

中国学生英语文库



傲慢与偏见

Pride and Prejudice



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中国学生英语文库·世界经典文学简易读物

Pride and Prejudice

傲慢与偏见

原著:[英]简·奥斯汀(Jane Austen)

改写:[英]约翰·特维(John Turvey)

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中国学生英语文库 出版前言

“中国学生英语文库”是一套由商务印书馆专门为我国学生精心设计编辑的英语读物文库，首批推出100种英汉对照简易读物。

首批100种分四辑出版，第一辑为世界经典童话故事（20种），第二辑为优秀科普简易读物（22种），第三辑为世界名人故事（10种），第四辑为世界经典文学简易读物（48种）。前两辑的读者对象为小学生，后两辑的读者对象为中学生。全四辑英汉对照，图文并茂，知识性强，通俗易懂，引人入胜。

第一辑精选了20种美丽动人的经典童话故事，既给人以丰富的想象又陶冶人的心灵，让人在童话的世界里感受真善美。第二辑精选了22种颇具代表性的科普作品，不仅给人以科学新知，唤起人们对科学的兴趣，更让人享受到阅读的愉悦。第三辑精选了10种广为流传的世界名人故事，一个个传奇人生，一幅幅成功画卷，无一不激励人生，催人奋进。第四辑精选了48种最为脍炙人口的世界文学名著简写本，对人们开阔眼界、陶冶情操、丰富个性、提高素质大有裨益。

“中国学生英语文库”得到了我国国学大师、学界泰斗季羨林先生和我国英语教育界胡文仲先生、胡壮麟先生、陆谷孙先生、王蔷先生等众多专家、学者、教师以及国外多家出版公司的大力支持和帮助，在此表示由衷的感谢。

我们相信，这套文库将会推动我国英语教育的发展，并受到我国广大学生的青睐。

商务印书馆编辑部

专家的话

对于初学者和中等程度的学习者来说,阅读简易读物几乎是学好英语的必由之路。不仅要读,而且要持续地大量地读。“中国学生英语文库”为读者提供了一批精选的题材多样的简易读本。这对于提高学生的英语水平和综合素质都将起到极好的作用。

中国英语教学研究会会长

胡文仲

北京外国语大学教授

“中国学生英语文库”为我国中小學生提供了100种英汉对照简易读物,方便学生在课外阅读英语经典名著,打好扎实的英语功底。“文库”选材广泛,使学生能在知识的乐园中尽情漫游,增长知识。“文库”特别关注素质教育,让学生在学习英语的同时汲取西方文化的精髓,孕育优美情操。

北京大学资深教授 胡壮麟

我们的中小学同学若能轻轻松松读懂这套英文简易读物,不去孤立地死记硬背一个个单词,而是用英语笔写口述来反馈整体的故事内容,依我看至少也该有两千左右的单词可供活用。作为初学者,那也属相当了不起了。

复旦大学杰出教授 陆谷孙

有益的书籍不仅能丰富孩子的阅历,触发细腻的情感,启发敏锐的洞察力,发展对真善美的感知力,更能培养孩子自觉读书、深入思考、发展思维和善于表达的能力。愿这套“中国学生英语文库”能为孩子们思维和语言的发展插上翅膀。

北京师范大学教授 王 蔷

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Introduction

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

A lot of the book is about marriage, about marrying for true love, or false love, or money, or status, or rank or because other people expect it. It is also about how people make marriages and live together in families, and how people should and should not behave to each other.

But the main point about *Pride and Prejudice* is that it is very funny. There are not many books like this in which all the jokes are as easy to understand now as when they were written nearly two hundred years ago. This is because the people Jane Austen laughs at can be found in every time and place.

Even as a child, Jane Austen was known in her family for imitating people, the way they spoke, the way they looked. She wrote little plays, and also enjoyed acting with her family and friends. In summer they put on plays in a wooden building in the garden, and in winter in the dining-room. Her books are full of imitations, imitations of silly people saying silly things in their own special ways. In this book Mrs Bennet, Mr Collins and Lady Catherine

Introduction

Pride and Prejudice is the story of a young man and a girl. He is proud – although attracted to her, he thinks himself too good for the girl and her family. She is prejudiced – having once formed an opinion of him, she refuses to change it.

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简介

《傲慢与偏见》讲述了一对青年男女的故事。他非常傲慢——尽管钟情于她，却自认为这位女孩及其家庭配不上自己；而她则充满偏见——对他一旦心生成见，便决不改变。

attract

吸引

这部作品主要以婚姻为主题：为真爱或错爱而结合，为金钱、个人利益或地位而联姻，或者因他人的期待而携手。这部作品也反映了人们的婚姻、家庭生活的现状，探讨了夫妻双方相处的准则与禁忌。

然而，《傲慢与偏见》最引人入胜的地方却是它妙趣横生的语言。这样的作品并不多见，尽管成书于将近两百年前，可书中所有的趣味笑话仍然能引起当代读者的共鸣。这是因为简·奥斯汀所嘲笑的人物，我们随时随地都可以见到。

从孩童时代起，简·奥斯汀就善于模仿他人的言谈举止，并以此在家族中闻名。她创作了一些小型戏剧，还自娱自乐，和亲友们一起扮演其中的角色。夏天，他们在花园的一间木屋里演出，冬天则在餐厅里。她的作品中充满了模仿，一般总是模仿那些可笑的人们以自己特有的方式说傻话。本书中的本内特太太、柯林斯先生和凯瑟琳夫人就是绝好的例子。

imitate

模仿

are good examples.

Jane Austen was born in 1775 in a small village in the south of England. Her father was, like Mr Collins in this book, the village **parson**. However, unlike Mr Collins he was a man of **character** and **intelligence** who passed on his education to all his seven children.

Jane, the youngest, learnt French and some Italian. She sang and played the piano and was good at needlework. But above all she read a great deal of English literature.

She started writing herself as a child, and in 1796 finished her first book, which, when re-written some years later, was to become *Pride and Prejudice*. Her father, who always encouraged her writing, tried to have it printed, but without success. In fact, it was not until 1811 that her first book was printed, and two years after that *Pride and Prejudice* in its final form appeared. Altogether she completed six books before she died in 1817.

To understand the world of *Pride and Prejudice* we need to understand the world in which its writer lived. Southern England in her time was a land of small farms worked by labourers who in turn worked for farmers. These farmers often did not own their farms, but paid rent four times a year to the landowners. These, the gentlemen, lived in large houses surrounded by parks, or open grassland with a few trees here and there and perhaps a lake to make them more beautiful. Some, like Mr Bennet in this story, would live comfortably without being very rich. Others might own many farms, and have a house in London and a noble title. But as long as they owned land they had a position in society and were considered gentlemen. Some were interested in books or in making their houses and land beautiful. But most of them lived for

1775年,简·奥斯汀出生在英国南部的一个小村庄。她的父亲,像本书中的柯林斯先生一样,是一位乡村牧师。不过,和柯林斯先生不同的是,他极具个性,才智过人,用自己的学识培养和教育了七个子女。

parson

教区牧师

character

个性;特色

intelligence

才智;智慧

简是家中最小的孩子,会讲法语,略通意大利语,也会弹琴唱歌,还精于针线活。然而,最重要的是,她阅读了大量的英国文学作品。

她从童年时期就开始进行文学创作,并于1796年完成了第一部作品,那就是几年后经过反复修改后才定稿的《傲慢与偏见》。她父亲总是鼓励她写作,还想帮她出版这本书,可惜未能成功。事实上,直到1811年她才出版了第一本小说,两年后《傲慢与偏见》也才最终问世。到1817年去世前,她总共完成了六部作品。

为了更好地理解《傲慢与偏见》,我们要对作者当时的社会环境有所认识。在简·奥斯汀生活的年代,英国南部遍布小农场,农民们为农场主工作,但农场主一般并不拥有农场,他们一年要向地主缴纳四次租金。这些地主们,也就是绅士们,都拥有华美的住宅。环绕在这些豪宅四周的,或是庭院,或是绿树点缀的草地,或是一片湖泊,它们都会为庄园增色许多。一些人,就像本书中的本内特先生一样,尽管并不是非常富有,但可以过着安逸的生活。另一些人,可能会有许多农场,在伦敦有住宅,还有贵族爵位。只要他们占有土地,他们就拥有社会地位,就被看作是绅士。这些人中,有人迷恋阅读,还有人喜欢家庭装饰和园艺工作,不过,大部分人终日忙着从事乡间体育运动、狩猎和射击。

country sports, hunting and shooting.

Village churches and their parsons were supported by a special tax, and some parsons lived very comfortable lives. Since landowners often had the right to give the job of village parson to whoever they wished, they usually chose someone who suited them, sometimes a younger son. Thus in this book Mr Collins was the right kind of person for Lady Catherine. On the other hand, Darcy did not think Wickham would be a suitable person to be a parson. In all cases, however, parsons were educated people and considered to be of the class of gentlemen. (The Austens, although they had very little money, were of this class, and it was about this class and its world that Jane Austen wrote.)

It was a small world. She travelled little, met few interesting people, and nothing very unusual happened to her. She did not marry, and lived with her family in the village where she was born until her father's death in 1805, then in the towns of Bath and Southampton, and finally in a village again with her mother and only sister.

However, this does not mean that nothing of interest was going on in the world around her. (For a large part of her life England was at war with France.) The French husband of a cousin whom she knew well had his head cut off in 1789. Two of her brothers were officers in the navy and reached high rank in the wars. (The country life she lived was not as quiet and peaceful as the life she describes in her books. Nor did people behave quite as politely as they do there.)

(In other words, in her books she made her own world, which was not exactly the world around her. But that, after all, is what the best writers do.)

乡村教堂及其牧师都靠专门的税收供养，因此一些牧师可以生活得相当舒适。由于地主往往有权指派任何人担当乡村牧师一职，他们通常会选择一个自己认为合适的人，比如有时会选一个小儿子。在本书中，柯林斯先生恰好就是凯瑟琳夫人最喜欢的那种人，而相反的是，达西则认为魏克姆并不适合做牧师。不过，不管怎样，牧师都是接受过教育的人，也被认为属于绅士这一社会阶层。（奥斯汀一家，尽管并不宽裕，也属于绅士阶层，简·奥斯汀所描写的也正是这一阶层所生活的世界。）

suit

适合

in all cases

任何情况下

奥斯汀的世界很小，她很少旅行，身边的人都平平庸庸，身边的事也都平淡无奇。她终生未婚，和家人生活在她出生的那个村庄里。1805年父亲逝世后，先后迁居巴思、南安普敦等地，最后又随母亲及唯一的姐姐定居乡间。

不过，这并不意味着她的世界中没有惊心动魄的事情。在她的大半生中，英国和法国都处于战争状态。1789年，她所熟知的一位表姐的法国丈夫被斩首了。她的两个兄弟也都是海军军官，并在战争中身居要职。她的乡村生活，并不像她书中描写的那样恬静安适，那时的人们，也并不完全像她所描写的那样彬彬有礼。

换句话说，她的小说，并非完全反映了她身边的世界；她用自己的小说，构建了一个属于她自己的世界，而这一点，只有最优秀的作家才能做到。

Chapter 1

A new neighbour

It is a well-known fact that a single man with plenty of money must be in need of a wife. *He* may not know this, but neighbours with unmarried daughters are quite sure of it. So imagine the arrival in a **neighbourhood** of a man who is single, rich and young. Imagine its **effect** on Mrs Bennet, who has four unmarried daughters.

"My dear Mr Bennet," she said one day, "Netherfield Hall has been let at last."

Mr Bennet continued to read his newspaper.

"Don't you want to know who's taken it?"

"You're determined to tell me, and I'm ready to hear you," he said.

"Well, then, it's been taken by a rich young man called Bingley," she said excitedly.

"Is he married or single?"

"Why single, my dear, and with £5,000 a year. What a fine thing for our girls."

"Indeed, and how can it affect them?"

"My dear Mr Bennet, how can you be so annoying? You must know that I'm hoping he'll marry one of **them**."

"Is that his **intention** in settling here?"

"Intention? Nonsense," exclaimed his wife. "But it's surely quite likely that he may fall in love with one of them, and so you must visit him."

Mr Bennet returned to his paper. "I don't see

第1章

新邻居

饶有家资的单身男子一定需要一个贤内助，这是一条尽人皆知的真理。或许他本人并未察觉，不过那些家中还有女儿待字闺中的邻居对这条真理可是确信不疑。所以，想象一下一位年轻富有的单身汉邻居的到来会带来多么大的轰动，尤其对于本内特太太而言，她可是有四位尚未婚嫁的千金。

“亲爱的本内特先生，”有一天她对丈夫说，“内瑟菲尔德庄园到底还是租出去了。”

本内特先生继续读他的报纸。

“难道你不想知道是谁租下的吗？”

“既然你一定要告诉我，那我就洗耳恭听吧。”他说道。

“嗨，租内瑟菲尔德庄园的是一个有钱的年轻人，名叫宾利。”她兴奋地说道。

“他结婚了，还是单身？”

“嗨，是单身，亲爱的，他一年有 5000 英镑。这对咱们的几个姑娘是件多好的事呀。”

“是吗，这和她们有什么关系呢？”

“亲爱的本内特先生，你怎么这么烦人！你要知道，我是在想他会娶她们中的哪一个。”

“他住到这儿就是为了这个吗？”

“为了这个？瞎说，”太太叫了起来，“不过很有可能他会看上她们中的哪一个，所以你得去拜会他一下。”

本内特先生又接着看起报纸来。“我

neighborhood

街坊，邻里

effect

效果，作用

intention

意图，打算

the need. You and the girls can go. I'll write him a note to say that I agree to his marrying whichever of the girls he chooses. Though perhaps I ought to **recommend** Elizabeth to him. They are all silly girls, but she has a little more sense than her sisters."

Mrs Bennet complained that it was impossible for her to call on a single gentleman. But her husband would not agree to visit Mr Bingley. He was a strange **mixture** of clever jokes and long silences. Even after twenty-three years of marriage she did not understand him or his jokes. But, then, she was not as clever or educated as him. She was also easily **upset**. Her one aim in life was to find husbands for her daughters - Jane, Elizabeth, Catherine and Lydia. Her pleasures were visiting, talking and clothes.

Mr Bennet was one of the first to visit Mr Bingley the next morning. He had always intended to go, but he had been determined not to tell his wife. Nor did he tell her after his return. But as he sat with his family that evening he talked continually of dances, of Mr Bingley, of introductions. At last his wife could bear it no longer.

"I'm tired of Mr Bingley! I don't ever want to hear his name again," she said.

"I'm sorry to hear that," her husband replied. "But why didn't you tell me before? If I'd known this morning I wouldn't have **called on** him. But since I have, we can't now escape knowing him."

Mrs Bennet's joy can be imagined. But her husband did not stay to observe it. Nor could she find out from him what Mr Bingley was like. For this, **annoying** though it was, she had to go to her friend and neighbour, Lady Lucas. From her she learnt that he was good-looking, charming and fond of dancing. And that was not all. He **planned**