

· 英语简易读物 ·

*Charles Dickens*

# *Oliver Twist*

雾都孤儿

(简写本)



商务印书馆

· 英语简易读物 ·

OLIVER TWIST

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(简写本)

[英] Charles Dickens 原著

陈振时注释

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1963年·北京

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## 本書簡介

本書作者查理·狄更斯 (Charles Dickens, 1812—1870) 是十九世紀英國杰出的批判現實主義作家。他生於一個小職員家庭，家境貧困，十歲時父親因負債入獄，當時狄更斯正在私立學校受初等教育，他因此輟學，去當學徒來維持生活。後來他在一家律師事務所里任職，以後又做新聞記者和議院的採訪員，1833 年開始發表他的《特寫集》(*Sketches by Boz*)。

1836-7 年他的第一部小說 *The Pickwick Papers* (匹克威克外傳) 出版，他在这部小說里用細膩幽默的筆調，描寫當時英國農業瀕臨日暮途窮的情況以及英國小市鎮的風俗習慣，這部作品使他獲得盛名。以後他陸續寫了三十多部作品，主要有 *Oliver Twist* (霧都孤兒，即奧列佛爾)，*David Copperfield* (大衛·科波菲爾)，*Great Expectations* (孤星血淚)，*A Tale of Two Cities* (双城記)，*The Old Curiosity Shop* (老古玩店)，*Hard Times* (艱難時世)，*Nicholas Nickleby* (尼古拉斯·尼古貝)，*Dombey and Son* (董貝父子)，*Our Mutual Friend* (我們共同的朋友) 等。他的最主要著作都有中譯本，有的拍成電影曾在我國上演過，深受中國讀者和觀眾的歡迎。

狄更斯出身於貧苦的家庭，對於英國的貧民生活有非常深刻的體會；他對倫敦下層社會的生活尤為熟悉。他對窮人始終抱着無限深厚的同情。兒童時代所經歷過的艱苦遭遇，留給他不可磨滅的印象，所以對不幸的兒童，特別是孤兒，更深表同情。他的作品多半是描寫被壓迫者和被損害者。他用尖銳的筆鋒和譏諷



的情調对英国資產階級的伪善、欺詐和貪婪，对英国社会的黑暗和罪恶加以无情的揭露和批判。

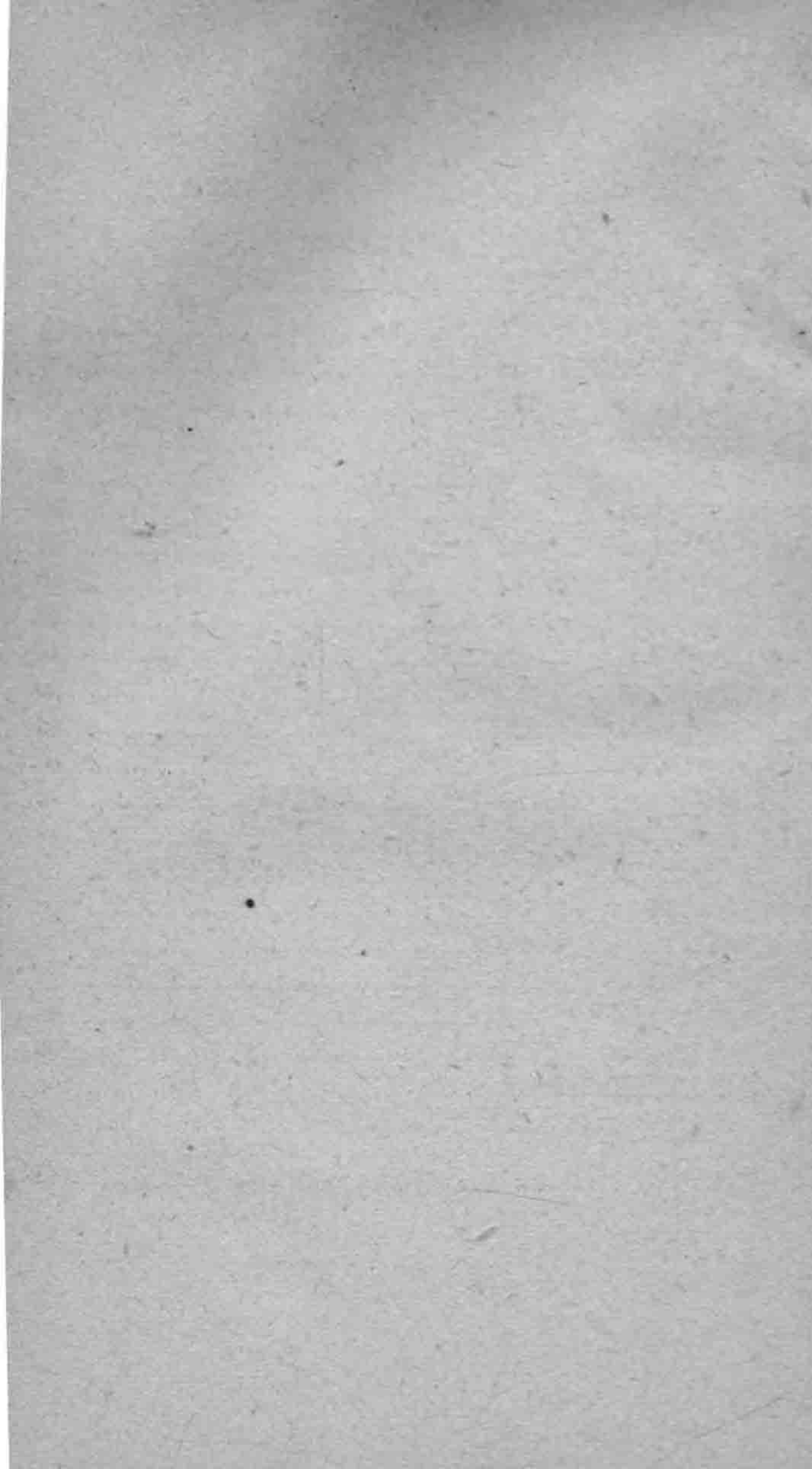
狄更斯虽然看出資本主义制度的不合理，但他对当时的資產階級还存着幻想，希望他們能对穷人多发点慈悲，多給予怜悯，希望貧富两个敌对階級能够妥协共处。尽管如此，他的作品充分暴露了英国資本主义存在着的尖銳矛盾，因而馬克思在 1854 年曾撰文給他很高的評價。

《霧都孤儿》(*Oliver Twist*) 是狄更斯的第二部小說，于 1837 到 1839 年間根据伦敦貧民区的实际情况写成。狄更斯以活泼的笔調，真挚的感情刻划出一个孤儿的悲惨遭遇，故事曲折动人。內容是这样的：奥列佛尔 (Oliver) 是一个孤儿，他母亲生下他以后便死在貧民院里。他长大后不堪虐待，只身逃往伦敦。他的同父异母哥哥为了独吞家产，竟毁了他父亲的遺囑，暗中勾結匪賊費金 (Fagin) 和賽克斯 (Sikes) 等人，設法把他培养成为小偷。在一次搶劫中，他身負重伤，被玫丽 (Maylie) 太太收留，后来經過一个同情他的女賊南西 (Nancy) 的帮助，才弄清了自己的来历，在他的朋友布朗罗 (Brownlow) 和露絲 (Rose) 的帮助下，揭发了一夥匪賊，使他們受到了应有的懲罰。奥列佛尔在經過了这段曲折惊险的遭遇后，得到了一大笔遺產，过着富裕的生活。

原书长达二、三十万字，曾經拍成电影，也有中譯本。这个簡写本是根据苏联外国文书籍出版局 1958 年出版的本子排印的。本館于 1959 年 4 月曾出版陈振时同志的注释本。这次由北京外国語学院英語系課外閱讀教材小組根据特定学生讀者的水平作了較大修改，书后另附英汉对照詞彙表，供初学英語者閱讀。

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## CHAPTER I

Oliver Twist<sup>1</sup> was born in a workhouse. There was nobody around at the moment but a doctor and an old, old woman.<sup>2</sup> There were no aunts, no sisters, no cousins, no grandmothers. And the two that were there did not help much. But, perhaps, this was all the better!<sup>3</sup> Too much help is sometimes worse than no help. Be this as it may,<sup>4</sup> Oliver came into the world with a loud cry. The pale face of a young woman rose from the pillow and a weak voice said: "Let me see the child, and die."<sup>5</sup>

The doctor was sitting with his face towards the fire.<sup>6</sup> In a moment he rose, came up to the bed and said in a kind voice:

"Oh, you must not talk about dying yet!"

Saying this, he put the child into her arms. She put her cold lips to its forehead, then passed

---

1. Oliver Twist ['olive 'twist] — 人名.

2. There was nobody around at the moment but... — 当时在场的除了...以外, 没有旁人. 这里, but 是前置词, 作“除...外”解.

3. this was all the better — 这样更好.

4. Be this as it may (= however this may be) — 即使是这样; 不管怎样.

5. Let me see the child, and die. — 让我看一下这孩子再死吧. (跟在动词 let 后面的动词不定式, 不带 to.)

6. with his face towards the fire — 脸朝着炉火.

her hands over her face, looked around, fell back — and died.

The doctor tried to do what he could. But he could do nothing.

"It's all over,<sup>1</sup> Mrs. Thingummy,"<sup>2</sup> he said at last to the old woman. "I am going. Give the child some gruel if it cries." He put on his hat, and then added: "She was a good-looking woman; where did she come from?"

"She was brought here last night," answered the old woman. "She was found lying in the street.<sup>3</sup> Nobody knows where she came from, or where she was going."

"The old story",<sup>4</sup> said the doctor. "Good night!"

And he went to have his dinner.

The old woman sat down, took a green bottle from under the bed and began drinking from it.

And Oliver cried. What else could he do?

## CHAPTER II

During the first years of his life, Oliver lived in the country. There was no place in the

---

1. It's all over. — 一切都无济于事了 (意即: 产妇救不活了).

2. Thingummy ['θɪŋgəmi] — 人名.

3. She was found lying in the street. — 发现她时, 她躺在街上.

4. The old story — 又是那种事. (意即: 象 Oliver 母亲这种遭遇是常有的事情.)

workhouse and he was sent to a Mrs. Mann<sup>1</sup> who “was very kind and liked to look after children” — so the workhouse authorities said.<sup>2</sup> And they gave Mrs. Mann many of the boys and girls that were born in the workhouse. They also gave Mrs. Mann seven pence half-penny<sup>3</sup> per week for every child. But very much food cannot be got for seven pence half-penny. And Mrs. Mann was not a young woman; she knew very well what was good for children and she also knew what was good for herself.

So she put the greater part of this weekly stipend<sup>4</sup> into her pocket and gave only the smaller part to the children.

It is true that as a result eight children out of ten died.<sup>5</sup> Sometimes — though very rarely — questions were asked about their death. The answer was always the same: the doctor went to Mrs. Mann’s house, opened up the body of the child<sup>6</sup> and found nothing in the stomach —

---

1. a Mrs. Mann [ˈmɪsɪz ˈmæn] — 一个叫做孟太太的。

2. so the workhouse authorities said — 貧民救济院当局是这样說的。这里，so 指前面引号内的一句話。

3. seven pence halfpenny [ˈheɪpni] — 七个半便士。(pence 是 penny 的复数。)

4. this weekly stipend [ˈstaɪpend] — 每周的薪金。

5. eight children out of ten died — 十个孩子当中有八个死亡。

6. opened up the body of the child — 剖开孩子的尸体。

which was very probable!<sup>1</sup>

Sometimes the workhouse authorities made an excursion to Mrs. Mann's farm. But they always sent one of the smaller officials, Mr. Bumble,<sup>2</sup> the day before. Mr. Bumble had to tell Mrs. Mann that the authorities were coming. And when they came the children were always quite clean and looked very happy.

But Oliver did not die. On the day when our story begins he was just nine years old. We must not think of him as a big, strong boy. Far from it!<sup>3</sup> At the age of nine he looked like a boy of six. He was thin and pale and always went about hungry.<sup>4</sup>

It was his birthday. How did he spend it? All that day he sat in the coal-cellar with two other little boys. They were being punished. Mrs. Mann had put them into the coal-cellar because they had said: "We are hungry."

Now it was evening. Mrs. Mann was sitting before the window taking her tea when she suddenly saw the figure of Mr. Bumble.

"Is that you, Mr. Bumble?" she cried,

---

1. which was very probable — 这是十分可能的。关系代词 which 代表前面的一句话，即 found nothing in the stomach.

2. Bumble ['bʌmbəl] — 人名。

3. Far from it! — 差得远着呢！决没有那种事！

4. went about hungry — 经常挨饿。



pretending to feel the greatest joy.<sup>1</sup> “Susan,<sup>2</sup> take Oliver and the other two boys upstairs and wash them. Oh, Mr. Bumble! How glad I am to see you!”

“I come on business,<sup>3</sup> Mrs. Mann,” said Mr. Bumble.

Mrs. Mann asked him into her room and put a chair before him. Mr. Bumble put his hat on the table, sat down and smiled.

“You have had a long walk and you are tired,” said Mrs. Mann. “Now, will you take a little drop of something, Mr. Bumble?”<sup>4</sup>

“Not a drop. Not a drop,” said Mr. Bumble, waving his right hand.

“I think you will take a little drop,” continued Mrs. Mann. “Just a little drop with a little cold water and a lump of sugar.”<sup>5</sup>

Mr. Bumble coughed.

“Now, just a little drop,” said Mrs. Mann.

“What is it?” asked Mr. Bumble.

“You see,” said Mrs. Mann. “I must always keep a little of it in the house. When the dear little boys are ill, I put it into their stomachs.”

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1. pretending to feel the greatest joy — 装出极端高兴的样子。

2. Susan ['su:zn] — 人名(女)。此处指 Mrs. Mann 的女僕。

3. come on business — 因公而来。

4. will you take a little drop of something, Mr. Bumble? — Bumble 先生, 你想要喝点什么嗎? (指的是酒)。

5. a lump of sugar — 一块方糖。



She went to the cupboard and took a bottle and a glass. "It's gin," she said, "I shall not deceive you, Mr. Bumble, it's gin."

"Do you give the children gin, Mrs. Mann?" asked Mr. Bumble.

"I do, dear as it is,"<sup>1</sup> answered the woman. "I cannot see the little ones suffer before my eyes,<sup>2</sup> you know, sir!"

"No," said Mr. Bumble, "no, you cannot. You are a very kind woman, Mrs. Mann. You feel as a mother,<sup>3</sup> Mrs. Mann. I shall be glad to speak about it to the authorities," And saying this he drank the glass of gin, which Mrs. Mann had prepared for him.

"And now about business,"<sup>4</sup> continued Mr. Bumble, taking a leather copybook<sup>5</sup> out of his pocket. "The boy, Oliver Twist, is nine years old today. So he is now too old to stay here. He must go back to the workhouse. I have come to take him there. I must see him at once."

By this time Oliver was already washed

---

1. I do, dear as it is. — 給的, 虽然酒很貴, (实际上, gin 是一种比較便宜的酒. 在这里, do = give the children gin; as = though.)

2. I cannot see the little ones suffer... — 我不能眼看孩子們受苦呀. the little ones 和省去了 to 的動詞不定式 suffer 是謂語 see 的复合賓語.

3. You feel as a mother — 你对他們就象亲娘似的.

4. And now about business — (省略句) 現在談公事吧.

5. a leather copybook — 一个皮面的筆記本.

and dressed. In a minute he was before Mr. Bumble.

"Make a bow to the gentleman," said Mrs. Mann.

Oliver made a bow to Mr. Bumble.

"Will you come with me, Oliver?" said Mr. Bumble.

Oliver wanted to say he wanted so much to go away from Mrs. Mann that he was glad to go away with anybody, but then he looked at Mrs. Mann who was standing behind Mr. Bumble's chair. She was shaking her fist at him.

Oliver understood at once what she wanted. He knew well what her fist meant!

"Will she go with me?" he asked.

"No, she cannot," answered Mr. Bumble, "but she will come to see you sometimes."

Mrs. Mann kissed Oliver many times on both cheeks and gave him a big piece of bread and butter — the biggest he had ever eaten at her house — and then Mr. Bumble said it was time to start. And so they both went off to the workhouse.<sup>1</sup>

### CHAPTER III

Workhouses in England are managed by a special system.

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1. went off to the workhouse — 离开这个地方到救济院去。

It is a system of giving the people in the workhouse the least possible food.<sup>1</sup> In fact,<sup>2</sup> the poor people in England are given the alternative, either to die of hunger quickly outside the workhouse, or to die of hunger slowly inside it.<sup>3</sup>

But the workhouse to which Oliver now came was perhaps the worst of all. \*Day after day the boys there received for dinner nothing but very thin gruel<sup>4</sup> with no bread, but of course with plenty of water.

The room in which the boys received their dinner was a large stone hall. At one end of this hall there was a big kettle with gruel. The master stood beside the kettle with a big spoon and gave out<sup>5</sup> the gruel. Of this each boy had a very little basin and no more. The basins were never washed: the boys polished them with their spoons so that they shone.

Boys have, of course, very good appetites.<sup>6</sup> For a long time the boys in the workhouse all suffered silently from the most terrible hunger. But then one day one of them — a big tall

---

1. the least possible food — 尽可能少的食物.

2. In fact — 事实上.

3. are given the alternative, [ɔ:l'tə:nətiv] either... or... — 可在两者之中任选一个; 或者...或者...

4. nothing but very thin gruel — 除了极稀的粥之外什么也没有.

5. to give out 分配; 分发.

6. have very good appetites ['æpitaitz] — 胃口很好.

boy — said that he could eat his neighbour<sup>1</sup> if he did not get a second basin of gruel for dinner.

The boy who said this had wild, hungry eyes and his neighbour was a thin and weak little child. So all the other boys believed him. They thought he could really eat the little boy.

That same evening they cast lots.<sup>2</sup> They put a number of tickets into a box. Each boy had to draw a ticket from the box. One of the tickets was specially marked.

The question was: who must go to the master after supper and ask for more gruel. They all drew the tickets and the lot fell to Oliver.<sup>3</sup> He drew the specially marked ticket. He had to ask the master for some more gruel!

Evening came and the boys took their places. The master stood beside the kettle and gave out the gruel. The gruel was soon finished and the boys began to look at Oliver. His neighbours even pushed him a little. He rose from his place and went to the master with basin and spoon in hand.

“Please, sir, I want some more.”

The master was a fat, strong man, but he turned very pale<sup>4</sup> when he heard this. For

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1. he could eat his neighbour — 他会把睡在他旁边的孩子吃掉。

2. cast lots — 抽签。

3. the lot fell to Oliver — Oliver 抽着了。

4. he turned very pale — 他的脸色变白了。