

朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书

第三级

The Count of Monte Cristo

〔法〕大仲马原著 〔英〕D.K. 斯旺 迈克尔·韦斯特改写 雨辰 译

简 写 本 基 督 山 伯 爵



上海译文出版社 合作出版
朗文出版亚洲有限公司



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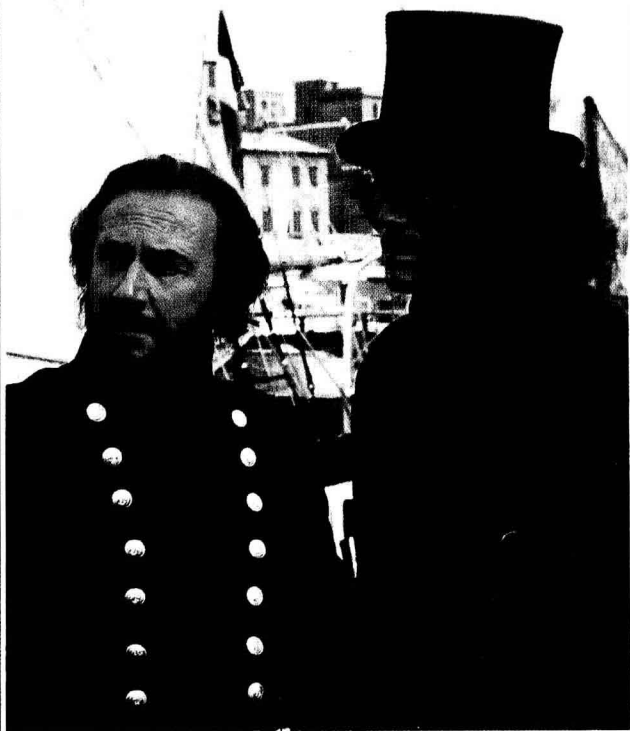
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LONGMAN 朗文

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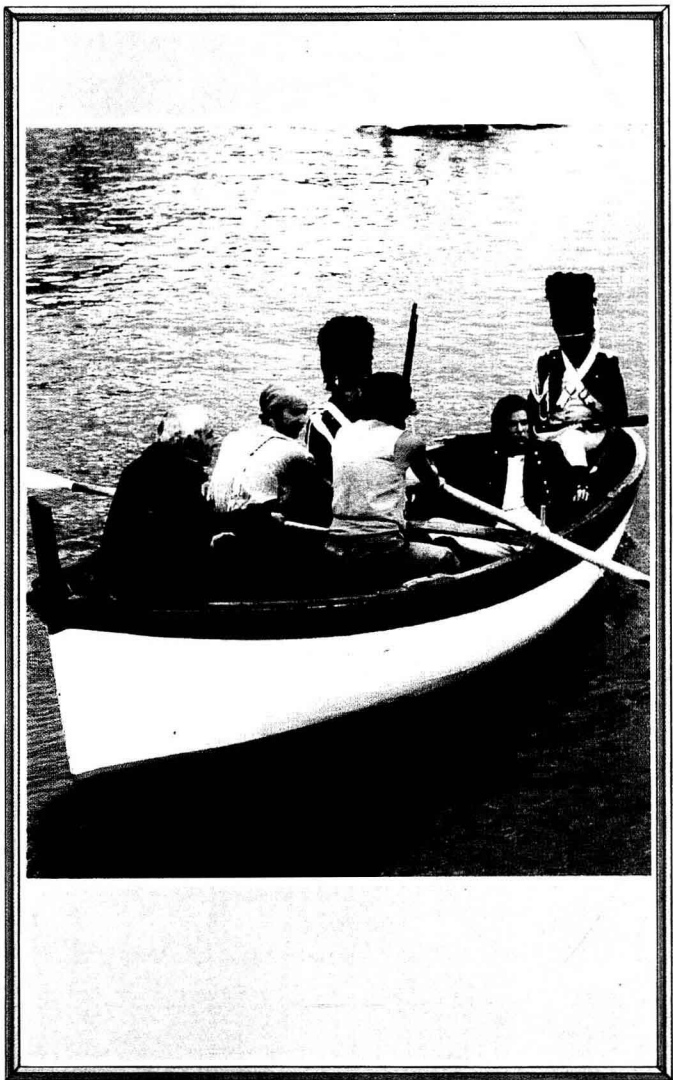
Danglars and Morrel

唐格拉尔和莫雷尔 (参见第一章)



Villefort

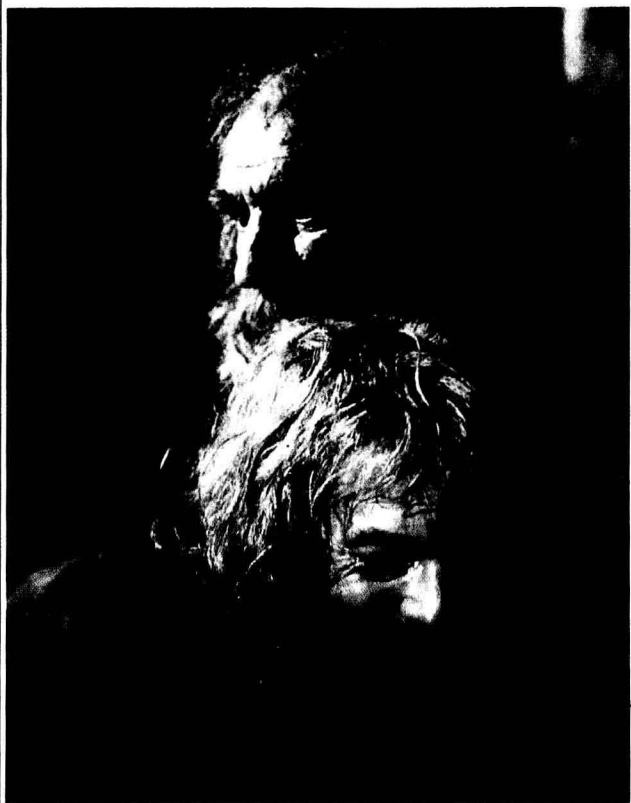
维尔福 (参见第四章)



Edmond is taken to the Chateau d'If
爱德蒙被押往伊夫堡(参见第五章)



Edmond hides the hole in the wall
爱德蒙遮掩墙上的洞 (参见第七章)



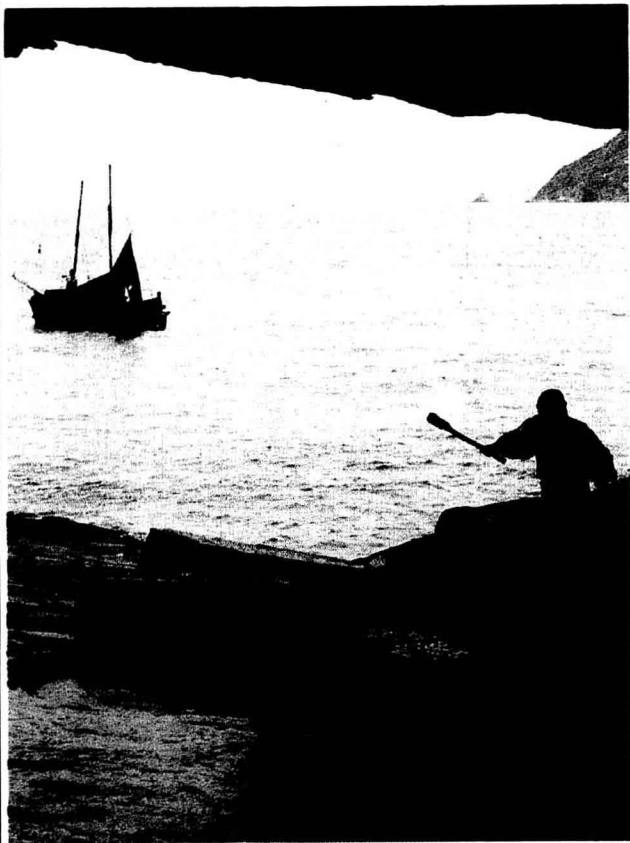
The two prisoners meet
两个囚犯相会 (参见第七章)



Edmond inside the bag
爱德蒙在布袋里（参见第十一章）



爱德蒙看见了基督山岛（参见第十二章）



Edmond looks for the treasure
爱德蒙寻找宝藏 (参见第十四章)



爱德蒙和梅尔塞苔丝（参见第十五章）

给读者的话

学好英语的关键之一是多读。读什么?英语大师们的回答是:读名著。倘若名著又长又难,怎么办?那么就从简写本开始。《朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书》就是为满足这种需要编写的。这套丛书以循序渐进的方法、最浅显的英语词汇和最精美的全页彩图,给你讲世界上脍炙人口的经典故事。本套丛书有四大特色:

- 一、所选内容均为世界文学名著;
- 二、英语地道、纯正、流畅、清新,均出自英美名家手笔;
- 三、语言浅显易懂,可读性强。本丛书共分四级,所用英语单词分别为:第一级 500 个,第二级 900 个,第三级 1300 个,第四级 1800 个,非常适合不同程度的中学生、大学生及广大英语爱好者阅读;
- 四、英汉对照,帮助理解。汉语译文准确、优美。在符合汉语表达习惯的基础上,力图传达英语原文的意美和形美。

我们的宗旨就是向你打开通向英语名著世界的一扇扇小窗,让你轻轻松松地寓语言学习、文学欣赏和翻译练习于一体,一举而有三得。

Introduction

Alexandre Dumas

There were two famous French writers, father and son, called Alexandre Dumas. The one who wrote *The Count of Monte Cristo* and very many other historical novels was Dumas père, the father. He was born in 1802. His father had been one of Napoleon's generals, but lost his post because of failure. When he died in 1806, there was very little money left for his family, so Alexandre's school education was not of much value.

At the age of sixteen he became a clerk, and he was lucky, after a time, to work for the Duke of Orleans. This work allowed him time to read a great deal. He became deeply interested in the plays of Shakespeare and the historical novels of Sir Walter Scott, and he himself began to write both plays and novels with a background of historical fact. The exciting happenings in his play *Henri III et sa cour* ("Henri III and his court"), seen in Paris in 1829, drew attention to the young writer. From then on, Dumas was able to spend all his time writing.

He is most famous, of course, for his historical novels (stories set in a real time in history). *The Three Musketeers* (1844) began a number of novels that covered about fifty years of French history in the seventeenth century. Several of them have given us well-known films such as *The Man in the Iron Mask* (from *Le Vicomte de Bragelonne*, 1848).

Another set of historical novels, the "Valois" novels,

前 言

亚历山大·仲马

有两位著名的法国作家，父子俩都叫亚历山大·仲马。写《基督山伯爵》和许多其他历史小说的那位，是父亲大仲马。他生于 1802 年。他的父亲曾是拿破仑手下的一位将军，后因失宠被免职。1806 年父亲去世时，家里很拮据，因此亚历山大并没有受到很好的学校教育。

他十六岁时当了名职员，稍后又有幸为奥尔良公爵工作。这份工作让他有时间阅读了大量书籍。他对莎士比亚的剧本和瓦尔特·司各特爵士的历史小说极感兴趣，而且自己也开始以史实为背景创作剧本和小说。他的剧本《亨利三世及其宫廷》1829 年在巴黎上演时，场面极为热烈，年轻的作家因此声誉鹊起。从这以后，大仲马可以用全部时间致力于写作了。

当然，使他最负盛名的是他的历史小说（以真实历史时期作为背景的故事）。以《三个火枪手》（1844）开头的一组小说，涉及十七世纪将近五十年的法国历史。其中有些故事已改编成很出名的电影，如《铁面人》（取材于《布拉热洛纳子爵》，1848）。

另一组历史小说，即所谓“瓦罗亚王朝”小说，则以十六世纪的欧洲作为背景。

had as background the sixteenth century in Europe.

In his own time, people spoke about Dumas' employment of other writers to help him with the very great number of books he wrote, but modern students of French literature have shown that most of the writing and all the stories were his own.

One reason for the very large number of books that came from his pen was the life he led. He spent a lot of money and enjoyed travel and adventure. One example of his love of adventure is his joining Garibaldi in Sicily in 1860, in a part of Garibaldi's fight to make Italy into the "one great country" that Faria dreams of in *The Count of Monte Cristo* (page 30).

The historical novels are nearly all long stories (we have made this English book much shorter than Dumas' novel in French), but the reader is taken at a good speed from one exciting moment to another. In modern times the novels have become films, radio and television plays and stories.

Dumas died in France in 1870.

The time of the story

This is a historical novel although the years of the action are in Dumas' own lifetime. The action begins in 1815, and the book appeared in 1844. In 1814, Napoleon had been sent to the island of Elba, which you will find on the map on page 39. He had been beaten by the Russian winter in 1812, and then by armies twice as big as his own at Leipzig in 1813. The forces against him had taken Paris in March 1814.

Napoleon was not a prisoner on Elba, although he was not allowed to leave the island. He controlled the government of Elba and brought in a number of good changes.

当时流传一种说法，认为大仲马如此多产，是雇用别的作家做帮手的，但是近代的法国文学研究者指出，大多数作品，包括所有的小说在内，都是他自己写的。

数量如此浩繁的作品出自他的笔下，是和他的生活经历分不开的。他花费了一大笔钱，尽情享受旅行和冒险的乐趣。他酷爱冒险的一个例子，就是 1860 年在西西里岛加入加里波第的部队，为使意大利成为“一个强大的国家”而战斗，这也正是《基督山伯爵》中法里亚梦寐以求的理想（第 51 页）。

这些历史小说几乎都是长篇小说（这本英文简写本比大仲马的法文原著篇幅短得多），但是扣人心弦的情节层出不穷，每每使读者欲罢不能。近几十年来，这些小说被改编成许多电影、广播剧、电视剧和故事。

大仲马于 1870 年在法国去世。

故事发生的时代

这是部历史小说，尽管其中的故事就发生在大仲马的生活年代。故事情节从 1815 年开始，而小说于 1844 年问世。1814 年，拿破仑被送往厄尔巴岛，你可以在第 69 页的地图上看到这个小岛的位置。他的军队先是在 1812 年无法抵御俄罗斯的严冬，继而在 1813 年于莱比锡被兵力两倍于己的联军击败。反对他的军队于 1814 年 3 月占领巴黎。

拿破仑虽然不得离开厄尔巴岛，但他并不是岛上的一名囚犯。他能左右厄尔巴的行政当局，并引进了一系列的改革措施。