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THE ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER

by **Mark Twain**

汤姆历险记
[美] 马克·吐温 著



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THE ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER by Mark Twain



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Mark Twain

Samuel Langhorne Clemens (November 30, 1835 - April 21, 1910), better known by his pen name Mark Twain, was an American author and humorist. He wrote *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876) and its sequel, *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1885), the latter often called “the Great American Novel.”

Twain grew up in Hannibal, Missouri, which provided the setting for *Huckleberry Finn* and *Tom Sawyer*. After an apprenticeship with a printer, he worked as a typesetter and contributed articles to his older brother Orion’s newspaper. He later became a riverboat pilot on the Mississippi River before heading west to join Orion in Nevada. He referred humorously to his singular lack of success at mining, turning to journalism for the Virginia City Territorial Enterprise.

Twain was born shortly after a visit by Halley’s Comet, and he predicted that he would “go out with it,” too. He died the day following the comet’s subsequent return. He was lauded as the “greatest American humorist of his age,” and William Faulkner called Twain “the father of American literature.”

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灿烂的童年，无尽的乐趣

《汤姆历险记》是美国著名作家、幽默大师马克·吐温流传最广的小说之一，讲的是一个顽皮男孩经历百险的成长故事。它谱写的是一部富于天真烂漫的成长之歌、奏出的是充满青春气息的浪漫之曲。一次次信马由缰的经历、一回回海阔天空的探险——跌宕起伏的故事情节间，到处闪烁着令人为之一振的智慧与人性的光芒。情感的力量、初恋的美好、正义的伸张、恶作剧的痛快、尽情玩闹的过瘾……这一切无不深深打动着世界各国读者们的心。

三个顽皮的男孩鼓足勇气划着木筏离开家，踏上孤岛露营的探险之旅。那流淌不息的河水、树影婆娑的绿地、变化莫测的天空，都见证着几个孩子成长的快乐与烦恼。以汤姆为代表的三个男孩子，用他们飞扬的勇气和雄心与他们曲折惊险的寻宝经历，在马克·吐温犀利幽默的神笔之下，共同构成了这部充满欢乐、紧张、笑容和泪水的小说。

这部描写美国人童年生活的经典画卷，已成为当今美国中学生的必读课本，因为它是一面镜子，折射出美国人敢于冒险和挑战传统的奋斗精神。但书中的不少离奇经历，也让不少成年的中国读者有似曾相识的感觉。所以，这部书写的虽然是少年人的冒险经历，实质上却适合各年龄层的读者捧读。它带给每位少年读者

的，是对于很多不敢有的童年梦想的某种弥补，带给每位成年读者的，则是对自己青葱岁月的美好回忆。所以，这是一部致青春的好书。

马克·吐温（1835-1910），原名为塞缪尔·朗荷恩·克莱门斯，是美国文学史上著名的小说家，被誉为“美国文学之父”，是美国批判现实主义文学的奠基人。他出生于密苏里州的佛罗里达，家庭收入微薄、家境贫困。很小的时候，就开始打工赚钱养家，先后当过印刷学徒、排字工、送报工，后来还在密西西比河上当过水手，直到后来担任记者。儿时生活的贫困和长期的劳动生涯，为他以后的文学创作积累了相当丰富的素材。

马克·吐温的作品机智、诙谐、生动、活泼，集幽默与讽刺于一身，让人笑中有泪、泪中带笑。他往往通过对人物对话、表情和心理的刻画，来反映和批判社会现状，体现出对虚伪、刻板、世俗社会的不满及努力冲破束缚的勇气。《汤姆历险记》是马克·吐温最为著名、影响力最大的代表作之一，与其姊妹篇《哈克历险记》一起，被称为“美国生活的史诗性小说”。

如果您不读这本书，就不会理解为什么它能创造出全世界销售过30亿册而且被翻译成各种语言的辉煌，也不会明白一部看上去只是写给孩子的书，为什么会吸引那么多的成年人孜孜不倦地去阅读了。更为重要的是，这部原文小说，会给懂英文的读者以更大的英语阅读想象空间，充分体会马克·吐温这位语言巨匠带来的文字享受感。

如果您是英文爱好者中的一员，希望您通过阅读英语原文，来欣赏这部作品，这无疑是一种无法替代的精神享受。

如果您是学生家长，建议您给上中学或大学的孩

子准备一套“最经典英语文库”，放在书架上。它们是永远不会过时的精神食粮。

如果您是正在学习的大中学生，也建议您抽空读读这些经时间检验的人类精神食粮文库里最经典的精品。一时读不懂不要紧，先收藏起来，放进您的书架里，等您长大到某个时候，您会忽然发现，自己开始能读，而且读懂了作品的字里行间意义时，那种喜悦感，是无法言述的，也是无与伦比的。您可能也会因此对走过的人生，有更深刻的感悟与理解。

关于这套图书的装帧设计与性价比：完全按欧美出版规则操作，从图书开本，到封面设计，从体例版式，到字体选取，但价钱却比欧美原版图书便宜三分之二，甚至更多。因此，从性价比看，它们也是最值得收藏的。

——马 爽

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

PREFACE

Most of the adventures recorded in this book really occurred; one or two were experiences of my own, the rest those of boys who were schoolmates of mine. Huck Finn is drawn from life; Tom Sawyer also, but not from an individual--he is a combination of the characteristics of three boys whom I knew, and therefore belongs to the composite order of architecture.

The odd superstitions touched upon were all prevalent among children and slaves in the West at the period of this story--that is to say, thirty or forty years ago.

Although my book is intended mainly for the entertainment of boys and girls, I hope it will not be shunned by men and women on that account, for part of my plan has been to try to pleasantly remind adults of what they once were themselves, and of how they felt and thought and talked, and what queer enterprises they sometimes engaged in.

THE AUTHOR.

HARTFORD, 1876.

CONTENTS

PREFACE	CHAPTER 18
CHAPTER 1	CHAPTER 19
CHAPTER 2	CHAPTER 20
CHAPTER 3	CHAPTER 21
CHAPTER 4	CHAPTER 22
CHAPTER 5	CHAPTER 23
CHAPTER 6	CHAPTER 24
CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 25
CHAPTER 8	CHAPTER 26
CHAPTER 9	CHAPTER 27
CHAPTER 10	CHAPTER 28
CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 29
CHAPTER 12	CHAPTER 30
CHAPTER 13	CHAPTER 31
CHAPTER 14	CHAPTER 32
CHAPTER 15	CHAPTER 33
CHAPTER 16	CHAPTER 34
CHAPTER 17	CHAPTER 35

CHAPTER 1

"TOM!"

No answer.

"TOM!"

No answer.

"What's gone with that boy, I wonder? You TOM!"

No answer.

The old lady pulled her spectacles down and looked over them about the room; then she put them up and looked out under them. She seldom or never looked *through* them for so small a thing as a boy; they were her state pair, the pride of her heart, and were built for "style," not service—she could have seen through a pair of stove-lids just as well. She looked perplexed for a moment, and then said, not fiercely, but still loud enough for the furniture to hear:

"Well, I lay if I get hold of you I'll—"

She did not finish, for by this time she was bending down and punching under the bed with the broom, and so she needed breath to punctuate the punches with. She resurrected nothing but the cat.

"I never did see the beat of that boy!"

She went to the open door and stood in it and looked out among the tomato vines and "jimpson" weeds that constituted the garden. No Tom. So she lifted up her voice at an angle calculated for distance and shouted:

"Y-o-u-u TOM!"

There was a slight noise behind her and she turned just in time to seize a small boy by the slack of his roundabout and arrest his flight.

"There! I might 'a' thought of that closet. What you been doing in there?"