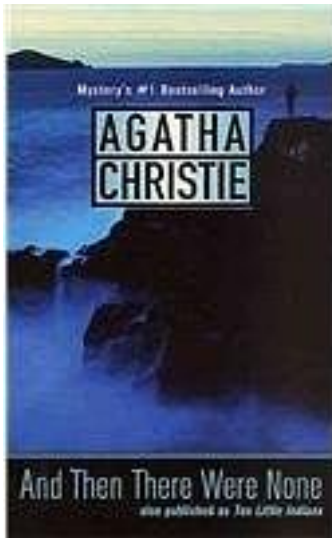


And Then There Were None



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著者:Agatha Christie

出版者:Harper

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And Then There Were None is a detective fiction novel by Agatha Christie. In the novel, ten people, who have previously been complicit in the deaths of others but have escaped notice or punishment, are tricked into coming onto an island. Even though the guests are the only people on the island, they are all mysteriously murdered one by one, in a manner paralleling, inexorably and sometimes grotesquely, the old nursery rhyme, "Ten Little Niggers".

作者介绍:

Agatha Christie also wrote romance novels under the pseudonym Mary Westmacott, and was occasionally published under the name Agatha Christie Mallowan.

Agatha Christie is the best-selling author of all time. She wrote 66 crime novels and

story collections, fourteen plays, and six novels under a pseudonym in Romance. Her books have sold over a billion copies in the English language and a billion in translation. According to Index Translationum, she remains the most-translated individual author, having been translated into at least 103 languages. She is the creator of two of the most enduring figures in crime literature-Hercule Poirot and Miss Jane Marple-and author of *The Mousetrap*, the longest-running play in the history of modern theatre.

Agatha Mary Clarissa Miller was born in Torquay, Devon, England, U.K., as the youngest of three. The Millers had two other children: Margaret Frary Miller (1879–1950), called Madge, who was eleven years Agatha's senior, and Louis Montant Miller (1880–1929), called Monty, ten years older than Agatha.

Before marrying and starting a family in London, she had served in a Devon hospital during the First World War, tending to troops coming back from the trenches. During the First World War, she worked at a hospital as a nurse; later working at a hospital pharmacy, a job that influenced her work, as many of the murders in her books are carried out with poison. During the Second World War, she worked as a pharmacy assistant at University College Hospital, London, acquiring a good knowledge of poisons which feature in many of her novels.

Her first novel, *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*, came out in 1920. During her first marriage, Agatha published six novels, a collection of short stories, and a number of short stories in magazines.

In late 1926, Agatha's husband, Archie, revealed that he was in love with another woman, Nancy Neele, and wanted a divorce. On 8 December 1926 the couple quarreled, and Archie Christie left their house, Styles, in Sunningdale, Berkshire, to spend the weekend with his mistress at Godalming, Surrey. That same evening Agatha disappeared from her home, leaving behind a letter for her secretary saying that she was going to Yorkshire. Her disappearance caused an outcry from the public, many of whom were admirers of her novels. Despite a massive manhunt, she was not found for eleven days.

In 1930, Christie married archaeologist Max Mallowan (Sir Max from 1968) after joining him in an archaeological dig. Their marriage was especially happy in the early years and remained so until Christie's death in 1976.

Christie frequently used familiar settings for her stories. Christie's travels with Mallowan contributed background to several of her novels set in the Middle East. Other novels (such as *And Then There Were None*) were set in and around Torquay, where she was born. Christie's 1934 novel *Murder on the Orient Express* was written in the Hotel Pera Palace in Istanbul, Turkey, the southern terminus of the railway. The hotel maintains Christie's room as a memorial to the author. The Greenway Estate in Devon, acquired by the couple as a summer residence in 1938, is now in the care of the National Trust.

Christie often stayed at Abney Hall in Cheshire, which was owned by her brother-in-law, James Watts. She based at least two of her stories on the hall: the short story *The Adventure of the Christmas Pudding*, and the novel *After the Funeral*. Abney Hall became Agatha's greatest inspiration for country-house life, with all the servants and grandeur which have been woven into her plots.

To honour her many literary works, she was appointed Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the 1956 New Year Honours. The next year, she became the President

of the Detection Club.

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标签

AgathaChristie

英文原版

推理

阿加莎·克里斯蒂

推理小说

悬疑

英国

小说

评论

豆瓣搞什么啊。。。啥版的评论都扔一起啊。。你才有质量问题你全小区都有质量问题--!

It'll be a five-star thriller, but a four-star detective story.

书的后半部分比前半部分好看。前半部分比较拖拉，后面等剩下四个人之后，行文更加紧凑，作者（和幕后黑手）想要创造的气氛也慢慢呈现出来了。

看阿婆的小说，就是和她比智商,然后输掉的过程>><

或许去掉结尾更好

跪着看完...

这几天没事儿又看了一遍 阿婆最不啰嗦的一本书

最可怕的是预知自己要死但是不知道什么时候以及怎样死，当然还怀着一丝侥幸也许不会死。。。

阿婆是一个真正意义上的艺术家，为了挑战自己，给自己出了一个特别难的难题，然后再解决。她对自己是如此满意，以至于她给这个故事写了一个前言来表扬自己。

finally figured out why this piece of work is so highly reputed

[有声书] 想象一下有人来到这片孤岛别墅，发现十具尸体且死状各不相同，好诡异呀有BUG但不愧为开山之作

收尾阶段比较刺激

二十二岁才刚开始读阿加莎克里斯蒂>

神一般的密室杀人鼻祖

果然一打开就必须一口气看完，到最后也没猜到凶手，好看，满足

一晚上读完了这个推理小说。为christie的脑力跪倒在地。现在唱起十个indian的歌谣，都感觉脊梁骨发冷。

终于把阿婆这本给看了，前前后后看了五个小时……其实看这个设定就知道模式但没猜准假死的到底是谁，看完多少有点遗憾，法官上岛那段描述确实有点为了不让人猜出凶手而刻意了，不过还是感慨法官真是会玩弄人性啊……

第22本原著@语言难度系数不高，很快就可以看完。我还曾经觉得只有三个人冲上楼不太合理，怪不得。。。不过最后的自杀环节我有点没懂，这个自杀难度系数略高。

U.N.Owen……到底是谁！就是她吗！[完了又一个被神主搞到坏掉的捏他……]

死人的过程精简一点就更好了

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书评

荒岛上仅有十个人，其中有一个是凶手。但他们接连死去，无人生还。那么谁是杀人犯？是最后一个死去的人吗？如果不是，那么他（她）如何在死去之后，还能使自己的杀人计划照常实行？他（她）为什么杀人，又为什么给自己也贴上死亡标签？
在《无人生还》中，阿加莎·克...

看了阿婆很多本书之后终于买了这本著名的《无人生还》，听说是阿婆的代表作，但是看完之后只能说，有些失望，不为别的，就是为那些或重或轻的逻辑性bug，大致地翻了翻书评，也没看到太多能解惑的。 1.
书中写到‘岛上的死亡顺序是经过我深思熟虑之后悉心安排的’，也就是说法...

《无人生还》为什么有这么大的魅力？抑或说《无人生还》缘何如此经典。在我看来就是下面的几个方面。
首先，就是暴风雪山庄模式。（亦即孤岛杀人模式）。此种模式，许多人聚集在一处相对封闭的环境，因为某些原因于外界阻隔，而此时连环命案开始。凶手就在自己身边而自 ...

读了《恶意》之后，看推理小说的瘾又给勾起来了，为什么就是不愿意看点哲学、文艺评论那些装大个儿的书呢我恨我自己。算了，我这样的老百姓每天就顾着想怎么做买卖怎么多挣钱赶紧要孩子那些俗不可耐的事儿，哪还有工夫装逼扮文艺呀。高雅的事儿就交给不需要为柴米油盐费心的那...

作为一名社会派推理的铁粉，笔者曾无数次向自己也向他人询问：如何将社会派与其他派别的推理无缝对接。
尽管千万次地问，但纵览各国各派推理小说数年，答案其实早就存在——甚至远在社会派鼻祖松本清张提出“社会派”这个专属词汇之前。意即，以社会派的故事作为案件的源头或...

在很多人看来，一本推理小说再好，看一次也就够了——凶手都知道了，重读还有什么意义呢？的确，绝大多数推理小说，“意外性”都会被放在首位。有理有据的作品可以令人啧啧称奇，而其余的，作者所致力方向，则是“惊吓”。
初读《无人生还》，显然是一部可以令人为之惊奇...

《无人生还》这本书，是我在一个偶然的情况下买回来的，说实话在此之前我并不是阿加莎的书迷，也没有阅读过任何一本她的书，我知道她是在一个国内某推理小说的腰封上，写的XXX被称作为中国的阿加莎。当时我在想，能够被当做喻体如此称赞的，想必是位非常了不起的推理小说...

今年8月底，BBC宣布将推出7部改编自阿加莎小说的电视剧；今年9月15日，英国皇家邮政（Royal Mail）将推出了6枚以阿加莎代表作中的场景为图的邮票和首日封（First-day cover），以此来纪念侦探小说女王执笔100周年、侦探波洛诞辰100周年；今年某月某日，是新星出版社“午夜文库...”

阿加莎的《无人生还》并不长，2个小时就可以看完。故事确实结构巧妙，最后的逻辑也合情合理。
其中“假死”，转移大家的注意力到医生，以及最后的两人PK，都是绝佳的设计。但是，这里面也有一些明显的Bug（按严重程度）：
#1：法官说服医生帮助他假死，这里面有严重逻辑...

<http://cnajs.e-trading.com.au/viewthread.php?tid=9854&extra=page%3D2> 发帖者：ponyl63 【转贴内容，请主人原谅】
关于无人生还的错版问题，我前天给99网去信了！
前晚翻阅无人生还，正如大家所说，是错版。于是我给99网去了一封信，内容如下：
99网的编辑，你们好： 最...

当然我觉得这绝对是部好看的书 比很多日系的直白紧凑 布局也相当合理
也是开了新一种风格 我给了四颗星，
是因为我晚上看完早上起来之后有两处觉得特不明白
1.装死，一个人装死的技术真的很有限，很难控制自己的眼球脉搏心跳呼吸，搬到房间
又是个颠簸的过程，很难装的那么彻底 ...

据说犯罪是人类的原始欲望，所以如福尔摩斯般的刑侦人员也梦想着有朝一日犯一次高效率的罪。而当他这个梦想最终实现时，小福同志握着精致光亮的作案工具的手也不禁微微颤抖。
不过相比于柯南道尔，他的同胞兼同行阿加莎女士写起犯罪来更加地迷人而优雅。英国人那种古怪...

刚看完阿加莎·克里斯蒂所著的《无人生还》，个人缺少记忆外文姓名的细胞，书评里面找了半天也没找到关于人物基本信息的整理文章。为了减少跟我同病相怜的读者的痛苦，特地来此总结。防止可能出现的剧透对读者造成影响，故而分阶段进行总结。
第一章，8小节，人物基本...

原载于《豆瓣阅读》官方微信号，欢迎关注：<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/dlUTAmUkk7CtKTleDQUc5g> ※本文涉大量剧透，请读者酌情阅读

小时候看柯南，经常有这样的情节：柯南、小兰、毛利小五郎一行人，受到园子邀请，来到一个山庄；当晚下起了暴风雪，唯一通往外界的吊桥被砍断， ...

第一次写书评，本来是想写短评的，发现字数超了只能书评了。
可能之前预期太高了，读了之后发现没有想象中的那么惊艳。不过整本书的气氛与悬念营造得非常成功，有一种不读完就放不下书的感觉。当然个人觉得本书有少数硬伤：第一、诡计实践性低，比如如何才能把那么大的海草...

在如今的侦探文学史上，阿加莎克里斯蒂是当之无愧的侦探小说女王，她不仅创作能力持久不衰，犯罪过程设计巧妙，拥有精湛的文学技巧与独特的行文特点，还创造出了两位经典的侦探形象——小胡子侦探波洛和老处女侦探马普尔小姐为人所津津乐道，但在她所有作品中，要论及构思之奇...

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