



总顾问·陈琳

William Shakespeare

Hamlet

王子复仇记



华东师范大学出版社

商务印书馆（香港）

3
Level

Hamlet

王子复仇记

江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章

华东师范大学出版社 商务印书馆(香港)

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

王子复仇记 / (英) 莎士比亚 (Shakespeare, W.) 著; (美) 塞伦 (Sellen, D.) 改编.

—上海: 华东师范大学出版社, 2003.11

(Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读)

ISBN 7-5617-3584-7

I. 王... II. ① 莎... ② 塞... III. 英语—语言读物, 悲剧 IV. H319.4: I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 109925 号

上海市版权局著作权合同登记号 图字: 09-2003-535 号

© 2003 BLACK CAT PUBLISHING an imprint of CIDEB EDITRICE, Genoa, Canterbury

© 2003 商务印书馆(香港)有限公司

本书由商务印书馆(香港)有限公司授权, 仅在中国大陆地区公开出版发行

This special edition of Black Cat Graded Readers prepared, and distributed with the authorization of the copyright holder BLACK CAT PUBLISHING an imprint of CIDEB EDITRICE. Copyright of this Chinese bilingual edition by The Commercial Press (Hong Kong) Ltd.



Name of Book: Hamlet

Author: William Shakespeare

Text adaptation, notes and activities: Derek Sellen

Editor: Rebecca Raynes

Design and art direction: Nadia Maestri

Computer graphics: Simona Corniola

Illustrations: Fabio Visentin

Picture Research: Laura Lagomarsino

Picture Credits: From the RSC Collection with the permission of the Governors of the Royal Shakespeare Company: 5; Powis Castle, The Powis Collection (The National Trust) / NTPL Powis Estate Trustees: 7; © Tate, London 2003: 74; Det Kongelige Bibliotek, Copenhagen: 92; Bob Krist-Danish Tourist Board: 93 top; Hamlet Sommer: 93 bottom.

引进版策划与编辑出版主要工作人员名单(按姓氏音序排列)

陈长华 范剑华 付江 龚海燕 李瑾 刘广汉 缪宏才

阮光页 王清伟 王焰 张继红 朱杰人 朱文秋

王子复仇记 (Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读 Level 3)

总顾问: 陈琳

策划: 青太阳工作室 lovenotes@163.com 审读编辑: 张俊玲

出版发行: 华东师范大学出版社 <http://www.ecnupress.com.cn>

市场部 电话: 021-62865537 传真: 021-62860410

门市(邮购)电话: 62869887 门市地址: 华东师大校内先锋路

社址: 上海市中山北路3663号 邮编: 200062

印刷者: 中华商务联合印刷(广东)有限公司

开本: 890×1240 32开 印张: 3.5 字数: 63千字

版次: 2004年1月第一版 印次: 2004年1月第一次

印数: 1-10 000

书号: ISBN 7-5617-3584-7/H·235

定价: 21.00元(含CD)

出版人: 朱杰人

(如发现本版图书有印订质量问题, 请寄回本社市场部调换或电话 021-62865537 联系)

序

一套供青少年和英语爱好者阅读的丛书，应满足三个要求：

Read for pleasure;

Read for information;

Read for language improvement.

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》满足了以上要求而有余。

首先，这是一套同时供听觉享受的书。一部作品，当它由专业演员朗读时，就能以其优美的声音、抑扬顿挫的语调、加上传神的表达，使读者和听者真正身临其境，最充分地领会作品中的情、境、思。而这一效果，就不是只有白纸黑字的书面材料所能提供的了。加之这套书图文并茂，更使视、听两种感官得以完美地结合。

其次，这套书为读、听者提供了有益的背景资料，包括作家生平、时代背景、人文知识等，有助于培养青少年的跨文化意识。书中许多传世名画，更给人充分的艺术享受。

再者，虽是读物，却兼具教科书的功能。每本书都编入为数不少的练习，涉及阅读理解、词汇辨析以及语法结构等，为课堂的语言教学提供了有效的补充。

在教育部新近颁布的国家英语课程标准中指出了泛读的重要性，明确规定了学生每学期的课外阅读量。学习任何外语，只有课内的精读，没有课外大量的泛读，是不可能学好的，更不用说获得语感。《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》丛书的编印出版，为广大青少年和英语爱好者提供了一个学习英语的新天地——我为你们庆幸。

教育部《英语课程标准》
专家组成员

陈琳
二〇〇三年冬 北京

使用说明

❖ 1 应该怎样选书？

按阅读兴趣选书

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》精选世界经典作品，也包括富于创意的现代作品；既有脍炙人口的小说、戏剧，又有非小说类的文化知识读物，品种丰富，内容多样，适合口味不同的读者挑选自己感兴趣的书籍，享受阅读的乐趣。

按英语程度选书

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》现设 Level 1 至 Level 6，由浅入深，涵盖初、中级英语程度。读物分级采用了国际上通用的划分标准，主要以词汇 (vocabulary) 和结构 (structures) 划分。

Level 1 至 Level 3 出现的词汇较浅显，相对深的核心词汇均配上中文解释，节省读者查找词典的时间，以专心理解正文内容。在注释的帮助下，读者若能流畅地阅读正文内容，就不用担心这一本书程度过深。

Level 1 至 Level 3 出现的动词时态形式和句子结构比较简单。动词时态形式以一般现在时 (present simple)、现在进行时 (present continuous)、一般过去时 (past simple) 为主，句子结构大部分是简单句 (simple sentences)。此外，还包括比较级和最高级 (comparative and superlative forms)、可数和不可数名词 (countable and uncountable nouns) 以及冠词 (articles) 等语法知识点。

Level 4 至 Level 6 出现的动词时态形式，以现在完成时 (present perfect)、现在完成进行时 (present perfect continuous)、过去完成进行时 (past perfect continuous) 为主，句子结构大部分是复合句 (compound sentences)、条件从句 (1st and 2nd conditional sentences) 等。此外，还包括情态动词 (modal verbs)、被动形式 (passive forms)、动名词 (gerunds)、短语动词 (phrasal verbs) 等语法知识点。

根据上述的语法范围，读者可按自己实际的英语水平，如词汇量、语法知识、理解能力、阅读能力等自主选择，不再受制于学校年级划分或学历高低的约束，完全根据个人需要选择合适的读物。

2 怎样提高阅读效果？

阅读的方法主要有两种：一是泛读，二是精读。两者各有功能，适当地结合使用，相辅相成，有事半功倍之效。

泛读，指阅读大量适合自己程度（可稍浅，但不能过深），不同内容、风格、体裁的读物，但求明白内容大意，不用花费太多时间钻研细节，主要作用是多接触英语，减轻对它的生疏感，巩固以前所学过的英语，让脑子在潜意识中吸收词汇用法、语法结构等。

精读，指小心认真地阅读内容精彩、组织有条理、遣词造句又正确的作品，着重点在于理解“准确”及“深入”，欣赏其精彩独到之处。精读时，可充分利用书中精心设计的练习，学习掌握有用的英语词汇和语法知识。精读后，可再花十分钟朗读其中一小段有趣的文字，边念边细心领会文字的结构和意思。

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》中的作品均值得精读，如时间有限，不妨尝试每两个星期泛读一本，辅以每星期挑选书中一章精彩的文字精读。要学好英语，持之以恒地泛读和精读英文是最有效的方法。

3 如何充分利用本系列 CD？

本系列每本书均配有 CD，提供作品朗读，朗读者都是专业演员，英国作品由英国演员录音，美国作品由美国演员录音，务求增加聆听的真实感和感染力。多聆听英式和美式英语两种发音，可让读者熟悉二者的差异，逐渐培养分辨英美发音的能力，提高聆听理解的准确度。

聆听与阅读的安排可随读者喜爱，先读后听，先听后读，边听边读或交替进行。读者亦可以本系列的 CD 为核心，着重提高听的能力，此时应选择

程度稍浅的品种。

若将 CD 随身携带，反复聆听、诵读，日积月累，对英语理解能力和表达能力的提高必有显著成效。

4 本系列的练习与测试有何功能？

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》特别注重练习的设计，为读者考虑周到，切合实用需求，学习功能强。每章后均配有训练听、说、读、写四项技能的练习，分量、难度恰到好处。

听力练习分两类，一是重听故事回答问题，二是聆听主角对话、书信朗读或模拟记者访问后写出答案，旨在以生活化的练习形式逐步提高听力。

模仿录音朗读故事或模仿主人翁在戏剧中的对白，则是训练口语能力的好方法。

阅读理解练习形式多样化，有纵横字谜、配对、填空、字句重组等等，注重训练读者的理解、推敲和联想等多种阅读技能。

写作练习尤其新意，教读者使用网式图示（spidergrams）记录重点，采用问答、书信、电报、记者采访等多样化形式，鼓励读者动手写作。

书后更设有升级测试（Exit Test）及答案，供读者检查学习效果。

充分利用书中的练习和测试，可全面提升听、说、读、写四项技能。

5 本系列还能提供什么帮助？

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》提倡丰富多元的现代阅读，巧用书中提供的资讯，有助于提升英语理解力，拓展视野。

每本书都设有专章介绍相关的历史文化知识，经典名著更有作者生平、社会背景等资讯。书内富有表现力的彩色插图、绘图和照片，使阅读充满趣味，部分加上如何解读古典名画的指导，增长见识。有些剧作包含舞台演出脚本，可供戏剧爱好者一显身手。有的书还提供一些与主题相关的网址，比如关于不同国家的节庆源流的网址，让读者多利用网上资源增进知识。

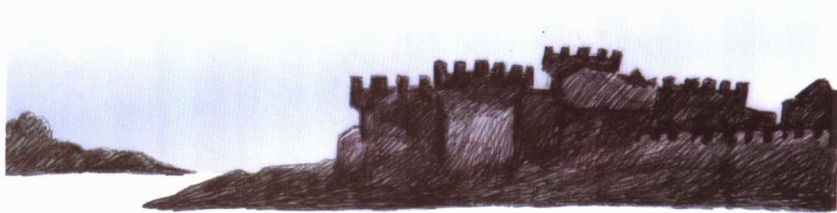


Contents

Shakespeare's Life	9
认识莎士比亚	
Shakespeare's Times	10
莎士比亚的时代	
Hamlet, Prince of Denmark	13
丹麦王子哈姆雷特	
Films of Hamlet	14
《王子复仇记》搬上银幕	
Dramatis Personae	17
剧中人物表	

Part One	The Ghost	18
	国王亡魂申冤	
	ACTIVITIES	25-31
Part Two	Hamlet and Ophelia	32
	哈姆雷特和情人奥菲莉亚	
	ACTIVITIES	39-41
@	INTERNET PROJECT: OPHELIA	42
Part Three	The Play	43
	上演戏中戏	
	ACTIVITIES	50-54
@	INTERNET PROJECT: THE GLOBE THEATRE	55
Part Four	Murder and Exile	56
	王子犯谋杀罪被放逐	
	ACTIVITIES	63-67

Part Five	<i>Suicide</i>	68
	疯了的奥菲莉亚自杀了	
	ACTIVITIES	75-81
Part Six	<i>The Rest is Silence</i>	82
	血染的结局	
	ACTIVITIES	91-95
	<i>Who was Hamlet?</i>	96
	《王子复仇记》的由来	
APPENDICES	EXIT TEST	99
	升级测试	
	KEY TO THE ACTIVITIES AND EXIT TEST	103
	练习答案和测试答案	



The story is recorded in full. 故事录音



This symbol indicates the exercises featured on the accompanying CD.
听力练习的录音标记



The Flower Portrait of William Shakespeare by unknown artist

Shakespeare's Life

William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon in the English Midlands on St George's Day, April 23rd, 1564. (St George is the patron saint of England.) He was the third child of John Shakespeare, a glove¹-maker, and Mary Arden. He went to Stratford Grammar School, where he received a good education, but he had no university education. In 1582, he married Anne Hathaway. They had three children.

Shakespeare probably left Stratford around 1586. He joined a company of travelling actors and went to London. He became a very popular writer of plays and poetry. Shakespeare wrote 38 plays – tragedies, comedies, historical plays and romances. *Hamlet*, like many of his dramas, was

1. glove: 手套。





performed at the Globe Theatre in London. The Globe was very different from a modern theatre – the plays took place in the open air in daylight when the weather was good. There was no scenery¹ on the stage². Boys played the female parts. Between two and three thousand people, from all classes of society, were in the audience.

When he retired from³ writing, Shakespeare went back to Stratford and lived in a large, comfortable house called New Place. He died on his 52nd birthday in 1616 and was buried in Holy Trinity Church. After his death, some friends published his works for the first time in a book called the First Folio (1623). If you go to Stratford, you can visit his birthplace⁴. You can also see Mary Arden's house, Anne Hathaway's cottage and, of course, the Royal Shakespeare Theatre.

Shakespeare's Times

The two centuries⁵ before Shakespeare's birth were a very exciting time in history. All over Europe, new ideas were developing. People were re-discovering the culture of Ancient Greece and Rome. They explored new lands and used science to understand the world. The invention of printing (introduced into England in 1476) had resulted in more books, more studying and more knowledge. This period was called **the Renaissance**⁶. It was the time of Leonardo da Vinci, Galileo, Erasmus and many other important people in European culture.

Hamlet is the perfect Renaissance man. He values friendship and he likes playing sport. He loves drama and playing with language and he enjoys

1. scenery : 舞台布景。
2. stage : 戏台，舞台。
3. retired from : 退休。

4. birthplace : 出生地。
5. centuries : 100年为一个世纪。
6. Renaissance : 文艺复兴。

studying and discussion. Above all, he is always thinking about life and asking questions. You probably know his most famous question: 'To be, or not to be'. Shakespeare lived in the late Renaissance. England itself was changing rapidly and developing a feeling of national identity. It was a Protestant country with a powerful Queen, Elizabeth I. It was proud of its success in commerce and war. Literature, especially drama, was very important and the English language was developing all the time: 12,000 new words appeared during this time and many words were used for the first time in Shakespeare's plays.

Drama in Elizabethan England was as important as television and films today. It examined political, religious and social questions. There were many popular plays by various writers about revenge¹. But *Hamlet* is certainly the most complex revenge tragedy of all. It is one of the plays which have made Shakespeare famous for his imagination², his use of language and his understanding of human psychology. Like Dante in Italy, Cervantes in Spain or Goethe in Germany, he is considered his country's greatest writer.



A young nobleman meditating on the meaning of life.
Edward Herbert I (1610), by Isaac Oliver.

1. **revenge** : 复仇。

2. **imagination** : 想像力。



1 Now answer the questions below.

For each question, mark the letter next to the correct answer – A, B, C or D.

1. Which of these statements about William Shakespeare is true?
 - A He went to Cambridge University.
 - B He married Mary Arden.
 - C He left Stratford and worked in London.
 - D He wrote 38 tragedies.

2. How was Shakespeare's theatre similar to a modern theatre?
 - A Actors and actresses worked together.
 - B There were performances every night.
 - C There was a lot of scenery.
 - D The actors performed on a stage.

3. What did Shakespeare do after he returned to Stratford?
 - A He published his plays in the First Folio.
 - B He lived in Anne Hathaway's cottage.
 - C He lived in a big house.
 - D He wrote many more plays.

4. When did Shakespeare live?
 - A In the early Renaissance.
 - B In the fifteenth century.
 - C In the late Renaissance.
 - D In the Middle Ages.

5. Which of the following is the best description of Shakespeare's times?
 - A A period of great development in England.
 - B A period when printing first came to England.
 - C A period when Greece and Rome were the most powerful countries in Europe.
 - D A period when Shakespeare was the only popular writer for the theatre.



Hamlet, Prince of Denmark

Hamlet is one of Shakespeare's most famous plays. It was written in 1601. One night Prince Hamlet of Denmark meets the ghost of his dead father on the battlements¹ of Elsinore Castle. The Ghost tells him that he was murdered² by Hamlet's uncle Claudius. Now Claudius has married Hamlet's mother, Gertrude, and has made himself the new king. The Ghost tells Hamlet to take revenge. The Prince's life changes completely. He finds that the girl he loves, Ophelia, her father Polonius and even his mother the Queen all support Claudius. Everybody except his friend, Horatio, believes that Hamlet is mad. Even when he demonstrates that the Ghost's story is true, it is still difficult for Hamlet to find the opportunity to take revenge. One disaster follows another. There is accidental murder, exile, madness and suicide. Finally, Hamlet kills Claudius. But his revenge causes many other people to die... including himself. Only Horatio survives³ to tell the truth⁴ to the world and to help create a new beginning for Denmark.



Glenn Close as Queen Gertrude and Alan Bates as King Claudius in Franco Zeffirelli's film of *Hamlet*

1. **battlements** :



2. **murdered** : 谋杀。
3. **survives** : 活下来。
4. **truth** : 真相。

Films of Hamlet

Many actors want to play Hamlet. Why is the role very attractive to actors? Perhaps they want to say 'To be, or not to be', the most famous line from a play in the world. Perhaps they want to try to understand Hamlet's character. Perhaps they want to try to show all Hamlet's emotions – love, sadness, friendship, anger. It is a very difficult role. Perhaps they want to show that they can succeed.

There are 61 films and 21 television versions of *Hamlet*. Perhaps by the time that you read this, there will be more. Directors are always making films of *Hamlet*. I want to tell you about five films that are very famous for different reasons:

Laurence Olivier's Hamlet

Laurence Olivier was a very famous British actor. Many people still think that he was the best actor in Shakespeare plays. In 1948, he starred in a film of *Hamlet*. Olivier was also the director. It is black and white. You can see it on video or DVD. The film won two Oscars. Olivier won for 'Best Actor' and the film was also 'Best Picture'.

Grigory Kozintsev's Hamlet

This is a Russian black and white film. Shakespeare is very popular in Russia. Kozintsev made the film in 1964. A Russian actor played Hamlet. His name was Innokenti Smoktunovski. His name is difficult to remember but he was a great film actor. This is a marvellous film.

Franco Zeffirelli's Hamlet

Franco Zeffirelli is an Italian director who has made many Shakespeare films, including *Romeo and Juliet*. He used an American film star to play Hamlet – Mel Gibson. Gibson is very good. There are other famous actors in the film. Zeffirelli used Dover Castle to make the film in 1990.

Kenneth Branagh's Hamlet

Shakespeare's *Hamlet* is a very long play. The other films use only some of Shakespeare's text. But Kenneth Branagh, a famous British actor, decided to

make a film of the complete *Hamlet*. It lasts four hours! Branagh is Hamlet. Many famous actors play other parts. Branagh directed the film in 1996.

Michael Almereyda's Hamlet

A Hollywood star, Ethan Hawke, plays Hamlet in this film. The director, Michael Almereyda moved the play to modern New York. The actors wear modern clothes. But the film uses the words of Shakespeare. Ethan Hawke likes Shakespeare. He also writes novels himself.

I expect that many more directors and actors will make films of *Hamlet*. Shakespeare's play is more than 400 years old but people continue to want to see it. Perhaps in 400 years from now, they will play *Hamlet* on Mars.



Top: Ethan Hawke in *Hamlet* (2000)
Bottom left: Kenneth Branagh (1996)
Bottom right: Laurence Olivier (1948)



1 Now answer these questions.

Which film of *Hamlet* do you recommend for these people? Write Olivier/Kozintsev/Zeffirelli/Branagh/Almeryda in the box.

1. This man wants to see a modern film of *Hamlet*. He doesn't like films with actors in old sixteenth century clothes.
2. This girl loves old films with famous actors. She wants to see a classic Shakespeare film. She doesn't like American actors.
3. This boy likes Shakespeare films, but he doesn't like black and white films. He wants to see a film with an American star. He is interested in history and wants to see a film in an old castle.
4. This woman wants to know about Shakespeare. She doesn't want to see a film without all of Shakespeare's words in it. She likes British actors but she doesn't want to see a very old film.
5. This girl knows that *Hamlet* is very popular in many countries. She is interested in a foreign film of *Hamlet*. She prefers colour films but she is ready to watch black and white films.

2 Complete this table of information about the films:

Year	Director	Actor who played Hamlet	Special comments
(0) 1948	Laurence Olivier	(1)	The film won (2)
(3)	(4)	Innokenti Smoktunovski	The film was made in (5)
1990	(6)	Mel Gibson	It was filmed in Dover (7)
(8)	Kenneth Branagh	Kenneth Branagh	The director used the (9) text.
2000	(10)	(11)	The film takes place in (12)