

朗文经典 文学名著英汉双语读物

PEARSON

鲁滨逊 漂流记

Robinson Crusoe

原著：【英】D. 笛福 (D. Defoe)

改写：【英】D. K. 斯旺 (D. K. Swan) M. 韦斯特 (M. West)

翻译：张艳敏

★每周读一部英文名著★



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Introduction

Robinson Crusoe

Introduction

Daniel Defoe

Daniel Defoe (1660—1731) was a journalist. People had become interested in news during the Civil War between Parliament and the king (1642—1646), when it was important to know the latest events. When Charles II came back from Europe in 1660 as king, there was a greatly increased interest in news of **happenings**, not only in England, but in other countries. News and views about government, right and wrong, truth and values were read by more and more people in newspapers and a growing number of periodicals.

Defoe was a leader in this development of **periodicals**. In 1704 he started *The Review*. It began as “A review of the affairs of France and of all Europe”, and it came out three times a week. Most of the matter in it was written by Defoe himself. He expressed his views on subjects of interest in Britain as well as on the Continent, and this expression of views on political and other matters has led to the development of the “leading article” to be found in most newspapers and periodicals today.

He didn't try to be a writer of “literature”. His writing is simple, and he **presents** the facts (as he sees them) without

简介

丹尼尔·笛福

丹尼尔·笛福(1660—1731)曾是一名记者。国王与议会之间进行内战期间(1642—1646),得到最新消息至关重要,人们便对新闻发生了兴趣。1660年查理二世以国王的身份从欧洲回来后,人们对新闻的兴趣增加了许多,不仅英格兰这样,其他国家也同样如此。新闻以及对政府的看法,是与非,真相的看法和各种价值观,越来越多的人从报纸和数量不断增加的杂志中读到了这些。

happening

n. 偶然发生的事(件)

periodical

n. 期刊, 杂志

笛福是这次期刊发展的一个领军人物。1704年,他创办了杂志《评论》。这份杂志从“评论法国和整个欧洲的事件”开始,每周发行三期。大部分稿件由笛福本人所写。他针对英国和欧洲大陆的焦点事件发表看法,这些表达对政治事件和其他事件看法的文章,促进了“社论”的发展,如今大部分的报纸杂志仍在沿用。

present

v. 呈现; 描述;
出示

他没想过要做“文学”作家。他的作品风格简约,描写他眼中的事实,没有任何华丽语言的修饰。

dressing them up in fine language. That is not to say that he couldn't laugh at his readers: in his *Shortest Way with Dissenters* (1702) he expressed the view that the best thing to do with dissenters (people who did not belong to the Church of England) was to hang them. In fact, Defoe was himself a dissenter, and his paper was an attack on those who wanted to force people to accept one particular set of beliefs. When the ruling party realised that Defoe was laughing at them, they treated him badly, and he was sent to prison. Public opinion forced the government to set him free after six months.

This factual way of writing, without art, continued when Defoe began to write fiction. *Robinson Crusoe* is a novel, but it was believed at first to be a true account. Defoe seems to have done that on purpose. You read Crusoe's simple **statements** of fact, like:

So I cut down a great tree. It was 1. 8 metres across at the lower part, and 1.5 metres at the top before it went out into branches. I was twenty days cutting through it at the bottom, and fourteen more days cutting away the branches.

and you think: "This isn't fiction. It's something that really happened."

Alexander Selkirk

Robinson Crusoe wasn't a real person, and Daniel Defoe certainly never was a "castaway" on a "desert island".

But the idea for *Robinson Crusoe* (1719) did come from

这并不是说他不会嘲笑他的读者，在《消灭不同教派的捷径》(1702)一文中，他表达了自己的观点：对付异教信徒（非英国圣公会教徒）最好的办法，就是绞死他们。事实上，笛福本人就是非国教教徒，他的文章旨在攻击那些强迫人们接受某种特定信仰的人。当执政党意识到笛福是在嘲笑他们时，他们狠狠地报复他，将他关入监狱。但公众舆论迫使政府六个月后将他释放。

这种不加修饰的纪实风格，延续到笛福开始小说创作时。《鲁滨逊漂流记》是一部小说，最初人们却以为这是真事。笛福似乎是有意这么做的。书中有对事实的简单叙述：

statement

n. 陈述

于是我砍倒了一棵大树。树的下部直径有1.8米，顶部分叉处也有1.5米。我花了20天的时间，把它齐根砍断，又用了14天，才把那些枝杈砍掉。

这时你会想：“这不是小说。这是真事。”

亚历山大·塞尔扣克

鲁滨逊·克鲁索并非真人，而丹尼尔·笛福当然也并非“孤岛”上的“漂流者”。

castaway

n. 被抛弃的人，

坐船遇难者

但《鲁滨逊漂流记》(1719年)的创作确实源于

a true account. In 1704, Alexander Selkirk quarrelled with the captain on the ship on which he was a sailor, Captain William Dampier. Selkirk himself asked to be put off the ship on the island of Juan Fernandez, which at that time had no people on it. He remained there until 1709, when a ship under the command of **Captain** Rogers, and with Dampier as **pilot**, found him and took him off the island. Both captain and pilot were surprised to find him alive.

Defoe added a lot to Selkirk's account, and it was what he added that caught the public imagination and that still makes the story of Robinson Crusoe a favourite with young readers.

Robinson Crusoe

What Defoe added was the **details**—sometimes the very small details:

So I set up a tall thick post, and cut on it in big letters:

I CAME ON SHORE HERE ON MAY 30TH 1659

Each day I cut a small mark on the side of this post. Every seventh mark was larger than the others, meaning a new week. After thirty or thirty-one marks I made a line, meaning a new month.

The result is that people can see everything in their imaginations, and for more than two hundred and fifty years, boys and girls have been playing at being castaways like Robinson Crusoe. Grown-ups, too, have had their imaginations caught. In a British

captain

n. 船长

pilot

n. (船舶的)

领航员

一件真事。1704年，亚历山大·塞尔扣克在一艘船上当水手，他同船长威廉·凡皮尔发生争吵。塞尔扣克自己要求将他放到胡安·费尔南德斯岛上，当时这个岛上根本无人居住。他在那里一直待到1709年，最终由罗杰斯船长指挥、丹皮尔领航的船，发现了他并将他带离小岛。船长和领航员很惊讶地发现他还活着。

笛福往塞尔扣克的故事里添加了不少内容，正是他添加的内容引发了公众的想象力，也使得《鲁滨逊漂流记》至今依然是年轻读者喜欢的故事。

鲁滨逊·克鲁索

detail

n. 细节；详情；

琐事；枝节

笛福添加的是细节，有时是非常微小的细节：

我竖起一根又高又粗的柱子，并在上面刻下一行大字：

我于1659年5月30日从此处上岸

我每天都在柱子上刻下一个小记号。每到第7个记号，就刻得大一些，表示新的一周。刻下30或31个记号后，我刻一条线，表示新的一月。

所以，人们可以凭借想象看到这一切，而250多年来，男孩儿女孩儿们还一直在玩着像鲁滨逊·克鲁索这样漂流历险的游戏。成人们也沉浸在这样的想象之中。英国有一个广播节目，名人在节目中列举出

radio programme, well-known people name the records they would like to have with them as castaways on a desert island. It is a very popular programme.

Robinson Crusoe is one of the very few English novels that everybody knows, at least in **outline**. Crusoe and Friday must be two of the most popular **characters** in English writing.

outline

n. 要点, 概要

character

n. (书、剧本
等中的) 人物,
角色

自己被弃置荒岛时想要携带的唱片。这个节目非常受欢迎。

《鲁滨逊漂流记》是极少数尽人皆知的英语小说之一, 至少知道它的大概。克鲁索和星期五也一定是英语作品中最受读者喜爱的两个人物。



CHAPTER 1

The Island

小 岛

• QUESTIONS BEFORE READING •

- ▶ Where did Robinson Crusoe sail from?
- ▶ Where did they want to sail to?
- ▶ When did the ship run on to the shore?
- ▶ Why did Crusoe climb a tree? (Because . . .)
- ▶ How did he reach the ship? (He . . .)
- ▶ What did Crusoe use to make a tent?
- ▶ There was no door in the fence, so how did Crusoe get in and out?

I go to sea

I was born in the year 1632, in the city of York, of a good family. At a very early age I wanted to go to sea. My father was a **wise** man, and he begged me not to do so. For a time I decided not to think of it any more. But one day in the city of Hull I met a friend who was going to sea on his father's ship. He asked me to go with him. Then, without asking my father, without asking God's **blessing**, without any thought of the result, I went on board the ship.

The ship is lost in a storm

On the same day we left Hull, meaning to go to the African coast. We guided the ship as if we were going to the island of Fernando de Noronha. Then we passed to the east of that island.

After a few days there came a fearful storm. The wind and the waves threw the ship this way and that for twelve days. The ship was badly broken and a lot of water was coming in. Then one of our men, early in the morning, cried out, "Land!"