

哈佛

蓝星双语名著导读

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

愤怒的葡萄

The Grapes of Wrath

〔美〕 John Steinbeck 原著

Brian Phillips 导读

David Hopson

刘红霞 翻译

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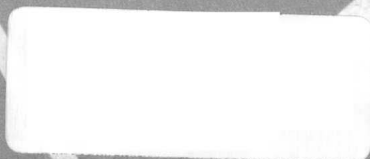
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致读者

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！

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CONTEXT

John Steinbeck was born in Salinas, California, on February 27, 1902. He attended Stanford University without graduating, and though he lived briefly in New York, he remained a lifelong Californian. Steinbeck began writing novels in 1929, but he garnered little commercial or critical success until the publication of *Tortilla Flat* in 1935. Steinbeck frequently used his fiction to delve into the lives of society's most downtrodden citizens. A trio of novels in the late 1930s focused on the lives of migrant workers* in California*: *In Dubious Battle*, published in 1936, was followed by *Of Mice and Men* in 1937, and, in 1939, Steinbeck's masterpiece, *The Grapes of Wrath*.

During the early 1930s, a severe drought led to massive agricultural failure in parts of the southern Great Plains*, particularly throughout western Oklahoma* and the Texas panhandle. These areas had been heavily overcultivated by wheat farmers in the years following World War I and were covered with millions of acres of loose, exposed topsoil. In the absence of rain, crops withered and died; the topsoil, no longer anchored by growing roots, was picked up by the winds and carried in billowing clouds across the region. Huge dust storms blew across the area, at times blocking out the sun and even suffocating those unlucky enough to be caught unprepared. The afflicted region became known as the "Dust Bowl".

By the mid-1930s, the drought had crippled countless farm families, and America had fallen into the Great Depression*.

来龙·去脉

约翰·斯坦贝克 1902 年 2 月 27 日出生于加利福尼亚的萨利纳斯镇，肄业于斯坦福大学，他曾在纽约暂住，但大部分时间居住在加利福尼亚。斯坦贝克 1929 年开始写小说，但直到 1935 年发表《煎饼坪》才开始给他带来金钱和好评。他的小说常常探及社会最底层人民的生活，20 世纪 30 年代后期，他写了一组三部曲，描写了加利福尼亚流动工人的生活：《胜负未决》(1936)，《人与鼠》(1937)和他的代表作《愤怒的葡萄》(1939)。

20 世纪 30 年代初期，一场严重的干旱导致大平原南部部分地区大片农业歉收，西俄克拉何马州和得克萨斯狭长地区尤为严重。这些地区在一战后的几年中，由于过度开垦种植小麦，几百万英亩的土地上裸露着疏松的土壤。天不下雨，庄稼枯死；土壤失去了植物根系的固着作用，被风卷起，到处扬起滚滚沙尘。巨大的沙尘暴刮过大平原南部，到后来发展到遮天蔽日，甚至有些猝不及防的人畜都不幸窒息而死。这片苦难之地人称“大沙窝”。

到了 30 年代中期，无数农民家庭被这场旱灾搞得家破人亡，而与此同时整个美国陷入经济大萧条。许多“大沙窝”地带的农民无法偿还贷款，也无力投


Unable to pay their mortgages or invest in the kinds of industrial equipment now necessitated by commercial competition, many Dust Bowl farmers were forced to leave their land. Without any real employment prospects, thousands of families nonetheless traveled to California in hopes of finding new means of survival. But the farm country of California quickly became overcrowded with the migrant workers. Jobs and food were scarce, and the migrants faced prejudice and hostility from the Californians, who labeled them with the derisive epithet "Okie." * These workers and their families lived in cramped, impoverished camps called "Hoovervilles," named after President Hoover, who was blamed for the problems that led to the Great Depression. Many of the residents of these camps starved to death, unable to find work.


When Steinbeck decided to write a novel about the plight of migrant farm workers, he took his task very seriously. To prepare, he lived with an Oklahoma farm family and made the journey with them to California. When *The Grapes of Wrath* appeared, it soared to the top of the bestseller lists, selling nearly half a million copies. Although many Oklahomans and Californians reviled the book, considering Steinbeck's characters to be unflattering representations of their states' people, the large majority of readers and scholars praised the novel highly. The story of the Joad family captured a turbulent moment in American history and, in the words of critic Robert DeMott, "entered both the American consciousness and conscience." In 1940, the novel was awarded the Pulitzer Prize and adapted to the screen. Although Steinbeck went on to have a productive literary career and won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1962, none of his later books had the impact of *The Grapes of Wrath*.

资，购买商业竞争所必需的工业设备，因此不得不背井离乡。尽管希望渺茫，人们还是大批前往加利福尼亚，希望能找到新的生存方式。加州的农村短时间内涌入大量流动工人，不久就劳动力过剩。流动工人们不仅没有工作，缺衣少食，也饱受加州人歧视和敌意的眼光，甚至被讥讽为“俄克佬”。流动工人和他们的家属住在拥挤、破旧的宿营地里，人们管这些宿营地叫“胡佛别墅”，这个名称源于胡佛总统，他在任期间曾出现了一些问题，导致了经济危机。很多宿营地里的居民由于找不到工作而活活饿死。

因此斯坦贝克决定以流动工人的苦难为题写一部小说。从一开始他就抱以极其严肃认真的态度。他和一家俄克拉何马人住在一起，并一同西行前往加州。《愤怒的葡萄》一出版，立即飙升到畅销书榜首，发行量达到50万册。尽管许多俄州人和加州人痛斥这部小说，认为斯坦贝克笔下的人物丑化了当地人形象，但绝大多数读者和学者都给予它高度评价。约德一家人的故事集中体现了美国历史上的一段动荡时期，如评论家罗伯特·德默特所说，“唤醒了美国人的意识和良知。”1940年该小说获普利策文学奖，并被搬上银幕。虽然后来斯坦贝克又创作了大量作品，并在1962年获诺贝尔文学奖，但无一作品能像《愤怒的葡萄》那样在美国产生如此巨大的影响。斯坦贝克于1968年去世。

He died in 1968.

Today, readers of *The Grapes of Wrath* often find fault with its excessive sentimentality and generally flat characterizations, which seem at odds with Steinbeck's otherwise realistic style of writing. However, in writing his novel, Steinbeck attempted not only to describe the plight of migrant workers during the Depression but also to offer a pointed criticism of the policies that had caused that plight. In light of this goal, Steinbeck's characters often emerge as idealized archetypes or epic heroes; rather than using them to explore the individual human psyche, the author presents them as embodiments of universal ideals or struggles. Thus, the novel stands as a chronicle of the Depression and as a commentary on the economic and social system that gave rise to it. 

现今的读者往往认为这部作品过于感伤，人物刻画流于平淡，这似乎与斯坦贝克惯用的现实主义风格迥异。事实上，作者创作意图不止是描写经济大萧条时期流动工人所遭受的苦难，更在于尖锐批评导致这些苦难背后的统治政策。鉴于这个意图，该作品中的人物，多以理想化的原型或史诗式的英雄形象出现。作者并不深入探究个体人物的心灵，而是通过这些人物的刻画来体现人类共同的理想和斗争。因此，该作品不仅可称做经济大萧条时期的一部编年史，也是对其背后经济、社会状况的真实写照。 

PLOT OVERVIEW

Released from an Oklahoma state prison after serving four years for a manslaughter conviction, Tom Joad makes his way back to his family's farm in Oklahoma. He meets Jim Casy, a former preacher who has given up his calling out of a belief that all life is holy—even the parts that are typically thought to be sinful—and that sacredness consists simply in endeavoring to be an equal among the people. Jim accompanies Tom to his home, only to find it—and all the surrounding farms—deserted. Muley Graves, an old neighbor, wanders by and tells the men that everyone has been “tractored” off the land. Most families, he says, including his own, have headed to California to look for work. The next morning, Tom and Jim set out for Tom's Uncle John's, where Muley assures them they will find the Joad clan. Upon arrival, Tom finds Ma and Pa Joad packing up the family's few possessions. Having seen handbills advertising fruit-picking jobs in California, they envision the trip to California as their only hope of getting their lives back on track.

The journey to California in a rickety used truck is long and arduous. Grampa Joad, a feisty old man who complains bitterly that he does not want to leave his land, dies on the road shortly after the family's departure. Dilapidated cars and trucks, loaded down with scrappy possessions, clog Highway 66: it seems the entire country is in flight to the Promised Land of California. The Joads meet Ivy and Sairy Wilson, a couple plagued with car trouble, and invite them to travel with the family. Sairy Wilson

情节·览

汤姆·乔德因过失杀人被判处四年徒刑，服刑期满，从俄克拉何马州立监狱回到农场家中。途中遇到牧师吉姆·凯绥，此时吉姆因信仰转变已放弃牧师职业，他认为生命的一切都是神圣的——即使是那些被认为是罪孽的部分——这种神圣就存在于努力做一个和众生平等的人。吉姆陪同汤姆回家，却发现汤姆的家园和周围的农场都已成了一片废墟。穆理·格雷夫斯，汤姆家的老邻居，恰巧路过，告诉他们人们都被“拖拉机”赶走了。大多数家庭，包括他自己的家人，都去往加利福尼亚找工作了。第二天上午，二人去汤姆的伯伯约翰家，穆理告诉他们，约德家族一定在那儿。到了那里，汤姆看见他的父母正在收拾为数不多的家当。原来他们接到广告传单，宣传加州有采摘水果的工作，于是孤注一掷，把恢复往日生活的惟一希望寄托在加州之行上。

摇摇晃晃的旧卡车，载着众人向加州进发。旅途漫长而艰难。脾气暴躁的约德爷爷不愿离开家园，一路上言辞激烈地抱怨，离家后不久就死在途中。破破烂烂的汽车、卡车满载着杂乱的家当，拥塞在66号公路上：好像整个国家都出动，逃往希望之乡——加利福尼亚。约德一家遇上艾维和绥莉·威尔逊夫妇，两人正为汽车坏了而发愁，于是，约德一家邀请他们同行。绥莉·威尔逊生了病，在接近加州边界的地方已

is sick and, near the California border, becomes unable to continue the journey.

As the Joads near California, they hear ominous rumors of a depleted job market. One migrant tells Pa that 20, 000 people show up for every 800 jobs and that his own children have starved to death. Although the Joads press on, their first days in California prove tragic, as Granma Joad dies. The remaining family members move from one squalid camp to the next, looking in vain for work, struggling to find food, and trying desperately to hold their family together. Noah, the oldest of the Joad children, soon abandons the family, as does Connie, a young dreamer who is married to Tom's pregnant sister, Rose of Sharon.

The Joads meet with much hostility in California. The camps are overcrowded and full of starving migrants, who are often nasty to each other. The locals are fearful and angry at the flood of newcomers, whom they derisively label "Okies." Work is almost impossible to find or pays such a meager wage that a family's full day's work cannot buy a decent meal. Fearing an uprising, the large landowners do everything in their power to keep the migrants poor and dependent. While staying in a ramshackle camp known as a "Hooverville," * Tom and several men get into a heated argument with a deputy sheriff over whether workers should organize into a union. When the argument turns violent, Jim Casy knocks the sheriff unconscious and is arrested. Police officers arrive and announce their intention to burn the Hooverville to the ground.

A government-run camp proves much more hospitable to the Joads, and the family soon finds many friends and a bit of work. However, one day, while working at a pipe-laying job,