

# GOOD-BYE Mr. CHIPS

英语详注读物

[英] 希尔顿著



## 再会, 契普斯先生

上海译文出版社

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〔英〕詹姆斯·希尔顿 著

葛传槩 俞亢咏 注解

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## 前 言

**读什么?怎样读?**——这是我们经常听到学习英语的同志们提出的两个问题。学习英语,除阅读之外,当然还有听、说、写、译。这五者是相辅相成,不可偏废的,但阅读是基础。尤其在应用方面,我国极大多数工作涉及外语的同志最需要的还是阅读。阅读,对于自学者来说,更是学好外语的重要途径。

**读什么?** 读现代英美人写的英语。作为精读材料,最好选择一些现代英美作家的作品;要新而不“怪”。就是说:语言既不陈旧,又没有很多奇怪的句子结构和俚语、方言之类;艺术表现手法新,又必须是现实主义的,既不是传统小说的平铺直叙,纯粹的讲故事,又不是“新”得出奇,变成了梦呓式的“天书”。总之,选择读物要着眼于最能收到帮助学习英美语言(进而研究英美文学)的实际效果。我们选择这本《再会,契普斯先生》(*Good-bye, Mr. Chips*),就是试图拿出一个比较理想的实例,来回答“读什么”的问题。

**怎样读?** 读有精读和略读之分。两者也是相辅相成,不可偏废的,只是要求有所不同。略读从“量”来要求,广泛浏览,达到见多识广,可以容许“不求甚解”;精读则从“质”来要求,务必一词、一句都弄得清清楚楚:每个词的正确发音,它的词性、在文中的意义、色彩、搭配、用法、以及在句子中的作用;每个短语、每个从句在文中的作用和相互关

系；每个句子的语法结构，有否倒装或省略等，句型有无习惯上的特殊之处，以及句子的精确含义。这一切都弄清楚了，才能弄清每一章节的意思和各章节之间的联系。这才算是语言方面真正读懂了，才能理解全文讲的是什麼，是怎样讲的，才谈得上文艺欣赏、文艺评论和翻译。

这本**注解本**是为精读而编写的，也可以说是试图回答“怎样读”的问题的一个探索性的答案。

精读读懂以后，还希望能反复诵读，因为对于外语学习来说，懂和熟是两回事；懂而不熟，可以说并没有完成学习任务。“熟读唐诗三百首，不会吟诗也会吟。”熟读不但可以加深理解，提高阅读水平、鉴赏水平，而且直接有助于写和译，间接有助于听和说——达到全面学好英语的目的。

**作者介绍** 本小说作者詹姆斯·希尔顿 (James Hilton) 一九〇〇年九月九日生于英国兰开夏郡 (Lancashire) 利城 (Leigh)。他在剑桥大学学习期间就开始为报刊写稿。第一次世界大战后，遍游欧洲，一度寄居维也纳。他的第一部长篇小说《凯瑟琳自己》 (*Catherine Herself*) 出版时，他才十八岁。一九三三年出版《失去的地平线》 (*Lost Horizon*)，同年冬天发表《再会，契普斯先生》，轰动一时。一九三九年，他去美国，一九四一年出版《无心的收获》 (*Random Harvest*)。这三部小说都曾拍摄成电影，颇为成功。英语词典中有 Shangri-la ['ʃæŋɡriˈla:] 一词，原作“世外桃源”解，后又衍生其他意义 (见《新英汉词典》1253页)，并一度在俚语中被用来指“厕所”，——这个词就出于希尔顿的《失去的地平线》。契普斯 (其实是小说人物契宾先生 —— Mr. Chipping —— 的绰号) 也已在英语国家很大一部分人中间象亲人、老朋友一样熟悉，一样亲切。

希尔顿后来的作品有《记忆犹新》(*So Well Remembered*),《奇异无比》(*Nothing So Strange*),《早晨的旅程》(*Morning Journey*)和《再三再四》(*Time and Time Again*)等,并还为好莱坞写过不少剧本,一九五四年十二月二十日在美国加利福尼亚州长滩(*Long Beach*)逝世。

**作品介绍** 《再会,契普斯先生》原先是希尔顿为英国《不列颠周刊》(*British Weekly*)的圣诞节增刊所写的,时在一九三三年。翌年重新在美国《大西洋月刊》(*Atlantic Monthly*)上发表,随后美国和英国相继出版单行本,英国广播公司(BBC)还曾连续广播,后来又拍摄成电影,曾在我国放映,片名《万世师表》。一九三八年,俞允咏将小说开头四章详加注释,在葛传槱主编的《英文英文杂志》上连载介绍,颇受读者欢迎。

小说用极其生动、轻快的笔调描绘契普斯一生在布鲁克菲尔德(Brookfield)公学的教书生涯和他的恋爱、婚姻和为人,情意悱恻,妙趣横生。同时,从布鲁克菲尔德这偏僻的一角反映了英国这个老大帝国在十九世纪末、二十世纪初开始没落的情景,反映了当时社会的动荡和人们思想的变迁。艺术风格和语言都是我们上面所说的“新而不怪”,是学习现代英语和英国文学的一本好书。

《再会,契普斯先生》在许多国家都有译本,并广泛在学校中采用为教材或课外读物。

**关于注解** 我们是从语言角度进行注解的,力求详尽。如果你觉得有些讲解是多余的,那就说明这些你已经懂了,可以跳过去。相反,如果这样详尽地讲解了,你阅读还有困难,那说明这本书也许暂时对你还太深了些,可以先读一些简易读物,作为一个阶梯。注解的详略要正好符合所有读者

的要求是不可能的。我们希望读者们能够看得出，我们是认真地做了这本书的注解工作的，煞费苦心地总想切实有助于学习英语的同志，尤其是自学者。书末附了一个《契普斯先生年表》，也正是为了帮助读者弄清小说叙事的脉络；否则为小说人物编年表，岂不滑稽？

这样详尽地注解英语，还是一个尝试。这一做法是否能收到预期的实际效果，还有待于实践证明。注解中存在的问题和错误，恳切希望各界学者和读者批评指正，以利于再版时改正。

葛传槩 俞亢咏

一九八二年十二月

## **Good-bye, Mr. Chips**





## 第一章 内 容 提 要

人到老年，常日夜梦想着往事。

Chips (实在是 Chipping 先生的绰号) 生于一八四八年，终身在 Brookfield 公学任教。他在最后辞去教师职务后，寄居在学校对面的 Mrs. Wickett 家，已经十几年。他虽已年老，但并没有什么毛病；然而毕竟年老，风霜雨雪都要时刻当心了。

他回忆起二十二岁时初到 Brookfield 来任教时的情景。第一个被他惩罚的学生叫 Colley。后来 Colley 的儿子、孙子他都教过。他曾对小 Colley 说：“你爷爷是笨蛋，你爸爸也半斤八两，而你则是全家中最大的笨蛋。”引起哄堂大笑。

现在 Chips 老了。幽默和哀伤的回忆潮水般向他涌来。他常潸然泪下，自己也不知道是在哭，还是在笑。

When you are getting on in years<sup>1</sup> (but not ill, of course), you get very sleepy at times<sup>2</sup>, and the hours seem to pass like lazy cattle <sup>牛</sup> moving across a landscape<sup>3</sup>. It was like that for Chips<sup>4</sup> as the autumn term progressed and the days shortened till it was actually dark enough to light the gas before call-over<sup>5</sup>. For<sup>6</sup> Chips, like some old sea-captain, still measured time by the signals <sup>号</sup> of the past; and well he might<sup>7</sup>, for he lived at Mrs. Wickett's<sup>8</sup>, just across the road from the School<sup>9</sup>. He had been there more than a decade<sup>10</sup>, ever since<sup>11</sup> he finally gave up his mastership<sup>12</sup>; and it was Brookfield far more than Greenwich time that both he and his landlady kept<sup>13</sup>. 'Mrs. Wickett,' Chips would sing out<sup>14</sup>, in that jerky, high-pitched voice<sup>15</sup> that had still a good deal of<sup>16</sup> sprightliness<sup>17</sup> in it, 'you might<sup>18</sup> bring me a cup of tea before prep<sup>19</sup>, will you?'

When you are getting on in years it is nice to

1. getting on in years: 渐渐老起来; 上年纪。

2. at times: 时常, 是习语.
3. a landscape: 一片风景.
4. Chips [tʃips]: 本书主人公, 其实这是他的绰号, 他姓 Chipping [tʃipɪŋ], 但他的学生们都称他 Chips.
5. the days shortened till it was actually dark enough to light the gas before call-over: 日子一天短一天, 短到在点名之前已经暗得要点煤气灯. it 指天色, gas 指煤气灯. call-over = roll-call: 点名. 日长的时候当在点名之后才点灯.
6. For: 并列连词, 引起一个全句.
7. well he might = he might well measure ['meʒə] time by the signals of the past. well = reasonably. 合理的
8. at Mrs. Wickett's ['wɪkɪts] = at Mrs. Wickett's house or home.
9. across the road from the School: 在这学校对面. across the road from 也可作 across from. School: 专指 Brookfield ['bru:kfi:ld] 公学, 所以用大写开首, 参看下文.
10. decade ['dekəd]: 十年.
11. ever since: 自从; 比 since 语气重, 有“自从……以来一向”的意思.
12. give up ['gɪv 'ʌp] his mastership: 放弃他教员的职位.
13. it was Brookfield far more than Greenwich ['grɪnɪdʒ] time that both he and his landlady ['læn'leɪdi] kept: 是 both he and his landlady kept Brookfield far more than Greenwich time 的着重式, 意思是说“他和他的女客东所遵照的时间, 与其说是格林威治(世界标准)时间, 远不如说是 Brookfield 时间.” Brookfield: 英国地名, 也是当地的学校名, 这里 = Brookfield time: Greenwich: 在英国伦敦附近, 为本初子午线经过的地方.
14. would sing out: 时常高声喊道. would 表示过去惯常的行为.
15. jerky, high-pitched ['haɪ'pɪtʃt] voice: 断断续续的, 音调高的声音.
16. a good deal of: 许多(后面接不可数名词).
17. sprightliness: 生气勃勃
18. you might: 意思 = I request you to, 是一种客气的祈使句式. 句末附加疑问 will you, 也是客气的语气.
19. before prep: 在上预备课之前. prep: 学生用语, 是 preparation 的简写.

sit by the fire<sup>1</sup> and drink a cup of tea and listen to the school bell sounding dinner, call-over, prep, and lights out<sup>2</sup>. Chips always wound up the clock<sup>3</sup> after that last bell<sup>4</sup>; then he put the wire guard<sup>5</sup> in front of the fire, turned out the gas<sup>6</sup>, and carried a detective novel to bed<sup>7</sup>. Rarely did he read more than a page of it<sup>8</sup> before sleep came swiftly and peacefully, more like a mystic intensifying of perception than any changeful entrance into another world<sup>9</sup>. For<sup>10</sup> his days and nights were equally full of<sup>11</sup> dreaming.

He was getting on in years (but not ill, of course); indeed, as Doctor Merivale<sup>12</sup> said, there was really nothing the matter with<sup>13</sup> him. 'My dear fellow, you're fitter<sup>14</sup> than I am,' Merivale would say, sipping a glass of sherry<sup>15</sup> when he called every fortnight or so<sup>16</sup>. 'You're past the age when people get these horrible diseases; you're one of the few lucky ones who're going to die a really natural death<sup>17</sup>. That is<sup>18</sup>, of course, if you die at all<sup>19</sup>. You're such a remarkable old boy<sup>20</sup> that one never knows<sup>21</sup>.' But when Chips had a cold<sup>22</sup> or when east winds roar-

roared

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1. sit by the fire: 坐在火炉旁边. fire: 火炉中的火

2. the School bell sounding dinner, call-over, prep, and lights out: 学校的钟声响起, 通知吃晚饭、点名、上预备课和熄灯.  
dinner: 正餐, 一般是晚上的一顿主餐, 不是 supper.
3. wound [waund] up the clock: 开上钟的发条; 开钟. wound 是 wind [waɪnd] 的过去式.
4. after that last bell: 最后一次敲钟(指熄灯钟)之后.
5. wire guard: (放在火炉前的)金属丝安全罩.
6. turned out the gas: 关掉煤气.
7. to bed: 这里的 bed 带有抽象的意思; to bed, 就寝; 并不着重“到床上去”.
8. Rarely did he read more than a page of it = He rarely read [red] more than a page of it. 因略有否定意味的副词 rarely 放在句首, 所以句中主谓倒装.
9. more like a mystic intensifying of perception than any changeful entrance into another world: (修饰 sleep) 好象是知觉的神秘的增强, 而不象是任何变换而转入另一世界. 因 Chips 年迈, 醒时所见反不如梦中所见的清楚.
10. For: 并列连词, 引起一个全句.
11. full [ful] of: 充满.
12. Doctor Merivale ['meriveɪl]: Merivale 医生.
13. the matter with = amiss with, wrong with, 对于……失常的. the matter 有形容词的作用.
14. fitter: 更健康的.
15. sherry ['ʃeri]: 西班牙等地产的葡萄酒, 雪利酒.
16. called every fortnight or so: 每(隔)两星期左右来访一次.
17. 're going to die a really natural death: 将真正自然地死去.  
die a natural death: 指因年老或疾病而死, 别于因事故、遇害、自杀等而死.
18. That is: 那就是说, 即.
19. if you die at all: 承接上句, 省去主句 you're going to die a really natural death.
20. old boy: 老头儿, 也作对男子的昵称.
21. one never knows: 人们无从逆料(他究竟如何). 这里有“也许他竟会不死”的含意. one: 泛指“人们”.
22. had a cold: 伤风.

ed over the fenlands, Merivale would sometimes take Mrs. Wickett aside<sup>1</sup> in the lobby<sup>2</sup> and whisper: 'Look after him, you know<sup>3</sup>. His chest ... it puts a strain on his heart.<sup>4</sup> Nothing really wrong with him<sup>5</sup> — only anno domini<sup>6</sup>, but that's the most fatal complaint<sup>7</sup> of all, in the end<sup>8</sup> ...'

Anno domini ... by Jove<sup>9</sup>, yes. Born in<sup>10</sup> 1848 and taken to the Great Exhibition<sup>11</sup> as a toddling child—not many people still alive<sup>12</sup> could boast<sup>13</sup> a thing like that. Besides, Chips could even remember Brookfield in Wetherby's time<sup>14</sup>. A phenomenon, that was<sup>15</sup>. Wetherby had been an old man in those days—1870—easy to remember because of the Franco-Prussian War<sup>16</sup>. Chips had put in for<sup>17</sup> Brookfield after a year at Melbury<sup>18</sup>, which he hadn't liked, because he had been ragged<sup>19</sup> there a good deal<sup>20</sup>. But Brookfield he *had* liked, almost from the beginning.<sup>21</sup> He remembered that day of his preliminary interview<sup>22</sup>—

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1. take Mrs. Wickett aside: 把 Mrs. Wickett 拉到旁边。

2. lobby: 前室, 门廊。

3. you know: 你该知道。(谈话中常用的口头语。)

4. His chest ... it puts a strain on his heart. 这里它是赘词。作者用删节号表示医生说了 His chest 后停顿了一下, 再接下去说时, 插入一个 it 代 His chest. put a strain on his heart: 增加他心脏的负担, 压迫心脏。

5. Nothing really wrong with him = There is nothing really wrong with him: 他并不真有什么毛病。 wrong with = 上文的 the matter with.
6. anno domini ['ænəu 'dɒminai]: (口语)老年; 一般用大写, 原义是“公元”。
7. fatal complaint: 致命的疾病。
8. in the end: 到底; 究竟。
9. by Jove [dʒəʊv]: 一种口头禅, 有赌咒的意思, 表示“真的”, “不是胡说”等。by Jove 直译是“正象我信仰 Jove 神一样确实无疑”。Jove = Jupiter ['dʒu:pɪtə]; 罗马神话中的主神。
10. Born in: 前面省去 He was.
11. the Great Exhibition [eksɪ'biʃən]: 1851 年英国伦敦举行的第一次大展览会。
12. alive [ə'laɪv]: 活着的, 只能用作表语或后置修饰语。
13. boast: 夸口说到。
14. Wetherby's ['weðəbiz] time: 在 Wetherby (任校长) 的时候。
15. A phenomenon [fi'nɒmɪnən], that was = That was a phenomenon. phenomenon: 稀有现象。
16. Franco-Prussian ['fræŋkəu'praɪʃən] War: 普(鲁士)法(兰西)战争 (爆发于1870年)。
17. put in for: 请求加入。
18. Melbury ['melbəri]: 英国地名, 也是那地方的学校校名。
19. ragged [rægd]: 这里是 rag 的过去分词, 是“被人作弄”的意思。注意不要与形容词 ragged ['ræɡɪd] (破烂的; 粗糙的)混淆。
20. a good deal: 许多, 这里作状语。
21. But Brookfield he *had* liked, almost from the beginning. 这句中把宾语 Brookfield 放在句首, 是强调 Brookfield; *had* 印成斜体, 也表示强调, 要重读。上句说他不喜欢 Melbury, 这句说“可是 Brookfield 是他几乎一开始就确实喜欢的。” *from the beginning*: 从一开始就…… (有“始终”的意思)。比较: *at the beginning*: 在开始的时候(开始时候如此, 后来未必如此)。
22. preliminary [pri'limɪnəri] interview ['ɪntəvjʊ:]: 就职前的会见。雇主在雇用新人之前, 往往要先经过一次会见 (interview), 对雇员进行一些了解或交待一些情况。



sunny July, with the air full of flower scents and the plick-plock<sup>1</sup> of cricket<sup>2</sup> on the pitch<sup>3</sup>. Brookfield was playing Barnhurst<sup>4</sup>, and one of the Barnhurst boys, a chubby little fellow, made a brilliant century<sup>5</sup>. Queer that a thing like that should stay in the memory so clearly.<sup>6</sup> Wetherby himself was very fatherly and courteous<sup>7</sup>; he must have been ill then, poor chap<sup>8</sup>, for he died during the summer vacation, before Chips began his first term. But the two had seen and spoken to each other, anyway<sup>9</sup>. Chips often thought, as he sat by the fire at Mrs. Wickett's: I am probably the only man in the world<sup>10</sup> who has a vivid recollection of old Wetherby ... Vivid, yes; it was a frequent picture in his mind, that summer day<sup>11</sup> with the sunlight filtering through<sup>12</sup> the dust<sup>13</sup> in Wetherby's study. 'You are a young man, Mr. Chipping<sup>14</sup>, and Brookfield is an old foundation<sup>15</sup>. Youth and age<sup>16</sup> often combine well. Give your enthusiasm to Brookfield and Brookfield will give you something in return.<sup>17</sup> And don't let anyone play tricks with<sup>18</sup> you. I—er<sup>19</sup>—gather<sup>20</sup> that discipline was not always your strong point at Melbury<sup>21</sup> ?'

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1. plick-plock: 劈栗扑落的声音.