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Classic Stories—

Mystery and Adventure

经典神秘冒险故事集

Will Fowler (英) 著

陈璟霞 注



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## 经典神秘冒险故事集

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# 前言

亲爱的老师们，同学们，“外研社·企鹅英语分级有声读物”丛书是由外语教学与研究出版社和培生教育出版集团(Pearson Education)联合推出的又一力作。本丛书为广大学生提供了充分享受阅读乐趣的大平台！

我们出版此套分级读物的宗旨是为了给学习者提供大量的、不同题材的阅读材料。材料不仅要适合读者的语言能力水平，更要能够激发阅读兴趣——让读者感到自己是在读故事，听故事，而不是在学(study)英语，从而卸去教材中枯燥的语法知识的沉重负担，真正做到寓教于乐。更重要的一点是，读完一本小册子后你会很有成就感，觉得学习英语就是这么轻松、愉快！

本套丛书内容丰富，由易渐难，主要突出了以下特色：

**分级明确** 结合最新颁布的国家《英语课程标准》(实验稿)的精神划分适用年级，遵循语言学习的规律，充分考虑到不同年龄段学生生理和心理发展的特点和需求；

**配有音带** 有助于提高听力水平，加强学生对语言的理解力；

**插图生动** 带你进入“读图时代”，意向直观、准确；

**题材丰富** 涵盖现代流行、经典名著和精彩原创三大类别，内容还涉及名人、名著、电影、戏剧等不同的领域；

**注释简洁** 帮助减少阅读过程中可能遇到的阻力，并激发学习者的自信心；

**配有练习** 理解题目按照阅读图式认知理论精心设计，为阅读提供了方向性指导与检测手段。

如果你们喜欢这套读物，请把它推荐给朋友们。如果你们对这套读物有什么意见和建议，也请告诉我们。愿这套读物让广大的读者受益匪浅，成为大家课外的良师益友！

很多具有丰富教学经验的中小学教师为这套读物做了注释和相关练习，我们在此表示衷心的感谢！



# Introduction

*Suddenly, a crowd of enemy soldiers came running across the field, shouting wildly. The young soldier didn't have time to think. He threw his rifle\*into position\* and fired a first wild\*shot\*.*

(Stephen Crane\*, *The Red Badge of Courage*)

*One night, I woke up suddenly ... I thought I heard a sound ... Someone was walking about outside my room.*

*"Who's there?" I called. Nobody answered ... Then I heard a laugh. It was a terrible\*, cruel\* laugh!*

(Charlotte Brontë\*, *Jane Eyre*)

People have always enjoyed telling stories and hearing them. Stories of adventure\* about brave men and women in danger have always been popular\*. And people have always liked mystery\* stories. They like them because they are exciting and a little frightening\* at the same time. But until about 1830 few people read them. In those days most people did not learn to read and write. Books were very expensive and readers did not usually spend money on fiction\*.

But after 1830 things changed very quickly. Almost all the stories in this book were written between 1830 and 1914. During that time, popular novels\* were published for the first time. As more people learned to read, businessmen produced\* magazines\*. These cost only a penny and came out\* every week. Many great novels in the nineteenth century were first printed\* in these magazines and later published\* as books. By 1870 everybody in Britain had to go to school and by 1900 almost everybody could read. The novelists\* wrote the kinds of story that interested ordinary\* readers.

The nineteenth century was a time when scientists\* were discovering\* new things every year. People were excited but also

worried when they read the scientists' reports\*. What happens if an experiment\* goes wrong? Mary Shelley\* was the first to ask this question in a famous story, *Frankenstein*. Her scientist wants to create\* life but creates a monster\*. Many years later, Robert Louis Stevenson\* wrote a powerful story about a scientist who uses himself for his experiment. There is good and bad in everybody. But what happens if you can become two people, one good and one bad? This is the story of *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*.

In those days, houses were dark at night because there was no electric\* light. It was easy to imagine\* ghosts\* there. And in other countries worse things probably existed. Bram Stoker\* imagined a vampire\* living in Romania. The vampire drank human blood. Readers today know his name, Dracula\*, because they have seen him in many films.

Ghost stories do not always need the dark to frighten\* us. Thomas Hood wrote a story about a man with two shadows\*. When one of the greatest novelists in English, Henry James\*, wrote a ghost story. The young narrator\* of *The Turn of the Screw*, a governess\*, sees the ghost during the day.

Sometimes the mystery in the house is about a person who lives in a room behind closed doors. Another young governess, Jane Eyre, wakes up in the night. She hears footsteps outside her door and someone with a cruel laugh. Who lives upstairs and frightens her? We read one of the great romantic\* novels of the nineteenth century to find out.

The first crime stories were written at that time. Until then there were no real police in many countries and crimes\* were often solved\* by private detectives\*. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle\* wrote about the most famous, Sherlock Holmes\*, but many years before that, the American writer, Edgar Allan Poe\*, wrote a story about a French detective, Dupin\*: *The Murders in the Rue Morgue*. In these stories the detective can solve the crime because he is more

intelligent\* than the police. Writers like Agatha Christie\* copied the methods\* of Poe and Doyle.

We still enjoy reading stories about men who escape\* from prison\*. Of course the hero\* is not a criminal\*. He must be someone who has done nothing wrong. The French novelist, Alexandre Dumas\*, wrote the first famous escape story, *The Count of Monte Cristo*. Mark Twain's\* *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is about a different kind of escape. Before the American Civil War\* there were still black slaves\* in the United States. Young Huckleberry Finn escapes from his bad father and helps a slave to escape.

The American Civil War produced one of the most powerful stories about war. In this story, *The Red Badge of Courage*, Stephen Crane imagined the feelings of a young soldier in his first battle\*. He wants to be a hero. But he is afraid that he will run away\*. Everybody imagined that Crane was an old soldier. The story is so real. But he was not even born when the war took place.

As the main European countries prepared for the First World War, two kinds of stories about spies\* became popular. The great Polish writer, Joseph Conrad\*, wrote *The Secret Agent*. This novel shows the world of spies as it really is. In this world, nobody is honest. The modern\* novelist, John Le Carré\*, writes stories like this. A more romantic spy story, with good spies and bad ones, is John Buchan's\* *The Thirty-nine Steps*.

Almost all these stories were written over a hundred years ago but they are still popular. There have been films of them all except the one by Thomas Hood; the same story was often made into a film many times. We have all heard the names of many of the characters\* – Frankenstein, Dracula, Sherlock Holmes. The writers of these stories showed the way to the best-selling\* writers of today, and their methods are the same. We love these exciting stories. We want to know what will happen next. Or we want to find the answer to the mystery.



## 内容简介

突然，一群敌军冲过田野，疯狂地叫嚣着。年轻的士兵没有时间思索，他架起来复枪，胡乱射出了第一颗子弹。

（斯蒂芬·克莱恩 《红色英勇勋章》）

一天晚上，我突然醒来……我想我听到了什么声音……有人在我房间外面走动。

“谁？”我叫道。没有人回答……然后我听到笑声，却是一种恐怖的笑声！

（夏洛蒂·勃朗特 《简·爱》）

人们总是喜欢讲故事和听故事。有关勇敢的人身处险境的冒险故事总是很受欢迎。人们还总是喜欢神秘故事。之所以喜欢这类故事，是因为它们既刺激又恐怖。但是直到1830年还鲜有人读过这类故事。那时，大多数人不会读书、写字。而且书的价钱很高，读者们通常不会买小说。

但是1830年以后情况很快发生了变化。几乎这本书中所有的故事都写于1830年至1914年。在此期间，流行小说第一次出版。随着越来越多的人学会了阅读，商人们发行了杂志。这些杂志每周出版，只需花费1便士。19世纪许多著名的小说开始都是刊登在杂志上，以后又以书的形式出版。到1870年每个英国人都必须入学，到1900年几乎人人都会阅读。小说家创作了这类吸引普通读者的故事。

19世纪是科学家每年都有新发现的年代。当人们读到有关科学家的报道时，既激动又担心。如果实验出错，会发生什么事呢？玛丽·雪莱第一个在一篇著名的故事——《弗兰肯斯坦因》——中提出了这个问题。她所塑造的科学家想创造生命，结果却创造出来一个怪物。许多年后，罗伯特·路易斯·斯蒂文森写了一个关于科学家拿自己做实验的、很有震撼力的故事。每个人身上都有正、邪两面。如果你变成两个人，一个善良，一个邪恶，那么会是什么样呢？这就是《化身博士》所讲述的故事。

那时由于没有电灯，房屋一到晚上就一片漆黑。人们很容易想像出鬼怪来。在一些国家，可怕的事情确实可能存在。布莱姆·斯托克杜撰了一个生活在罗马尼亚的吸血鬼。他吸食人类的血液。大家都知道他叫德拉库拉，因为他们在许多电影中见过他。

鬼故事并不总需要借助黑暗来吓唬我们。托马斯·胡德所写的故事讲的是一个有两个影子。而英国一位最伟大的小说家亨利·詹姆斯写了一个名叫《绷紧的心弦》的鬼故事。它的叙述者是一位家庭女教师，她在白天看见了鬼。

有时候，住宅的神秘性在于一个生活在密室里的人。另一位家庭女教师简·爱在半夜醒来。她听到房间外有脚步声。有人发出令人毛骨耸然的笑声。是谁住在楼上吓了她？我们在读19世纪最浪漫的小说时就会找出答案。

最早的犯罪小说也写于那个时代。直到那时，许多国家还没有真正的警察，通常都是由私家侦探去侦破案件。阿瑟·柯南·道尔爵士写了许多有关最著名的私家侦探——夏洛克·福尔摩斯的故事。在他之前许多年，埃德加·爱伦·坡写了一则有关一名法国侦探杜宾的故事：《莫格街凶杀案》。在这些故事中，侦探能破获案件，因为他比警察更机智。像阿加莎·克里斯蒂这样的作家就模仿了爱伦·坡和柯南·道尔的创作手法。

我们还很喜欢阅读有关逃犯的故事。当然，主角并不是罪犯，而是一个无辜的人。法国小说家亚历山大·仲马（即大仲马）创作了第一个著名的有关逃跑的故事——《基督山伯爵》。马克·吐温的《哈克贝利·芬历险记》写的是另一种截然不同的逃跑。在美国内战之前，美国仍存在黑奴。年轻的哈克贝利·芬从坏父亲身边逃走，并帮助一名黑奴逃跑。

美国内战产生了一个最引人注目的战争故事。在《红色英勇勋章》中，斯蒂芬·克莱恩想像了一个年轻的士兵在他经历的第一次战役中的感受。他想成为一名英雄，但是他害怕自己会成为逃兵。每个人都认为克莱恩是一名老兵，因为这个故事看来如此。但是内战爆发时，克莱恩根本没有出生呢。

随着欧洲的大多数国家备战于第一次世界大战时，两类间谍故事开始流行。著名的波兰作家约瑟夫·康拉德写了《特务》一书。这本小说真实地描述了间谍世界。在这个世界里，没有任何人是诚实的。现代作家约翰·李·卡里写了类似的故事。更具浪漫性的间谍故事是约翰·巴肯的《三十九级台阶》，书中的间谍有好有坏。

几乎所有的这些故事都创作于一百多年以前，但它们仍深受人们喜爱。除了托马斯·胡德的故事，其他的故事都被拍成电影。相同的故事被屡次翻拍，搬上荧幕。我们听说过其中许多角色的名字：弗兰肯斯泰因、德拉库拉、夏洛克·福尔摩斯。创作这些作品的作家为今天的畅销书作家指明了道路，且他们的创作方法相同。我们喜爱这些激动人心的故事。我们想知道接下去会发生什么，或者我们想揭开这些奥秘。

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## Chapter 1    *Frankenstein* Mary Shelley

Mary Shelley\* (1797–1851) was the daughter of two writers, William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft. Her mother died when she was a baby. When she was seventeen, Mary fell in love with the poet, Shelley. He married her when his wife died two years later. In 1816 they were staying in Switzerland near another poet, Byron\*, and Byron said: “Why don’t we each write a horror\* story?” Mary’s story, *Frankenstein*, is one of the most famous stories in British literature.\* She wrote other books after Shelley’s death in an accident\* in 1822 but they are not popular today. *Frankenstein* is an interesting story with new ideas for its time because the monster is not bad. He only becomes bad when people are unkind to him.

Frankenstein lived happily as a child in Geneva\* in Switzerland. His parents also took a young girl, Elizabeth, into their home. Frankenstein was always interested in science. So when he was seventeen, his father sent him to the University of Ingoldstadt.

### *Frankenstein creates life*

I arrived at Ingoldstadt and started studying. I was good at science and decided to give all my time to it. On my first day, my new teacher, Mr Waldman, told me to forget everything that I already knew.

“If you want to become a real scientist,” he said, “you must learn all the sciences. But I want to teach you chemistry.\* That is an area\* of science that is growing. We are discovering new things all the time. So it is a very important subject.”

I listened carefully to Mr Waldman. He took me to his laboratory\* and showed me his experiments. I was very excited by

everything that I saw. Mr Waldman gave me a list\* of new books to read.

At the end of the day I was tired but happy. I will always remember that day because it decided\* my future\*.

I became a good student. From the first day, chemistry was my favourite\* subject. Mr Waldman was an excellent\* teacher and I met the other scientists at the university. I worked on experiments in the laboratory all the time. Sometimes I stayed there all night until the stars disappeared\* from the sky. In the mornings, I was tired but happy. I went to my lessons, read a lot of books and understood more and more.

For two years I worked hard and did not visit Geneva. I wanted to discover where life came from. I wanted to experiment with science as much as possible. I wanted to create life. But first I had to understand death. I studied the human body. I also studied dead bodies. I was very interested in the change from life to death. I saw how a body changes. I learned how bodies are made.

And what was the result of all my experiments? I discovered the secret of life. I learned how to create life. I was very surprised and very happy. At first, I did not know what to do with my new powers. I could create life, but life needs to be inside a body. So I went to hospitals and looked at more dead bodies. I took parts of human bodies back to my laboratory. After a few months, I began to create a human form\*.

It was difficult work. I decided to make the person very large and tall. It was easier to work on a large body. I worked in secret\* in my laboratory at the top of\* the house. The summer months passed. The weather was beautiful, but I never went outside. I was too busy. I did not want to stop my work for anything. I forgot about my friends and my family. I did not write to them. I knew that my father and Elizabeth worried about me. I received letters, but I did not answer them. I thought only about my experiment.

Autumn came. My work was nearly finished, but my health was not good. I could not eat or sleep. I did not talk to anyone. Every night I felt ill and very nervous\*. I was afraid. But I could not stop.

One cold night in November, I saw the first result\* of my hard work. The body of the man in front of me had no life in it. It was one o'clock in the morning, and rain was falling outside. Nervously I used my tools to create life inside the body. Then I saw his yellow eyes open. He breathed\* and moved his arms and legs.

Success! The body was moving. After years of work, here was a human life! I looked at him. How can I describe\* my feelings? The man was terribly ugly. He had thick black hair and white teeth, but his skin was yellow and dry. His eyes were very pale\*. He was a monster.

After nearly two years of this experiment, I looked at the ugly monster and I was afraid. My dream disappeared. I ran out of the laboratory and went to my bedroom. I threw myself on the bed and tried to forget about the monster.

But when I fell asleep, I had wild dreams. I thought I saw Elizabeth. She was walking in Ingoldstadt. When I kissed her, her mouth became cold. It was like a kiss of death.

## ***Chapter 2    The Count of Monte Cristo*** **Alexandre Dumas**

The French novelist, Alexandre Dumas (1802–1870), was the son of one of Napoleon's officers. His father died when he was a little boy. Alexandre grew up with a romantic idea of Napoleon\* and the history of France. When Napoleon lost the Battle of Waterloo\* (1815), kings returned to France. But Dumas's exciting stories helped the French people to remember their country's