

朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书

第三级



Frankenstein

[英] 玛丽·雪莱原著

约翰·特维改写

杨立君译

简 写 本 **弗 兰 肯 斯 坦**



上海译文出版社



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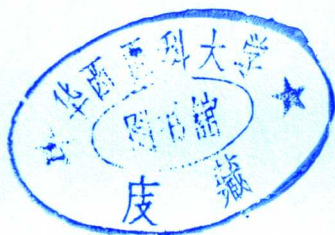
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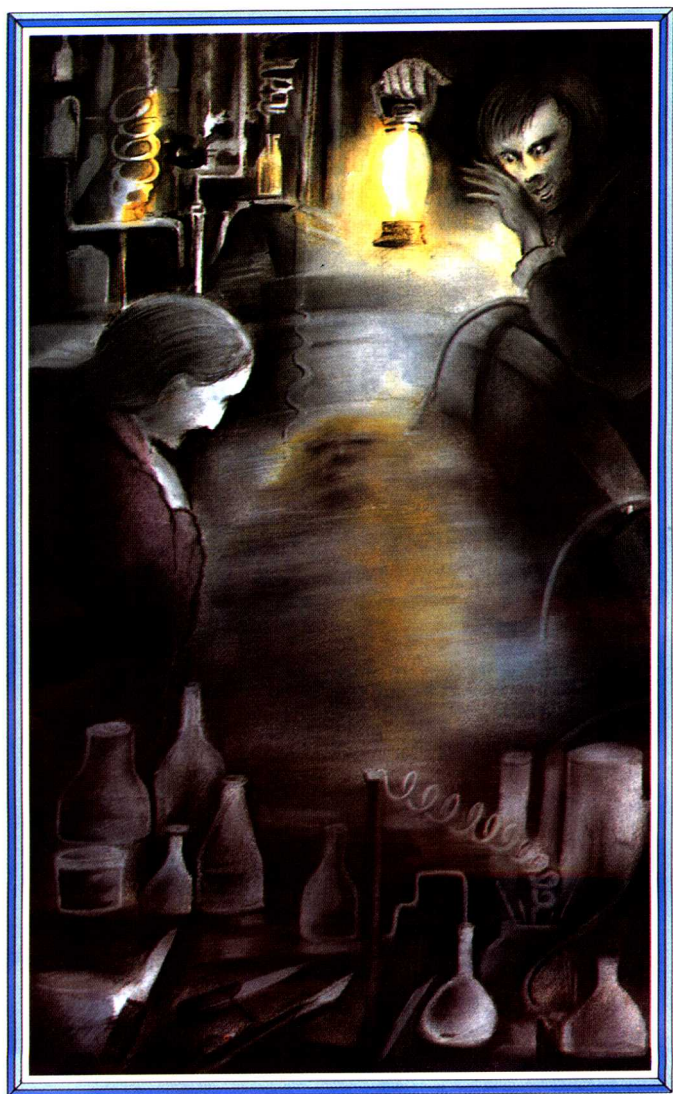


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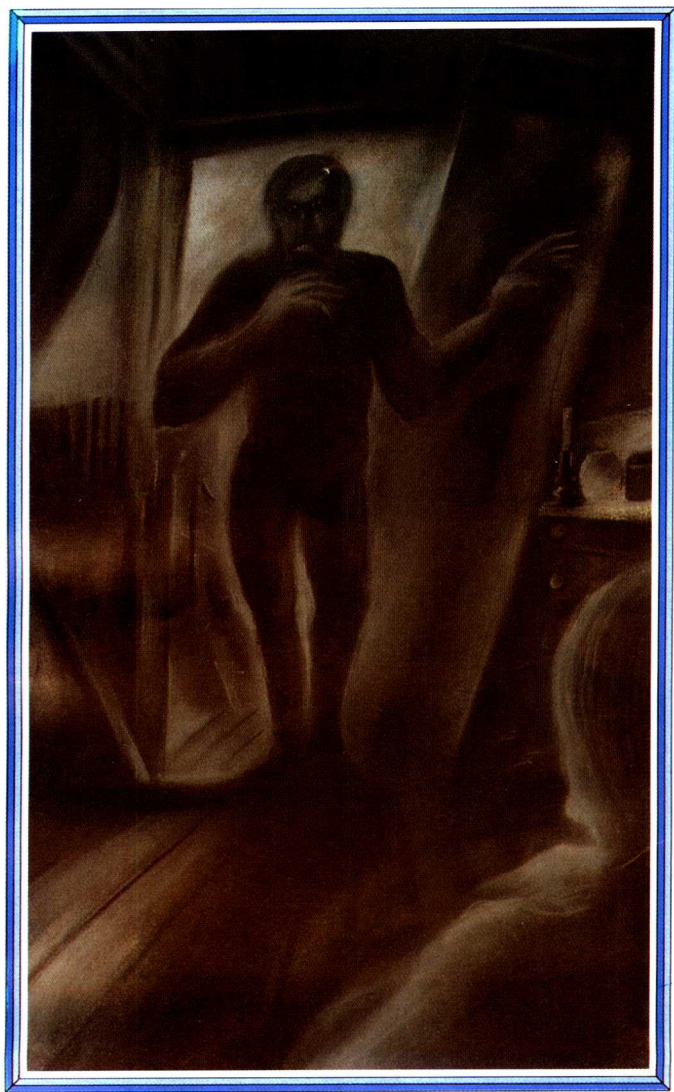
Lightning strikes the tree

闪电劈击果树 (参见第一章)

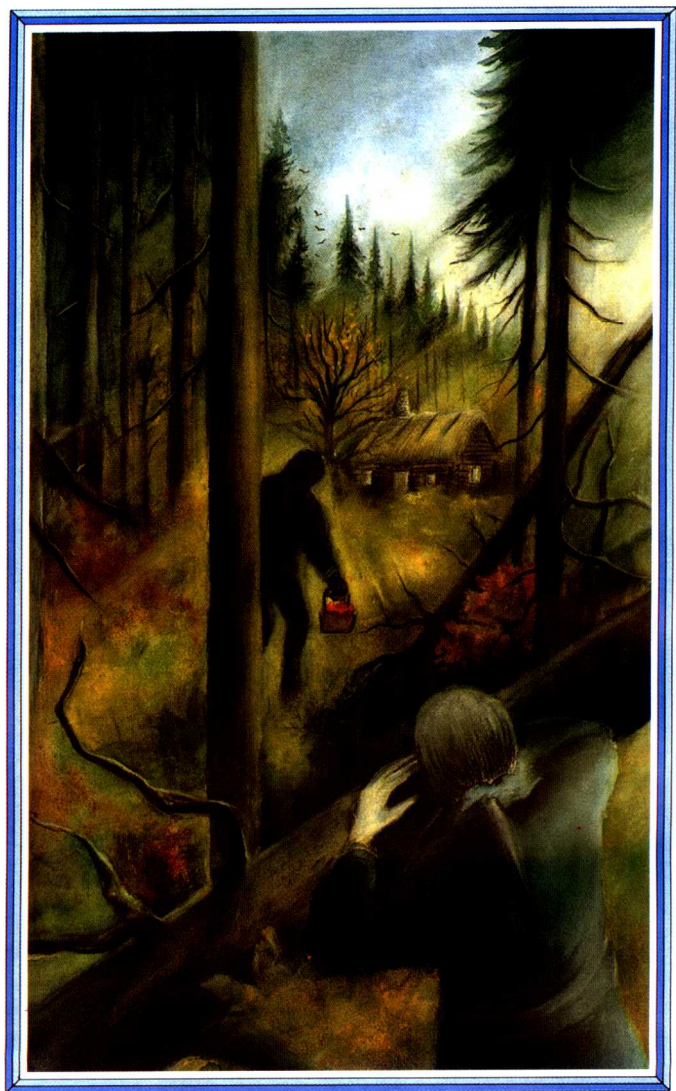


The body in the bath

浴缸里的躯体（参见第二章）

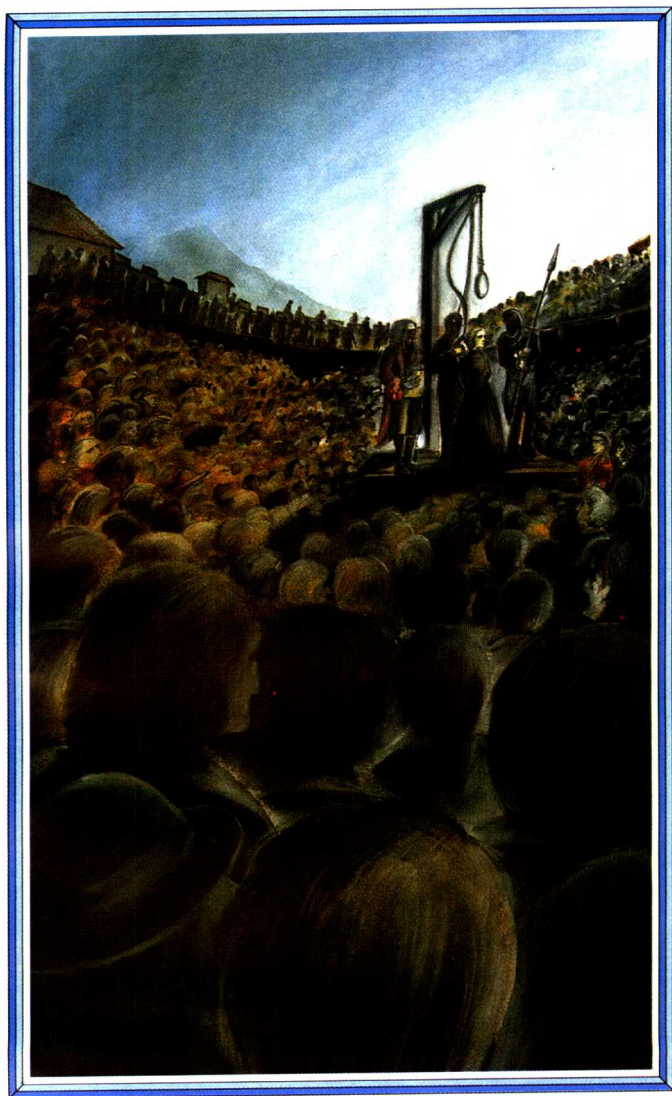


The shape in the bedroom
卧室中的人影（参见第五章）

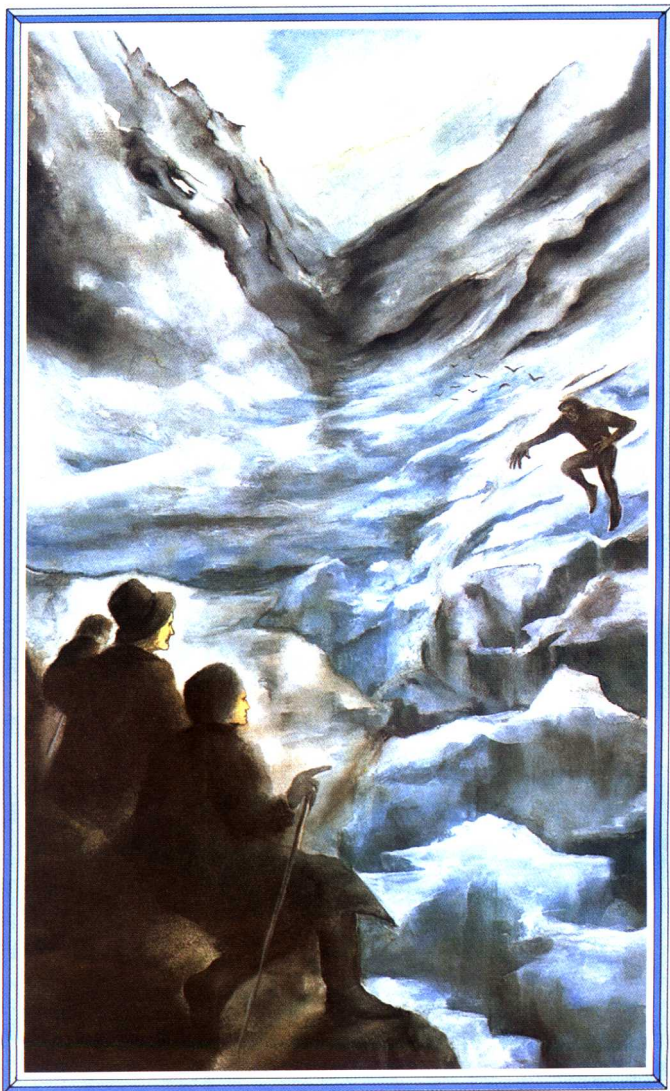


Henri sees the Monster go to the little house

亨利看到怪物朝小木屋走去 （参见第五章）

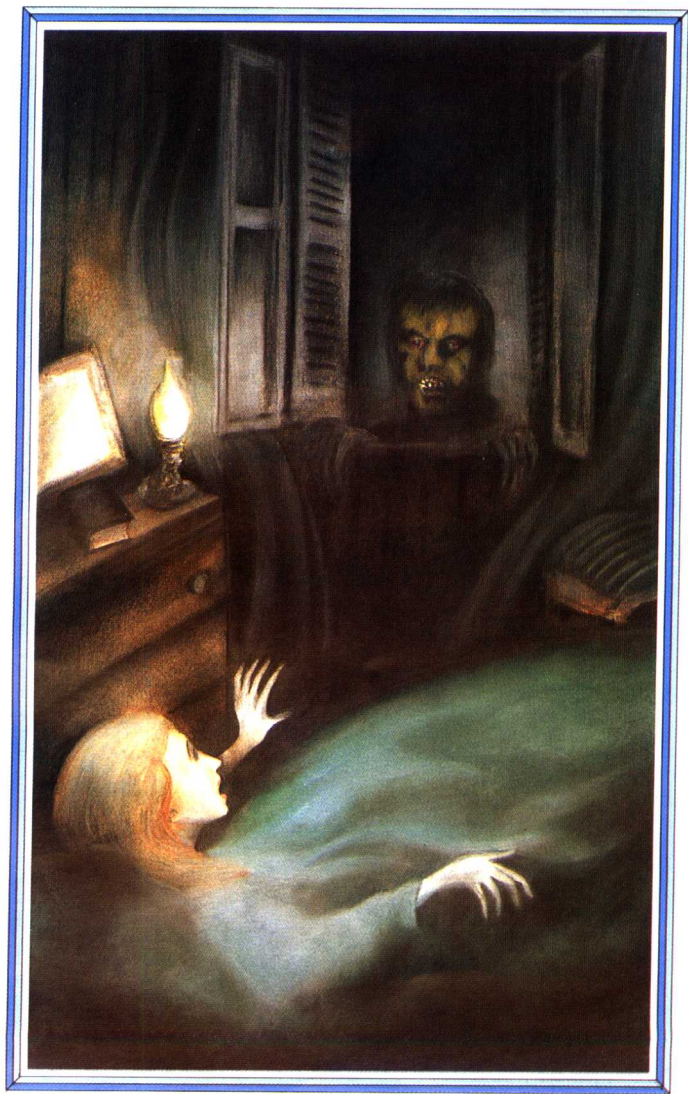


The people come to see Justine die
人们争着来看贾丝汀被处死（参见第六章）



Frankenstein and Henri see the Monster on the glacier

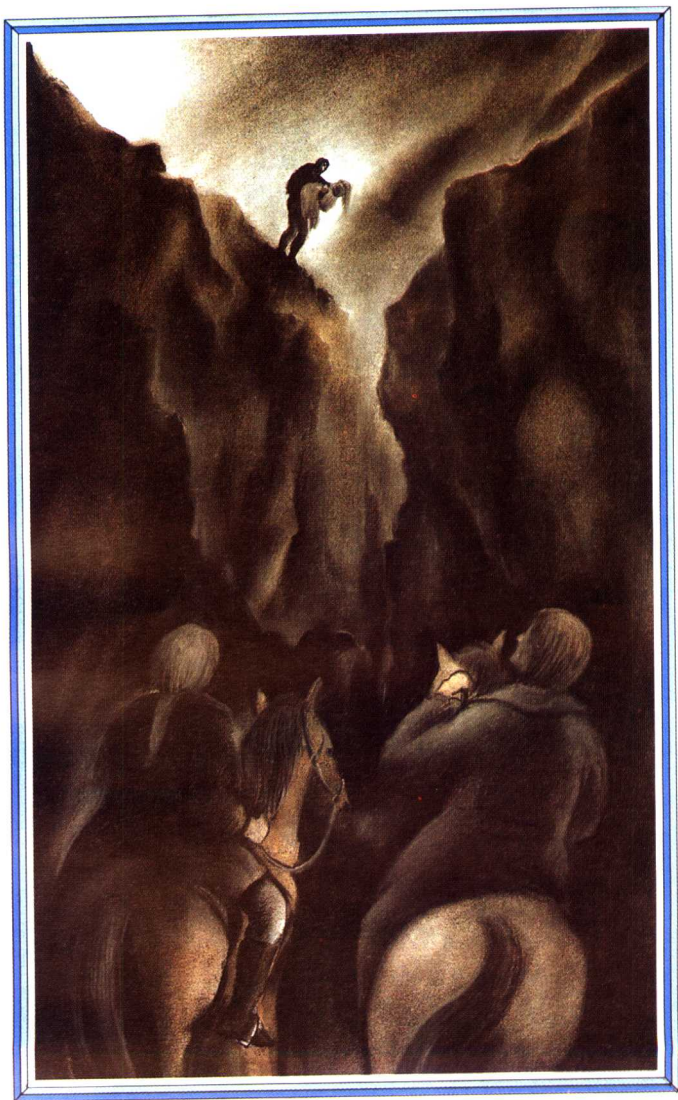
弗兰肯斯坦和亨利在冰川看到了怪物（参见第七章）



Elizabeth sees the Monster at her window
伊丽莎白看到怪人出现在窗口 (参见第八章)

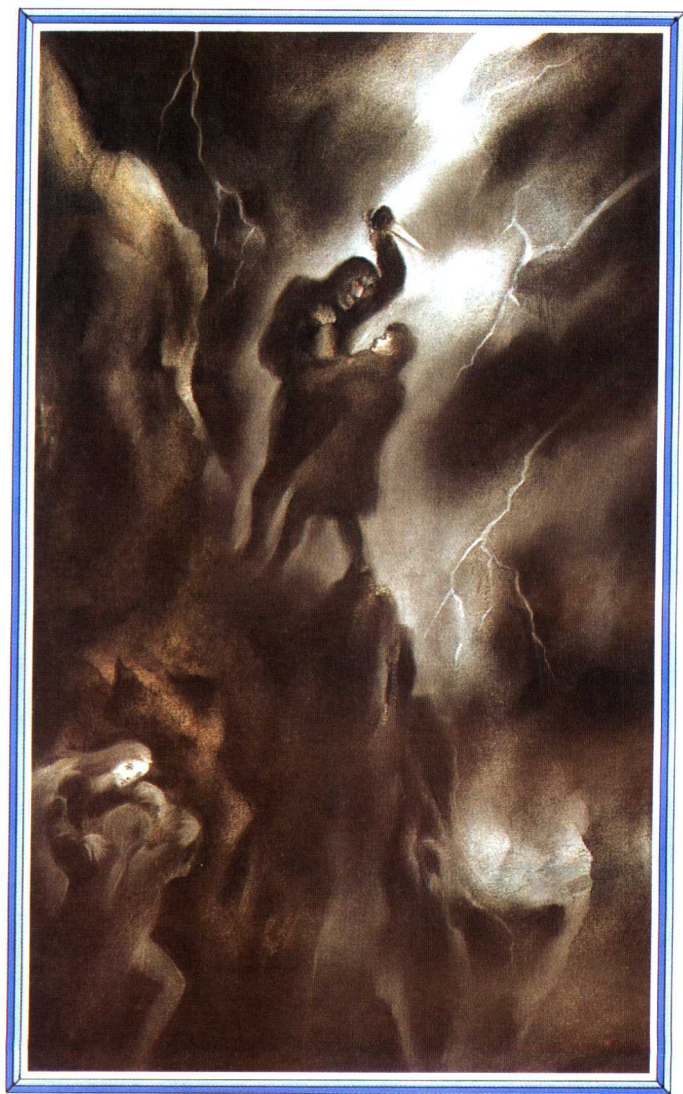


Henri looks at the destroyed work-room
亨利望着尽遭毁坏的工作室（参见第九章）



The Monster with Elizabeth on the edge of the cliff

怪人夹着伊丽莎白在悬崖边上 （参见第十章）



The end of the Monster and Frankenstein
怪人与弗兰肯斯坦同归于尽（参见第十章）

给读者的话

学好英语的关键之一是多读。读什么？英语大师们的回答是：读名著。倘若名著又长又难，怎么办？那么就从简写本开始。《朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书》就是为满足这种需要编写的。这套丛书以循序渐进的方法、最浅显的英语词汇和最精美的全页彩图，给你讲世界上脍炙人口的经典故事。本套丛书有四大特色：

一、所选内容均为世界文学名著；

二、英语地道、纯正、流畅、清新，均出自英美名家手笔；

三、语言浅显易懂，可读性强。本丛书共分四级，所用英语单词分别为：第一级 500 个，第二级 900 个，第三级 1300 个，第四级 1800 个，非常适合不同程度的中学生、大学生及广大英语爱好者阅读；

四、英汉对照，帮助理解。汉语译文准确、优美。在符合汉语表达习惯的基础上，力图传达英语原文的意美和形美。

我们的宗旨就是向你打开通向英语名著世界的一扇扇小窗，让你轻轻松松地寓语言学习、文学欣赏和翻译练习于一体，一举而有三得。

前言

玛丽·雪莱

玛丽·雪莱生于 1797 年。他的父亲威廉·葛德文是位思想家兼作家，相信世上男女其性本善。而你将会看到，这一信念在他女儿的小说《弗兰肯斯坦》里贯穿始终。他曾这样写道，人类只是由于所接受的教育以及所遭受到的待遇，才变得邪恶起来。

玛丽的母亲在她出生时就与世长辞了。她也是一位作家。妇女权利是她大多数创作的主题，而且她也是争取这些权利的杰出斗士——在当时，一位妇女要从事这样的斗争需要极大的勇气。

1816 年，诗人泼希·比西·雪莱的第一位妻子去世，玛丽与雪莱结为夫妇。那年夏天他们在瑞士度过。

那是个阴雨连绵的夏季，有时候欧洲就是会出现这样的坏天气。雪莱夫妇与他们的朋友、另一位诗人拜伦爵士，不得不想法子打发那些乏味的下雨天。他们聊以自娱、相互解闷的方法之一，就是提笔写鬼故事。我们拿不准他们写这些故事，是算逢场作戏还是严肃认真的。在当时，鬼故事，还有有关神秘恐怖事件的叙述和妖魔精怪的故事，确实十分流行，但并非所有的读者，甚至也并不是所有的作者，都把这些故事真当一回事的。简·奥斯汀早在她的《诺桑觉寺》一书中，就对专写古堡内发生离奇吓人怪事的“哥特派”恐怖小说*调侃了一番（尽管此书迟至 1818 年才出版）。

* “哥特派”小说，指以怪诞、恐怖、凄凉、衰败为特征的小说。——译者

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 "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

雪莱和拜伦写的故事没有出版,对这些故事我们了解得也不多。但玛丽·雪莱关于瑞士一游魂的故事,好像颇得两位诗人的赞许。他们说:“你应该把这个故事写成长篇小说,寄给出版商。”

玛丽·雪莱继续把故事写下去,最后,她笔下的鬼魂成了我们在此书中所读到的、比以前恐怖得多的“人类”怪物。此书出版于 1818 年,立即享誉文坛。由于电影、电视的传播,怪物创造者的名字——弗兰肯斯坦,当今在全世界已是家喻户晓,人们把许多想象出来的可怕怪物比作是出自弗兰肯斯坦之手的怪物。

《弗兰肯斯坦》

人们在读《弗兰肯斯坦》时,往往把它看作一部惊险恐怖小说,然而玛丽·雪莱在书中表达的,却是一些在她自己、在她的许多朋友看来都十分重要的信念。像她父亲一样,她也相信人性本善。人之所以会变得邪恶,只是因为社会——人类彼此生活相处的方式——迫使他们撒谎、欺骗、行为不端。在玛丽·雪莱的书中,弗兰肯斯坦力图创造出一个集力量、美与智慧于一身的“完美的人”。当这个“完美的人”获得生命时,他确实具有强健的体魄与聪慧的头脑,而且本性善良。但他长相丑陋——丑陋得让人看了感到惧怕,感到憎恶。他貌似邪恶,因此人类社会就把他当作邪恶来对待。结果他真的变邪恶了,成了一个有着健壮体力、智力超群的邪恶怪物,不仅对弗兰肯斯坦自己,而且对他的家庭以及他所爱的人,都造成了危害。玛丽·雪莱力图表明:邪恶并非怪物本身所固有的;它的滋长是由于人类的愚昧、不公与残酷。社会非但没有塑造出“十全十

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.