

朗文经典 文学名著英汉双语读物

PEARSON

# 雾都孤儿

*Oliver Twist*

原著：【英】C. 狄更斯 (C. Dickens)

改写：【英】M. 梅森 (M. Maison) 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★



中国出版传媒股份有限公司  
中国对外翻译出版有限公司

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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。

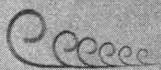
丛书根据词汇控制理论，共分为9个级别，为不同水平的读者提供符合其词汇量水平的优秀读本；并针对中国英语学习者的学习习惯，采用中英文对照编排的形式，通过典雅精美的译文、准确实用的注释、精心设置的栏目等，扫除了读者的阅读障碍，同时扫描书后附的二维码即可听取配套英文音频，帮助读者在了解原著内容的同时提升英语综合能力。

熟读简易英文名著，

学会用简单的词语表达丰富的意境！

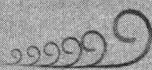
无论是口语，还是写作，

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。

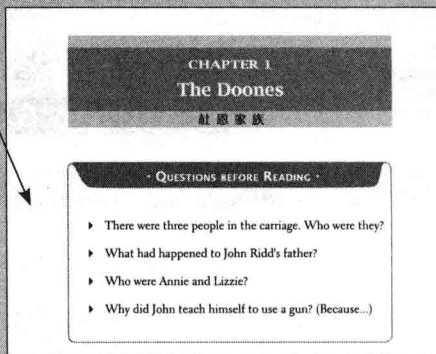
### ② 词汇控制，难度分级

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。



### || 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。

## 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。

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默尔所描述的杜恩峡谷。

007



## 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



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Chapter2



Chapter3



Chapter4



Chapter5



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# **Oliver Twist**

## 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 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' 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 miserable. 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, the 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 Parliament.

## 简介

## 查尔斯·狄更斯

查尔斯·狄更斯生于1812年，其父是政府部门的一个职员，总是入不敷出。当查尔斯·狄更斯还是个小孩的时候，他父亲便因负债入狱。在那个年代，人们即使只欠下一小笔债就得坐牢，直至把债还清。

由此产生的一个结果是查尔斯的学业被迫中断。另一结果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。他做过各种各样糟糕的活计，多年来一直辛苦工作，其间接触过许许多多的人，有年纪尚幼的也有上了年纪的，有富翁也有穷人，有幸福的也有不幸的。他精力旺盛，异于常人，具有非同寻常的观察力。他刻苦学习以积累知识，同时把自己所遇到的人——雇主以及与他一同干活的童工，全都记在脑子里，也记下了伦敦城里的一幕幕场景以及形形色色的人物。

他学会速记，成为了新闻记者，在英国各地，最后在议会用速记法记录下人们的演讲和谈话内容。

store away  
memory of  
把……储存在  
记忆中

shorthand  
n. 速记法

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 1836-37, 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*;
- 1854 *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 same way as artists **exaggerate** in their drawings of political and

sketch

n. 短篇作品;  
随笔

wickedness

n. 邪恶; 恶  
事; 恶毒

cockney

n. 伦敦佬

exaggerate

v. 夸张

他开始为周刊和月刊杂志撰稿，写些随笔——包括短篇小说和小品文。读者喜欢读这些随笔，尤其喜欢读那些表现出狄更斯的幽默和情趣的随笔。1836年至1837年间，《匹克威克外传》在刊物上连载，赢得了公众的喜爱。匹克威克先生头脑非常简单，以天真的眼光观察当时人们的行为，为自己所看到的邪恶感到震惊。他的仆人山姆·维勒精于世故，是个机灵人，以“伦敦佬”的幽默帮助匹克威克先生摆脱困境。

《匹克威克外传》立刻走红，因此狄更斯很快就能以写小说为业了。作品源源不断地从他笔下涌出。他的小说都是先在周刊和月刊杂志上连载，然后才汇集成书。以下是他的一些最为重要的作品，按写作顺序排列，并附以成书的年代：

- 《雾都孤儿》(1838)；
- 《尼古拉斯·尼克比》(1839)；
- 《老古玩店》(1841)；
- 《董贝父子》(1848)；
- 《大卫·科波菲尔》(1849)；
- 《艰难时世》(1854)；
- 《双城记》(1859)；
- 《远大前程》(1861)。

狄更斯笔下的人物比现实生活中的人要么好得多，要么便坏得多，都使用了夸张手法，就像当今的艺术家在报纸上登的漫画，用夸张的手法描画政界及



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.

### *Oliver Twist*

Dickens wrote *Oliver Twist* in the years 1837-38. The dates are important. In 1834 **Parliament** passed a new Poor Law. This law was based on the idea that there was work for everybody, and that if a person had no work and no money, it was because he or she was lazy and did not want to work. For such people the local government **provided** a workhouse, with beds and food, but it must not be comfortable or (the idea was) people might want to stay there instead of looking for work. So the workhouses were unfriendly places—**inhuman**, Dickens thought—where nobody would want to remain if he or she could find work. The people who controlled them were sometimes unfeeling men almost like Mr Bumble in *Oliver Twist*.