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THREE GREAT PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE

莎士比亚三大戏剧故事

每周读一部英文名著

原著: [英]W. 莎士比亚 (W. Shakespeare)

改写: [英]D. K. 斯旺 (D. K. Swan)

M. 韦斯特 (M. West)

翻译: 陈海庆

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PEARSON
Longman

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

莎士比亚三大戏剧故事: 英汉对照/(英)莎士比亚(Shakespeare, W.)著; (英)斯旺(Swan, D. K.), (英)韦斯特(West, M.)改写; 陈海庆译. —北京: 中国对外翻译出版有限公司, 2011. 7

(朗文经典. 读名著 学英语)

书名原文: Three Great Plays of Shakespeare

ISBN 978-7-5001-3113-7

I. ①莎… II. ①莎… ②斯… ③韦… ④陈… III. ①英语—汉语—对照读物 ②戏剧文学—故事—作品集—英国—中世纪 IV. ①H319.4: I

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第125703号

著作权合同登记: 图字01-2011-7025号

出版发行 / 中国对外翻译出版有限公司

地 址 / 北京市西城区车公庄大街甲4号物华大厦六层

电 话 / (010)68359827 68359303(发行部) 68359719(编辑部)

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网 址 / <http://www.ctpc.com.cn> <http://www.aitbook.com>

出版策划 / 张高里

责任编辑 / 刘香玲 宋德伟

封面设计 / 张亚群

排 版 / 竹叶图文

印 刷 / 保定市中国画美凯印刷有限公司

经 销 / 新华书店

规 格 / 820×1050mm 1/32

印 张 / 5.5

版 次 / 2012年1月第1版

印 次 / 2012年3月第2次

ISBN 978-7-5001-3113-7 定价: 10.90元



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中国对外翻译出版有限公司

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Authorized reprint from the English language edition, entitled
Three Great Plays of Shakespeare by W. Shakespeare; this simplified
edition, 9780582035867, by D. K. Swan, M. West,
published by Pearson Education, Inc.,
publishing as Longman Group UK Limited, Copyright © 1992

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ENGLISH language adaptation edition published by
PEARSON EDUCATION ASIA LTD. and
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Bilingual Englishs/Chinese language (simplified characters) adaptation
edition is manufactured in the People's Republic of China, and is
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致学习者

每周读一部英文名著，7天快速提升阅读力！

近年来，随着英语素质教育越来越受到重视，教师、学生和家长都认识到进行大量原版英语阅读对于学好英语的重要性，国家教育部颁布的《英语课程标准》也对学生课外英语阅读提出了更高的标准和要求。为全面提升英语学习者的阅读能力，给英语学习者提供一个原汁原味的英语学习环境，中国对外翻译出版有限公司隆重推出“朗文经典·读名著 学英语”阅读系列。

本系列丛书针对中国英语学习者的学习习惯，采用中英文对照编排的形式，通过典雅精美的译文、准确实用的注释、精心设置的栏目等，扫除了读者的阅读障碍，帮助读者在了解原著内容的同时提升英语综合能力。丛书根据词汇控制理论，共分为9个级别，为不同水平的读者提供符合其词汇量水平的优秀读本。

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阅 读 指 南

READING GUIDE

LARNA DOONE

Introduction

R D Blackmore

Richard Doddridge Blackmore was born in 1825, the son of a **Church of England priest**. He went to school in Tiverton, which is where we meet John Ridd in the first chapter of this book.

Blackmore went to Exeter College, Oxford, and then studied law. He practised as a lawyer in the courts for a few years, but poor health forced him to leave London, and he started growing flowers, fruit and **vegetables** for the market. At the same time, he wrote poetry, not very successfully. His first novel, *Clara Vaughan*, was much more successful when it appeared in 1864.

His historical novel *Larna Doone* appeared in 1869. It was not a great success when it first came out in three **volumes**. Some people liked the way the hero, John Ridd, was presented on his Exmoor farm, the way his love of the country became clear. They spoke to others about the book, its exciting adventures and its tender love story, and so more people read it. It became a **classic**, although neither the writer nor the book-sellers expected it. And it is still a well-loved classic, often used today as material for films and television.

It was partly an accident that the novel became a "**best-seller**". A young member of the company which had produced

① 内容简介，提前预热

简要介绍该书的作家生平、故事情节、作品中人物的性格特征及作品的影响力等。让读者在开始阅读之前对作品有一个大概的了解，这有利于提升读者的阅读兴趣。

② 词汇控制，难度分级

外籍专家根据朗文公司制定的“词汇控制”原则，在简写每部作品时都进行了严格控制，为不同水平的读者提供了与其词汇量相对应的优秀读本。“朗文经典”根据词汇控制理论，共分为9个级别：

1000词；1200词；1500词；1800词；2000词；2200词；2500词；2800词；3000词。

③ 读前问题，引导思路

针对每章（篇）的故事情节提出若干问题，通过问题线索引导读者的阅读思路，抓住阅读重点，从而提升读者的阅读效率。

CHAPTER 1 The Doones 红烟家族

QUESTIONS BEFORE READING

- ▶ There were three people in the carriage. Who were they?
- ▶ What had happened to John Ridd's father?
- ▶ Who were Annie and Lizzie?
- ▶ Why did John teach himself to use a gun? (Because ...)

1. LORAIN'S DOILEY

My name is John Ridd. My home is in Oare, a village in a part of England called Somerset. My father was a farmer. The farm came to him from his father; it had been our farm for hundreds of years. I went to school in Tiverton. I learnt a little at school, but I left school early.

This is how I left school on the twenty-ninth of November, 1673.

We came out of school at five o'clock. A long line of horses was coming down the road with soldiers **guarding** them. The horses were carrying goods. They were being guarded because it was said that Tom Faggus was near and might steal the goods. Tom Faggus was my **cousin**. He was well known as a **highwayman**.

We all ran to the gate to see the soldiers pass.

Just then a man with horses came round the corner.

"Have any of you seen John Ridd?" he asked.

The man was John Fry; he was a **servant** at our home.

I went forward and spoke to him. "Why have you come at this time, John?" I asked, "School doesn't end until next month. There is a month more of school."

④ 名著简写，原汁原味

外籍英语专家根据原著精心简写，用词简洁，句型简单，既保留了原著精彩的情节，又保证了语言的原汁原味和通俗易懂，易于提升读者阅读的成就感。

⑤ 英汉对照，扫除障碍

全书英文部分全部配有参考译文。译文除了能帮助读者更好地理解作品外，还可以帮助读者通过英汉文字的对比，了解两种语言不同的表达方式，提升语感和翻译写作能力。

洛娜·杜恩

Roman Catholic
罗马天主教徒

forces
n. 武装力量，
军队

regular army
正规军
marsh
n. 沼泽，湿地
Bloody Assizes
血腥巡回裁判庭

1685年查理二世死后，民众更加不满，因为他的弟弟，新国王詹姆斯二世是罗马天主教徒。很多人支持蒙茅斯公爵而不是詹姆斯当国王。蒙茅斯是查理二世的儿子，但是查理国王和他的母亲可能没有结婚。蒙茅斯的支持者们开始为他从海外归来取代詹姆斯做安排。但是这些人动作太慢，蒙茅斯和他的顾问智囊们又太急躁。公爵在多塞特郡的莱姆里吉斯登陆，此时查理的死只有4个月。他的支持者们能够为他召集的队伍只是那些没有受过训练的乡下人，就像本书中约翰·里德描述的那样。在不到一个月的时间里，这支“队伍”就被詹姆斯的正规军在萨默塞特郡的塞奇高沼区消灭了。蒙茅斯被处死，他的支持者们也在法官杰弗里斯操控下的“血腥巡回裁判庭”受审。

埃克斯穆尔

埃克斯穆尔位于英国西部萨默塞特郡和德文郡之间。其大部分是高地，海拔超过500米。东西长约34公里，南北宽约20公里。地势较高的部分寸木不生，只有低矮的灌木，岩石和沼泽。其间有美丽的峡谷，本书所描述的奥阿拉村就位于其中一个峡谷，今天你仍然可以找到这个村子。从那里出发才能寻见两条小溪谷，分别叫兰克库姆和霍克姆库姆，在这两条美丽的溪谷之间就是布莱克默尔所描述的杜恩峡谷。

⑥ 难词注释，积累词汇

书中对部分难词和重点词进行了汉语注释，这有利于保证读者在阅读英文时的连贯性，并借助于上下文更好地理解 and 运用这些词汇。

7 美文佳句，日积月累

章节中出现的美文佳句，值得学习者反复研读、背诵和模仿。



Language Points to Remember

好句好段记心上

1. Just then a man with horses came round the corner.
就在这时，一个牵马的男人从拐弯处出现了。
2. We left Tiverton early in the morning.
一大早我们就离开了蒂弗顿。
3. The mist lay thick on the moor so that we could not see beyond our horses' heads.
沼泽上浓雾弥漫，我们都无法看清马头前面的东西。
4. They were heavy, big men, carrying guns.
他们个个五大三粗，手里都拿着枪。
5. All the lands were owned by these two men, and each received one half of the money got from them.
所有这些土地都归这两个人所有，这些土地上的收入由他们平分。
6. I was only a boy when my father died; but I knew that my time would come.
我父亲死的时候我还是个孩子，但是我知道复仇的日子总会到来。





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Three Great Plays of Shakespeare

Introduction

William Shakespeare

The most famous writer of plays in the English language was born in Stratford-upon-Avon in 1564, six years after Elizabeth I became Queen of England. We know him as the writer of thirty-nine plays, of which at least thirty-four are still **regularly** seen on the stage. We believe that he was also the poet who wrote 154 **sonnets** (fourteen-line poems), many of great beauty, and some longer poems.

Rather surprisingly, we don't know very much about the man himself. We think he went to the grammar school in Stratford. If so, he probably had a good education, especially in Latin. The next thing we know is that he married Anne Hathaway in 1582, and they had three children: Suzanna (born in 1583) and a boy and a girl (Hamnet and Judith) born at the same time in 1585.

After that, we know nothing until 1592, when he was already writing successful plays in London. We don't know when he went there. By 1597, Shakespeare had made enough money as a writer and actor to buy New Place, the largest house in Stratford. Perhaps he **retired** to New Place in 1610, but he con-

简介

1616
1564
52

regularly

adv. 经常地,
定期地

sonnet

n. 十四行诗,
又译“商籁体”
(一种由十四
行组成的诗歌
形式,通常有
一种传统的押
韵形式)

威廉·莎士比亚 (52)

这位用英语进行创作的最著名的剧作家于1564年出生在埃文河畔的斯特拉福镇,时为英国女王伊丽莎白一世继位6年之后。他一生共创作了39部戏剧,其中至少有34部剧作依然活跃在舞台上。据说他还创作了154首十四行诗,其中大多意境优美,此外还有一些长诗。

但令人奇怪的是,我们对他本人的情况了解甚少。我们推断他曾在斯特拉福镇上过文法学校。如果真是这样的话,那么他很可能受过良好的教育,尤其是在拉丁语方面。我们所了解的另外一件事情是,他在1582年与安·哈撒韦结婚,两人生育了3个孩子:苏珊娜生于1583年,还有,哈姆内特和朱迪思生于1585年,他们是一对龙凤胎。

我们对他在此之后的情况一无所知,直到1592年他在伦敦戏剧界获得成功。我们不知道他是什么时候到伦敦的,然而到了1597年,莎士比亚靠写作和演戏的收入足以让他买下斯特拉福镇最大的房子“一个新的住处”。他在1610年可能又退居到“新的住处”,但他继续从事戏剧创作。1616年莎士比亚在斯

tinued to write plays. He died at Stratford in 1616.

We know much more about the plays than we know about the writer. For four hundred years people have been studying every word that Shakespeare wrote, as well as millions of words that others have written about him and his times.

We usually divide Shakespeare's plays into three kinds:

- Comedies* The fourteen comedies of Shakespeare that are still produced have light and amusing stories and a happy ending.
- Histories* The nine histories are the stories, written for the stage, of English kings.
- Tragedies* Three of Shakespeare's eleven tragedies are represented in this book.

The tragedies in this book

A tragedy is a serious play with a sad ending. The sadness often includes the death of the main character or **characters**. A tragedy may also teach a lesson: the sad ending is likely to be the result of some fault or weakness in the main character. Audiences in Shakespeare's time felt that for "high tragedy" the characters who came to the sad ending should be people of rank and importance. It is only in modern times that we have accepted tragedies about "common" people.

In *Romeo and Juliet* we are shown two great families of Verona in Italy. The families have an unending quarrel and

retire

v. 隐退

特拉福镇与世长辞。

我们对他了解更多的是他的戏剧作品，而不是他的身世。400 年来，人们一直在研究莎士比亚写下的每一个字词，以及有关他本人和他那个时代的数百万字的研究资料。

我们通常把莎士比亚的剧作分成 3 类：

comedy

n. 喜剧

——**喜剧** 仍在上演的 14 部莎士比亚喜剧，故事轻松、诙谐，结局圆满。

history

n. 历史剧

——**历史剧** 专为舞台创作的 9 部历史剧，都是与英国国王有关的故事。

tragedy

n. 悲剧

——**悲剧** 莎士比亚创作了 11 部悲剧，本书只收录了其中的 3 部。

本书中的几部悲剧

character

n. (小说、电影、戏剧等中的) 人物

悲剧是结局悲惨的正剧，往往包括一个或数个主要人物的死亡。悲剧还可以给人们一个教训：悲惨的结局往往是由主角的某个缺点或弱点造成的。莎士比亚时代的观众觉得，“动人的悲剧”中落得悲惨结局的人物应该是身份显赫、举足轻重的人。只是进入现代社会之后，以“普通人”为主角的悲剧才得到认可。

在《罗密欧与朱丽叶》中，我们看到的是意大利威罗纳的两个大家族。这两个家族之间争吵不断，

unending **hatred**. When Romeo of the Montague family and Juliet of the Capulet family fall in love, there is the making of tragedy. The personal tragedy of the two young lovers is directly caused by the social evil of the ancient family quarrel, which makes it impossible for their love to have a happy ending. Hatred, Shakespeare shows, poisons human relations in society and affects everyone like a disease. Romeo and Juliet are too young to escape the effects of their families' hatred.

The tragedy of *Macbeth* comes from the **ambition** of Lord and Lady Macbeth. That is the fault in their characters that produces the tragedy, and in the character of Macbeth there is an added weakness. Lady Macbeth says, "I am afraid Macbeth is too kind, too gentle. There are things he must do, but will be afraid to do. I must speak to him." She speaks, and in the end he becomes a murderer, a cruel ruler, a man easily **deceived** by the witches, and even heartless when his wife dies: "She could have died some other time."

If Romeo and Juliet are too young, the king in *King Lear* is too old. He is too old to see the foolishness of his own actions. Age makes him too weak-minded to understand the characters of his two older daughters and to see the goodness of his youngest daughter, Cordelia. His tragedy comes from his own weakness as much as from the **wickedness** of his **ungrateful** daughters.

We have looked, above, at the faults and weaknesses that produce tragedy. We must not forget that there have been great moments in the lives of those whose sad ending makes the

quarrel

n. 争吵

hatred

n. 仇恨

积怨成仇。蒙太古家族中的罗密欧与凯普莱特家族中的朱丽叶双双坠入爱河，悲剧就酿成了。两个年轻恋人的个人悲剧是由社会的罪恶——由来已久的家族纷争——直接造成的，这使得他们的爱情不可能得到圆满结局。莎士比亚告诉人们，仇恨毒化了社会中的人际关系，像瘟疫一样传染了每一个人。罗密欧和朱丽叶太年轻，无法逃脱家族之间的仇恨所带来的恶果。

ambition

n. 雄心，野心

《麦克白》的悲剧源于麦克白勋爵和麦克白夫人的野心。他们性格上的这一缺点造成了他们的悲剧，而麦克白的性格中还有另一个弱点。麦克白夫人说：“我担心麦克白太善良、太软弱了。有些事情他必须得做，可他不敢去做。我必须跟他谈谈。”她真的跟麦克白谈了，结果却让麦克白变成了杀人犯、暴君，变成了一个容易被巫婆所迷惑的人，以至于妻子死了，他也冷酷无情：“她死得真不是时候。”

deceive

v. 欺骗

如果说罗密欧与朱丽叶太年轻，那么《李尔王》中的那个国王可就太老了。他老态龙钟，稀里糊涂，意识不到自己的行为有多愚蠢。上了年纪之后，他的头脑变得糊涂起来，既看不透大女儿和二女儿的本性，又发现不了小女儿考狄利娅的善良。他的悲剧是由他自身的弱点以及他那两个忘恩负义的女儿造成的。

wickedness

n. 邪恶

ungrateful

adj. 忘恩负义的

的

上面我们审视了造成悲剧的缺点和弱点。我们必须记住，那些遭遇悲惨结局的人物正是在生活中经历过光辉时刻的人们。麦克白是个杰出的军队指挥