

朗文经典 文学名著英汉双语读物

PEARSON

爱丽丝 奇遇记

Alice in Wonderland

原著：【英】L. 卡洛尔 (L. Carroll)
改写：【英】D. K. 斯旺 (D. K. Swan)
翻译：陈丽辉

★每周读一部英文名著★



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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·文学名著英汉双语读物”阅读系列。

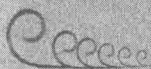
丛书根据词汇控制理论，共分为9个级别，为不同水平的读者提供符合其词汇量水平的优秀读本；并针对中国英语学习者的学习习惯，采用中英文对照编排的形式，通过典雅精美的译文、准确实用的注释、精心设置的栏目等，扫除了读者的阅读障碍，同时扫描书后附的二维码即可听取配套英文音频，帮助读者在了解原著内容的同时提升英语综合能力。

熟读简易英文名著，

学会用简单的词语表达丰富的意境！

无论是口语，还是写作，

你的英文表达力都将一鸣惊人！



阅 读 指 南

READING GUIDE



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。

|| LORNA 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 *Lorna 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

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

杜恩家族

• 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...)

JOHN DOONE

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 **high-wayman**.

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故事情节，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，此时距查理的死只有 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戴尔所描述的杜恩峡谷。

007

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。



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。

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。

洛娜·杜恩

Questions on the Whole Story

These are harder questions. Read the Introduction, and think hard about the questions before you answer them. Some of them ask for your opinion, and there is no fixed answer.

- 1 Can you give the name of
 - a the hero of the story?
 - b the heroine?
 - c the hero's worst enemy?
 - d Winnie's owner?
 - e the most powerful judge in England?
- 2 Can you give three examples of John Ridd's skill as a wrestler and fighter?
- 3 Answer these questions about Lorna Doone:
 - a What was her real name?
 - b Who was her father?
 - c Where did her mother come from?
 - d What happened to her mother at Watchet?
 - e Who was her guardian in London?

8 读后问题，深入思考

书后提出关于整个故事的问题，帮助读者回顾故事内容、重温精彩情节。开放性的问题没有固定答案，供读者独立思考或同他人讨论，有助于对故事产生更深刻的理解。

9 扫二维码，获取音频

全书配有英文音频，外教朗读，纯正英音。扫描书后二维码即可获得对应章节音频。听读配合，同时提高阅读、听力水平。

《洛娜·杜恩》

扫二维码，听配套音频



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Chapter2



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Alice in Wonderland

Introduction

Lewis Carroll

People did not expect Charles Lutwidge Dodgson to write **nonsense**. He was a well-known and respected teacher of mathematics at Oxford University from 1854 to 1881. Mathematics, the science of numbers, is a world of logic. In logic, you reason carefully, working from one **certain** fact to the next. There is no nonsense in logic or mathematics.

Perhaps that is why the respected mathematician didn't use his own name when, in 1865, he wrote a book of nonsense, a book which **stands logic on its head**. As the writer of *Alice in Wonderland*, Dodgson called himself Lewis Carroll.

Not that the nonsense in Alice is just foolish. We find it strange, but it seems to be not wholly **unreasonable**. It is dream logic instead of daylight logic, but it is logic — of a kind. That is partly why grown-up people enjoy it.

Alice sometimes wonders about the logic.

"Does *your* watch tell you what year it is?"

"No," Alice answered, "but that's because it's the same year for a very long time."

简介

刘易斯·卡洛尔

nonsense

n. 没有意义的
话或文章；谬
论

certain

adj. 某种的；某
一个的

stand logic on
its head

高居于逻辑之
上；把逻辑颠
倒过来了

unreasonable

adj. 没有道理
的；不合乎情
理的

谁也没料到查尔斯·勒特威奇·道奇森会写出荒诞的作品。1854年至1881年，他在牛津大学教授数学，颇有名气，备受尊敬。数学是数字的科学，构成一个逻辑的世界。在逻辑学里，人们进行缜密的推理，从一个确凿的事实进行到下一个确凿的事实，逻辑学或数学中不容荒诞。

这位受人尊敬的数学教师在1865年写了一本荒诞的书，一本彻底颠覆了逻辑学的书，也许正因为这一原因，他没有署上自己的真实姓名。作为《爱丽丝奇遇记》的作者，道奇森自称为刘易斯·卡洛尔。

这并不是说《爱丽丝奇遇记》里的荒诞故事仅仅是愚蠢。我们觉得故事有些奇怪，但似乎也并非全无道理。它是梦里的逻辑，而非光天白日下的逻辑，但它的确是逻辑——某种意义上的逻辑。这也是成年人喜欢读这本书的部分原因。

爱丽丝自己有时也对这种逻辑感到纳闷。

“你的手表显示年份吗？”

“不显示，”爱丽丝回答说，“但那是因为年份在很长时间里是不改变的。”

"And *my* watch doesn't tell the time because it's always tea time."

Alice wondered about that, but she said nothing.

Sometimes she doesn't wonder. The **reasoning** seems all right.

"But I don't want to meet mad people," Alice said.

"Oh, there's no way *not* to meet them. We're all mad here. I'm mad. You're mad."

"How do you know I'm mad?" Alice asked.

"You must be mad," the Cat said. "Everybody who comes here is mad. Are you going to play **croquet** with the Queen today?"

"That would be very nice," said Alice, "but nobody has asked me yet."

But *Alice in Wonderland* was not written as a book for grown-ups. It was for children. In 1865 there were certainly other books that had been written for children and young people. Nearly all of them were written to teach, and most of all to teach the readers to be good and to **behave** well. There were very few books to make the young reader laugh, and very few books to take him or her into a world of imagination. *Alice in Wonderland* must have been a great surprise.

But are the things that happen in *Alice* really so surprising? We—children and grown-ups—have all been in Wonderland in our dreams. We are not really surprised when Alice changes her size; we have done that in our own dreams. The Cheshire Cat appears and disappears. Why not? The playing-card people

reasoning

n. 推理, 推论

“而我的表不显示时间，因为总是喝茶的时间。”

爱丽丝对此感到纳闷，可是她什么也没说。

有时候她并不感到纳闷。推理似乎没有错。

“可是我不想认识疯子。”爱丽丝说道。

“噢，没法子不结识疯子。我们这里的人都是疯子。我是疯子，你也是疯子。”

“你怎么知道我是疯子？”爱丽丝问道。

“你一定得是疯子，”猫说道，“凡是来到这里的
人都是疯子。你今天要陪王后打门球吗？”

croquet

n. 门球, 槌球

“那太好了，”爱丽丝说，“可是还没有人请我去呢。”

但是，《爱丽丝奇遇记》并不是写给成年人的书，而是写给孩童的书。1865年，供儿童和年轻人阅读的书当然已经有不少了。但几乎所有这些书都是为了教育人而写的，其中大多数是教导读者要做好人，要守规矩。没有几本书能够使年轻读者发笑，也没有几本书能把他们带进一个幻想的世界。《爱丽丝奇遇记》的问世当时一定使人们大吃一惊。

behave

n. 行为表现，
举动

然而，《爱丽丝奇遇记》一书中发生的那些事真的那么令人惊讶吗？不论是儿童还是成年人，我们都曾在梦中漫游奇境。爱丽丝身材变大或变小时，我们并不真的感到惊讶；我们自己也曾在梦中变过。那只柴郡猫一会儿凭空出现，一会儿又消失不见。为什么

are **frightening** one minute, and “only a pack of cards” the next minute. Of course. We all know the feeling.

We know the people. We all know at least one **fussy** man like the King of Hearts. We could name a person like the Queen of Hearts, who shouts and gives orders—but doesn’t really do much harm. We know somebody rather like every one of the **creatures** in the book, and we needn’t be surprised at the things they say and do.

But it was probably very surprising when people found out that “Lewis Carroll” was really the serious mathematics teacher Charles Dodgson.