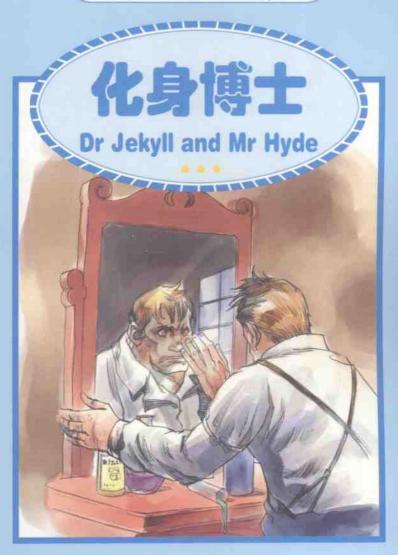
# 中国学生英语文库圆









中国学生英语文库·世界经典文学简易读物

## Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

## 化身博士

原著:〔英〕罗伯特·路易斯·史蒂文森 (Robert Louis Stevenson) 改写:〔英〕D.K.斯旺(D.K.Swan)

翻译:李博婷

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## 中国学生英语文库 出版前言

"中国学生英语文库"是一套由商务印书馆专门为我国学生精心设计编辑的英语读物文库, 首批推出100种英汉对照简易读物。

首批100种分四辑出版,第一辑为世界经典童话故事(20种),第二辑为优秀科普简易读物(22种),第三辑为世界名人故事(10种),第四辑为世界经典文学简易读物(48种)。前两辑的读者对象为小学生,后两辑的读者对象为中学生。全四辑英汉对照、图文并茂,知识性强,通俗易懂,引人入胜。

第一辑精选了 20 种美丽动人的经典童话故事, 既给人以丰富的想象又陶冶人的心灵, 让人在童话的世界里感受真善美。第二辑精选了 22 种颇具代表性的科普作品, 不仅给人以科学新知, 唤起人们对科学的兴趣, 更让人享受到阅读的愉悦。第三辑精选了10种广为流传的世界名人故事, 一个个传奇人生, 一幅幅成功画卷, 无一不激励人生, 催人奋进。第四辑精选了 48 种最为脍炙人口的世界文学名著简写本, 对人们开阔眼界、陶冶情操、丰富个性、提高素质大有裨益。

"中国学生英语文库"得到了我国国学大师、学界泰斗季羡林先生和我国英语教育界胡文仲先生、胡壮麟先生、陆谷孙先生、王蔷先生等众多专家、学者、教师以及国外多家出版公司的大力支持和帮助、在此表示由衷的感谢。

我们相信,这套文库将会推动我国英语教育的发展,并受到我 国广大学生的青睐。

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## 专家的话

对于初学者和中等程度的学习者来说,阅读简易读物几乎是学好英语 的必由之路。不仅要读,而且要持续地大量地读。"中国学生英语文库"为 读者提供了一批精选的题材多样的简易读本。这对于提高学生的英语水平 和综合素质都将起到极好的作用。

> 中国英语最学研究会会长 北京外国语大学教授 胡文仲

"中国学生英语文库"为我国中小学生提供了100种英汉对照简易读物,方便学生在课外阅读英语经典名著,打好扎实的英语功底。"文库"选材广泛,使学生能在知识的乐园中尽情漫游,增长知识。"文库"特别关注素质教育,让学生在学习英语的同时汲取西方文化的精髓,孕育优美情操。

北京大学资深教授 胡牡麟

我们的中小学同学若能轻轻松松读懂这套英文简易读物,不去孤立地 死记硬背一个个单词,而是用英语笔写口述来反馈整体的故事内容,依我 看至少也该有两千左右的单词可供活用。作为初学者,那也属相当了不起 了。

复旦大学杰出教授 陆谷孙

有益的书籍不仅能丰富该子的阅历, 触发细腻的情感, 启发敏锐的洞察力, 发展对真善美的感知力, 更能培养孩子自觉读书、深入思考、发展思维和善于表达的能力。愿这套"中国学生英语文库"能为孩子们思维和语言的发展插上规膀。

北京师范大学教授 王 菩

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## DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE

## Introduction

### Robert Louis Stevenson

Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Scotland in 1850. He was the son of an engineer, and he hoped to be an engineer himself. He began training, but his poor health prevented his continuing. Partly because of his health troubles—mainly tuberculosis—he spent a large part of his life outside Britain.

Partly, then, his travelling was for his health. But it was also partly for love of travel. That love took him on a tour by canoe of the rivers and canals of Belgium and France. His descriptions of that tour were collected in An Inland Voyage (1878). It was followed by Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes (1879) in which he wrote:

I travel not to go anywhere, but to go. I travel for travel's sake. The great affair is to move.

In the year in which that book came from the printer. Stevenson travelled to America, in great discomfort in an emigrant ship, and by train across the United States to San Francisco. He married in California, but he and his wife soon began to travel again. The success of *Treasure Island* (1883), completed in Switzerland, made it possible for them to travel widely in search of places that were good for his health. People already loved his travel

## 筍の

#### 罗伯特・路易斯・史蒂文森

罗伯特·路易斯·史蒂文森 1850 年生于苏格兰。父亲是一名工程师,他自己也希望做一名工程师。他开始接受训练,但是他的健康状况不佳,阻止了他继续学习。部分原因是他的健康问题——主要是肺结核——他一生大部分时间是在英国以外度过的。

他四处旅行,部分原因是为了健康,但也有部分原因是因为他热爱旅行。这种热爱使他坐独木舟游览了比利时和法国的河流和运河。他对那次游览的描述收集在《内河航行》(1878)—书中。他在接下来的《塞文山骑驴旅行记》(1879)中写道:

我旅行不是为了去哪里,而是为了旅行本身。我为了旅行而旅行,重要的是运动。

此书出版的那年,史蒂文森乘坐一艘移民船极不舒服地去了美国,又坐火车横穿美国到了旧金山。他在加利福尼亚结婚,但很快他又和妻子踏上了旅途。在瑞士完成的《金银岛》(1883)的成功使得他们能够广泛游历,找寻对他健康有好处的地方。人们已经很喜欢他的游记和诗歌。《金银岛》很不一样,但是读者们一一既有孩子也有成人——都很喜欢它。开始时,

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in search of 搜寻,寻求 books and poetry. Treasure Island was quite different, but readers – both children and grown-ups – loved it. It began as a story appearing, a part each month, in a boys' magazine. It was at first the story of Long John Silver, with the title The Sea Cook. It soon became the story of Jim Hawkins and his adventures – a story of pirates and treasure – that is still enjoyed today.

In France. Stevenson began the collection of poems A Child's Garden of Verses (1885) in which some of his most delightful poetry appeared. Here are some of the best-known lines from that collection:

In winter I get up at night
And dress by yellow candle-light.
In summer, quite the other way—
I have to go to bed by day.
I have to go to bed and see
The birds still hopping on the tree,
Or hear the grown-up people's feet
Still going past me in the street.

The Stevensons loved the islands of the southern Pacific Ocean, and his health seemed better there. Finally they settled in Samoa, and it was there that Robert Louis Stevenson wrote some of his finest poetry and some of his best stories. The stories include the first of Stevenson's historical novels. Kidnapped (1886), the story of David Balfour and Alan Breck and their escape across Scotland. It is set in the troubled times that followed the "rising" of 1745, when the Scottish clans fought for Charles Edward Stuart, "Bonny Prince Charlie".

Kidnapped was followed (but not immediately) by Catriona (1893). Catriona continued the story of David Balfour and told of more exciting adventures of David and Alan, and of David's love for Catriona Drummond.

它的故事在一份男孩杂志上连载,每月一集。最初它是一个关于长银约翰的故事,书名叫《海上厨师》。但不久,它就变成了关于吉姆·霍金斯及其冒险的故事———个关于海盗和财宝的故事,直到今天仍然为人所津津乐道。

在法国,史蒂文森开始写作诗集《儿童诗园》(1885),其中有他的一些最令人愉快的诗歌。以下就是这本诗集中最著名的一些诗行。

冬夜里我起身 在昏黄的烛光下穿衣。 夏天,却又是别样—— 我不得不上床。 我不得不上床看 鸟还在树上跳, 或者听大人的脚步 仍然在街道上从我身边走过。

史 蒂 文 森 一 家 人 热 爱 南 太 平 洋 的 岛

時,他的健康似乎在那里得到好转。最后他们在萨摩亚定居,就在这里罗伯特·路易斯·史蒂文森写出了他最好的一些诗歌和故事。这些故事包括他最早的历史小说《绑架》(1886),与的是大卫·贝尔夫和阿兰·布莱克以及他们穿越苏格兰逃跑的故事。故事发生在1745年"起义"后的多事之秋,当时苏格兰各部族为"漂亮王子查理"——查尔斯·爱德华·斯图亚特而战。

《绑架》之后是《卡特里昂娜》(1893)的 出版(但不是马上出版)。《卡特里昂娜》继 续了大卫·贝尔夫的故事,讲述的是大卫 和阿兰更令人激动的冒险以及大卫对卡特 里昂娜·德鲁蒙德的爱。

#### Samoa

萨摩亚(南太平洋 上一群岛) In between the two stories about David Balfour, there came another surprising book, the mystery story. The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (called Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde in this Longman Classics edition). It was a surprise, but it was also a success. It is still a success, and a number of films and television plays about Jekyll and Hyde show the interest people have today in Stevenson's idea.

Robert Louis Stevenson died in Samoa in 1894.

## Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

This is a mystery story. It is not what we would call a "thriller" – a book that tells a story of crime so exciting that it frightens the reader. And Stevenson did not mean it to be a thriller, though that is what the films and television plays often make it.

It is not a detective story like Conan Doyle's stories of Sherlock Holmes. (The first of these appeared in 1887, one year later than Stevenson's book.) In a detective story we (and the detective) are usually trying to find out who did the murder or other criminal act. In *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*, we know who murdered Sir Danvers Carew. The mystery is that nobody can find Mr Hyde, the murderer; he has completely disappeared.

Because the Jekyll and Hyde story has been used so much in films and plays, we know the general idea: that Dr Jekyll discovers a chemical mixture that will separate the evil part of himself into a different body—"Mr Hyde". There is—for us—no real mystery about that. But see how, in Stevenson's book, the first readers discovered it. It is only in the last two chapters, in Henry Jekyll's confession, that the reader learns the truth. He or she may have guessed the answer. There are plenty of clues—things that help the reader to guess it. But (for the first readers) the secret is kept until the end.