

Great Expectations



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著者:Charles Dickens

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In the marshy mists of a village churchyard, a tiny orphan boy named Pip is suddenly terrified by a shivering, limping convict on the run. Years later, a supremely arrogant young Pip boards the coach to London where, by the grace of a mysterious benefactor, he will join the ranks of the idle rich and "become a gentleman." Finally, in the luminous mists of the village at evening, Pip the man meets Estella, his dazzlingly beautiful tormentor, in a ruined garden--and lays to rest all the heartaches and illusions that his "great expectations" have brought upon him. Dickens's biographer, Edgar H. Johnson, has said that--except for the author's last-minute tampering with his original ending--Great Expectations is "the most perfectly constructed and perfectly written of all Dickens's works." In John Irving's Introduction to this edition, the novelist takes the view that Dickens's revised ending is "far more that mirror of the quality of trust in the novel as a whole." Both versions of the ending are printed here.

作者介绍:

Charles John Huffam Dickens (7 February 1812 – 9 June 1870) was an English writer and social critic. He created some of the world's best-known fictional characters and is

regarded by many as the greatest novelist of the Victorian era. His works enjoyed unprecedented popularity during his lifetime, and by the 20th century critics and scholars had recognised him as a literary genius. His novels and short stories are still widely read today.

Born in Portsmouth, Dickens left school to work in a factory when his father was incarcerated in a debtors' prison. Despite his lack of formal education, he edited a weekly journal for 20 years, wrote 15 novels, five novellas, hundreds of short stories and non-fiction articles, lectured and performed readings extensively, was an indefatigable letter writer, and campaigned vigorously for children's rights, education, and other social reforms.

Dickens's literary success began with the 1836 serial publication of *The Pickwick Papers*. Within a few years he had become an international literary celebrity, famous for his humour, satire, and keen observation of character and society. His novels, most published in monthly or weekly instalments, pioneered the serial publication of narrative fiction, which became the dominant Victorian mode for novel publication. Cliffhanger endings in his serial publications kept readers in suspense. The instalment format allowed Dickens to evaluate his audience's reaction, and he often modified his plot and character development based on such feedback. For example, when his wife's chiropodist expressed distress at the way Miss Mowcher in *David Copperfield* seemed to reflect her disabilities, Dickens improved the character with positive features. His plots were carefully constructed, and he often wove elements from topical events into his narratives. Masses of the illiterate poor chipped in ha'pennies to have each new monthly episode read to them, opening up and inspiring a new class of readers.

Dickens was regarded as the literary colossus of his age. His 1843 novella, *A Christmas Carol*, remains popular and continues to inspire adaptations in every artistic genre. *Oliver Twist* and *Great Expectations* are also frequently adapted, and, like many of his novels, evoke images of early Victorian London. His 1859 novel, *A Tale of Two Cities*, set in London and Paris, is his best-known work of historical fiction. Dickens has been praised by fellow writers—from Leo Tolstoy to George Orwell, G. K. Chesterton and Tom Wolfe—for his realism, comedy, prose style, unique characterisations, and social criticism. On the other hand, Oscar Wilde, Henry James, and Virginia Woolf complained of a lack of psychological depth, loose writing, and a vein of saccharine sentimentalism. The term Dickensian is used to describe something that is reminiscent of Dickens and his writings, such as poor social conditions or comically repulsive characters.

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标签

CharlesDickens

英文原版

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literature

评论

Dickens肯定超级爱The London Merchant这个剧...

英文原版比中文翻译版好看多了.

"Until you spoke to her, and until I saw in you what I once felt myself, I didn't know what I had done. What have I done! What have I done!"

所有人物 都设定的那么旗帜鲜明那么值得回味 除了主人公pip!

the best one, 买回来了, 开始看第二遍。。。。

故事框架和雾都孤儿一样

措詞真棒. 但是我討厭括號. 可憐的PIP, JOE跟BIDDY結婚了喲.

Oh~Pip

NOT my king of the novel: new/original ending; sentimentality; caricatures; eccentricity;coincidences; emotional interest;fairy tales

还是去年有一天跟老马夫妇在肯特的Oare Marshes看鸟，他们跟我说这地方就是狄更斯great expectations小说里主人公遇见逃犯的地方，于是决定无论如何要看看这本小说。缓慢地终于读完了。觉得好玩的是为了人物的塑造，在英语中狄更斯特意写出了口音感，虽然刚开始造成了我阅读的时候的“大雾”，习惯后还挺有意思的。But书的内容本身还是在我期望之下，情节有些拖沓，有些故意设计的巧合的情节以为是伏笔但后续没有故事上推进就只是个巧合而已，人物有时突然出现，甚至莫名的出现，又大段消失，让人理解不了动机，也理解不了大段刻画的意义。

引人入胜，有点难读

发誓再也不读鸡精斯的我再一次迫于压力读了这本。阅读体验极差，休要提什么阅读快感了。情节设计有点做作，背后是全知作者时不时的神兵天降。比如Joe为什么就得这么不计前嫌地对Pip好，就连后者自己都早已意识到自己的ingratitude？是把他当亲儿子了？Orlick凭什么就能坏成这样，就因为Pip阻碍了他的春天？Magwitch这个人的确就是个magic witch，因为他的整个行动价值体系简直就是受magic操控，毫无逻辑可言。在所有角色里，Estella是可以再好好打磨一下的。但是again，打磨人物可能并非鸡精斯的志趣所在。还有，他为什么总觉得要把所有人物都通过各种机缘巧合和神秘的身世之谜串在一起才可以呢？妥妥的畅销书套路。

我人生中看的第一部英文小说啊！

"I want to be a gentleman"

好难啊。大师就是大师

整个故事很有意味，值得慢慢体会

写学年论文的书，看的快吐了。不喜欢情节，非常刻意。词汇还算简单。

简写版

无聊

A Dream! Pip and Estella , Joe ,Hebert , I spent almost 3 weeks reading it , hoping worthy.

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书评

相比武侠、言情小说，世界名著看得实在少了点。印象最深的是，每次从图书馆借了名著回来，看了一点以后（有时候只有几页），就搁在抽屉了。不知过了多久，发现书快到期了，才又拿起来看。大体来说，名著的头总是给人感觉很慢——我的意思是没有商业小说那么有特别吸引人的开...

Great Expectations。不知为何，比起A Tale of Two Cities，喜欢这本书尤甚。而比起《孤星血泪》这样悲怆的名字，反而也更喜欢《远大前程》的意味深长。网上有好事者归纳讨论了该词组的意思，expectation，是期望、是预想、也是前路漫漫；great，是光荣，是憧憬，是声势浩大，...

皮普，主人公。本来是个穷孩子，童年迫不得已地救了个戴着脚镣逃跑的囚犯，给了他吃的和锉刀。囚犯为了感激他，把自己后来赚的钱都通过秘密的方式给了他，不让他知道是谁的恩情，只让他去过贵族的生活，让他以为自己拥有了远大前程，也让他爱上了，认定了富有而骄傲的姑娘埃斯...

一. “是的，为了埃斯苔娜。”
郝维仙小姐披着新娘的婚纱，坐在轮椅上，依旧面对着布满了蜘蛛网的结婚蛋糕。几十年过去了，郝维仙小姐的时钟，永远停留在那一刻——
盼望着新郎，就像人们等待着永远不会到来的戈多。。。和狄更斯...

终于把狄更斯老爷子这本书读完了。读的过程很艰难，尤其在网上看过一句话说，如果你觉得读不下去的书，就扔掉，换别的书读。我也一度想放弃，但我总觉得这样对不起狄更斯老爷子，我也想知道过程有时晦涩一些，那结局究竟会怎样？我也不确定自己是否真的能读下去，我有个不太好...

戏谑的悲剧——读狄更斯《远大前程》
《远大前程》又译《孤星血泪》，后者虽然颇具悲天悯人的道德色彩，但不免忽略了狄更斯小说中充斥的幽默戏谑。
粗鄙的市井俚语，各怀心事的尴尬对话，或是人物委琐内心的细微揭示，穿插在匹普大起大落的命运间歇，一次次叫人忍俊不禁。...

《远大前程》对当今社会，尤其是处于工业化、城镇化加速发展的中国社会有着极为重要的借鉴意义。物质世界的发达导致人们对于物质的追求到了狂热的地步。人们变得现实和功利，金钱、物质的满足成了一切追求的原动力。于是我们惊讶地发现，最热门的专业永远是最赚钱的专业...

读这本书，于主线之外，关注到其中旁逸的一些情节。有一种领悟，原来，现代社会之于人的深刻影响长久以来便存在。
譬如，贾格斯律师事务所里的办事员威米克，这个人物给我留下的更深刻印象不是他的精明干练，而是他把在小不列颠街的工作和在瓦尔沃思城堡的生活截然分开...

今天终于看完了英国作家狄更斯的著作《远大前程》。
小说中的主人公皮普像坐在我旁边，围在火炉前，亲切地给我讲述了他跌宕起伏的一生。
皮普是个孤儿，由她姐姐和忠诚憨厚的好姐夫--乔一起带大。自从去一次阔妇人家后，
他的心态和命运都悄然发生了变化，然而意外的好运也让他梦...

一：“是的，为了埃斯苔娜。”
郝维仙小姐披着新娘的婚纱，坐在轮椅上，依旧面对着布满了蜘蛛网的结婚蛋糕。几十年过去了，郝维仙小姐的时钟，永远停留在那一刻——
盼望着新郎，就像人们等待着永远不会到来的戈多。。。和狄更斯《远大前程》的第...

狄更斯的这部经典小说很有魅力，既风趣幽默又寓意深刻，好看易读而又令人感慨良多，就如品了一杯好酒，历久弥香，回味无穷。书名为远大前程，实际却是一场真实发生而又破灭的幻梦，是主人公皮普的一场华丽旅程，从雾气弥漫、沼泽遍地的英国乡村质朴生活到繁华都市伦敦的...

这两年养成阅读习惯，几本书同时读，精力容易集中时就看诗歌诗论，还有哲学历史之类，倦了时便拿起有情节的小说散文。最近读的小说 是狄更斯的名着《远大前程》，以前看过电影的小人书，没有看过原着。
自从开始学写诗歌，看小说也与以前侧重不同，故事的精彩、情节的...

最后一章，皮普和艾斯黛拉重逢在废墟般的庄园里。她老了很多，但是依然很美。
“我想我们可以做好朋友是吧？”于是两个人牵着手走向落日余晖。
据说狄更斯本来给这本书写了两个结局，另一个结局是皮普知道自己再也得不到艾斯黛拉的心了，艾斯黛拉嫁给了一个医生，颇有老大嫁...

原本抱着看“名著”的心态去想着啃这本书，却没想到狄更斯的笔下的文字是如此地生动形象，活泼幽默…尤其给我印象特别深的就是里边的心理描写，非常真实，让人感觉好像就是直白而又平实地写出了在某种特定境遇下一般人所拥有的想法，一般会带有很生动的修辞。这就让我不仅在体…

人们总是容易忙着追求,却很难发现有很多美好的事物曾经就在身边.当有一天我们意识到这一点的时候,那些美好的事物早已远去,我们没有办法回到以前,为此我们只能抱以淡淡一笑,笑曾经那个莽撞的 傻傻的自己;笑现在这个落寞的 无奈的自己.人生好像电影,是一门充满遗憾的艺术!当然也有…

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