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蓝星双语名著导读

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

金银岛

Treasure Island

[英] Robert Louis Stevenson 原著

Brain Phillips

John Henriksen

汪淳波

导读

翻译

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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，帮助你在有限的闲暇内阅读更多的书，在地道的语言环境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精挑细选了50本蓝星笔记，由我国外语界资深专家张滨江教授、刘品义教授主持翻译和审校工作，天津外国语学院教授、副教授以及部分优秀青年教师进行翻译，陈法春教授，阎玉敏、常子霞副教授和李晓霞讲师协助部分审校，共同合作、精心制作成为“哈佛蓝星双语名著导读”，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！

哈佛蓝星双语名著导读 (50 册)

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CONTEXT

Robert Louis (originally Lewis) Stevenson*Victorian was born in November 1850 in Edinburgh, Scotland. His father was an engineer, and his mother was from a family of lawyers and ministers. Like many other parents of their time, the Stevensons imparted to their son the Victorian* values of piety, industry, and practical success. Robert was somewhat fearful of his strict, no-nonsense father, a fact that would later be evident in the numerous antagonistic or spiritless father-son relationships depicted in his novels. Robert was a solid student, obeying his father's wishes by enrolling in Edinburgh University's engineering department with the eventual aim of joining his father's firm, which specialized in the construction of deep-sea lighthouses. Stevenson soon rebelled against this plan and reached a compromise with his father by pursuing legal studies. He frequently passed his summer vacations in France with his friends, who were mainly bohemians and artists. At the age of twenty-five, Stevenson passed the bar, but he knew he was not a lawyer at heart and never practiced. Around that time, he published his first essay, a travel piece*, and his literary career began.

Stevenson's dissatisfaction with his father's practical career advice was characteristic of his broader disillusionment with the ideals of Victorian society. To Stevenson, it seemed that the entire nation considered working hard its highest duty. However, the young Stevenson frequently dreamed of escape from engineering, from Scotland, and from Victorian responsibility in general. Not surprisingly, many of his works demonstrate a sharp

来龙·去脉

罗伯特·路易斯（原名刘易斯）·史蒂文森1850年11月出生于苏格兰的爱丁堡。他的父亲是一位工程师，母亲出身于一个律师和牧师家庭。和同时代的许多父母一样，史蒂文森夫妇给儿子灌输了维多利亚时代的价值观——虔诚、勤奋、注重实际成就。父亲非常严厉，说话言简意赅，罗伯特有点儿怕他，这个事实在他后来的小说中得到明显体现，他在书中描写了许多相互敌对或毫无生气的父子关系。罗伯特是一个踏实稳重的学生，他服从了父亲的意愿，进入爱丁堡大学攻读工程学系，最终目的是加盟父亲的公司，专门从事深海灯塔的建筑工程。不久，史蒂文森便推翻了这个计划，他与父亲达成妥协，改学法律。他经常和朋友们一起到法国度暑假，这些朋友大多是一些生活豪放不羁的艺术家。史蒂文森25岁时取得了律师资格，但是他知道自己打心眼里不愿当律师，因此从未执业。在此前后，他发表了第一部作品，那是一篇游记，开始了自己的文学生涯。

史蒂文森对父亲为自己提出的讲求实际的职业建议表示不满，表明他已完全摆脱了对维多利亚社会理念的束缚。在史蒂文森看来，似乎整个国家都把刻苦工作当做至高无上的责任。然而，年轻的史蒂文森经常梦想着逃离工程学，逃离苏格兰，完全逃离维多利亚时代的责任。毫不奇怪，他的许多作品都表现了正

tension between upstanding duty and reckless abandon. Perhaps the most notable instance of this tension is *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* (1886), in which these two opposing impulses are at war within one man, eventually tearing him apart. A later, less famous work, *The Master of Ballantrae* (1889), showcases two Scottish brothers who represent duty and recklessness, and good and evil. *Treasure Island* also features a conflict between respectful gentlemen and carefree pirates. Perhaps because of Stevenson's commitment to both duty and art, his works never clearly separate the opposing moral forces. The good and the bad are always inextricably bound to each other. As we see in *Treasure Island*, the dastardly pirate Long John Silver remarks how similar he is to the novel's upstanding young hero, Jim Hawkins.


The idea of escape was equally important in Stevenson's life and work. In 1876, on one of his visits to France, Stevenson met an American woman named Fanny Van de Grift Osbourne. At thirty-six, she was more than ten years older than he, and, furthermore, she had also been previously married and had two small children. In a most un-Victorian fashion, Stevenson fell deeply in love with Osbourne. Two years later, he followed her as she returned to California to finalize her divorce, a journey he described in *The Amateur Emigrant* (1879). Stevenson and Osbourne married in California and spent their honeymoon at an abandoned silver mine.


Stevenson got along well with Osbourne's children. It was while drawing a map with her son Lloyd that Stevenson came up with the idea of writing *Treasure Island*. The novel's focus on voyaging became even more important in Stevenson's life when his doctors advised him to seek a better climate for his health.

直的责任感与轻率抛弃责任之间尖锐紧张的冲突。关于这种冲突，最著名的例子恐怕要算《杰基尔博士和海德先生》(1886)。在该本书中，这两种对立的冲动力量在一个人的内心里相互搏斗，最终受到了撕心裂肺般的磨难。在后来一部名气稍小的小说《白兰特雷子爵》中，他描写了苏格兰的一对兄弟，两人分别代表责任和鲁莽、善良与邪恶。《金银岛》也描写了受人尊敬的绅士与无忧无虑的海盗之间的冲突。也许是因为史蒂文森既忠于职责又忠于艺术，他的作品从来没有清楚地划分相互对立的道德力量。好人与坏人总是相互交织，纠缠不清。正如我们在《金银岛》中看到的那样，卑怯的朗·约翰·西尔弗曾经评价说，小说中形象正派的少年英雄吉姆·霍金斯与他是何等相似。

逃离现实的思想在史蒂文森的生活和作品中同等重要。1876年，史蒂文森在法国邂逅了一位名叫范尼·范德格里夫特·奥斯本的美国妇女。当时，她36岁，比他大10岁，而且结过婚，带着两个年幼的孩子。以一种极度反维多利亚时代的方式，史蒂文森深深地爱上了奥斯本。两年之后，她回国办理离婚手续时，他追随她来到加利福尼亚。他在《业余移民》(1879)一书中描写了这次旅行。史蒂文森和奥斯本在加利福尼亚结婚，他们的蜜月是在一个废弃的银矿里度过的。

史蒂文森与奥斯本的孩子相处融洽。正是在给她的儿子劳埃德画地图的时候，他萌发了创作《金银岛》的念头。后来，医生建议他找一个气候环境更有利于他的健康的地方居住，此时小说中描写的航海对于他

In 1888, Stevenson and his family set sail for the South Seas, arriving in Samoa* and taking up residence there in 1889. When he died in 1894, Stevenson was buried on top of Mount Vaea*, an unconventional burial site that symbolizes the spirit of moral nonconformity and independent thought that he strove to convey in his works. 

的生活变得更加重要。1888年，史蒂文森举家前往南太平洋，来到萨摩亚群岛，1889年正式在此定居。史蒂文森1894年去世，他被安葬在瓦埃亚山之巅。这个离经叛道的葬身之地，象征着他的道德叛逆精神以及他在作品中极力表现的独立思想。

PLOT OVERVIEW

Jim Hawkins is a young boy who lives at his parents' inn, the Admiral Benbow*, near Bristol*, England, in the eighteenth century. An old sea captain named Billy Bones dies in the inn after being presented with a black spot*, or official pirate verdict of guilt or judgment. Jim is stirred to action by the spot and its mysterious, accurate portent of Billy's death. Hastily, Jim and his mother unlock Billy's sea chest, finding a logbook and map inside. Hearing steps outside, they leave with the documents before Billy's pursuers ransack the inn.

Jim realizes that the contents he has snatched from the sea chest must be valuable, so he takes one of the documents he has found to some local acquaintances, Dr. Livesey and Squire* Trelawney. Excited, they recognize it as a map for a huge treasure that the infamous pirate Captain Flint has buried on a distant island. Trelawney immediately starts planning an expedition. Naïve in his negotiations to outfit his ship, the Hispaniola*, Trelawney is tricked into hiring one of Flint's former mates, Long John Silver, and many of Flint's crew. Only the captain, Smollett, is trustworthy. The ship sets sail for Treasure Island with nothing amiss, until Jim overhears Silver's plans for mutiny. Jim tells the captain about Silver and the rest of the rebellious crew.

Landing at the island, Captain Smollett devises a plan to get most of the mutineers off the ship, allowing them leisure time on shore. On a whim, Jim sneaks into the pirates' boat and goes ashore with them. Frightened of the pirates, Jim runs off alone. From a hiding place, he witnesses Silver's murder of a sailor

情节·览

故事发生在18世纪。吉姆·霍金斯是一个小男孩，住在他父母开的一家小客栈里，客栈名叫“本葆将军客栈”，位于英格兰的布里斯托附近。一位名叫比利·蓬斯的老船长，在接到一张黑牒后，死在了客栈里。黑牒是海盗发出的正式判决令。这张黑牒及其对比利之死那种神秘而精确的预兆，令吉姆再也无法按捺心中的好奇。他马上和妈妈一起打开了比利的水手箱，发现里面有一本航海日志和一张地图。突然，他们听到了门外的脚步声，便带着文件，匆忙逃走。追杀比利的海盗们随后洗劫了客栈。

吉姆意识到，他从水手箱里拿到的东西肯定很有价值，于是带着其中的一份文件去找一些他在当地的熟人，利夫西大夫和屈利劳尼乡绅。他们发现原来这是一张藏宝图，臭名昭著的海盗船长弗林特在一个遥远的小岛上埋藏了大量的财宝。这个发现令大家兴奋不已。屈利劳尼立即着手计划一次探险。在为自己的航船“希士潘纽拉”号配备船员的谈判中，屈利劳尼过于天真，上当受骗，竟然雇了一名弗林特从前的同伙朗·约翰·西尔弗和许多弗林特手下的海盗。只有船长斯摩列特忠诚可靠。大船驶向金银岛，一路顺风，平安无事，直到吉姆偷听到西尔弗叛乱的计划。吉姆把西尔弗和其他船员蓄谋叛乱的事情告诉了船长。

到达小岛以后，斯摩列特船长设计让大多数叛乱分子离开大船，上岸休息。吉姆突发奇想，溜进了海盗的小船，和他们一道上了岸。吉姆害怕这些海盗，便独自跑得远远的。在一个藏身之处，他目睹了西尔弗

who refuses to join the mutiny. Jim flees deeper into the heart of the island, where he encounters a half-crazed man named Ben Gunn. Ben had once served in Flint's crew but was marooned on the island years earlier.

Meanwhile, Smollett and his men have gone ashore and taken shelter in a stockade the pirates have built. Jim returns to the stockade, bringing Ben with him. Silver visits and attempts a negotiation with the captain, but the captain is wary and refuses to speak to him. The pirates attack the stockade the next day, and the captain is wounded. Eager to take action, Jim follows another whim and deserts his mates, sneaking off to hunt for Ben's handmade boat hidden in the woods.

After finding Ben's boat, Jim sails out to the anchored ship with the intention of cutting it adrift, thereby depriving the pirates of a means of escape. He cuts the rope, but he realizes his small boat has drifted near the pirates' camp and fears he will be discovered. By chance, the pirates do not spot Jim, and he floats around the island until he catches sight of the ship drifting wildly. Struggling aboard, he discovers that one of the watchmen, Israel Hands, has killed the other watchman in a drunken fit. Jim takes control of the ship, but Israel turns against him. Jim is wounded but kills Israel.

Jim returns to the stockade but finds it occupied by the pirates. Silver takes Jim hostage, telling the boy that the captain has given the pirates the treasure map, provisions, and the use of the stockade in exchange for their lives. Jim realizes, however, that Silver is having trouble managing his men, who accuse him of treachery. Silver proposes to Jim that they help each other survive by pretending Jim is a hostage. However, the men present Silver with a black spot and inform him that he has been de-