们无法确切地知道，对于这些鬼故事他们当时有多认真。不过，在那个时代，

by nature
生来

amuse
v. 使欢乐，逗
……高兴；

spirits were popular at the time, but not all readers, or even writers, of such stories were serious about them. Jane Austen had already written (though it was not published until 1818) her *Northanger Abbey* making fun of the “**gothic**” horror novels about mysterious and frightening doings in **ancient** castles.

Shelley’s and Byron’s stories were not **published**, and we don’t know much about them. But Mary Shelley’s story about a ghost in Switzerland seemed so good to the two poets that they said: “You ought to make your story into a **full-length** novel and send it to a publisher.”

As she worked on her story, Mary Shelley’s ghost became the far more frightening “human” monster that we read about in this book. The book was published in 1818, and it became famous at once. Thanks to films and television, the name of the man, Frankenstein, who made the monster, is known all over the world today, and many fearful **imaginary** creatures are said to be like Frankenstein’s Monster.

Frankenstein

People read *Frankenstein* as a story of fear and danger, but Mary Shelley expressed in it beliefs that were important to her and to many of her friends. She believed, like her father, that human beings are naturally good. They become evil only because society—the way men live together—makes them lie and cheat and behave badly. In Mary Shelley’s book, Frankenstein has tried to create “the perfect man”, with strength, beauty and a clever brain. When life is given to his

gothic

adj. 哥特式的
(一种小说风格, 着重描绘怪诞、恐怖和孤寂)

ancient

adj. 古老的, 年代久远的

publish

v. 发表, 出版

full-length

adj. 标准长度的, 未经删节的

imaginary

adj. 想象的, 虚构的

鬼故事和一些有关神秘或恐怖事件以及邪恶精灵的故事无疑是非常受欢迎的, 只不过, 这类故事的读者, 甚至包括其作者, 并非都能严肃地看待这些故事。简·奥斯汀曾写过一部名为《诺桑觉寺》的书(该书直到1818年才出版), 嘲讽那些描写古老城堡里所发生的神秘恐怖事件的“哥特式”恐怖小说。

雪莱和拜伦撰写的故事并没有出版, 因此我们对之也不甚了解。但是, 在这两位诗人看来, 玛丽·雪莱所写的关于瑞士一个鬼魂的故事似乎十分精彩, 他们建议说, “你应该把这则故事写成一部完整的小说, 然后寄给出版商。”

玛丽·雪莱于是对这个故事进行加工, 把原来的鬼魂改写成了我们在这本书中所读到的比之前的原型更令人恐惧的“人形”怪物。这部小说于1818年出版, 随即声名远扬。如今, 由于电影和电视的广泛影响, 那个在小说中创造怪物的人弗兰肯斯坦也世人皆知, 家喻户晓了。现在很多人一谈到幻想故事中创造出的怪物多么可怕, 就说很像弗兰肯斯坦所创造的怪物。

《弗兰肯斯坦》

人们通常将《弗兰肯斯坦》当做一个恐怖故事来读, 但是, 玛丽·雪莱却在这部小说中表达了一些对她自己以及对其他许多读者来说都是非常重要的理念。正如她父亲一样, 玛丽也认为人性本善。只是由于社会——即人们聚集在一起生活的方式——导致人撒谎、欺骗、做一些坏事, 人才变得邪恶。在

“perfect man”, there is great strength and a very good brain, and he is naturally good. But he is ugly—so ugly that people fear and hate him. He looks evil, and so society treats him as evil. The result is that he actually becomes evil, an evil being of great strength and cleverness, bringing danger not only to Frankenstein but to Frankenstein’s family and to those he loves. Mary Shelley wanted to show that the evil was not in the Monster at first; it grew because people were stupid, unfair and cruel. Society produced the dangerous Monster instead of the perfect man. Frankenstein himself started the trouble: he drove away the creature that he had made.

Some of the places that are named in this book are tourist centres today. People fly to Geneva. They take a train up from Chamonix to the Mer de Glace **glacier**. But when Mary Shelley was in Switzerland there were no planes and no trains. Travel over the steep Swiss roads was by horse-drawn carriage, and it was slow and not at all comfortable.

We ought perhaps to remember one other fact. Frankenstein’s experiments with the power of **lightning** were suggested to Mary Shelley by some experiments of Benjamin Franklin, the American scientist and political leader. In 1752, during a thunderstorm, Franklin flew a kite with a key tied to the string near the ground. When he touched the key, it **sparked** and he could feel an electric shock. The next two men who tried this very dangerous **experiment** were killed.