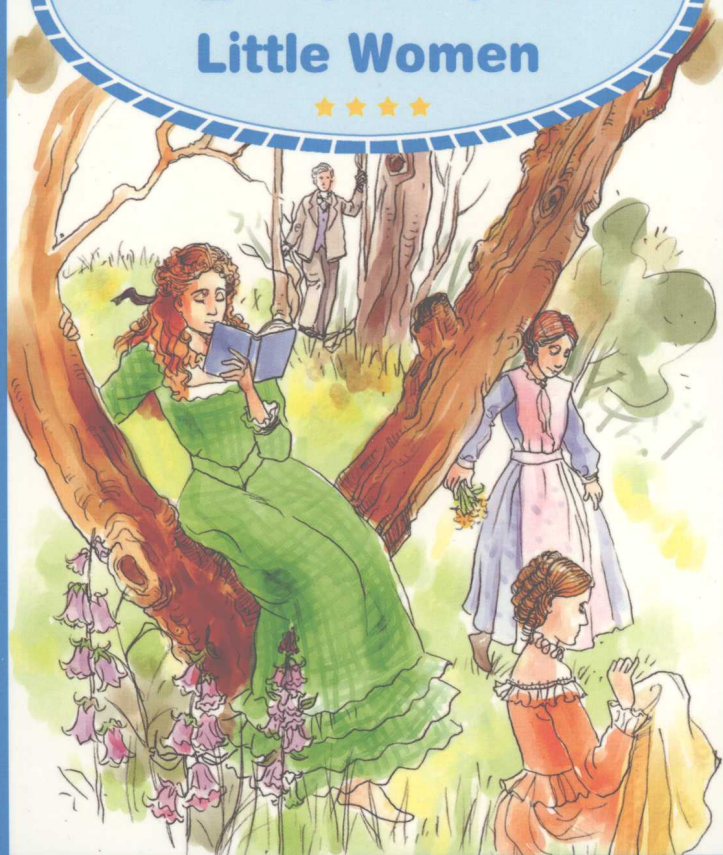


中国学生英语文库



小妇人

Little Women



商務印書館

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS



中国学生英语文库·世界经典文学简易读物

Little Women

小 妇 人

原著:〔美〕路易莎·梅·奥尔科特(Louisa May Alcott)

改写:〔英〕D.K.斯旺(D.K. Swan)

M. 韦斯特(Michael West)

翻译:陶洁

商务印书馆

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS



2007 年·北京

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

小妇人/[美]奥尔科特(Alcott, L. M.)原著;〔英〕斯旺(Swan, D. K.)等改写;陶洁译. —北京:商务印书馆, 2007

(中国学生英语文库·世界经典文学简易读物)

ISBN 7-100-04984-9

I. 小… II. ①奥… ②斯… ③陶… III. 英语—阅读教学—中学—课外读物 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 035518 号

所有权利保留。

未经许可,不得以任何方式使用。

中国学生英语文库·世界经典文学简易读物

Little Women

小 妇 人

原著:〔美〕路易莎·梅·奥尔科特(Louisa May Alcott)

改写:〔英〕D. K. 斯旺(D. K. Swan)

M. 韦斯特(Michael West)

翻译:陶洁

商 务 印 书 馆 出 版

(北京王府井大街36号 邮政编码 100710)

商 务 印 书 馆 发 行

北京瑞古冠中印刷厂印刷

ISBN 7-100-04984-9/I·122

2007年4月第1版

开本 850×1168 1/32

2007年4月北京第1次印刷

印张 5

印数 5 000 册

定价: 8.90 元

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、学界泰斗季羨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。

商务印书馆编辑部

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。

中国英语教学研究会会长

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 胡壮麟

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孩子的阅历,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翅膀。

北京师范大学教授 王 蔷

中国学生英语文库
(首批 100 种) 书目

※第一辑：世界经典童话故事（20 种），适合小学生阅读。

1. *Cinderella* 《灰姑娘》
2. *Pinocchio* 《匹诺曹》
3. *The Ugly Duckling* 《丑小鸭》
4. *Thumbelina* 《拇指姑娘》
5. *Sleeping Beauty* 《睡美人》
6. *Little Red Riding Hood* 《小红帽》
7. *The Little Mermaid* 《小美人鱼》
8. *The Little Red Hen* 《小红母鸡》
9. *The Princess and the Frog* 《青蛙王子》
10. *The Three Little Pigs* 《三只小猪》
11. *The Princess and the Pea* 《豌豆公主》
12. *The Wizard of Oz* 《绿野仙踪》
13. *The Gingerbread Man* 《姜汁饼人》
14. *Beauty and the Beast* 《美女与野兽》
15. *The Emperor's New Clothes* 《皇帝的新衣》
16. *The Elves and the Shoemaker* 《小精灵和鞋匠》
17. *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* 《白雪公主和七个小矮人》
18. *The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse* 《城市鼠和乡村鼠》
19. *The Three Billy Goats Gruff* 《三只公山羊》
20. *The Sly Fox and the Little Red Hen* 《狡猾的狐狸和小红母鸡》

※第二辑：优秀科普简易读物（22 种），适合小学生阅读。

1. *The Earth* 《地球》
2. *The Sun* 《太阳》
3. *The Moon* 《月球》
4. *The Planets* 《行星》
5. *The Stars* 《恒星》

6. *Living in Space* 《在太空生活》
7. *Working in Space* 《在太空工作》
8. *Space Travel* 《太空旅行》
9. *Space Equipment* 《太空设备》
10. *Water Cycle* 《水循环》
11. *Day and Night* 《白昼与夜晚》
12. *Food Chains* 《食物链》
13. *Migration* 《动物迁徙》
14. *Weather Patterns* 《天气模式》
15. *Birds* 《鸟》
16. *Mammals* 《哺乳动物》
17. *Reptiles* 《爬行动物》
18. *Polar Bear* 《北极熊》
19. *Blue Whale* 《蓝鲸》
20. *Giant Panda* 《大熊猫》
21. *Bengal Tiger* 《孟加拉虎》
22. *Mountain Gorilla* 《山地大猩猩》

※第三辑：世界名人故事（10种），适合中学生阅读。

1. *Marie Curie* 《居里夫人》
2. *Thomas Edison* 《爱迪生》
3. *Henry Ford* 《亨利·福特》
4. *William Shakespeare* 《莎士比亚》
5. *Helen Keller* 《海伦·凯勒》
6. *Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart* 《莫扎特》
7. *Julius Caesar* 《恺撒大帝》
8. *Elizabeth I* 《伊丽莎白一世》
9. *Winston Churchill* 《丘吉尔》
10. *Florence Nightingale* 《南丁格尔》

※第四辑：世界经典文学简易读物（48种），适合中学生阅读。

◎ 第一级：500词

1. *Adventures of Sindbad the Sailor* 《辛巴达历险记》
2. *Heidi* 《海蒂》
3. *Black Beauty* 《黑骏马》
4. *Five Famous Fairy Tales* 《著名童话五则》
5. *Alice in Wonderland* 《艾丽丝奇遇记》
6. *The Jungle Book* 《丛林故事》
7. *King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table* 《亚瑟王与圆桌骑士》
8. *Robin Hood* 《罗宾汉》
9. *Tales from Hans Andersen* 《安徒生童话》
10. *The Three Musketeers* 《三个火枪手》

◎ 第二级：900词

11. *The Canterbury Tales* 《坎特伯雷故事集》
12. *A Christmas Carol* 《圣诞颂歌》
13. *Gulliver's Travels* 《格列佛游记》
14. *Kidnapped* 《绑架》
15. *The Mysterious Island* 《神秘岛》
16. *The Prince and the Pauper* 《王子与贫儿》
17. *Rip van Winkle and Other Stories* 《瑞普·范·温克尔》
18. *Round the World in Eighty Days* 《八十天环游世界》
19. *The Secret Garden* 《秘密花园》
20. *Tales from the Arabian Nights* 《一千零一夜》
21. *A Tale of Two Cities* 《双城记》
22. *The Wind in the Willows* 《杨柳风》

◎ 第三级：1300词

23. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* 《汤姆·索耶历险记》
24. *The Count of Monte Cristo* 《基督山伯爵》

25. *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* 《化身博士》
26. *Dracula* 《吸血鬼》
27. *Frankenstein* 《弗兰肯斯坦》
28. *The Return of Sherlock Holmes* 《福尔摩斯探案之归来记》
29. *Robinson Crusoe* 《鲁滨逊漂流记》
30. *Stories from Shakespeare* 《莎士比亚戏剧故事》
31. *The Swiss Family Robinson* 《海角一乐园》
32. *Vanity Fair* 《名利场》
33. *The Young King and Other Stories* 《少年国王》

◦ 第四级: 1800词

34. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* 《哈克贝里·芬历险记》
35. *The Call of the Wild* 《野性的呼唤》
36. *The Canterville Ghost and Other Stories* 《坎特维家的鬼魂》
37. *David Copperfield* 《大卫·科波菲尔》
38. *Jane Eyre* 《简·爱》
39. *King Solomon's Mines* 《所罗门王的宝藏》
40. *Little Women* 《小妇人》
41. *Lorna Doone* 《洛娜·杜恩》
42. *Oliver Twist* 《雾都孤儿》
43. *Pride and Prejudice* 《傲慢与偏见》
44. *Tales of Mystery and Imagination* 《神秘幻想故事集》
45. *Three Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* 《福尔摩斯探案三故事》
46. *Three Great Plays of Shakespeare* 《莎士比亚三大戏剧故事》
47. *Treasure Island* 《金银岛》
48. *Wuthering Heights* 《呼啸山庄》

Contents

目 录

Introduction	2
简介	
Chapter 1 The four sisters	10
第 1 章 四姐妹	
Chapter 2 Meg and Jo	18
第 2 章 梅格与乔	
Chapter 3 The Laurence boy	22
第 3 章 劳伦斯家的少年	
Chapter 4 Visit to Laurie	30
第 4 章 探望劳里	
Chapter 5 Beth gets her wish	38
第 5 章 贝思如愿以偿	
Chapter 6 Dreamland	44
第 6 章 理想世界	
Chapter 7 The telegram	52
第 7 章 电报	
Chapter 8 Illness	60
第 8 章 生病	
Chapter 9 Life or death?	70
第 9 章 生死关头	
Chapter 10 The mother's return	78
第 10 章 母亲归来	
Chapter 11 A happy Christmas	82
第 11 章 快乐的圣诞节	

Chapter 12	Meg, John Brooke and Aunt March	90
第 12 章	梅格、约翰·布鲁克和马奇婶婶	
Chapter 13	The end of the year	100
第 13 章	岁末	
Chapter 14	The little house	102
第 14 章	小屋子	
Chapter 15	Growing up	108
第 15 章	成长	
Chapter 16	Jo in New York	116
第 16 章	乔在纽约	
Chapter 17	Jo and Laurie	122
第 17 章	乔和劳里	
Chapter 18	Beth's secret	128
第 18 章	贝思的秘密	
Chapter 19	A meeting at Nice	132
第 19 章	相遇在尼斯	
Chapter 20	Laurie and Amy	138
第 20 章	劳里和艾美	
Chapter 21	Endings	142
第 21 章	结局	
Questions	146

LITTLE WOMEN

Introduction

Louisa May Alcott

Louisa, the second of Bronson Alcott's four daughters, was born in 1832. Her father was well known as one of the leaders of the American "transcendentalist" movement. His special interest was in the **improvement of education**. He had very many ideas about equal **treatment** for everybody in schools, and about the end of **slavery** and the rights of women. He was ahead of his time, and therefore many of his ideas failed, and his family was always poor until the success of Louisa May Alcott as a writer. In fact, the experiences of the four March girls in *Little Women* are very much like the experiences of Louisa and her sisters.

Bronson Alcott firmly believed that we must "trust the intelligence of children" in educating them. One proof of the truth of this belief, which is still respected by American educationists, was in the education of Louisa herself. She had a great love of books. When the family moved to Concord, one of their neighbours was the famous poet and transcendentalist writer Ralph Waldo Emerson. He liked Louisa Alcott and allowed her to use his library with its many books. She spent as much time as she could there, but she had to work to help her family. She worked as a servant, as a dressmaker, and as a teacher. All the time, she wrote.

简介

关于路易莎·梅·奥尔科特

路易莎 1832 年出生,在布朗松·奥尔科特的四个女儿中排行第二。她的父亲很有名,是美国“超验主义”运动领袖之一。他对改进教育有特殊的兴趣,对于学校应该对学生一视同仁、对结束奴隶制和妇女权利等问题有很多想法。他走在时代的前面,因而他的很多设想都失败了。他家境贫困,一直到路易莎·梅·奥尔科特创作成功才有所改善。事实上,《小妇人》中马奇家四姐妹的经历跟路易莎众姐妹的生活经历颇为相似。

布朗松·奥尔科特坚信,我们在教育儿童时必须“相信他们的智力”。路易莎本人所受的教育便是这种信念正确性的明证,至今,美国教育家还很看重这个信念。路易莎酷爱书本。全家搬到康科德以后,邻居之一是著名的诗人和超验主义作家拉尔夫·沃多·爱默生。他很喜欢路易莎·奥尔科特,允许她使用他的书房,阅读其中的许多图书。她一有时间就到那里去,但她还要帮助家里干活。她当过用人、裁缝,也做过教员。期间,她还一直写作。

improvement

改善;改进

education

教育

treatment

对待;待遇

slavery

奴隶制;蓄奴

At last, in 1852, a magazine printed – and paid for – one of her stories. Her stories for children, and especially her fairy stories, were well liked, and she became a regular writer for the magazine *Atlantic Monthly*. During the American Civil War (1861 – 1865) she worked as a nurse in Washington D. C., and her letters from the hospital, with their very **touching** descriptions of wounded soldiers and their problems, had more and more readers. The letters were collected and printed as a book, *Hospital Sketches*, in 1863, and Louisa May Alcott became famous.

Little Women appeared in 1868. The literary magazines treated it as learned literature, and they disliked it. The critics in magazine after magazine **attacked** it. The book was too **sentimental**, they said, meaning that it appealed to the readers' feelings instead of exercising their minds. But the readers themselves, mainly girls and young women, were happy to have their tender feelings moved. The book was bought in very large numbers, and readers watched the bookshops and libraries for the next book by Louisa May Alcott. The story of the March girls (the "Little Women") was continued in *Good Wives*, *Little Men*, *Jo's Boys* and *Aunt Jo's Scrap Bag*. Other books poured from Louisa's pen, and she became an extremely successful writer.

All through her life, Louisa worked hard for an end to slavery in America. In her later years, as a famous writer, she gave strong support to movements in favour of women's rights and against the misuse of strong drink. Towards the end of her life, she was often ill, but she continued to write until her death in 1888.

Little Women

We have suggested that the most eager readers of *Lit-*

1852年,终于有一家杂志发表了她的一篇小说,还给了稿酬。她为儿童写的故事,尤其是童话故事很受欢迎,她成为《大西洋月刊》的固定撰稿人。美国南北战争期间(1861—1865),她在华盛顿特区当护士。她从医院发出的信件十分感人地描绘了受伤的士兵和他们的种种问题,赢得了越来越多的读者。这些信件于1863年以《医院杂记》为题结集出版,路易莎·梅·奥尔科特一举成名。

touching

感人的;令人同情的

《小妇人》发表于1868年。文学杂志界把它看成是严肃文学,他们并不喜欢。一本又一本杂志的评论人对它进行攻击。他们说,这本书太多愁善感,意思是说它打动读者的情感,而不是启发他们思考。但读者,主要是许多女孩和年轻妇女,对小说能触动她们的柔肠温情感到高兴。小说大批销售,读者关注着书店和图书馆,希望出现路易莎·梅·奥尔科特的新作。马奇家姑娘(即“小妇人”)的故事在《好妻子》、《小男人》、《乔的儿子们》和《乔姨妈的百宝袋》等作品里得到延续。路易莎笔下还涌现出其他许多作品,她成为一个极其成功的作家。

attack

抨击;非难

sentimental

多愁善感的;伤感的

路易莎一生都为在美国取消奴隶制而努力。晚年,她作为知名作家积极支持争取妇女权利的运动,反对滥饮烈酒。在生命的最后年月里,她常常生病,但她继续写作,直到1888年去世。

关于《小妇人》

我们曾经说到,大多数喜爱《小妇人》

7
tle Women were girls. They were not the only readers, but it is rather important to consider what **provision** there was for young people's reading.

Before 1868, when *Little Women* appeared, there were indeed certain books written especially for children and young people. Because of the religious (Puritan) teaching of the early American settlers and the beliefs of writers like Rousseau (his *Emile* had a strong effect on educational thinking), nearly all these books were written to teach, and especially to teach good thought and behaviour. There was not much to satisfy young people's thirst for stories (about action and real people) to exercise the **imagination**. For these, before the year 1800, young people had to go to books that had been written for the general reader: books like *The Pilgrim's Progress* (1678), *Robinson Crusoe* (1719), *Gulliver's Travels* (1726). After 1800, fairy stories began to appear for young children: Grimms' *Fairy Tales* (1823 in English), and the fairy stories of Hans Andersen (1846 in English).

Older children loved Washington Irving's *Legend of Sleepy Hollow* and *Rip Van Winkle* (1819). These were not written for children, but they offered young people the chance to see action in the imagination and to enjoy wondering what would happen next. And that is what Louisa May Alcott offered her readers: the characters seemed real; the readers could put themselves in the place of (identify with) one of them and share his or her thoughts and feelings.

The March sisters in *Little Women* are separate people, each with her own way of thinking. This was perhaps **unusual** at the time, more than a hundred years ago. In most middle-class families the girls had to be good and obey their parents, not to show **independent** character.