

朗文经典 文学名著英汉双语读物

PEARSON

杨柳风

The Wind in the Willows

原著：【英】K. 格雷厄姆 (K. Grahame)

改写：【英】S. 乌尔斯坦 (S. Ullstein)

翻译：王悦

★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·第四级

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

杨柳风: 英汉对照/(英)格雷厄姆(Grahame, K.)著; (英)乌尔斯坦(Ullstein, S.)改写; 王悦译. —北京: 中国对外翻译出版有限公司, 2014. 9

(朗文经典. 第四级)

书名原文: The Wind in the Willows

ISBN 978-7-5001-3731-3

I. ①杨… II. ①格… ②乌… ③王… III. ①英语—汉语—对照读物 ②儿童文学—长篇小说—英国—现代 IV. ①H319.4: I
中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第202488号

著作权合同登记: 图字01-2011-7049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 / 保定市中画美凯印刷有限公司

经 销 / 新华书店

规 格 / 820×1050mm 1/32

印 张 / 5

版 次 / 2015年1月第1版

印 次 / 2015年1月第1次

ISBN 978-7-5001-3731-3 定价: 70.50元 (共5册)



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中国对外翻译出版有限公司

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Authorized reprint from the English language edition, entitled
The Wind in the Willows by K. Grahame; this simplified edition,
9780582541429, by S. Ullstein,
published by Pearson Education, Inc.,
publishing as Longman Group UK Limited, Copyright © 1987

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ENGLISH language adaptation edition published by
PEARSON EDUCATION ASIA LTD. and
CHINA TRANSLATION & PUBLISHING CORPORATION
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Bilingual English/Chinese language (simplified characters) adaptation
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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。

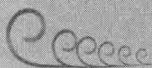
丛书根据词汇控制理论，共分为9个级别，为不同水平的读者提供符合其词汇量水平的优秀读本；并针对中国英语学习者的学习习惯，采用中英文对照编排的形式，通过典雅精美的译文、准确实用的注释、精心设置的栏目等，扫除了读者的阅读障碍，同时扫描书后附的二维码即可听取配套英文音频，帮助读者在了解原著内容的同时提升英语综合能力。

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



|| 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

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 **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600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库姆，在这两条美丽的峡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取对应章节音频。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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Introduction

The Wind in the Willows

Introduction

Kenneth Grahame

The writer of this book, Kenneth Grahame, was born in Scotland in 1859. He went to school in Oxford, did very well there, and so got work in the Bank of England. He was successful, and he became the **Secretary** of the Bank of England, with his name printed on all banknotes.

Kenneth Grahame was rather like Badger in this book, not really liking parties and places where there were “a lot of people”. But he loved children, and life in the countryside, and the small wild creatures that live there.

Before *The Wind in the Willows* he wrote two books for and about children. *The Golden Age* (1895) and *Dream Days* (1898). Although they were children’s books, **grown-ups** loved them, and they are still read and enjoyed today by grown-ups as well as children.

The Wind in the Willows

This book—again for children, but loved by grown-ups—was probably Grahame’s best. It appeared in 1908, with drawings by Ernest Shepard, who had drawn pictures for *Punch* magazine,

简介

肯尼思·格雷厄姆

本书的作者肯尼思·格雷厄姆1859年生于苏格兰。他曾到牛津求学，因成绩优良，得以在英格兰银行工作。他干得很成功，成为英格兰银行的秘书，所有的银行钞票上都印着他的名字。

Secretary

n. 部长

肯尼思·格雷厄姆很像这本书里的獾先生，他不太喜欢宴会和有“很多人”的地方。可是他爱儿童，爱乡下的生活，还爱乡下田野里的小动物。

在写《杨柳风》以前，他写过两本关于孩子们的、给孩子们看的书：《黄金时代》(1895)和《做梦的日子》(1898)。虽说这些是儿童读物，成年人也喜欢读，直到今天它们还深受不同年龄读者的喜爱。

grown-up

成年人

《杨柳风》

这本书也是写给孩子们，但同样受到成年读者的喜爱，它很可能是格雷厄姆作品中最优秀的一部。它出版于1908年，书中有欧内斯特·谢泼德绘

and later drew the children and toy animals for A. A. Milne's *Winnie the Pooh* and *The House at Pooh Corner*.

In *The Wind in the Willows*, the four friends, Water Rat, Mole, Toad and Badger behave rather like very small human beings. But at the same time they see things with the eyes of small animals. They are very good friends.

It may be useful to have a **description** of the animals as they really are, but remember that in the book they are only partly animals:

A *water rat*, or vole, makes its home in a hole in a river bank. It is about 10 to 20 centimetres long including a short tail, and its colour is usually a dark grey-brown.

A *mole* makes **tunnels** under the ground. It is about the same size as a water rat, sometimes rather larger. Its eyes are not good, but its strong front feet help it to tunnel quickly, finding insects and worms for food.

A *toad* is rather like a frog, but its skin is rough. Usually a toad doesn't jump like a frog; sometimes it seems to walk. It is quite small—about 5 to 8 centimetres long. Toads usually live on dry land.

A *badger* is much bigger than a water rat or a mole, up to 75 centimetres long, not including a short tail. It comes out of its underground home mostly at night, and it keeps away from people.

的插图。谢泼德曾为幽默杂志《笨拙》画漫画，后来又为 A. A. 米尔恩的《小熊维尼》和《小熊维尼角落的小屋》画插图。

在《杨柳风》中，水耗子、鼯鼠、癞蛤蟆和獾是朋友，他们行事颇像一个个小人儿。但与此同时，他们用小动物的眼睛看世界万物。他们都是好朋友。

description

n. 描述

也许如实描述一下这几个小动物，会很有用。但是请记住，在本书中他们并非纯粹的动物：

水耗子又称田鼠，以河岸上的洞穴为家。它加上短尾巴约有 10—20 厘米长。它的毛通常是深棕灰色的。

tunnel

n. 地道

鼯鼠会挖掘地道。它和水耗子大小差不多，有时候比它大很多。它的视力差，但是前爪强劲有力，可以很快挖出地道。它会找昆虫和蠕虫为食。

癞蛤蟆样子很像青蛙，但是皮肤很粗糙。癞蛤蟆一般不像青蛙那样会蹦跳，有时它看起来像是在走路。它身形相当小——约有 5—8 厘米长。癞蛤蟆通常在旱地上生活。

badger

n. 獾

獾比水耗子和鼯鼠都要大许多，它最长可达到 75 厘米，还有一截短尾巴不计在内。它主要在夜间才从地下的家里出来。它会躲避人类。

