

哈佛 蓝星双语名著导读 (精选版)

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

飘

Gone with the Wind

[美] Margaret Mitchell 原著

Brian Phillips

Julie Hollar 导读

张庆红 翻译

SMARTER

BETTER

FASTER



SparkNotes LLC 授权

天津科技翻译出版公司 出版

哈佛 蓝星双语名著导读 (精选版)

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

飘

Gone with the Wind

[美] Margaret Mitchell 原著
Brian Phillips 导读
Julie Hollar 翻译
张庆红

SMARTER

BETTER

FASTER



SparkNotes LLC 授权
天津科技翻译出版公司 出版

著作权合同登记号:图字:02-2003-9

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

飘:英汉对照 / (美)米切尔(Mitchell, M.)著;张庆红译.—2
版. —天津:天津科技翻译出版公司,2007.5
(哈佛蓝星双语名著导读:精选版)
书名原文:Gone with the Wind
ISBN 978-7-5433-2168-7

I. 飘… II. ①米… ②张… III. ①英语—汉语—对照读
物②长篇小说—美国—现代 IV. H319.4:I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 039838 号

Copyright © 2002 by SparkNotes LLC

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be used or reproduced in any
manner whatsoever without the written permission of the Publisher.

出 版:天津科技翻译出版公司

出 版 人:蔡 颢

地 址:天津市南开区白堤路 244 号

邮政编码:300192

电 话:022-87894896

传 真:022-87895650

网 址:www.tsttpc.com

印 刷:天津市蓟县宏图印务有限公司印刷

发 行:全国新华书店

版本记录:880×1230 64 开本 4.375 印张 87 千字

2007 年 5 月第 2 版 2007 年 5 月第 3 次印刷

定价:10.00 元

(如有印装问题,可与出版社调换)

CONTEXT

目录

CONTEXT	2
来龙 · 去脉	
PLOT OVERVIEW	8
情节 · 览	
CHARACTER LIST	18
角色 · 亮相	
ANALYSIS OF MAJOR CHARACTERS	34
主角 · 赏	
Scarlett O'Hara 斯佳丽 · 噢哈拉	34
Rhett Butler 瑞特 · 巴特勒	38
Ashley Wilkes 阿希礼 · 韦尔克斯	40
THEMES, MOTIFS & SYMBOLS	46
主题 · 主题成分 · 象征	
The Transformation of Southern Culture	46
南方文化的变迁	
Overcoming Adversity with Willpower	48
用意志摆脱困境	

The Importance of Land	50
土地的重要性	
Female Intelligence and Capability	52
女性的智慧和才能	
Alcohol Abuse 酗酒	54
Prostitution 妓女	54
Rhett Butler 瑞特·巴特勒	56
Atlanta 亚特兰大	58

SUMMARY & ANALYSIS 60

断章·取义

Chapters 1 - 4 第 1 ~ 4 章	60
Chapters 5 - 7 第 5 ~ 7 章	72
Chapters 8 - 11 第 8 ~ 11 章	84
Chapters 12 - 16 第 12 ~ 16 章	94
Chapters 17 - 20 第 17 ~ 20 章	106
Chapters 21 - 25 第 21 ~ 25 章	116
Chapters 26 - 30 第 26 ~ 30 章	128
Chapters 31 - 34 第 31 ~ 34 章	142
Chapters 35 - 38 第 35 ~ 38 章	154
Chapters 39 - 42 第 39 ~ 42 章	166
Chapters 43 - 47 第 43 ~ 47 章	178
Chapters 48 - 52 第 48 ~ 52 章	192
Chapters 53 - 57 第 53 ~ 57 章	202
Chapters 58 - 63 第 58 ~ 63 章	214

IMPORTANT QUOTATIONS EXPLAINED	232
语出 · 有因	
KEY FACTS	244
作品档案	
STUDY QUESTIONS & ESSAY TOPICS	252
问题 · 论题	
Study Questions 问 · 答	252
Suggested Essay Topics 推荐论题	260
REVIEW & RESOURCES	264
回味 · 深入	
Quiz 四选一	264
Notes 注释	271
Suggestions for Further Reading	272
相关链接	

致读者

亲爱的读者,在这个多元文化的世界里,渴望知识,钟情文学,热爱英语的你是否想过站在巨人的肩膀上摘星呢?

你手上这本蓝色小册子正是风行全美的哈佛蓝星笔记,是哈佛学生们将名著阅读与文学学习融会贯通,编写而成的名著导读本。它们以经典性和流行性并存的名著为素材,以明晰的风格和地道的语言而著称。每一本都包括著作的创作背景,人物分析,主题解析,篇章讲解,重要引文释义,作品档案,并且附有相关的思考题,推荐的论文题,阅读后的小测验,要点注释,以及推荐阅读篇目。

这样的编排使你不仅仅停留在对名著内容上的了解,更可迅速、全面、深入地掌握著作的全部资料,同时也满足了对文化做进一步了解和研究的需求。蓝星精辟、明晰的编写风格将“半天阅读一本名著”的想法变为现实,帮你在有限的闲暇内阅读更多的书,在地道的语言中迅速提高英语水平,丰富文学内涵,增加谈资。

天津科技翻译出版公司近年来陆续引进出版了 50 本蓝星笔记,由我国外语界资深专家翻译、审校,本次又从中精挑细选了 10 本蓝星笔记,精心制作成为“哈佛蓝星双语名著导读(精选版)”,既保留了原书特点,并对文中的知识要点做了注释,更加适合你的需要。

蓝星闪耀,照你前行!

CONTEXT

Margaret Mitchell was born in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1900. Her father was a lawyer and the president of the Atlanta Historical Society, and her mother was a suffragette (a woman in support of extending the right to vote, especially to women) and an advocate of women's rights in general. Mitchell grew up listening to stories about Atlanta during the Civil War, stories often told by people who had lived through the war. Mitchell attended Smith College, a women's college in Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1919, she returned to Atlanta and began to live a lifestyle considered wild by the standards of the 1920s. After a disastrous first marriage, Mitchell began a career as a journalist and married an advertising executive named John Robert Marsh. In 1926, encouraged by her husband, Mitchell began to write the novel that would become *Gone with the Wind*. She went through nine complete drafts of the thousand-page work, setting an epic romance against the Civil War background she knew so well. In the first eight drafts, the protagonist was called Prissy Hamilton, not Scarlett O'Hara (as the character was renamed in the final draft).

来龙·去脉

玛格丽特·米切尔 1900 年出生于佐治亚州亚特兰大市。她的父亲是位律师,曾任亚特兰大历史协会主席。母亲是个女权主义者(特指支持女子有选举权的女子),倡导女权运动。米切尔在成长过程中闻听了经历内战的人亲口讲述的大量有关内战时期亚特兰大的故事。米切尔曾就读于马萨诸塞州诺坦常顿市的史密斯女子学院。1919 年,她回到亚特兰大,开始过上一种被 20 世纪 20 年代的人看来是放荡的生活。在经历了第一次婚姻破裂所带来的痛苦之后,她开始了她的记者生涯,并与一个叫约翰·罗伯特·玛施的广告部主任结婚。1926 年米切尔在丈夫的鼓励下,开始创作小说《飘》。这部千余页的作品经过九次改稿。这个浪漫故事以她非常熟悉的内战为背景。在前八次改稿中,故事女主角的名字是普莉西·汉密顿,而不是斯佳丽·奥哈拉(该角色在最后一稿中被重新改了名字)。



GONE WITH THE WIND

Gone with the Wind differs from most Civil War novels by glorifying the South and demonizing the North. Other popular novels about the Civil War, such as Stephen Crane's *The Red Badge of Courage*, are told from a Northern perspective and tend to exalt the North's values. Mitchell's novel is unique also for its portrayal of a strong-willed, independent woman, Scarlett O'Hara, who shares many characteristics with Mitchell herself. Mitchell frequently defied convention, divorcing her first husband and pursuing a career in journalism despite the disapproval of society.

Gone with the Wind was published in 1936, ten years after Mitchell began writing it. A smash success upon publication, *Gone with the Wind* became—and remains even now—one of the bestselling novels of all time. It received the 1937 Pulitzer Prize. In the late 1930s a film version of the novel was planned, and David O. Selznick's nationwide search for an actress to play Scarlett O'Hara captivated the nation's attention. The resulting film starred Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable as Scarlett O'Hara and Rhett Butler, and it quickly became one of the most popular motion pictures of all time.

Mitchell was less than thrilled by the sweeping popularity of her work. She found the spotlight uncomfortable



《飘》与其他描写内战的小说的不同点在于《飘》这部小说赞美南方,贬低北方,而其他的关于内战的小说,如史蒂芬·克伦的《红色英勇勋章》是从一个北方人的视角来讲述故事,往往推崇北方的价值观。米切尔的这部小说与众不同之处还在于它生动地刻画了一个意志坚强、追求独立的女子——斯佳丽·奥哈拉,她与作者米切尔本人在性格上有许多相似之处。米切尔不断地与传统习俗作斗争,她不顾社会非议,公然与她的第一个丈夫离婚并做了一名记者。

《飘》于1936年出版。从开始创作到作品的出版前后整整经历了10年。《飘》一出版就获得了巨大成功,此书不仅在当时而且直到现在都是最畅销的小说之一。1937年《飘》获普利策奖。20世纪30年代末,小说被改编成剧本。导演大卫·塞兹尼克在全国物色饰演斯佳丽·奥哈拉的,他的这一举动引起了全国的关注。最终由费雯丽饰演斯佳丽·奥哈拉,克拉克·盖博饰演瑞特·巴特勒。而这部电影成为有史以来最受欢迎的影片之一。

米切尔并未因她的小说一夜成名而感到多么的激动,反而感觉受众人瞩目很不自在,她开始觉得身心疲



GONE WITH THE WIND

and grew exhausted and ill. *Gone with the Wind* is her only novel, though she continued to write nonfiction. Mitchell volunteered extensively during World War II and seemed to regain her strength. In 1949 a car struck and killed Mitchell while she was crossing Peachtree Street in Atlanta.

Many critics question the literary merit and outdated racial stances of *Gone with the Wind*. Some consider the novel fluffy, partly because women of Mitchell's time rarely received credit for serious literary fiction and partly because the novel features a romance along with its historical plot. Both blacks and whites have harshly criticized Mitchell's sympathetic depiction of slavery and the Ku Klux Klan* and her racist depiction of blacks. The novel is most valuable if read with an understanding of three historical contexts: our own, Mitchell's, and Scarlett's. ✨



惫。《飘》是米切尔写过的惟一一部小说,不过她接着写了一些纪实性文章。米切尔在二战期间曾志愿做了大量的工作,似乎从中又获得了前进的动力。1949年过亚特兰大市的桃树街时,她被车撞而亡。

许多批评家对《飘》的文学价值和已过时的种族观念提出了置疑。一些人认为这部小说内容肤浅,部分原因是米切尔那个时代的女性很少因写严肃题材的作品而获得荣誉,还有就是这部小说以历史为线索讲述一段浪漫故事。黑人和白人都严厉抨击米切尔以同情的笔调描写奴隶制和三K党。如果在读这部小说时能理解三个历史背景(我们的背景、米切尔的背景和斯佳丽的背景)的话,那么这部小说是很有价值的。✿

PLOT OVERVIEW

It is the spring of 1861. Scarlett O'Hara, a pretty Southern belle, lives on Tara, a large plantation in Georgia. She concerns herself only with her numerous suitors and her desire to marry Ashley Wilkes. One day she hears that Ashley is engaged to Melanie Hamilton, his frail, plain cousin from Atlanta. At a barbecue at the Wilkes plantation the next day, Scarlett confesses her feelings to Ashley. He tells her that he does love her but that he is marrying Melanie because she is similar to him, whereas he and Scarlett are very different. Scarlett slaps Ashley and he leaves the room. Suddenly Scarlett realizes that she is not alone. Rhett Butler, a scandalous but dashing adventurer, has been watching the whole scene, and he compliments Scarlett on being unladylike.

The Civil War begins. Charles Hamilton, Melanie's timid, dull brother, proposes to Scarlett. She spitefully agrees to marry him, hoping to hurt Ashley. Over the course of two months, Scarlett and Charles marry, Charles joins the army and dies of the measles, and Scarlett learns that she is pregnant. After Scarlett gives birth to a son, Wade, she becomes bored and unhappy. She makes a

情节·览

1861年春天,可爱的南方美女斯佳丽·奥哈拉生活在佐治亚州的塔拉大庄园。她只关心自己,还有她身边的众多追求者,她很想嫁给阿希礼·威尔克斯。一天,她听说阿希礼即将和他身体虚弱、相貌平平的表妹玫兰妮订婚。第二天在威尔克斯家庄园举行的烤肉野宴上,斯佳丽向阿希礼表白了她的感情。他告诉她,他确实爱她,但他即将和玫兰妮结婚,因为玫兰妮和他有许多相似之处,而他与斯佳丽却截然不同。阿希礼挨了斯佳丽一个耳光后离开了房间。突然间斯佳丽意识到房间里不只她一个人。瑞特·巴特勒,一个声名狼藉但勇敢的冒险家,看见了刚才发生的一切,他对斯佳丽不够淑女的行为大加赞扬。

内战开始了。查尔斯·汉密顿向斯佳丽求婚。他是玫兰妮的哥哥,胆小怯懦,呆滞迟钝。她含恨嫁给了他,希望以此来伤害阿希礼。在接下来的两个月里,发生了一连串的事情:查尔斯和斯佳丽结婚、查尔斯参军而后死于麻疹、斯佳丽发现自己怀孕。在生下儿子韦德后,斯佳



long trip to Atlanta to stay with Melanie and Melanie's aunt, Pittypat. The busy city agrees with Scarlett's temperament, and she begins to see a great deal of Rhett. Rhett infuriates Scarlett with his bluntness and mockery, but he also encourages her to flout the severely restrictive social requirements for mourning Southern widows. As the war progresses, food and clothing run scarce in Atlanta. Scarlett and Melanie fear for Ashley's safety. After the bloody battle of Gettysburg*, Ashley is captured and sent to prison, and the Yankee army begins bearing down on Atlanta. Scarlett desperately wants to return home to Tara, but she has promised Ashley she will stay with the pregnant Melanie, who could give birth at any time.

On the night the Yankees capture Atlanta and set it afire, Melanie gives birth to her son, Beau. Rhett helps Scarlett and Melanie escape the Yankees, escorting them through the burning streets of the city, but he abandons them outside Atlanta so he can join the Confederate Army. Scarlett drives the cart all night and day through a dangerous forest full of deserters and soldiers, at last reaching Tara. She arrives to find that her mother, Ellen, is dead; her father, Gerald, has lost his mind; and the Yankee army has looted the plantation, leaving no food or cotton. Scavenging for subsistence, a furious Scarlett



丽变得闷闷不乐。她经过长途跋涉来到了亚特兰大,和玫兰妮及其姑妈佩蒂帕特住在一起。这个繁忙的城市正合斯佳丽的胃口,她经常见到瑞特。瑞特常用直率的语言和嘲弄的口吻激怒斯佳丽,但他也鼓励她蔑视南方社会对服丧寡妇的严格限制。随着战争的继续,亚特兰大衣食紧缺。斯佳丽和玫兰妮都为阿希礼的安全担心。在经历了葛底斯堡血战之后,阿希礼被俘入狱,北军开始攻打亚特兰大。斯佳丽迫切地想回到塔拉老家,但她答应过阿希礼,她会陪伴着已有身孕随时会生孩子的玫兰妮。

在北军占领了亚特兰大并放火烧城的那天晚上,玫兰妮生下了儿子小博。瑞特帮助斯佳丽和玫兰妮逃过北军,护送她们穿过大火肆虐的街道,但他却将她们撇在了亚特兰大城外去参加邦联军。斯佳丽赶着马车,日夜兼程,穿过危险的满是士兵和逃亡者的森林,终于回到了塔拉。到家后却发现母亲埃伦已故,父亲杰拉尔德已变疯,北军已将庄园的食物和棉花抢劫一空。愤怒的斯佳丽在废墟中寻找着食物,心里暗暗地发誓永远不能再挨饿。