

中文导读英文版

The Classic Stories From Shakespeare and Dickens

莎士比亚、狄更斯 名著故事

[英] 威廉·莎士比亚 查尔斯·狄更斯 原著

王勋 纪飞 等编译

清华大学出版社



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内 容 简 介

本书精选了英国著名剧作家、诗人威廉·莎士比亚的经典戏剧故事 12 篇和英国著名作家查尔斯·狄更斯的经典小说故事 12 篇。《罗密欧与朱丽叶》、《哈姆雷特》、《李尔王》、《大卫·科波菲尔》、《小提姆》、《皮普冒险》等世界公认的文学名篇，影响了一代又一代的人们。这些作品被翻译成世界上的各种文字，并且被改编成戏剧、电影、电视剧、芭蕾舞、歌剧、木偶剧和卡通等等。

无论作为语言学习的课本，还是作为通俗的文学读本，以简要、通俗的形式介绍这些经典名篇对当代中国的青少年读者都将产生积极的影响。为了使读者能够了解英文故事概况，进而提高阅读速度和阅读水平，在每篇的开始部分增加了中文导读。

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威廉·莎士比亚（William Shakespeare, 1564—1616），文艺复兴时期英国伟大的剧作家、诗人，被誉为“英国戏剧之父”、“人类文学奥林匹斯山上的宙斯”。

莎士比亚于 1564 年 4 月 23 日出生于英格兰沃里克郡斯特拉福镇一个比较富裕的家庭，父亲曾任该镇镇长。莎士比亚幼年在当地文法学校学习，并对戏剧、诗歌怀有浓厚的兴趣；13 岁时因家道衰败被迫辍学，18 岁结婚；约在 1586 年（或说 1587 年）前往伦敦谋生，先在剧院门前为贵族顾客看马，后逐渐成为剧院的杂役、演员、剧作家，最后成了剧院股东。

莎士比亚是英国文学史和戏剧史上最杰出的诗人和剧作家，也是西方文艺史上最杰出的作家之一、全世界最伟大的剧作家之一，是举世公认的文学天才。他一生共写有 37 部戏剧、154 首 14 行诗、两首长诗和其他诗歌等。莎士比亚的主要作品包括，悲剧：《罗密欧与朱丽叶》、《麦克白》、《李尔王》、《哈姆雷特》、《奥瑟罗》、《泰特斯·安特洛尼克斯》、《裘力斯·凯撒》、《安东尼与克莉奥佩屈拉》、《科利奥兰纳斯》、《特洛埃围城记》、《雅典的泰门》等，喜剧：《错中错》、《终成眷属》、《皆大欢喜》、《仲夏夜之梦》、《无事生非》、《一报还一报》、《暴风雨》、《驯悍记》、《第十二夜》、《威尼斯商人》、《温莎的风流娘们》、《爱的徒劳》、《维洛那二绅士》、《提尔国王佩力克尔斯》、《辛白林》、《冬天的故事》等，历史剧：《亨利四世》、《亨利五世》、《亨利六世》、《亨利八世》、《约翰王》、《里查二世》、《里查三世》，十四行诗：《爱人的怨诉》、《鲁克丽丝失贞记》、《维纳斯和阿多尼斯》、《热情的朝圣者》、《凤凰和斑鸠》等。

几个世纪以来，莎士比亚的作品一直影响着世界各地读者的心灵，给世人留下了极其宝贵的精神财富，他的戏剧是世界文学史上的一座丰碑。



他的作品被译成世界上几乎所有的文字，他的剧本至今还在世界各地演出。1616年4月26日，莎士比亚在家乡的小镇去世，逝后被安葬在镇上的一个小教堂旁。每年来自世界各地数以千万计的人像朝圣一般去瞻仰他的墓地。在他生日的那天，每年都有许多国家的剧院在上演他的剧本纪念他。

查尔斯·狄更斯（Charles Dickens，1812—1870），十九世纪英国现实主义文学大师，他的许多作品至今依然畅销，对英国乃至世界文学的发展起着非常重要的作用。

狄更斯出生在英国的朴茨茅斯市。因其父负债入狱，狄更斯于1824年被迫辍学。为了维持生计，狄更斯在一家皮鞋油作坊当学徒。一种蒙羞受辱、遭受抛弃的感觉萦绕了狄更斯的一生，这段经历可以在他的小说《大卫·科波菲尔》中找到。1824—1826年，狄更斯重新回到了学校。而在大多数时间里，他都是依靠自学。1827年，狄更斯开始在一家律师事务所供职，随后到报社成为一名采访议会的记者。这段经历使狄更斯熟悉了英国法律和政治体系的内幕，使他有机会接触各种各样的人物，并为日后的文学创作做好了素材和艺术方面的准备。1836年，狄更斯结集出版了他的系列描述伦敦生活的作品，定名《博兹特写集》，这使他获得初步成功。1937年，他出版了第一部长篇小说《匹克威克外传》。这部作品发表以后，风行一时，畅销全国，成为了街谈巷议的资料，并使得他得以靠写作维持生活，并开始了著作生涯。

狄更斯一生共创作了14部长篇小说，还有许多中、短篇小说以及杂文、游记、戏剧、小品等。其中，最著名的作品有《艰难时世》、《双城记》、《大卫·科波菲尔》、《雾都孤儿》、《老古玩店》、《唐贝父子》和《远大前程》等。这些作品以高超的艺术手法描绘了包罗万象的社会图景，塑造出众多令人难忘的人物形象。马克思把他和萨克雷等称誉为英国的“一批杰出的小说家”。1870年6月9日，狄更斯因中风而去世，5天以后被葬在威斯敏斯特大教堂的名人墓地。

在中国，莎士比亚和狄更斯都是深受广大读者喜爱的作家，他们也是最早被介绍给中国读者的作家。目前，引进国内的莎士比亚和狄更斯的作品很多，而主要的出版形式有两种：一种是中文翻译版，另一种是英文原版。其中的英文原版越来越受到读者的欢迎，这主要是得益于中国人热衷



于学习英文的大环境。从英文学习的角度来看，直接使用纯英文素材更有利于英语学习。考虑到对英文内容背景的了解有助于英文阅读，使用中文导读应该是一种比较好的方式，也可以说是该类型书的第三种版本形式。采用中文导读而非中英文对照的方式进行编排，这样有利于国内读者摆脱对英文阅读依赖中文注释的习惯。基于以上原因，我们决定编译本书，并采用中文导读英文版的形式出版。在中文导读中，我们尽力使其贴近原作的精髓，也尽可能保留原作故事主线。我们希望能够编出为当代中国读者所喜爱的经典读本。读者在阅读英文故事之前，可以先阅读中文导读内容，这样有利于了解故事背景，从而加快阅读速度。我们相信，该经典著作的引进对加强当代中国读者，特别是青少年读者的人文修养是非常有帮助的。

本书主要内容由王勋、纪飞编译。参加本书故事素材搜集整理及编译工作的还有郑佳、赵雪、熊金玉、李丽秀、刘乃亚、熊红华、王婷婷、孟宪行、胡国平、李晓红、贡东兴、陈楠、邵舒丽、冯洁、王业伟、徐鑫、王晓旭、周丽萍、熊建国、徐平国、肖洁、王小红等。限于我们的科学、人文素养和英语水平，书中难免不当之处，衷心希望读者朋友批评指正。



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上部 莎士比亚作品故事
**The Classic Stories From
Shakespeare**

第一章 当莎士比亚是个孩子的时候

Chapter 1 When Shakespeare was a Boy



威廉·莎士比亚是家里的长子，于 1564 年 4 月 26 日接受洗礼，曾就读于斯特拉特福中学。1586 年父亲因债务被罢官后，莎士比亚便去了伦敦，在那里受到了一些达官贵人的恩宠，并渐渐走运。莎士比亚于 1616 年 4 月 23 日与世长辞。

从一本于以前出版的《学生品德范》中对莎翁小时候的生活可略见一斑。书中详细介绍了小男孩在起床后、在上学路上、在学校里、在放学回家的路上以及在餐桌上需要遵守的一切礼节，还包括他们玩的游戏、对待长辈的态度等等。在书中我们还可以了解当时的学校对学生的体罚也相当厉害。

在莎翁的戏剧中鲜有少男、少女的角色，也是因为在当时的社会背景中人们还不清楚少男、少女的真正价值；如果换作今天，就会是另一番景象了。

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE was the eldest son of John Shakespeare, a glover in Stratford-on-Avon(a small markettown in Warwickshire), and his wife Mary Arden, one of the daughters of a neighbouring farmer. He was baptised on April 26, 1564, and was educated at the Stratford grammar school (where he learned the little Latin and less Greek which Ben Jonson said he

knew); at eighteen and a half he married a woman of twenty-six, one Anne Hathaway, probably a husbandman's daughter, and in February 1585, before he was twenty-one, he found himself with three children and a wife to keep.

In 1586 his father, who had before been an alderman and a person of some importance in the town, was deeply in debt, and was deprived of his aldermanship. So, probably in 1586 or 1587, Shakespeare went to London, and there gradually prospered, being patronised by Lord Southampton, Lord Pembroke, the Queen, King James, etc.

He saved money, bought New Place, the best house in Stratford, and other properties, made a gentleman of his poor old father, by getting him the grant of a coat of arms, married one of his daughters to a tradesman, and the other to a doctor, of Stratford, died there on April 23, 1616, and was buried in Stratford Church on the 25th, where you can still see the stone over his grave, and the monument with his bust in the chancel.

Though his fame took long to grow, he is now acknowledged to be the King of Literature, the greatest genius the world has yet seen, the pride of England, the bond between her and all the nations who speak and understand her tongue.

Now, what kind of life did the boy Shakespeare, and the middle-class boy of his day, live? Let one of his contemporaries tell us, Francis Seager, in his verse, "Schoole of Vertue and booke of good Nourture for chyl dren," printed in the year 1557, seven years before Shakespeare was born, and recommended in 1612 by John Brinsley in his "Grammar Schoole," p.18.

When a boy woke, he was to say his prayers, then rise early (at six o'clock, says Rhodes), put on his clothes, cast up his bed (not letting it lie), go down-stairs, salute his parents and family, wash his hands (and his face, says Rhodes), comb his head, brush his cap, put it on (though taking it off when speaking to any one), fasten his shirt-collar round his neck, and his girdle round his waist, rub his hose,— thick drawers worn as trousers,— see that his shoes were clean and that he had a napkin (handkerchief, says Rhodes) to wipe his nose on, pare his nails (if need were), clean his ears, wash his teeth, and have

his old clothes mended.

Then he was to get his satchel and books, and hasten to school with them, and pen, paper, and ink, calling for other boys on the way, and taking off his cap to the folk he met, and to his master at school.

Then he was to go straight to his place, take his books out of his satchel, and work hard at his lesson.

When the school was over, the boy was exhorted to walk home orderly with another boy, “not running on heaps as a swarm of bees,” or doing such foolish things “as commonly are used in these days of boys, as whooping and halloing as in hunting the fox,” but walking soberly, and doffing his cap to all he met.

(We may be pretty sure that young Will Shakespeare made things lively as he came back from his grammar school to his father’s house in Henley Street, Stratford.)

On getting home, the boy was to salute his parents humbly and reverently, and then wait on them at their meal.

(Recollect that forks were very rare articles in Shakespeare’s days. He probably never used one in his whole life, but helped himself with his fingers — which were made before forks — and spoon, and had generally a trencher, or slice of hard-baked bread or of wood, as a plate. Even in 1669 Duke Cosmo of Tuscany complained of the want of forks in England.)

Well, the boy’s parents (and guests, if any) being seated, the boy was to hold up his hands, say grace, curtesy to the folk at table, and say, “Much good may it do you!” Then he was to put their food on the table, spilling none of it on the sitters’ clothes, and having spare trenchers and napkins ready for incomers, and voiders (plate-baskets) to empty the bones and dirty trenchers into.

When the broth and meat were done, the boy was to cover the salt (which was generally in a fine vessel), carry off the dishes, put into a voider the trenchers and napkins on which the eaters had wiped their greasy fingers, sweep the crumbs off with a napkin, and then put on cheese, fruit, biscuits, and



wine or ale or beer.

These eaten and drunk, the boy was to fold up the cloth, spread a clean towel on the table (using the cloth if he had not a towel), and bring a basin and jug for the diners to wash their hands, then take the table off its trestles, to let the folk withdraw, and make them a low curtsy.

Having thus waited on his eiders, the boy might get his own meal.

He was to help himself to salt with his knife, and eat his broth with his spoon, not speaking to any one with his head in his cup.

He was not to smack his lips, “as commonly do hogs,” or gnaw his bones, “as it were dogs”: “such rudeness abhor! such beastliness fly!”

He was often to wipe his dirty fingers on his napkin, and his mouth before he drank out of his cup. He wasn’t to talk or stuff too much, or pick his teeth at the table; nor was he to spit excessively: “this rudeness of youth is to be abhorred.” He was to laugh only moderately, and learn all the good manners he could.

Neither Seager nor Rhodes says anything about a boy’s breakfast or supper; but as there was no tea, coffee, or cocoa about then, boys would no doubt get some bread and beer — or water or milk—for these meals.

At schools, a good deal of flogging went on “Spare the rod and spoil the child” was the axiom. Even in 1704 E. Coote’s “English School Master,” in a piece of nine verses, repeats four times the threat of whipping:

“If you forget a Scholar’s part,
Then must you sure your points untye” [to get flogged].

As late as 1833, I, a little boy in a private school in Surrey, saw the first class of a dozen boys birched twice on their bare skins in one hour because none of them could translate two words in a Virgil lesson.

Many a warming did I afterwards get, and I don’t doubt that Shakespeare had more. Girls got beaten too, though we know very little of their school life — if they had girls’ schools, other than convent ones — in Shakespeare’s



youth.

As to games, Shakespeare would play at hoop, tops, marbles, hide-and-seek, leap-frog, more-sacks-to-the-mill, chasing, jumping, swimming, bow-and-arrow shooting, hockey, football, birds'-nesting, haymaking; he'd have fun at harvest-homes and sheep-shearings, at May Day, Christmas, and New Year's Day; he'd run with the harriers and foxhounds — for Shakespeare dearly loved a horse and hound — and have other country amusements.

And whatever fun or mischief was going on, depend on it that young Will Shakespeare, with his chestnut hair, blue eyes, and rosy cheeks, was in the thick of it. Only think what good company he must have been, and what jolly stories he told the boys he was with!

Don't you wish you'd been one of them, even if you did have to put your meat in your mouth with your fingers instead of a fork? I do.

Some boys and girls feel it rather hard that Shakespeare did not put more boys and girls into his plays. He certainly has very few, and doesn't do much with those he has, except when he makes his boys girls.

But the boys and girls of this generation must recollect that Englishmen in the sixteenth century were not, on most points, so enlightened as they are now. They hadn't then learnt the real value of boys and girls, and didn't properly appreciate the blessing and the virtues of them.

Besides, most plays wanted villains or sinners in them; and of course no boy or girl was a villain or a sinner. If Shakespeare could but come to life again now, he'd assuredly put plenty of boys and girls into his new plays. We mustn't expect too much of a man who lived so very long ago. He did his best, and an uncommonly good best it was; so let's forgive him for only using his boys as girls.

BY DR.F.J.FURNIVALL, M.A.

第二章 暴风雨

Chapter 2 The Tempest



米兰君主普洛斯彼罗的弟弟安东尼奥为了篡夺王位，在那不勒斯国国王阿朗索的帮助下，把普洛斯彼罗和他不到三岁的小女儿米兰达放逐到了一个孤岛上。在岛上，普洛斯彼罗用法术解救了岛上被女巫困住的以阿列尔为首的精灵们。日子一天天过去了，米兰达也成长为一个漂亮的姑娘。

这一天，安东尼奥、阿朗索及他的儿子法迪那特、弟弟赛拔斯蒂安在海上航行，遭遇了普洛斯彼罗用魔法掀起的暴风雨。普洛斯彼罗命阿列尔把法迪那特带到他与女儿面前，两个年轻人一见钟情。

普洛斯彼罗还把其他人也都召集到面前，众人都为自己的罪行忏悔。仁厚的普洛斯彼罗原谅了他们，坐船回到了远离多年的王国。法迪那特与米兰达在那不勒斯举行了隆重的婚礼。每个人又都回到了自己应该的位置。

*P*ROSPERO, the Duke of Milan, was a learned and studious man, who lived among his books, leaving the management of his dukedom to his brother Antonio, in whom indeed he had complete trust. But that trust was ill-rewarded, for Antonio wanted to wear the Duke's crown himself, and, to gain his ends, would have killed his brother but for the love the people bore him. However, with the help of Prospero's great enemy, Alonso, King of Naples, he managed



to get into his hands the dukedom with all its honour, power, and riches. For they took Prospero to sea, and when they were far away from land, forced him into a little boat with no tackle, mast or sail. In their cruelty and hatred they put his little daughter, Miranda (not yet three years old), into the boat with him, and sailed away, leaving them to their fate.

But one among the courtiers with Antonio was true to his rightful master, Prospero. To save the Duke from his enemies was impossible, but much could be done to remind him of a subject's love. So this worthy lord, whose name was Gonzalo, secretly placed in the boat some fresh water, provisions and clothes, and what Prospero valued most of all, some of his precious books.

The boat was cast on an island, and Prospero and his little one landed in safety. Now this island was enchanted, and for years had lain under the spell of a fell witch, Sycorax, who had imprisoned in the trunks of trees all the good spirits she found there. She died shortly before Prospero was cast on those shores, but the spirits, of whom Ariel was the chief, still remained in their prisons.

Prospero was a great magician, for he had devoted himself almost entirely to the study of magic during the years in which he allowed his brother to manage the affairs of Milan.

By his art he set free the imprisoned spirits, yet kept them obedient to his will, and they were more truly his subjects than his people in Milan had been.

For he treated them kindly as long as they did his bidding, and he exercised his power over them wisely and well. One creature alone he found it necessary to treat with harshness: this was Caliban, the son of the wicked old witch, a hideous, deformed monster, horrible to look on, and vicious and brutal in all his habits.

When Miranda was grown up into a maiden, sweet and fair to see, it chanced that Antonio and Alonso, with Sebastian, his brother, and Ferdinand, his son, were at sea together with old Gonzalo, and their ship came near Prospero's island. Prospero, knowing they were there, raised by his art a great storm, so that even the sailors on board gave themselves up for lost; and, first among them all, Prince Ferdinand leaped into the sea, and, his father thought in