

朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书



第四级

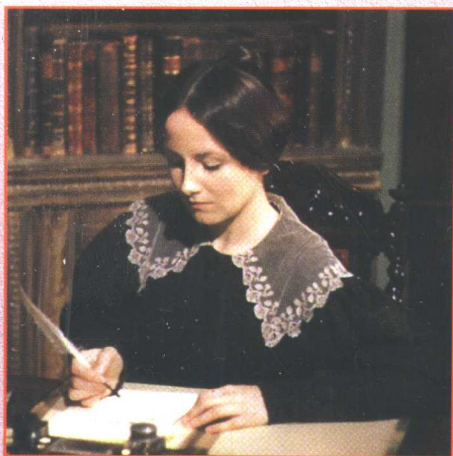
# Jane Eyre

夏洛蒂·勃朗特原著

苏·乌尔斯坦改写

步沙译

简 写 本 简 • 爱



上海译文出版社



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简·爱(简写本)

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*Jane locked in the red room*

简给关在红屋里 （参见第一章）





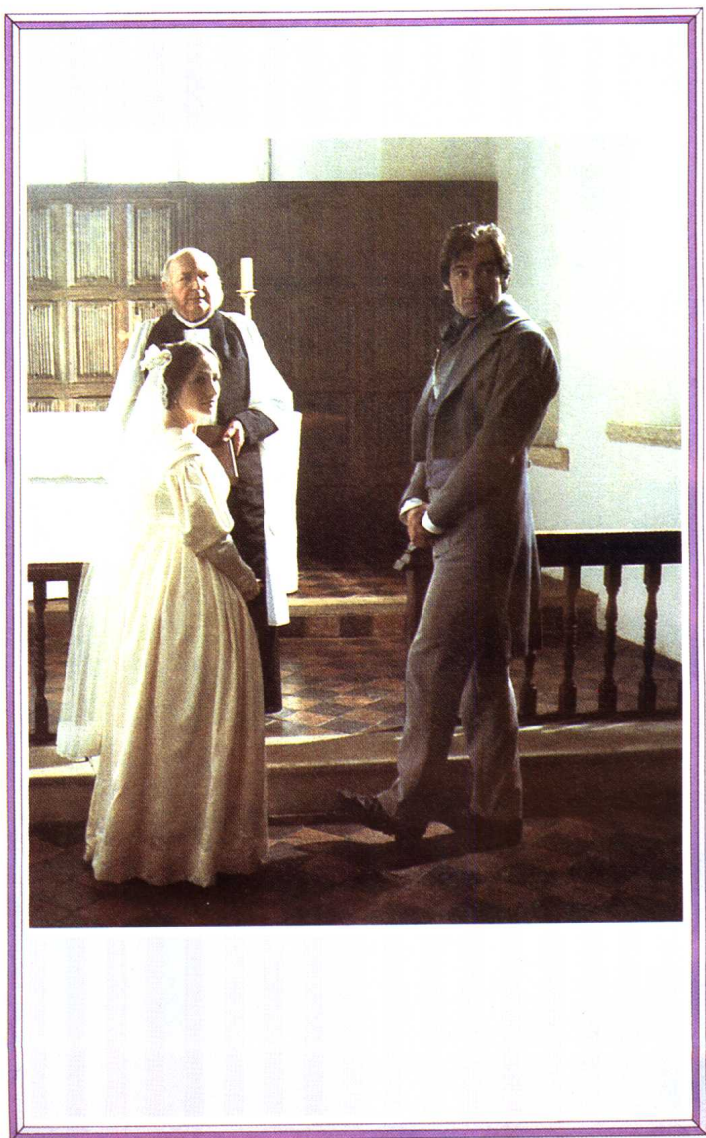
*Mr Brocklehurst makes Jane stand on a stool*

布洛克赫斯特先生让简站在一张凳子上 (参见第二章)

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*Jane shows Mr Rochester her drawings and paintings*  
简让罗切斯特先生看她画的素描和油画 （参见第五章）



*Mr Briggs stops the wedding*

布里格斯先生打断了婚礼 (参见第十二章)



*Jane is ill in bed for three days*

简病在床上三天 （参见第十五章）





*Mr Rochester in his chair by the fire*

罗切斯特先生坐在壁炉旁的椅子上 （参见第十八章）



*Mr Rochester and Jane are married at last*

罗切斯特先生和简有情人终成眷属 （参见第十八章）

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## 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。



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# Introduction

## *Charlotte Brontë*

The Reverend Patrick Brontë, the clergyman in charge of the church at Haworth in Yorkshire, had six children. Five were girls. The four oldest girls were sent to a school for the daughters of clergymen at Cowan Bridge. Their mother had died, and their father did not know that the school was in an unhealthy place. It was badly managed, the girls did not get enough food, and the food was often bad. Some of the teachers were very unkind. Maria and Elizabeth, the two oldest sisters, died there in 1825. Charlotte, aged nine, and Emily, aged seven, were taken away from the school. Their aunt, who had come from Cornwall to look after the house at Haworth, gave Charlotte, Emily, and their youngest sister, Anne, their lessons after that.

Haworth was a lonely place for the clergyman's daughters. They were not allowed to play with the village children, and so they became even closer as a family. Like the Rivers' house in this story, their house was near but not in the village. From its windows they saw the graves beside the church, and beyond them the wild, almost treeless hill country of the Yorkshire moors. In winter the moors were cold and windy, so the Brontë sisters and their brother Branwell invented games to play in the house.

A game with Branwell's toy soldiers became a story about two rival nations. The children – all of them – began to write books about their nations. They were very small home-made books, some of them only 3.8 × 3.2 centi-

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## 前 言

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### 夏洛蒂·勃朗特

负责约克郡哈渥斯地区教堂的牧师派特里克·勃朗特，共有六个孩子。五个是女儿。四个年岁大的女儿曾被送去柯文桥一家为牧师女儿开办的学校读书。她们的母亲早就去世了，她们的父亲并不知道学校所在地条件极差。学校管理不善，姑娘们得不到充足的食物，伙食经常相当糟糕。一些教师态度恶劣。最大的两个女儿——玛丽亚和伊丽莎白——于1825年在学校夭亡。九岁的夏洛蒂和八岁的艾米莉离开学校被接回家中。她们住在康沃尔的姨妈来到哈渥斯照顾他们一家的生活，后来她教夏洛蒂、艾米莉和小女儿安妮念书。

对牧师的女儿们来说，哈渥斯是个冷清的地方。她们不允许和村民的孩子一起玩耍，因而他们一家团结得更加紧密了。和本书中的里弗斯家一样，他们的房子离村庄很近，但不在村庄的里面。从窗口向外望去，目之所见的是教堂边上的墓地，再过去就是约克郡那空旷的、几乎没有树木的沼泽地。冬季，沼泽地上寒冷彻骨，狂风呼啸，于是勃朗蒂姊妹和她们的兄弟布兰维尔发明了一些游戏在室内玩。

布兰维尔的一套玩具兵游戏给孩子们衍生出一段两个民族对抗的历史。他们开始写各民族的故事。这些自制的书籍开本很小，有的书只有  $3.8 \times 3.2$  平方厘米那么大，上面有手

metres, with tiny imitation print. As the children grew older, they began to include poetry in their stories.

When she was fifteen, Charlotte became the teacher for Emily and Anne. In 1842, she and Emily went to Brussels (their aunt provided the money) to improve their knowledge of French. That visit came to an end when their aunt died later in the same year. Anne found work as a governess; Charlotte and Emily planned to open their own school. Meanwhile, all three of the sisters were writing.

At first it was poetry, and in 1846 they paid to have a book of *Poems* printed. There were poems in it by each of the sisters. The best of them were Emily's. The sisters called themselves Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell because they believed that women writers were not respected. By the time *Poems* was published, they were each at work on a novel. Emily's and Anne's novels were published first, both in 1847. Emily's *Wuthering Heights* is still read, and it is considered by many people to be one of the greatest tragic novels in English literature.

Charlotte's first novel, *The Professor*, did not find a publisher. But she also finished *Jane Eyre* in the same year, and it was published in October 1847. The writer's name was given as Currer Bell. The book was immediately popular. Currer Bell was famous.

By the middle of 1849, Charlotte Brontë, just thirty-three years old, was the only one of her father's six children still alive. Branwell, Emily and Anne were all dead. Charlotte had to look after her father, but she still found time to write two more novels, *Shirley* and *Villette*.

She married the Reverend Arthur Nicholls in June 1854 and became a busy and happy wife – for a few months. In March 1855, she was expecting her first child when a sudden illness took her life.

写的模仿印刷体的细小文字。随着孩子们逐渐长大，他们又在故事上添上诗歌。

夏洛蒂十五岁时开始教妹妹艾米莉、安妮念书。1842年，她和艾米莉离家赴布鲁塞尔（她们的姨妈提供学费）进修法语。同年晚些时候姨妈病故，她们只得中断学业赶回英国。安妮找到一份家庭教师的工作；夏洛蒂和艾米莉打算自己办一所学校。与此同时，三姊妹都在写作。

起初她们写一些诗歌，1846年她们自费印刷了一部诗集。里面有三姊妹各自写的诗歌。其中当数艾米莉写的最为精彩。三姊妹自称柯勒·贝尔、埃莉斯·贝尔、阿克顿·贝尔，因为她们深信女作家不受别人尊敬。诗集出版的时候，她们又埋头写起小说来。艾米莉和安妮的小说首先发表，时间都是在1847年。艾米莉的《呼啸山庄》至今仍为读者阅读，很多人认为这是英国文学史上最伟大的悲剧小说之一。

没有出版商愿意接受夏洛蒂的处女作《教授》。不过同年她完成了《简·爱》，此书于1847年10月出版。作者署了柯勒·贝尔这个名字。这部作品一经问世就深受读者喜爱。柯勒·贝尔就此一举成名。

到了1849年年中，年仅三十三岁的夏洛蒂·勃朗特，是她父亲六个孩子当中唯一还活在人世的一个。布兰维尔、艾米莉和安妮都去世了。夏洛蒂得照顾父亲，可是她仍然挤出时间写成了两部小说：《谢利》和《维莱特》。

1854年6月，她和牧师阿瑟·尼科尔斯结婚，成了忙碌而幸福的牧师太太——但这只持续了几个月。1855年3月，她怀着第一个孩子的时候，一场突如其来的疾病夺去了她的生命。



*Jane Eyre*

Nineteenth-century houses had better lamps than the houses of earlier times. A few homes even had gas lighting. The result was an increase in novel reading as a way of passing the long winter evenings. There was, of course, no radio, television or recorded music.

So, in 1847, when Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre* was published, there was a large public eager to read good novels. Fielding had shown the way in the eighteenth century, and now in the nineteenth century Scott and Jane Austen had developed the form. Dickens had published *Oliver Twist*, *Nicholas Nickleby* and *The Old Curiosity Shop*. Thackeray's early work had appeared, but his great novel *Vanity Fair* (1848) was not yet published. Mrs Gaskell was about the same age as Charlotte Brontë but her *Mary Barton* came out in 1848, and *Cranford* in 1853.

Charlotte and Mrs Gaskell became friends, and it was Mrs Gaskell who wrote the life-story of Charlotte in 1857. That is how we know that Lowood in *Jane Eyre* was very much like the terrible school Charlotte attended.

What was – and is – important about *Jane Eyre*? It showed, as no novel before it had ever shown, a true understanding of human character and the causes of human behaviour. One thing Charlotte Brontë showed was that the inner nature of characters in a novel is more important than their appearance. What we remember about *Jane Eyre* is not her looks. It is her determined honesty, her common sense, and her goodness. Before *Jane Eyre*, the heroine of a novel had to be beautiful, or at least (like some of Jane Austen's heroines) attractive. Charlotte Brontë chose to make her heroine, *Jane Eyre*, plain, small and unattractive: "No one thought she was pretty, but Mr Rochester fell in love with her" (page 114).