朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书





The Call of the

杰克·伦敦原著 布赖恩·希顿 D.K.斯旺改写 黄

晶译

简写本野性的呼



₩ 上海译文出版社



■ LONGMAN 朗文

朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读从书



The Call of the Wild

杰克·伦敦原著 布赖恩·希顿 D.K.斯旺改写 黄

計 晶译

简写本野性的呼唤

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

野性的呼唤:英汉对照/(美)杰克·伦敦(Jack London.) 著; 黄晶译.—上海:上海译文出版社,2001.8 (朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书;第4级) ISBN 7-5327-2470-0

Ⅰ.野... Ⅱ.①杰...②黄... Ⅲ.英语-对照读物, 小说-英、汉 Ⅳ.H319.4:I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 38883 号

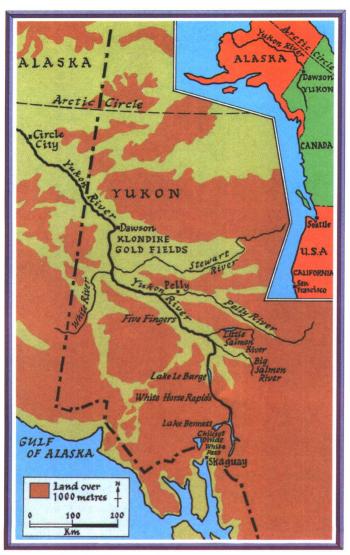
图字: 09-1995-035号

朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书(第四级) 野性的呼唤

(简写本)

> 世纪出版集团 上海译文出版社出版、发行 上海市福建中路 193号 培生教育出版中国有限公司 香港網魚福英皇道 979 号太古坊康和大厦 18 楼 全国新华书店经销 上海美术印刷厂印刷

开本787×960 1/32 印张 4 375 插页 6 字數 95,000 2001年8月第1版 2001年8月第1次印刷 印數.0,001-7,000册 ISBN 7-5327-2470-0/H·441 定价: 9.50元



本故事所发生的北美的那个地区 (参见前言)

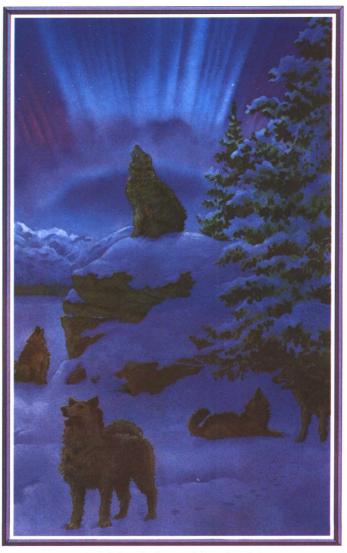


巴克趴在法官脚边 (参见第一章)

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongboo



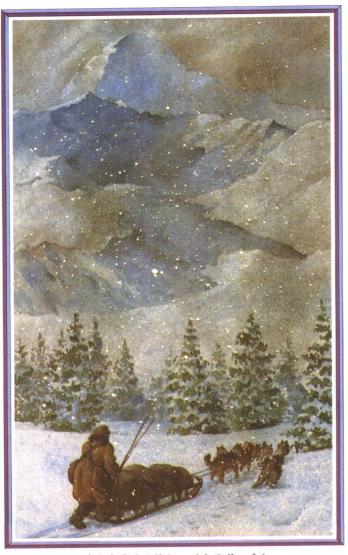
巴克第一次拉雪橇 (参见第二章)



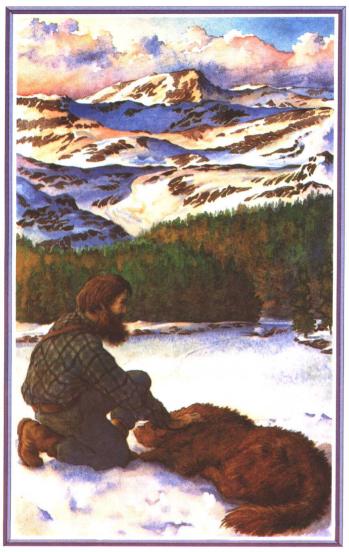
狗群在夜里长嗥 (参见第三章)



巴克与斯皮茨搏斗 (参见第三章)



戴夫在雪地里挣扎 (参见第四章)

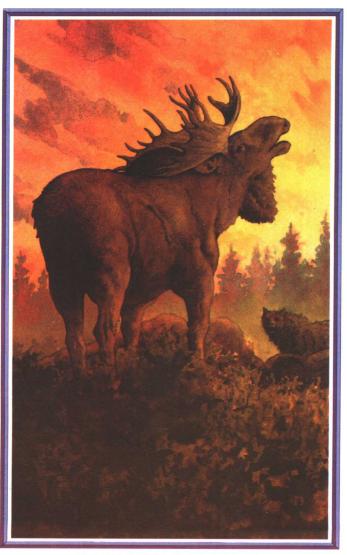


巴克与桑顿在一起 (参见第六章)



巴克游过去救桑顿 (参见第六章)

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongboo



巴克紧随着那只公麋 (参见第七章)

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

Jack London

Jack London was the best-known writer in North America at the beginning of this century. He was born in San Francisco in 1876. He lived for only forty years, but into those years he packed as much experience as most men have in seventy. In the last twenty years he wrote fifty books.

Jack London grew up in the poorest part of Oakland, California. The group of boys he led was often in trouble with the police, and at the age of seventeen he ran away to sea on a ship which hunted seals in the cold seas and ice of the north Pacific Ocean. The terrible experiences of that voyage gave him the background for a novel written ten years later, *The Sea Wolf.*

Back on shore, he became a "hobo", a wanderer without regular work. That experience, including thirty days in prison, was so bad that he made up his mind to educate himself for a better life. He never forgot the other people who were at the very lowest level (the "abyss"), homeless, and treated as worthless. They are presented to us with great sympathy in his *People of the Abyss* (1903) and *The Road* (1907).

London took jobs in food-canning factories and other places of unskilled work to pay his way through high school. It was a time of unbelievably hard work, recorded in a novel based on his own life, *Martin Eden* (1909). His hatred of the way factory owners treated their unskilled

前言

杰克·伦敦

杰克·伦敦是 20 世纪初北美最著名的作家。他于 1876年出生在圣弗朗西斯科。他只活了40年,但在那些年里,他积累了多数人要用70年才能积累起来的经历。在他最后的20年里,他写下了50本书。

杰克·伦敦是在加利福尼亚州奥克兰的一个最贫穷的地区长大的。以他为首的一群男孩时常遭到警察的训斥。17岁时他跟随一条船离家出海。这条船在冰天雪地的北太平洋捕猎海豹。这段航程历经艰辛与颠沛。10年之后,他以此为背景,写就了一部名为《海狼》的小说。

回到岸上后,他成了一名无业游民。这段流浪汉的生活,再加上30天的牢狱之苦使他下定决心要让自己接受教育,以过上好日子。但他从来不曾忘记那些处在社会最底层(他称之为"深渊")的人们,他们无家可归,命如草芥。在他的作品《深渊中的人们》(1903)和《路》(1907)中,他饱含着深切的同情,向我们描绘了这些备受苦难折磨的人物形象。

伦敦靠在罐头食品厂里打工,以及在其他地方干一些粗活来支付他读中学的学费。这段时期令人难以至信的繁重劳作在他的作品《马丁·伊登》中得到了反映,这是一本以他自己的经历为背景的长篇小说。他对那些工厂主对待非熟练

workers is expressed in a number of his short stories.

In 1897, Jack London joined the "Gold Rush" to the Klondike in the north-west of Canada. Like most of the 30,000 people who rushed to Dawson and other parts of the Klondike, he got no gold. But the experience gave him material for many of his best short stories. We can read them in collections: The Son of the Wolf (1900), The God of his Fathers (1901), Children of the Frost (1902), Love of Life (1907) and Smoke Bellew (1912). Two novels about dogs and wolves in the far north, The Call of the Wild (1903) and White Fang (1906), are considered as classics, dealing with the struggle between the old wild nature and the new civilisation in animals, and – as the reader understands – in human beings.

The Klondike

Gold was discovered at Rabbit Creek in the Klondike in 1896. The great gold rush began in 1897. There was gold in some of the rivers and some was dug out of the ground. By 1910 it was clear that there would be no more lucky "strikes", and only a few deep mines continued to work, although some "prospectors" still search for gold in the wilder parts of Yukon Territory. Some of the people who joined the first gold rush became rich through finding gold – more than one hundred million dollars' worth was taken from the Klondike – and others made fortunes from supplying, transporting or even entertaining the miners.

To get to the Klondike was not easy. In winter, sledges and dog teams followed the "Yukon Trail". In summer, loads could go by the rivers and lakes, but it was necessary to carry goods over mountain passes and between one lake or river and another.

工人的方式深刻仇恨, 也表现在他的许多短篇小说中。

1897 年,杰克·伦敦加入了加拿大西北部克朗代克的"淘金热"。在涌向道森以及克朗代克其他地区的三万人流中,绝大多数人都淘到黄金,伦敦也不例外。但这段经历为他提供了写作素材,使他创作了许多他的最优秀的短篇小说。在他的文集《狼之子》(1900),《祖先之神》(1901),《贫寒的孩子》(1902),《热爱生命》(1907)和《斯莫克·贝娄》(1912)中我们可以读到这些小说。他的两部描写极北地区的狗与狼的小说——《野性的呼唤》和《白牙》(1906),被认为是经典之作,它们描写了在动物身上发生的古老的野性与新兴文明之间的斗争。如同读者所理解的,这种斗争也发生在人类自身当中。

克朗代克

1896年,人们在克朗代克的拉比特河发现了金矿。1897年爆发了大规模的淘金热。有些河流里含有金矿,有些已从地下开采出来。到1910年时,"好运"已一去不返,只有一些深矿井还能继续开采。尽管这样,有些探矿者依然在育空区的荒原里寻找金矿。参与第一次淘金热的那些人中,有些人因为挖到金子而发了财,他们从克朗代克攫取的财富总数超过了一亿美元,还有一些人则通过向矿工们提供补给、运输及娱乐而致富。

去克朗代克的路途艰难曲折。冬天,狗拉的雪橇队沿着"育空小道"前进;夏天,货物可以通过河流和湖泊来运送,但遇上关山阻隔或水域不相连的地区,仍需人力搬运货物。