

朗文经典 文学名著英汉双语读物

PEARSON

# 大卫·科波菲尔

David Copperfield

原著：【英】C. 狄更斯 (C. Dickens)

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

翻译：王海涛 李慧桢

★每周读一部英文名著★



中国出版传媒股份有限公司  
中国对外翻译出版有限公司

朗文经典·第七级

文学名著英汉双语读物

每周读一部英文名著

大卫·科波菲尔

David Copperfield

原著：[英] C. 狄更斯 (C. Dickens)

改写：[英] D. K. 斯旺 (D. K. Swan)

D. 安德森 (D. Anderson)

M. 韦斯特 (M. West)

翻译：王海涛 李慧祯

中国出版传媒股份有限公司  
中国对外翻译出版有限公司

PEARSON

---

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大卫·科波菲尔: 英汉对照/(英)狄更斯(Dickens, C.)著; (英)斯旺(Swan, D. K.), (英)安德森(Anderson, D.), (英)韦斯特(West, M.)改写; 王海涛, 李慧祯译. —北京: 中国对外翻译出版有限公司, 2014. 9

(朗文经典. 第七级)

书名原文: David Copperfield

ISBN 978-7-5001-3872-3

I. ①大… II. ①狄… ②斯… ③安… ④韦… ⑤王… ⑥李…  
III. ①英语—汉语—对照读物 ②长篇小说—英国—近代 IV. ①H319.4: I

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第202787号

---

著作权合同登记: 图字01-2011-7027号

---

出版发行 / 中国对外翻译出版有限公司

地 址 / 北京市西城区车公庄大街甲4号物华大厦六层

电 话 / (010)68359827 68359303(发行部) 68359719(编辑部)

邮 编 / 100044

传 真 / (010)68357870

电子邮箱 / book@ctpc. com. cn

网 址 / <http://www.ctpc.com.cn> <http://www.aitbook.com>

出版策划 / 张高里

责任编辑 / 刘香玲

封面设计 / 孙艳武

排 版 / 竹叶图文

印 刷 / 保定市中国画美凯印刷有限公司

经 销 / 新华书店

规 格 / 820×1050mm 1/32

印 张 / 6.25

版 次 / 2015年1月第1版

印 次 / 2015年1月第1次

---

ISBN 978-7-5001-3872-3 定价: 74.50元(共5册)



版权所有 侵权必究  
中国对外翻译出版有限公司

## Copyright Notice

Authorized reprint from the English language edition, entitled  
**David Copperfield** by C. Dickens; this simplified edition, 9780582541603,  
by D. K. Swan, D. Anderson, M. West,  
published by Pearson Education, Inc.,  
publishing as Longman Group UK Limited, Copyright © 1987

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted  
in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including  
photocopying, recording or by any information storage retrieval system,  
without permission from Pearson Education, Inc.

ENGLISH language adaptation edition published by  
PEARSON EDUCATION ASIA LTD. and  
CHINA TRANSLATION & PUBLISHING CORPORATION  
Copyright © 2011

Bilingual English/Chinese language (simplified characters) adaptation  
edition is manufactured in the People's Republic of China, and is  
authorized for sale and distribution in the People's Republic of China  
exclusively (except Taiwan, Hong Kong SAR and Macau SAR).

此书乃培生教育出版亚洲有限公司授权中国对外翻译出版有限公司出  
版，仅限于中华人民共和国境内（不包括中国香港、澳门特别行政区  
和中国台湾地区）销售发行。

本书封面贴有Pearson Education（培生教育出版集团）激光防伪标  
签。无标签者不得销售。

# 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

### LARNA 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

#### 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。

### 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...)

|| LORNA 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 **highwayman**.

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。

Roman Catholic  
罗马天主教徒

forces  
n. 武装力量，  
车队

regular army  
正规军

marsh  
n. 沼泽，湿地  
Bloody Assizes  
血腥巡回裁判庭

洛娜·杜恩

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泽消灭了。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默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.  
一大早就我们离开了蒂弗顿。

## 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



Chapter1



Chapter2



Chapter3



Chapter4



Chapter5



Chapter6



Introduction	I 002
简介	
Chapter 1 Beginnings	I 011
第 1 章 开篇	
Chapter 2 A Visit to Yarmouth	I 025
第 2 章 雅茅斯之行	
Chapter 3 An Unhappy Time	I 035
第 3 章 不开心的日子	
Chapter 4 To School	I 049
第 4 章 上学	
Chapter 5 Mr Micawber	I 075
第 5 章 米考伯先生	
Chapter 6 Dover	I 085
第 6 章 多佛尔	
Chapter 7 Canterbury	I 095
第 7 章 坎特伯雷	

Chapter 8	Uriah Heep	111
第 8 章	尤赖亚·希普	
Chapter 9	London	123
第 9 章	伦敦	
Chapter 10	My Aunt Is Ruined	133
第 10 章	姨奶奶破产了	
Chapter 11	Uriah and Mr Micawber	147
第 11 章	尤赖亚和米考伯先生	
Chapter 12	The Last Chapter	173
第 12 章	尾声	
Questions on the Whole Story		181

## Introduction

# David Copperfield

## Introduction

### *Charles Dickens*

Charles Dickens, born in 1812, was the son of a clerk in a government office. His father spent more money than he earned, and Charles Dickens was still a boy when his father, like Mr Micawber in this book, was sent to prison for **debt**. In those days, men who owed quite small amounts had to stay in prison until the debt was paid.

One result was that Charles's education was interrupted. Another result was that he had experience of the unhappy life of many poor people, including children. In years of hard work in various unpleasant jobs, he met large numbers of people, young and old, rich and poor, happy and unhappy. He had unusual energy and unusual powers of observation. He worked hard to improve his knowledge and at the same time he stored away memories of all the people he met—the men he worked for, the boys he worked with, London scenes and London characters.

He learnt to write **shorthand**, and he became a newspaper reporter, using his shorthand to record speeches and conversations in different parts of England and finally in

## 简介

## 查尔斯·狄更斯

查尔斯·狄更斯生于1812年，是一位政府办公室职员儿子的儿子。他的父亲入不敷出，在狄更斯还小的时候，就像书中的米考伯先生一样，负债入狱。在那个时代，欠一点点钱也要蹲监狱，直到偿清债务。

debt

n. 欠款，债务

这件事的结果之一就是查尔斯的教育被迫中断。另一个就是使他像很多穷人以及孩子们那样，有了不快乐的生活经历。在辛苦做工的那些年，在各种各样让人不愉快的工作中，他结识了很多，他们有老有少，有穷有富，有快乐的也有不快乐的。他有着超乎寻常的精力和观察力。他刻苦好学，努力增加学识，同时把他对所遇到的人的记忆都储存起来：他的雇主、小工友、伦敦的景象和那里的各色人等。

shorthand

n. 速记，速记法

他学会了速记，而后当了新闻记者，他在英国各地用速记记录下人们的演讲和对话，最终进入议会采访。

### Parliament.

He began to write sketches—short stories and descriptions—for weekly and monthly magazines. Readers enjoyed these sketches, especially those which showed Dickens' humour, his rich sense of fun. The *Pickwick Papers* appeared in parts in 1836—1837, and the public loved them. Mr Pickwick is the very simple, **innocent** observer of the behaviour of the people of his time. He is shocked by the wickedness he finds. Sam Weller, his servant, is a **worldly-wise**, clever fellow who gets Mr Pickwick out of trouble with all the humour of the London "Cockney".

The *Pickwick Papers* were immediately popular, and Dickens was soon in a position to make the writing of novels his one profession. The stories **poured** from his pen. They all appeared in weekly or monthly parts before being collected in books. Here are the most important of them in the order of writing, with the date of appearance as a book.

1838 *Oliver Twist*;

1839 *Nicholas Nickleby*;

1841 *The Old Curiosity Shop*;

1848 *Dombey and Son*;

1849 *David Copperfield*;

1850 *Hard Times*;

1859 *A Tale of Two Cities*;

1861 *Great Expectations*.

Dickens' characters were much better or much worse than they would be in real life. They were **exaggerated** in rather the

Parliament

n. 议会, 国会

innocent

adj. (of) 无辜的; 无害的; 天真的

worldly-wise

adj. 老于世故的, 见多识广的

pour

v. 倾泻, 流出

exaggerate

v. 夸张, 夸大

他开始为周刊和月刊撰写札记——小故事和随笔。读者非常喜爱他的文字, 尤其是那些展现狄更斯诙谐幽默的作品。1836 年至 1837 年间,《匹克威克外传》以连载的形式刊出, 深受公众的喜爱。匹克威克先生用单纯和天真的眼光观察他的时代的人们, 他被自己看到的邪恶所震惊。他的仆人萨姆·韦勒是一个老于世故的聪明家伙, 总是用“伦敦佬”的幽默, 帮匹克威克先生摆脱各种麻烦。

《匹克威克外传》一下子就风靡起来, 狄更斯也很快将写小说变成了自己的一个职业。故事从他笔下喷涌而出。它们在集结成册之前, 都以每周或每月连载的形式刊出。下面是依照写作顺序和出版年代排列的他的几部重要作品:

1838 年《雾都孤儿》

1839 年《尼古拉斯·尼克尔比》

1841 年《老古玩店》

1848 年《董贝父子》

1849 年《大卫·科波菲尔》

1850 年《艰难时世》

1859 年《双城记》

1861 年《远大前程》

狄更斯笔下的人物比现实生活中的人好得多或是坏得多, 有的则是糟糕得多。这些人物都被夸张了,



same way as artists exaggerate in their drawings of political and other leaders in newspaper **cartoons** today. But the readers of Dickens' time accepted such exaggeration. They were perhaps readier to laugh or cry over the novelist's characters and situations than we are today.

The novels of Dickens are full of life, observation and energy, and his own energy seemed endless. His books were popular in the English-speaking countries on both sides of the Atlantic. In later years he travelled widely in Britain and America, reading from his books to eager audiences. His sudden death in 1870 shocked thousands of people who were waiting for his next book. Instead, they bought, and wept over, a picture called "The Empty Chair", showing the desk and chair that he would no longer use.

### *David Copperfield*

*David Copperfield* is partly **autobiographical**. That is to say, many of the people and situations Dickens describes come from his own life. But if he knew the people—teachers, lawyers, carriers, fishermen; schools, offices and other places—he used his imagination in describing them. Mr Micawber, for example, is based on Charles Dickens's own father, but Dickens exaggerates. In *David Copperfield*, Mr Micawber is an exaggerated picture of every optimist. The world is full of **optimists** who expect that everything will be all right *if* . . . But none of them is quite like Mr Micawber himself. We would say that he is a **personification** of **optimism**.