【 名著双语读物・中文导读+英文原版 】 凡尔纳科幻经典丛书



Eight Hundred Zeagues on the Amazon

亚马逊漂流记

[法] 凡尔纳著张家铭等编译







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[法] 凡尔纳

内容简介

《亚马逊漂流记》是一部充满传奇与冒险的科幻著作。故事以一份密码文件作为线索贯穿全文,围绕乔恩的女儿米娜结婚前后所发生的事情展开,讲述了正直的乔恩一家如何战胜邪恶的故事。故事情节跌宕起伏,而其中有关亚马逊河沿途的地理状况的介绍也同样引人入胜。该书至今已被译成世界上多种文字。书中所展现的神奇故事伴随了一代又一代人的童年、少年直至成年。

无论作为语言学习的课本,还是作为通俗的文学和科普读本,本书对当代中国的青少年都将产生积极的影响。为了使读者能够了解英文故事概况,进而提高阅读速度和阅读水平,在每章的开始部分增加了中文导读。同时,为了读者更好地理解故事内容,书中加入了大量插图。

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儒勒·凡尔纳(Jules Verne, 1828—1905),法国著名作家,现代科幻小说的奠基人,被誉为"世界科幻小说之父"、"科学时代的预言家"。他一生共创作了六十多部充满神奇与浪漫的科幻小说,代表作有《格兰特船长的儿女》、《海底两万里》和《神秘岛》等,这些小说被译成世界上几十种文字,并无数次被搬上银幕,在世界上广为流传。

1828年2月8日,凡尔纳出生在法国西部海港南特。他自幼热爱海洋,向往远航探险。他的父亲是一位事业成功的律师,并希望凡尔纳日后也以律师作为职业。18岁时,他遵从父训到巴黎攻读法律。可是他对法律毫无兴趣,却爱上了文学和戏剧。1863年,他发表了第一部科幻小说《气球上的五星期》,之后又出版了使他获得巨大声誉的科幻小说三部曲:《格兰特船长的儿女》、《海底两万里》和《神秘岛》。凡尔纳的科幻小说是真实性与大胆幻想的结合:奇幻的故事情节、鲜明的人物形象、丰富而奇妙的想象、浓郁的浪漫主义风格和生活情趣,使之产生了巨大的艺术魅力,赢得了全世界各国读者,特别是青少年读者的喜爱。他的作品中所表现的自然科学方面的许多预言和假设,在他去世之后得以印证和实现,至今仍然启发着人们的想象力和创造力。

凡尔纳的科幻小说有两大特点。第一,他的作品是丰富的幻想和科学知识的结合。虽然凡尔纳笔下的幻想极为奇特、大胆,但其中有着坚实的科学基础,这些作品既是科学精神的幻想曲,也是富有幻想色彩的科学预言,他的许多科幻猜想最后变成了现实。例如,他不仅在小说《从地球到月球》中用大炮将探月飞行器送上太空,甚至还将发射场安排在了美国佛罗里达州,这正是"阿波罗登月计划"的发射场;他在小说《海底两万里》中虚构了"鹦鹉螺号"潜水艇,在该小说出版 10 年后,第一艘真正的潜水艇才下水;在《征服者罗比尔》中有一个类似直升飞机的飞行器,数十年后人类才将这一设想变成了现实。此外,他的小说中还出现了电视、霓



虹灯、导弹、坦克和太空飞船等科学技术应用概念,而这些后来都变成了 现实。第二,他的作品中的主人公是一些鲜明、生动而富有进取心和正义 感的人物,他们或是地理发现者、探险家、科学家、发明家,他们具有超 人的智慧、坚强的毅力和执著不懈的精神;或是反对民族歧视、民族压迫 的战士,反对社会不公的抗争者,追求自由的旅行家,在他们身上具有反 压迫、反强权、反传统的战斗精神,他们热爱自由、热爱平等,维护人的 尊严。凡尔纳所塑造的这些人物形象,他们远大的理想、坚强的性格、优 秀的品质和高尚的情操已赢得了亿万读者的喜爱和尊敬,并一直成为人们 向往的偶像和学习的榜样。

1900 年,儒勒·凡尔纳的第一部中译本小说《八十天周游世界》(当时的中文译名是《八十日环游记》)被介绍给中国的读者,直至新中国成立之前,陆续又有梁启超、鲁迅等文化名人将凡尔纳的作品翻译出版。20世纪 50 年代后期,凡尔纳的科幻小说又开始为国内翻译界和出版界所关注。20世纪 80 年代,凡尔纳的作品再次受到读者的青睐,国内许多出版社相继翻译出版了凡尔纳的科幻小说,一时形成了"凡尔纳热"。时至今日,凡尔纳的科幻小说仍然显示出旺盛的生命力。基于以上原因,我们决定编译凡尔纳系列科幻小说中被公认的经典名篇,并采用中文导读英文版的形式出版。在中文导读中,我们尽力使其贴近原作的精髓,也尽可能保留原作的风格。我们希望能够编出为当代中国读者所喜爱的经典读本。读者在阅读英文故事之前,可以先阅读中文导读,这样有利于了解故事背景,从而加快阅读速度。同时,为了读者更好地理解故事内容,书中加入了大量插图。我们相信,这些经典著作的引进对加强当代中国读者,特别是青少年读者的科学素养和人文修养是非常有帮助的。

本书是中文导读英文名著系列丛书中的一种,编写本系列丛书的另一个主要目的就是为准备参加英语国家留学考试的学生提供学习素材。对于留学考试,无论是 SSAT、SAT,还是 TOEFL、GRE,要取得好的成绩,就必须了解西方的社会、历史、文化、生活等方面的背景知识,而阅读西方原版名著是了解这些知识最重要的手段之一。

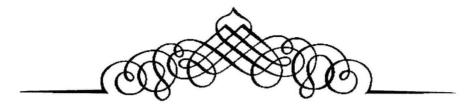
作为专门从事英语考试培训、留学规划和留学申请指导的教育机构,啄木鸟教育支持编写的这套中文导读英文原版名著系列图书,可以使读者在欣赏世界原版名著的同时,了解西方的历史、文化、传统、价值观等,并提高英语阅读速度、阅读水平和写作能力,从而在 TOEFL、雅思、SSAT、SAT、GRE、GMAT 等考试中取得好的成绩,进而帮助读者成功申请到更好的国外



学校。

本书中文导读内容由张家铭编译。参加本书故事素材搜集整理及编译工作的还有王勋、纪飞、郑佳、刘乃亚、赵雪、左新杲、黄福成、冯洁、徐鑫、马启龙、王业伟、王旭敏、陈楠、王多多、邵舒丽、周丽萍、王晓旭、李永振、孟宪行、熊红华、胡国平、熊建国、徐平国、王小红等。限于我们的文学素养和英语水平,书中难免会有不当之处,衷心希望读者朋友批评指正。

啄木鸟教育(www.zmnedu.com) 2014年1月



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第一章 森林队长

Chapter 1 A Captain of The Woods



一八五二年五月四日,"森林队长"特勒斯手持一份文件在沉思。这是一份多年前写成的文件,每个字母间都留有间隙,特勒斯是唯一能读懂这份文件的人。

"森林队长"是专业抓捕逃亡奴隶的人。这个 行业开始于一七二二年,这是一项不受人尊重的职 业,由自由了的奴隶及逃兵组成。

年约三十岁的特勒斯是巴西白人,有着强壮的身体和坚韧的性格。他一身森林队长的装束:戴一顶宽边皮帽,厚羊毛裤的裤腿塞在靴筒中,身披一

件褪色的斗篷,带着一把像剑一样的"芒什塔",还有一把叫"昂切塔"的锄头,用来追捕森林中的动物。

这一天,他在森林中紧紧盯着文件,林中吼猴的啼叫和响尾蛇的尖锐嘶叫声也未能使他分心。他靠在树上,脸上露出奸笑,知道文件中的文字对他所找的人很重要,这个人很有钱,最后一句话每个字都值一百万瑞斯,而最后的五十八个字就值五千八百万瑞斯,现在他要到达目的地了。从大西洋沿岸来到亚马逊河流域的秘鲁,现在只要爬到树的顶端就能看到他的房子了。

这个文件是他的好兄弟给他的,里面有好兄弟同事隐匿多年使用的假 名字。特勒斯将文件放入一个结实的铜盒中,这只香烟大的小盒里装着几 种周边国家的钱币,合起来有五百法郎,这是他的全部财产。他的生活很



森林队长



简单,只需买些烟草和酒,就能维持好长时间。

他把这个盒子放在靠树根的洞里,这时已是下午两点了。他喝了几口随身带的酒壶里的酒,发现又该添酒了。他将烟斗塞满烟丝,点着了吸了十几口,就睡着了。

"Phyjslyddqfdzxgasgzzqqehxgkfndrxujuglocytdxvksbxhhuypohdvyrymhuhpuydkjoxphetozlsletnpm vffovpdpajxhyynojyggaymeqynfuqlnmvlyfgsuzmqIztlbqqyugsqeubvnrcredgruzblrmxyuhqhpzdrrgcrohepqxufIvvrplphonthvddqfhqsntzhhhnfepmqkyuuexktogzgkyuumfvIjdqdpzjqsykrplxhxqrymvklohhhotozvdksppsuvjhd."

THE MAN who held in his hand the document of which this strange assemblage of letters formed the concluding paragraph remained for some moments lost in thought.

It contained about a hundred of these lines, with the letters at even distances, and undivided into words. It seemed to have been written many years before, and time had already laid his tawny finger on the sheet of good stout paper which was covered with the hieroglyphics.

On what principle had these letters been arranged? He who held the paper was alone able to tell. With such cipher language it is as with the locks of some of our iron safes—in either case the protection is the same. The combinations which they lead to can be counted by millions, and no calculator's life would suffice to express them. Some particular "word" has to be known before the lock of the safe will act, and some "cipher" is necessary before that cryptogram can be read.

He who had just reperused the document was but a simple "captain of the woods." Under the name of "Capitaes do Mato" are known in Brazil those individuals who are engaged in the recapture of fugitive slaves. The institution dates from 1722. At that period anti-slavery ideas had entered the minds of a

few philanthropists, and more than a century had to elapse before the mass of the people grasped and applied them. That freedom was a right, that the very first of the natural rights of man was to be free and to belong only to himself, would seem to be self-evident, and yet thousands of years had to pass before the glorious thought was generally accepted, and the nations of the earth had the courage to proclaim it.

In 1852, the year in which our story opens, there were still slaves in Brazil, and as a natural consequence, captains of the woods to pursue them. For certain reasons of political economy the hour of general emancipation had been delayed, but the black had at this date the right to ransom himself, the children which were born to him were born free. The day was not far distant when the magnificent country, into which could be put three-quarters of the continent of Europe, would no longer count a single slave among its ten millions of inhabitants.

The occupation of the captains of the woods was doomed, and at the period we speak of the advantages obtainable from the capture of fugitives were rapidly diminishing. While, however, the calling continued sufficiently profitable, the captains of the woods formed a peculiar class of adventurers, principally composed of freedmen and deserters—of not very enviable reputation. The slave hunters in fact belonged to the dregs of society, and we shall not be far wrong in assuming that the man with the cryptogram was a fitting comrade for his fellow "capitaes do mato." Torres—for that was his name—unlike the majority of his companions, was neither half-breed, Indian, nor negro. He was a white of Brazilian origin, and had received a better education than befitted his present condition. One of those unclassed men who are found so frequently in the distant countries of the New World, at a time when the Brazilian law still excluded mulattoes and others of mixed blood from certain employments, it was evident that if such exclusion had affected him, it had done so on account of his worthless character, and not because of his birth.

Torres at the present moment was not, however, in Brazil. He had just passed the frontier, and was wandering in the forests of Peru, from which issue



the waters of the Upper Amazon.

He was a man of about thirty years of age, on whom the fatigues of a precarious existence seemed, thanks to an exceptional temperament and an iron constitution, to have had no effect. Of middle height, broad shoulders, regular features, and decided gait, his face was tanned with the scorching air of the tropics. He had a thick black beard, and eyes lost under contracting eyebrows, giving that swift but hard glance so characteristic of insolent natures. Clothed as backwoodsmen are generally clothed, not over elaborately, his garments bore witness to long and roughish wear. On his head, stuck jauntily on one side, was a leather hat with a large brim. Trousers he had of coarse wool, which were tucked into the tops of the thick, heavy boots which formed the most substantial part of his attire, and over all, and hiding all, was a faded yellowish poncho.

But if Torres was a captain of the woods it was evident that he was not now employed in that capacity, his means of attack and defense being obviously insufficient for any one engaged in the pursuit of the blacks. No firearms—neither gun nor revolver. In his belt only one of those weapons, more sword than hunting-knife, called a "manchetta," and in addition he had an "enchada," which is a sort of hoe, specially employed in the pursuit of the tatous and agoutis which abound in the forests of the Upper Amazon, where there is generally little to fear from wild beasts.

On the 4th of May, 1852, it happened, then, that our adventurer was deeply absorbed in the reading of the document on which his eyes were fixed, and, accustomed as he was to live in the forests of South America, he was perfectly indifferent to their splendors. Nothing could distract his attention; neither the constant cry of the howling monkeys, which St. Hillaire has graphically compared to the ax of the woodman as he strikes the branches of the trees, nor the sharp jingle of the rings of the rattlesnake (not an aggressive reptile, it is true, but one of the most venomous); neither the bawling voice of the horned toad, the most hideous of its kind, nor even the solemn and sonorous croak of the bellowing frog, which, though it cannot equal the bull in size, can surpass

him in noise.

Torres heard nothing of all these sounds, which form, as it were, the complex voice of the forests of the New World. Reclining at the foot of a magnificent tree, he did not even admire the lofty boughs of that "pao ferro," or iron wood, with its somber bark, hard as the metal which it replaces in the weapon and utensil of the Indian savage. No. Lost in thought, the captain of the woods turned the curious paper again and again between his fingers. With the cipher, of which he had the secret, he assigned to each letter its true value. He read, he verified the sense of those lines, unintelligible to all but him, and then he smiled—and a most unpleasant smile it was.

Then he murmured some phrases in an undertone which none in the solitude of the Peruvian forests could hear, and which no one, had he been anywhere else, would have heard.

"Yes," said he, at length, "here are a hundred lines very neatly written, which, for some one that I know, have an importance that is undoubted. That somebody is rich. It is a question of life or death for him, and looked at in every way it will cost him something." And, scrutinizing the paper with greedy eyes, "At a conto[®] only for each word of this last sentence it will amount to a considerable sum, and it is this sentence which fixes the price. It sums up the entire document. It gives their true names to true personages; but before trying to understand it I ought to begin by counting the number of words it contains, and even when this is done its true meaning may be missed."

In saying this Torres began to count mentally.

"There are fifty-eight words, and that makes fifty-eight contos. With nothing but that one could live in Brazil, in America, wherever one wished, and even live without doing anything! And what would it be, then, if all the words of this document were paid for at the same price? It would be necessary to count by hundreds of contos. Ah! there is quite a fortune here for me to realize if I am not the greatest of duffers!"

① One thousand reis are equal to three francs, and a conto of reis is worth three thousand francs.