

朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书

第四级



# The Canterville Ghost and other stories

奥斯卡·王尔德原著

D.K.斯旺改写

朱焱 张拥军译

## 坎特维尔幽灵故事选

简 写 本



上海译文出版社



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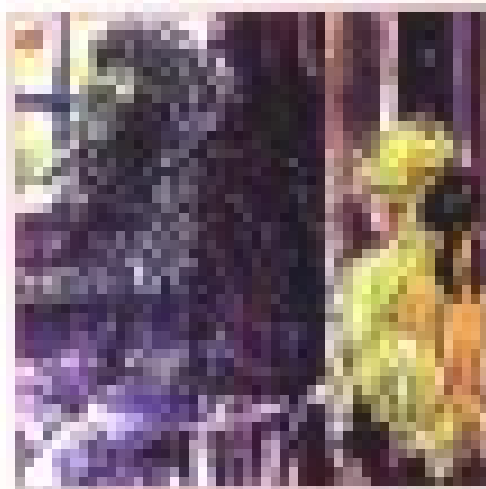


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坎特維爾幽靈故事選

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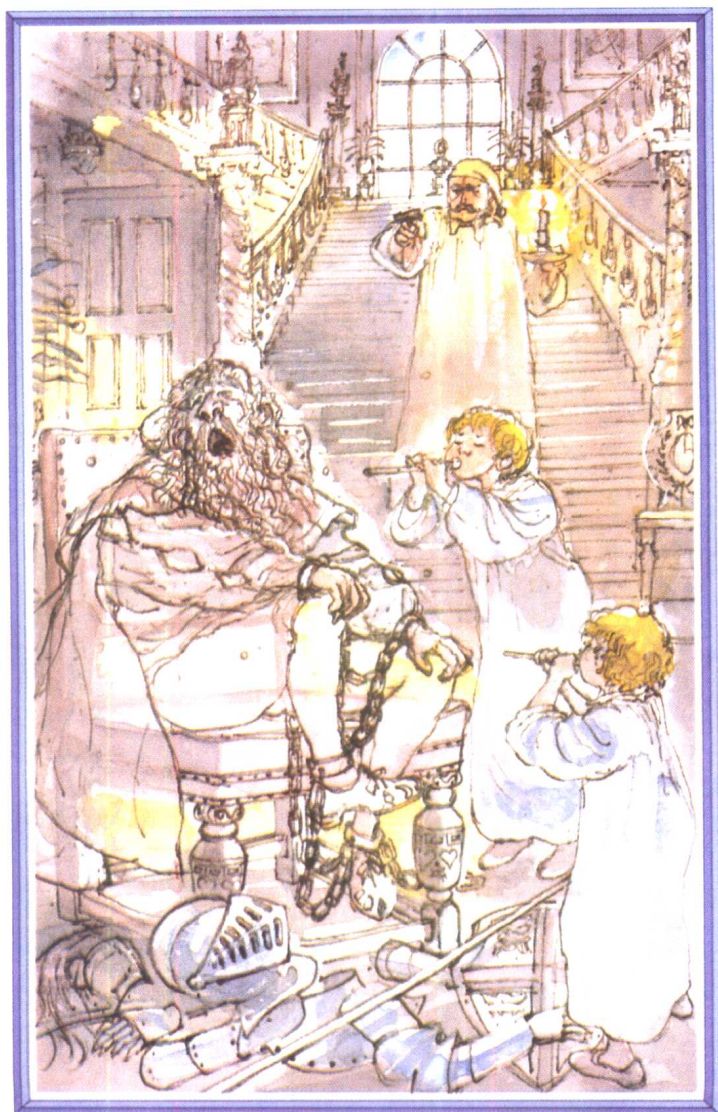
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大使命令幽灵举起手来

(参见第12—13页)



幽灵发现他上当了 （参见第22—23页）

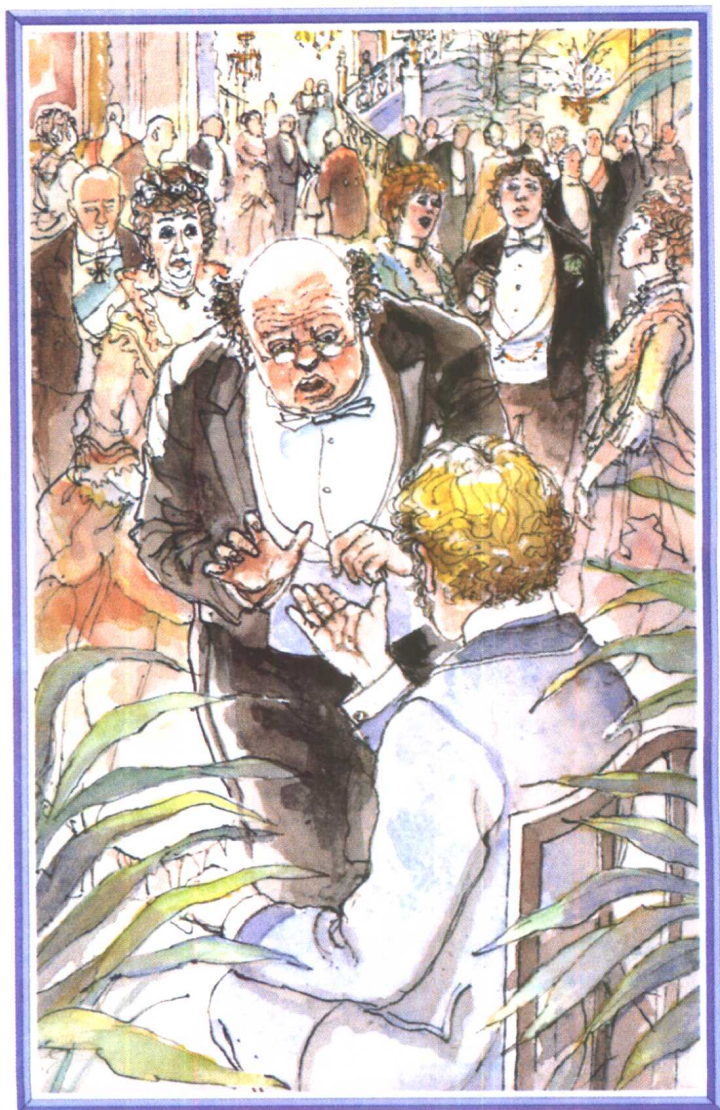




弗吉尼亚发现幽灵在藏宝室里

(参见第28—29页)





波杰先生看着亚瑟勋爵的手相

(参见第50—51页)



西比尔在小银盒里发现了胶囊

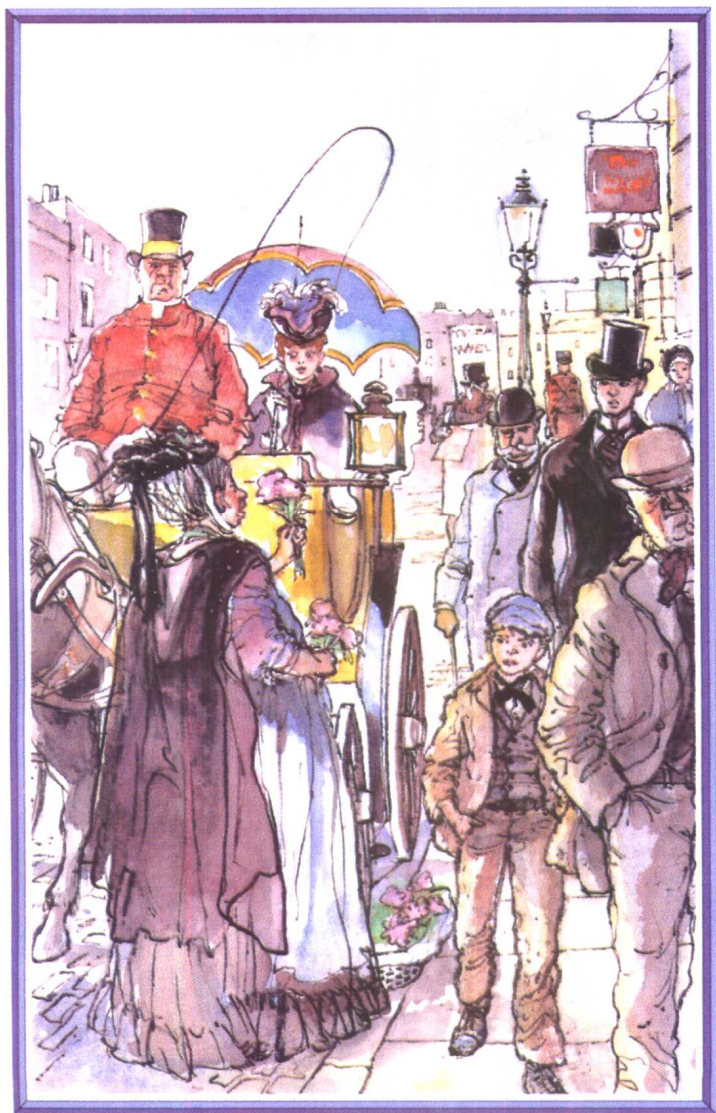
(参见第64—65页)





温克尔科普夫先生给亚瑟勋爵看他的炸药钟

(参见第70—71页)



莫奇森勋爵初遇埃罗尔夫人（参见第84—85页）



莫奇森勋爵询问埃罗尔夫人她手绢的问题

(参见第90—91页)

## 给读者的话

学好英语的关键之一是多读。读什么？英语大师们的回答是：读名著。倘若名著又长又难，怎么读？那么就从读简写本开始。《朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书》就是为满足这种需要编写的。这套丛书以循序渐进的方法、最浅显的英语词汇和最精美的全页彩图，给你讲世界上脍炙人口的经典故事。本套丛书有四大特色：

一、所选内容均为世界文学名著；

二、英语地道、纯正、流畅、清新，均出自英美名家手笔；

三、语言浅显易懂，可读性强。本丛书共分四级，所用英语单词分别为：第一级 500 个，第二级 900 个，第三级 1300 个，第四级 1800 个，非常适合不同程度的中学生、大学生及广大英语爱好者阅读；

四、英汉对照，帮助理解。汉语译文准确、优美。在符合汉语表达习惯的基础上，力图传达英语原文的意美和形美。

我们的宗旨就是向你打开通向英语文学名著世界的一扇扇小窗，让你轻轻松松地寓语言学习、文学欣赏和翻译练习于一体，一举而有三得。



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# Introduction

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## *Oscar Wilde*

Oscar Wilde was born in 1854 in Dublin, Ireland. He was educated there and at Oxford University. At Oxford, as a poet, he won the most important prize for poetry, and he became a leader of the aesthetic movement. This movement was an answer to the materialism of the nineteenth century – an answer to the importance, for the Victorians, of success and wealth, with very little interest in the arts that appeal to the heart and soul: poetry, painting, good writing, and so on. The aesthetes believed strongly in art for the sake of art, not for its commercial value.

In this collection of short stories we laugh at the ghost's pride in his "performances" as art (*The Canterville Ghost*, 1891) and at Herr Winckelkopf's "I don't work for money. I live entirely for my art" (the art of explosive inventions, in *Lord Arthur Savile's crime*, 1891). But real art was not a laughing matter for Oscar Wilde. Even his short stories were constructed with great care as a form of art.

The characters in the stories are mostly people in "society", the wealthier people among whom Wilde spent much of his time. These are also the characters in his amusing plays, like *Lady Windermere's Fan* (1892) and *The Importance of Being Earnest* (1895). The plays seem light-hearted, and they certainly make us laugh, but there is a bite in them, an attack on a society with fixed ideas about behaviour, about right and wrong and the proper position

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## 简介

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### 奥斯卡·王尔德

奥斯卡·王尔德1854年生于爱尔兰的都柏林，曾就读于当地学校及牛津大学。在牛津期间，他曾在诗歌方面获得过一个最重要的奖项，并成为唯美主义运动的领导人。这项运动是对十九世纪唯利主义的一个回击——抨击了维多利亚时代作家只重功名利禄却丝毫不关心诗歌、绘画、文学等能唤起人类心灵的艺术。唯美主义者竭力主张为艺术而艺术，反对将艺术当作商品而逐利。

在这个短篇小说集里，我们嘲笑了幽灵竟将自己的“表演”视作艺术而引为骄傲（《坎特维尔的幽灵》，1891年）、嘲笑了温克尔利普夫先生“我不为钱工作。我完全为我的技艺（炸药发明技艺，见《亚瑟·赛维尔勋爵的罪行》，1891年）而生存”的宣称。但对奥斯卡·王尔德来说，真正的艺术是件很严肃的事。甚至连他自己的短篇小说也是作为一种艺术形式而精心造就的。

小说中的人物大多是“上流社会”中人，王尔德曾长期生活在这类富人当中。这些人也是他引人发噱的戏剧中的人物，像在《温德米尔夫人的扇子》（1892年），《认真的重要性》（1895年）中那样。这些戏剧表面上很轻松，确实逗我们发笑，但其中暗藏锋芒，抨击着那个对行为和是非准则以及对不同阶级特定地位死抱一套固定看法的社会。它们抨击虚伪，即佯装自己或认为自己具有不同于——往往是高出——自己真实本性或信仰之特质的虚伪。但这些抨击常常令人发噱；

of the classes. They attack hypocrisy, the pretence that one is, or believes, something different from – usually better than – one's true character or beliefs. But the attack is often amusing; Wilde even makes us laugh at the very word "hypocrisy" while causing us to think about it:

I hope you have not been leading a double life, pretending to be wicked and being really good all the time. That would be hypocrisy.

*(The Importance of Being Earnest)*

Wilde spent the last years of his life living almost unrecognised in Europe, and died in Paris in 1900.

### *Ghosts*

Europe has its ghosts – of murderers like Sir Simon de Canterville, of unnamed figures like "the grey lady" or "the headless knight", of people from history who have died without forgiveness for their sins.

Some people love reading ghost stories, and there is a long history of telling and listening to such stories. Even children seem to enjoy hearing about "ghoulies and ghosties and long-leggety beasties and things that go bump in the night".

As you will see in *The Canterville Ghost*, there seem to be certain conditions of weather and temperature that are common when ghosts are about.

### *High society*

You will find a good many titles like "Lord" and "Lady", "Duke" and "Duchess" in these stories. Oscar Wilde moved in such society before his time in prison. The sons and daughters of people of the highest rank often had titles of their own, usually one of the lesser titles of the