

朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书

第四级



Wuthering Heights

艾米莉·勃朗特原著

西莉亚·特尔维改写

王文科译

简 写 本 呼 啸 山 庄



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呼 啸 山 庄

(简写本)

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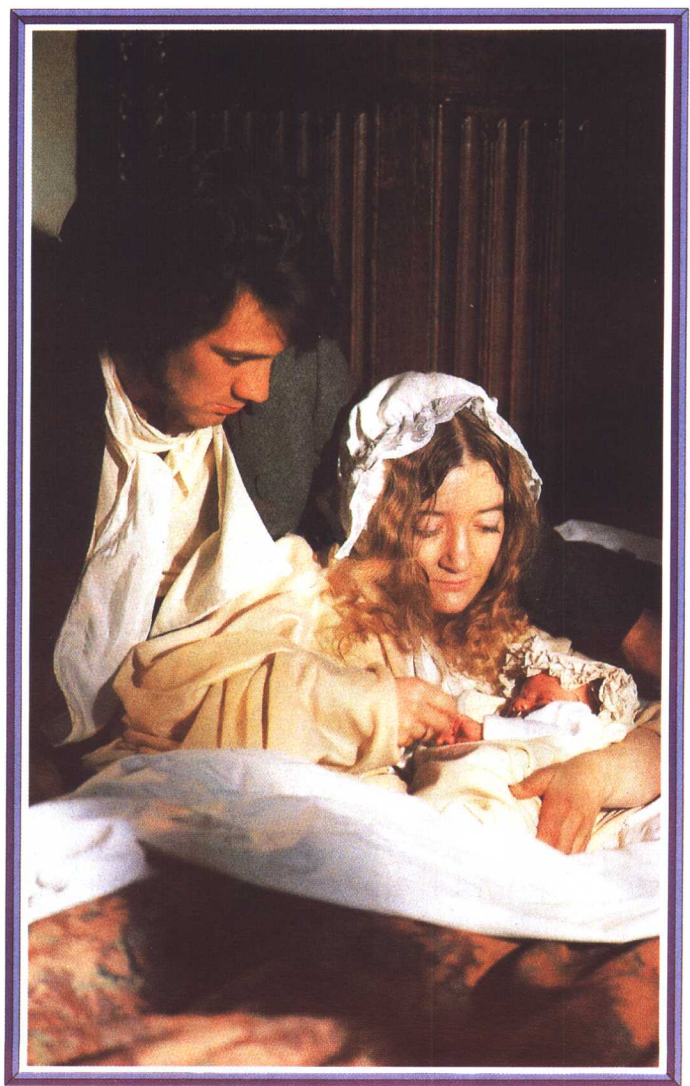
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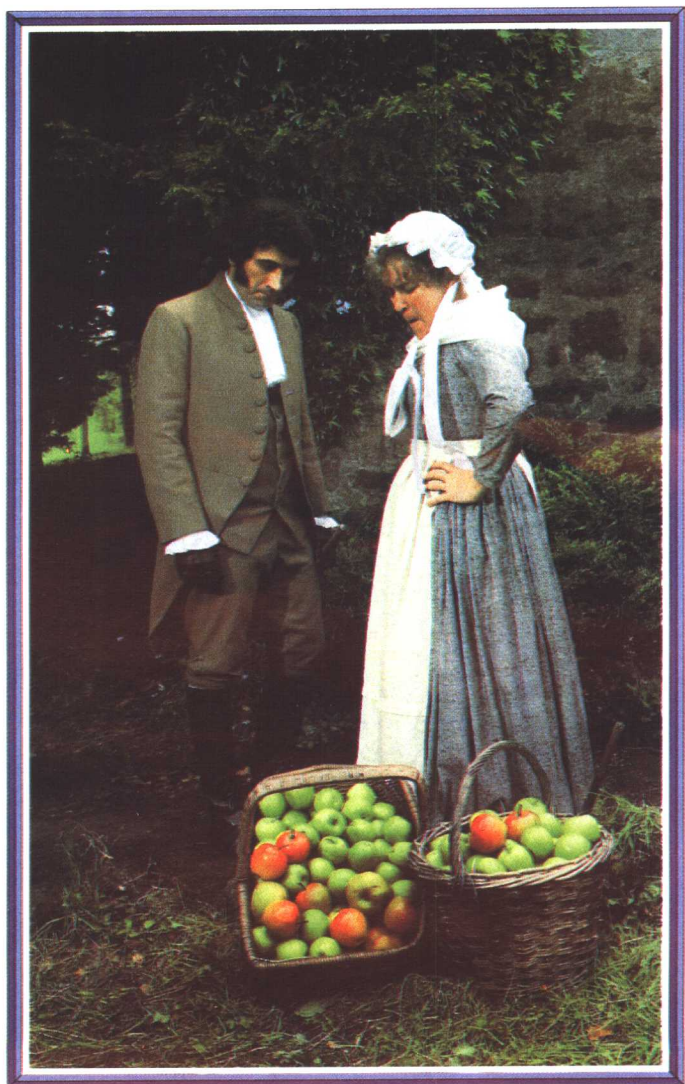
希斯克利夫和凯瑟琳成了朋友 （参见第一章）



辛德雷、弗兰西斯和小哈里顿 （参见第四章）



埃德加和凯瑟琳结婚了 （参见第五章）



希斯克利夫在花园里遇见艾伦（参见第五章）



伊莎贝拉在呼啸山庄 （参见第七章）



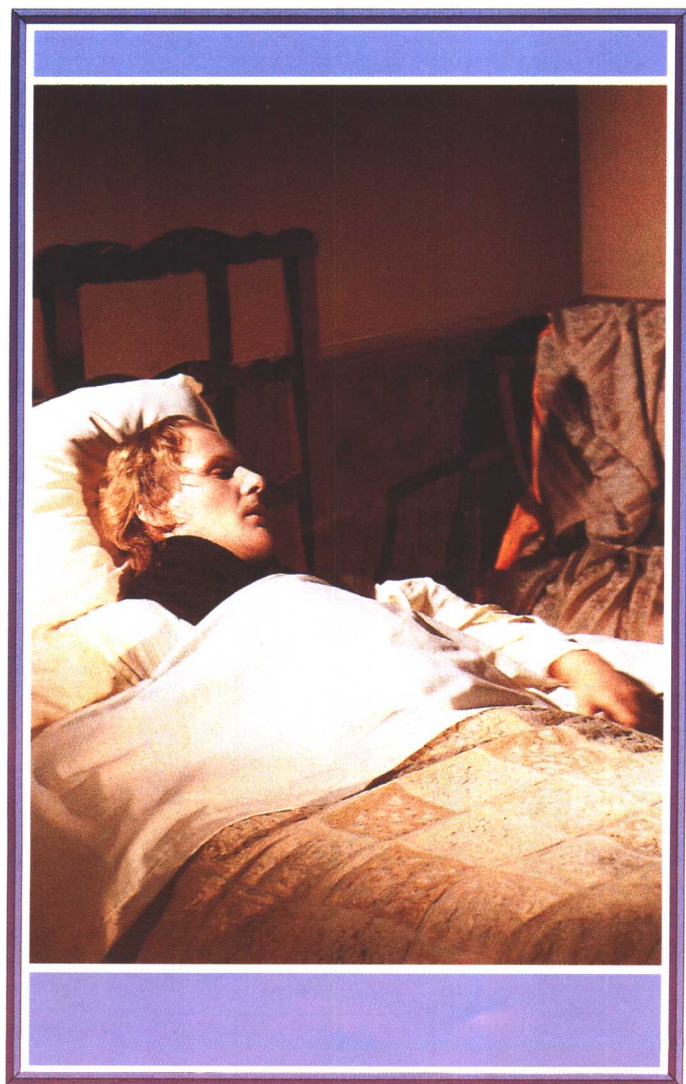
希斯克利夫和凯瑟琳（参见第六章）



小凯茜在画眉田庄的花园里 （参见第十章）

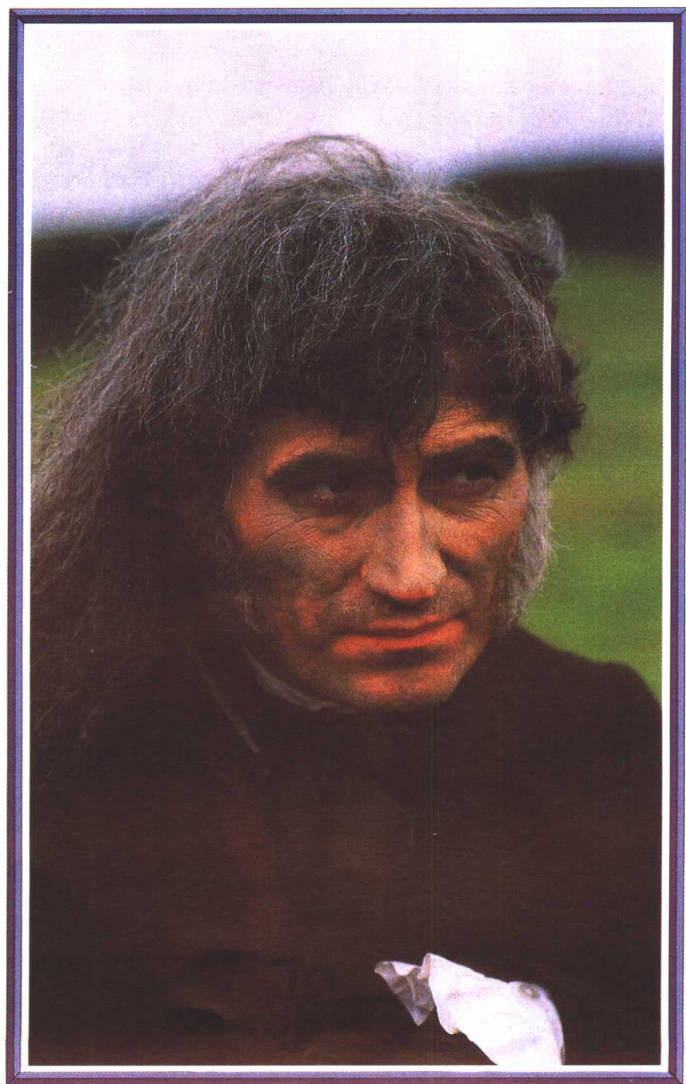


艾伦带林惇去见他父亲 （参见第十一章）



埃德加要死了

(参见第十四章)



希斯克利夫一个人走在荒原上 （参见第十七章）

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，怎么办？那么就从简写本开始。《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。

Introduction

Emily Brontë and her sisters

Emily Brontë was one of five sisters. There was a brother, too, who came to a bad end at the age of thirty-one. None of the sisters lived long. Two died as the result of very unsatisfactory conditions at a school rather like the one described by Charlotte Brontë in *Jane Eyre*. Charlotte lived the longest, dying at the age of thirty-eight.

The father of the family was a vicar, and their home was a stone-built church house standing alone on the edge of some of the wildest of the Yorkshire moors. As children, the sisters played on the moors like the Earnshaw children in *Wuthering Heights*. As the remaining three grew up, their unhappy father forbade them to wander, and the girls turned to writing. At first they wrote poetry, and a book of their poems was printed in 1846, *Poems by Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell*. Young ladies, the daughters of churchmen, were not expected to write poetry or romantic novels in those days, which explains the names on the cover, though the first letters are the same as those of Charlotte, Emily and Anne Brontë. With the exception of Emily, they were not particularly good poets. Emily's poems have musicality and a quiet strength.

The sisters are remembered for their novels. You will find a shortened form of Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre* (1847) in the Longman Classics series. Anne's *Agnes Grey* (1847) came out with Emily's *Wuthering Heights*. *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall*, also by Anne, appeared a year

前言

艾米莉·勃朗特和她的姐妹

艾米莉·勃朗特姐妹五人。另有一个兄弟，他在31岁时死于非命。她们姐妹个个都活得不长。两人由于学校极其恶劣的条件而死去，该校同夏洛蒂·勃朗特在《简·爱》中描写的那所学校极为相似。夏洛蒂活得最久，去世时38岁。

这家的父亲是一位教区牧师，他们的家安在一座用石头造的教堂里。它孤零零地坐落在最荒凉的约克郡荒原边缘。孩提时代，姐妹几人就像《呼啸山庄》中恩萧家的孩子一样在荒原上玩耍。当存活下来的三个孩子渐渐长大后，她们悲伤的父亲就禁止她们出去闲荡了。于是，姑娘们开始转向写作。起初她们写诗，并且于1846年出版了她们的一本诗集：《柯里尔、埃莉斯、阿克顿·贝尔诗集》。那个年代，作为牧师家的千金，这些年轻的小姐们是不便写诗或者浪漫小说的，这就是封面如此署名的原因，虽然首字母与夏洛蒂、艾米莉和安妮·勃朗特相同。除了艾米莉，她们都不是特别好的诗人。艾米莉的诗作具有音乐性和一种无声的力量。

勃朗特姐妹因为她们的小说而被世人怀念。朗文古典文学系列中包括夏洛蒂·勃朗特的《简·爱》的简写本（1847）。安妮的《艾戈尼丝·格雷》（1847）与艾米莉的《呼啸山庄》同时出版。安妮的另一部作品《女房客》出版于一年之后。只有夏洛蒂活得长些，写了更多的书。1848年，她的兄弟死于吸毒和酗酒，之后，艾米莉病倒了，并于

later. Only Charlotte lived to write more. After her brother's death from drugs and drink in 1848, Emily became ill and died in December of the same year at the age of thirty. Anne had been weak for a long time (we suppose with the disease that kills Hindley's wife Frances in this book, consumption, nowadays called tuberculosis), and she too died, in May 1849, aged twenty-nine. Charlotte died in 1855.

You feel, as you read *Agnes Grey*, that this is the writer's own experience, only a little changed by her imagination. As you read *Jane Eyre*, you are surprised by the imaginative power of Charlotte Brontë, but you know that Jane is quite an ordinary person. That is not the effect on you of *Wuthering Heights*. Neither Heathcliff nor Catherine is an ordinary character; they are creatures of passion:

"I wish I could hold you," Catherine says to Heathcliff, "till we were both dead! I shouldn't care what you suffered. Why shouldn't you suffer? I do! Will you be happy when I'm in the earth?"

"Do I want to live?" Heathcliff asks her. "What kind of living will it be when you – oh, God! Would you like to live with your soul in the grave?"

And in the end he joins her in the grave. It is wild love. But it is not the physical love of the modern novel. It is powerful, but it is the love imagined by a very innocent writer. It is wicked, but it is pure wickedness. With Catherine and Heathcliff, Emily Brontë takes us very near to hell. After that, with Cathy and Hareton we go as near to heaven as one can get on the Yorkshire moors.