

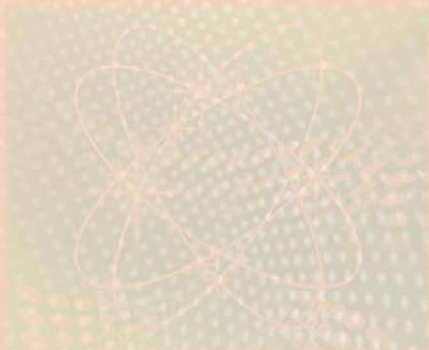


IDE CLASSIC • A BEDSIDE CLASSIC • A BEDSIDE CLASSIC • A BEDSIDE CLASSIC • A BEDSIDE CLASSIC •

ANNA KARENINA

(Volume 1)

by Leo Tolstoy
Translated by C. Garnett



Liaoning People's Publishing House, China



IDE CLASSIC • A BEDSIDE CLASSIC • A BEDSIDE CLASSIC • A BEDSIDE CLASSIC • A BEDSIDE CLASSIC •

ANNA KARENINA

(Volume 1)

by Leo Tolstoy

Translated by C. Garnett



Liaoning People's Publishing House, China

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

安娜·卡列尼娜=Anna Karenina / (俄) 托尔斯泰
(Tolstoy, L.N.) 著. —沈阳: 辽宁人民出版社, 2013.10
(最经典英语文库)
ISBN 978-7-205-07793-8

I. ①安… II. ①托… III. ①英语—语言读物 ②长篇小说—俄罗斯—近代 IV. ①H319.4: I

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2013) 第243825号

出版发行: 辽宁人民出版社

地址: 沈阳市和平区十一纬路25号 邮编: 110003

电话: 024-23284321 (邮 购) 024-23284324 (发行部)

传真: 024-23284191 (发行部) 024-23284304 (办公室)

<http://www.lnpsh.com.cn>

印 刷: 沈阳天择彩色广告印刷有限公司

幅面尺寸: 105mm × 175mm

印 张: 23.75

字 数: 380千字

出版时间: 2013年10月第1版

印刷时间: 2013年10月第1次印刷

责任编辑: 张 放

封面设计: 琥珀视觉

责任校对: 吉 拉

书 号: ISBN 978-7-205-07793-8

定 价: 55.00元 (全两册)

More classics to be soon published are:

The Age of Innocence by Edith Wharton

The Divine Comedy – Purgatory by Dante

The Christmas Carols by Charles Dickens

The Waste Land and Other Poems by T.S. Eliot

The Beautiful and the Damned by F. Scott Fitzgerald

The interpretation of Dreams by Sigmund Freud

Dead Souls by Nikolai Vasilievich Gogol

The Return of the Native by Thomas Hardy

The Golden Bowl by Henry James

Kim by Rudyard Kipling

The Jungle Book by Rudyard Kipling

Don Quixote by Miguel de Cervantes

Notre-Dame de Paris by Victor Hugo

Dubliners by James Joyce

The Lost World by Arthur Conan Doyle

Leo Tolstoy

Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy(1828 - 1910), also known as Leo Tolstoy, was a Russian writer who primarily wrote novels and short stories. Tolstoy was a master of realistic fiction and is widely considered one of the world's greatest novelists. He is best known for two long novels, *War and Peace* (1869) and *Anna Karenina* (1877).

Tolstoy first achieved literary acclaim in his 20s for his *Sevastopol Sketches* (1855), based on his experiences in the Crimean War, followed by the publication of a semi-autobiographical trilogy of novels, *Childhood, Boyhood, and Youth* (1855 - 1858). Tolstoy is equally known for his complicated and paradoxical persona and for his extreme moralistic and ascetic views, which he adopted after a moral crisis and spiritual awakening in the 1870s, after which he also became noted as a moral thinker and social reformer.

General Preface

Millions of Chinese are learning English to acquire knowledge and skills for communication in a world where English has become the primary language for international discourse. Yet not many learners have come to realize that the command of the English language also enables them to have an easy access to the world literary classics such as Shakespeare's plays, Shelley's poems, mark Twain's novels and Nietzsche's works which are an important part of liberal-arts education. The most important goals of universities are not vocational, that is, not merely the giving of knowledge and the training of skills.

In a broad sense, education aims at broadening young people's mental horizon, cultivating virtues and shaping their character. Lincoln, Mao Zedong and many other great leaders and personages of distinction declared how they drew immense inspiration and strength from literary works. As a matter of fact, many of them had aspired to become writers in their young age. Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.) is said to take along with him two things, waking or sleeping: a book and a dagger, and the book is Iliad, a literary classic, by Homer. He would put these two much treasured things under his pillow when he went to bed.

Today, we face an unprecedented complex and changing world. To cope with this rapid changing world requires not only communication skills, but also adequate knowledge of cultures other than our own home culture. Among the most important developments in present-day global culture is the ever increasing cultural exchanges and understanding between different nations and peoples. And one of the best ways to know foreign cultures is to read their literary works, particularly their literary classics, the soul of a country's culture. They also give you the best language and the feeling of sublimity.

Liaoning People's Publishing House is to be congratulated for its foresight and courage in making a new series of world literary classics available to the reading public. It is hoped that people with an adequate command of the English language will read them, like them and keep them as their lifetime companions.

I am convinced that the series will make an important contribution to the literary education of the young people in china. At a time when the whole country is emphasizing "spiritual civilization", it is certainly a very timely venture to put out the series of literary classics for literary and cultural education.

Zhang Zhongzai
Professor
Beijing Foreign Studies University
July, 2013 Beijing

总序

经典名著的语言无疑是最凝练、最优美、最有审美价值的。雪莱的那句“如冬已来临，春天还会远吗？”让多少陷于绝望的人重新燃起希望之火，鼓起勇气，迎接严冬过后的春天。徐志摩一句“悄悄的我走了，正如我悄悄的来；我挥一挥衣袖，不带走一片云彩”又让多少人陶醉。尼采的那句“上帝死了”，又给多少人以振聋发聩的启迪作用。

读经典名著，尤其阅读原汁原味作品，可以怡情养性，增长知识，加添才干，丰富情感，开阔视野。所谓“经典”，其实就是作者所属的那个民族的文化积淀，是那个民族的灵魂缩影。英国戏剧泰斗莎士比亚的《哈姆雷特》和《麦克白》等、“意大利语言之父”的但丁的《神曲》之《地狱篇》《炼狱篇》及《天堂篇》、爱尔兰世界一流作家詹姆斯·乔伊斯的《尤利西斯》及《一个艺术家的肖像》等、美国风趣而笔法超一流的著名小说家马克·吐温的《哈克历险记》以及《汤姆索亚历险记》等，德国著名哲学家尼采的《查拉图斯特拉如是说》及《快乐的科学》等等，都为塑造自己民族的文化积淀，做出了永恒的贡献，也同时向世界展示了他们所属的民族的优美剪影。

很多著名领袖如林肯、毛泽东等伟大人物，也都曾从经典名著中汲取力量，甚至获得治国理念。耶鲁大学教授查尔斯·希尔曾在题为《经典与治国理念》的文章，阐述了读书与治国之间的绝妙关系。他这样写道：“在几乎所有经典名著中，都可以找到让人叹为观止、深藏其中的治国艺术原则。”

经典名著，不仅仅有治国理念，更具提升读者审美情趣的功能。世界上不同时代、不同地域的优秀经典作品，都存在一个共同属性：歌颂赞美人间的真善美，揭露抨击世间的假恶丑。

读欧美自但丁以来的经典名著，你会看到，西方无论是在漫长的黑暗时期，抑或进入现代进程时期，总有经典作品问世，对世间的负面，进行冷峻的批判。与此同时，也有更多的大家作品问世，热情讴歌人间的真诚与善良，使读者不由自主地沉浸于经典作品的审美情感之中。

英语经典名著，显然是除了汉语经典名著以外，人类整个进程中至关重要的文化遗产的一部分。从历史上看，英语是全世界经典阅读作品中，使用得最广泛的国际性语言。这一事实，没有产生根本性变化。本世纪相当长一段时间，这一事实也似乎不会发生任何变化。而要更深入地了解并切身感受英语经典名著的风采，阅读原汁原味的英语经典作品的过程，显然是必不可少的。

辽宁人民出版社及时并隆重推出“最经典英语文库”系列丛书，是具有远见与卓识的出版行为。我相信，这套既可供阅读，同时也具收藏价值的英语原版经

典作品系列丛书，在帮助人们了解什么才是经典作品的同时，也一定会成为广大英语爱好者、大中学生以及学生家长们的挚爱的“最经典英语文库”。

北京外国语大学英语学院
北外公共外交研究中心
欧美文学研究中心主任
全国英国文学学会名誉会长

张中载 教授
2013年7月于北京

CONTENTS**PART ONE**

CHAPTER 1 / 1	CHAPTER 17 / 79
CHAPTER 2 / 4	CHAPTER 18 / 83
CHAPTER 3 / 8	CHAPTER 19 / 90
CHAPTER 4 / 13	CHAPTER 20 / 97
CHAPTER 5 / 19	CHAPTER 21 / 101
CHAPTER 6 / 29	CHAPTER 22 / 104
CHAPTER 7 / 32	CHAPTER 23 / 109
CHAPTER 8 / 35	CHAPTER 24 / 114
CHAPTER 9 / 38	CHAPTER 25 / 119
CHAPTER 10 / 46	CHAPTER 26 / 125
CHAPTER 11 / 54	CHAPTER 27 / 129
CHAPTER 12 / 59	CHAPTER 28 / 132
CHAPTER 13 / 64	CHAPTER 29 / 135
CHAPTER 14 / 67	CHAPTER 30 / 139
CHAPTER 15 / 74	CHAPTER 31 / 143
CHAPTER 16 / 77	CHAPTER 32 / 147

CHAPTER 33 / 150

CHAPTER 34 / 154

PART TWO

CHAPTER 1 / 160

CHAPTER 19 / 240

CHAPTER 2 / 164

CHAPTER 20 / 244

CHAPTER 3 / 169

CHAPTER 21 / 247

CHAPTER 4 / 173

CHAPTER 22 / 253

CHAPTER 5 / 177

CHAPTER 23 / 259

CHAPTER 6 / 181

CHAPTER 24 / 262

CHAPTER 7 / 187

CHAPTER 25 / 269

CHAPTER 8 / 193

CHAPTER 26 / 275

CHAPTER 9 / 198

CHAPTER 27 / 281

CHAPTER 10 / 203

CHAPTER 28 / 284

CHAPTER 11 / 203

CHAPTER 29 / 289

CHAPTER 12 / 206

CHAPTER 30 / 293

CHAPTER 13 / 209

CHAPTER 31 / 297

CHAPTER 14 / 217

CHAPTER 32 / 301

CHAPTER 15 / 223

CHAPTER 33 / 307

CHAPTER 16 / 227

CHAPTER 34 / 312

CHAPTER 17 / 232

CHAPTER 35 / 319

CHAPTER 18 / 237

PART THREE

CHAPTER 1 / 325	CHAPTER 17 / 405
CHAPTER 2 / 329	CHAPTER 18 / 411
CHAPTER 3 / 332	CHAPTER 19 / 416
CHAPTER 4 / 339	CHAPTER 20 / 419
CHAPTER 5 / 345	CHAPTER 21 / 423
CHAPTER 6 / 351	CHAPTER 22 / 431
CHAPTER 7 / 355	CHAPTER 23 / 437
CHAPTER 8 / 360	CHAPTER 24 / 441
CHAPTER 9 / 365	CHAPTER 25 / 445
CHAPTER 10 / 369	CHAPTER 26 / 449
CHAPTER 11 / 374	CHAPTER 27 / 455
CHAPTER 12 / 377	CHAPTER 28 / 462
CHAPTER 13 / 382	CHAPTER 29 / 468
CHAPTER 14 / 389	CHAPTER 30 / 473
CHAPTER 15 / 395	CHAPTER 31 / 478
CHAPTER 16 / 401	CHAPTER 32 / 482

PART FOUR

CHAPTER 1 / 487	CHAPTER 3 / 492
CHAPTER 2 / 490	CHAPTER 4 / 499

CHAPTER 5 / 503

CHAPTER 15 / 553

CHAPTER 6 / 509

CHAPTER 16 / 557

CHAPTER 7 / 514

CHAPTER 17 / 561

CHAPTER 8 / 519

CHAPTER 18 / 570

CHAPTER 9 / 524

CHAPTER 19 / 575

CHAPTER 10 / 531

CHAPTER 20 / 582

CHAPTER 11 / 536

CHAPTER 21 / 584

CHAPTER 12 / 538

CHAPTER 22 / 588

CHAPTER 13 / 543

CHAPTER 23 / 594

CHAPTER 14 / 548

PART ONE

CHAPTER 1

Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.

Everything was in confusion in the Oblonskys' house. The wife had discovered that the husband was carrying on an intrigue with a French girl, who had been a governess in their family, and she had announced to her husband that she could not go on living in the same house with him. This position of affairs had now lasted three days, and not only the husband and wife themselves, but all the members of their family and household, were painfully conscious of it. Every person in the house felt that there was no sense in their living together, and that the stray people brought together by chance in any inn had more in common with one another than they, the members of the family and household of the Oblonskys. The wife did not leave her own room, the husband had not been at home for three days. The children ran wild all over the house; the English governess quarreled with the housekeeper, and wrote to a friend asking her to look out for a new situation for her; the man-cook had walked off the day before just at dinner time; the kitchen-maid, and the coachman had given warning.

Three days after the quarrel, Prince Stepan Arkadyevitch Oblonsky—Stiva, as he was called in the fashionable world—woke up at his usual hour, that is, at eight o'clock in the morning, not in his wife's bedroom, but on the leather-covered sofa in his study. He turned over his stout, well-cared-for person on the

springy sofa, as though he would sink into a long sleep again; he vigorously embraced the pillow on the other side and buried his face in it; but all at once he jumped up, sat up on the sofa, and opened his eyes.

"Yes, yes, how was it now?" he thought, going over his dream. "Now, how was it? To be sure! Alabin was giving a dinner at Darmstadt; no, not Darmstadt, but something American. Yes, but then, Darmstadt was in America. Yes, Alabin was giving a dinner on glass tables, and the tables sang, *Il mio Tesoro* — not *Il mio tesoro* though, but something better, and there were some sort of little decanters on the table, and they were women, too," he remembered.

Stepan Arkadyevitch's eyes twinkled gaily, and he pondered with a smile. "Yes, it was nice, very nice. There was a great deal more that was delightful, only there's no putting it into words, or even expressing it in one's thoughts awake." And noticing a gleam of light peeping in beside one of the serge curtains, he cheerfully dropped his feet over the edge of the sofa, and felt about with them for his slippers, a present on his last birthday, worked for him by his wife on gold-colored morocco. And, as he had done every day for the last nine years, he stretched out his hand, without getting up, towards the place where his dressing-gown always hung in his bedroom. And thereupon he suddenly remembered that he was not sleeping in his wife's room, but in his study, and why: the smile vanished from his face, he knitted his brows.

"Ah, ah, ah! Oo!..." he muttered, recalling everything that had happened. And again every detail of his quarrel with his wife was present to his imagination, all the hopelessness of his position, and worst of all, his own fault.

"Yes, she won't forgive me, and she can't forgive me. And the most awful thing about it is that it's all my fault—all my fault, though I'm not to blame. That's the point of the whole situation," he reflected. "Oh, oh,

oh!" he kept repeating in despair, as he remembered the acutely painful sensations caused him by this quarrel.

Most unpleasant of all was the first minute when, on coming, happy and good-humored, from the theater, with a huge pear in his hand for his wife, he had not found his wife in the drawing-room, to his surprise had not found her in the study either, and saw her at last in her bedroom with the unlucky letter that revealed everything in her hand.

She, his Dolly, forever fussing and worrying over household details, and limited in her ideas, as he considered, was sitting perfectly still with the letter in her hand, looking at him with an expression of horror, despair, and indignation.

"What's this? this?" she asked, pointing to the letter.

And at this recollection, Stepan Arkadyevitch, as is so often the case, was not so much annoyed at the fact itself as at the way in which he had met his wife's words.

There happened to him at that instant what does happen to people when they are unexpectedly caught in something very disgraceful. He did not succeed in adapting his face to the position in which he was placed towards his wife by the discovery of his fault. Instead of being hurt, denying, defending himself, begging forgiveness, instead of remaining indifferent even—anything would have been better than what he did do—his face utterly involuntarily (reflex spinal action, reflected Stepan Arkadyevitch, who was fond of physiology)—utterly involuntarily assumed its habitual, good-humored, and therefore idiotic smile.

This idiotic smile he could not forgive himself. Catching sight of that smile, Dolly shuddered as though at physical pain, broke out with her characteristic heat into a flood of cruel words, and rushed out of the room. Since then she had refused to see her husband.