

朗文经典

读名著 学英语



坎特伯雷 故事集

THE CANTERBURY TALES

每周读一部英文名著

原著：[英]G. 乔叟 (G. Chaucer)

改写：[英]M. 韦斯特 (M. West)

翻译：韩秀丽

7天快速突破英文阅读力！
这样读名著最有效！

去、写作
吾超好学！

中国出版集团公司
中国对外翻译出版有限公司

朗文经典

读名著 学英语

每周读一部英文名著

The Canterbury Tales

坎特伯雷故事集



中国出版集团公司
中国对外翻译出版有限公司



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

坎特伯雷故事集: 英汉对照/(英)乔叟(Chaucer, G.)著; (英)韦斯特(West, M.)改写; 韩秀丽译. —北京: 中国对外翻译出版有限公司, 2011.7

(朗文经典. 读名著 学英语)

书名原文: The Canterbury Tales

ISBN 978-7-5001-3136-6

I. ①坎… II. ①乔… ②韦… ③韩… III. ①英语—汉语—对照读物 ②短篇小说—小说集—英国—中世纪 IV. ①H319.4: I

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第125361号

著作权合同登记: 图字01-2011-7042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 宋德伟

封面设计 / 张亚群

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 / 5.25

版 次 / 2012年1月第1版

印 次 / 2012年1月第1次

ISBN 978-7-5001-3136-6 定价: 9.90元



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
The Canterbury Tales by G. Chaucer; this simplified edition, 9780582541504,
by M. West,
published by Pearson Education, Inc.,
publishing as Penguin Books Ltd, Copyright © 2000

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·读名著 学英语”阅读系列。

本系列丛书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，帮助读者在了解原著内容的同时提升英语综合能力。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。

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

红鹿家族

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...)

LORENA 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。

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峡谷, 分别叫兰克库姆和霍克姆库姆。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。

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。

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。



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。
3. The mist lay thick on the moor so that we could not see beyond our horses' heads.
沼泽上浓雾弥漫，我们都无法看清马头前面的东西。
4. They were heavy, big men, carrying guns.
他们个个五大三粗，手里都拿着枪。
5. All the lands were owned by these two men, and each received one half of the money got from them.
所有这些土地都归这两个人所有，这些土地上的收入由他们平分。
6. I was only a boy when my father died; but I knew that my time would come.
我父亲死的时候我还是个孩子，但是我知道复仇的日子总会到来。





Introduction	I 002
简介	
The Prologue	I 009
前言	
At the Tabard Inn	
在泰巴客店	
The Knight's Tale	I 015
骑士的故事	
Palamon and Arcite	
派拉蒙和阿色提	
The Clerk's Tale	I 041
学者的故事	
Patient Griselda	
耐心的格里塞尔达	
The Wife of Bath's Tale	I 065
巴斯城的妇人的故事	
What do women want most?	
女人最想要什么?	

The Pardoner's Tale	081
教会赎罪券推销人的故事	
Three Men Looking for Death	
三个寻找死亡的男子	
The Franklin's Tale	095
自由农民的故事	
Three Promises	
三个允诺	
The Friar's Tale	113
游乞僧的故事	
The Summoner and the Devil	
教会法庭的差人和魔鬼	
The Nun's Priest's Tale	125
修女的教士的故事	
Chaunticleer and the Fox	
雄鸡和狐狸	
Questions on the Whole Story	145

The Canterbury Tales

Introduction

Geoffrey Chaucer

The writer of *The Canterbury Tales* was many other things besides a writer. He was not of high birth but his education and his powers of mind made him a very useful servant of the king.

We think he was born in London about 1340. So he would have been nineteen years old when he went to France with **Edward III's** army. He was taken prisoner by the French, but the king himself seems to have paid the **ransom** to free him.

After that, Chaucer did work of several kinds for the king and his ministers. Sometimes he was sent to other countries to speak for the king or the court. A visit of this kind to Italy in 1372—73 is probably important for us. He may have met **Boccaccio** himself, but he certainly became interested in the Italian story-tellers and poets. We can be sure he read Boccaccio's *Decameron* (1348—58).

We know that Chaucer planned his *Canterbury Tales* in 1386 or 1387. He wanted to have stories told by thirty **pilgrims**, but he was a very busy man, and the collection was unfinished when he died in 1400. He himself made a pilgrimage to **Canterbury** in 1388.

简介

杰弗里·乔叟

《坎特伯雷故事集》的作者不仅是一位作家，还具有很多种身份。他出身并不高贵，但是他受到的教育和他的智慧使他成为了英国国王十分得力的侍臣。

我们认为他在约公元1340年生于伦敦。在他随英王爱德华三世的军队去往法国时，年纪应当是19岁。他被法国人俘虏了，但似乎是国王自己支付了赎金把他赎回来的。

此后乔叟为国王和大臣们做过几类工作。有时他代表国王或英国王廷出使他国。1372—1373年他被派往意大利访问，这次访问也许对我们很重要。他可能见到了薄伽丘本人，可以肯定的是，他对意大利的故事作家和诗人产生了兴趣。我们可以确信他读了薄伽丘的《十日谈》(1348—1358)。

我们知道，乔叟是在1386年或1387年为《坎特伯雷故事集》进行构思的。他本想要有30名朝圣者讲故事，用以成书，但他是个大忙人，直到他在1400年逝世时这本集子还没有写完。他自己则是在1388年去坎特伯雷朝圣的。

Edward III
爱德华三世，
英格兰国王，
1327—1377年
在位
ransom
n. 赎金
Boccaccio
n. 薄伽丘 (1313—
1375)，意大利文
学家，著有《十
日谈》
pilgrim
n. 朝圣的人
Canterbury
坎特伯雷，英
格兰肯特郡一
城市

Geoffrey Chaucer was buried in **Westminster Abbey**. His is the earliest of the great names in “Poets’ Corner” in the Abbey.

There is one more fact to remember. Printing, with movable metal type, was introduced in Germany about 1450. **Caxton** made the first printing press in England in 1477, and his press printed *The Canterbury Tales* in 1478. So Chaucer himself never saw any printed book of the kind we know today.

The Canterbury Tales

Chaucer’s was not the first collection of short stories. It was not even a new idea to have a group of people each telling a story. In Boccaccio’s *Decameron*, ten people have escaped to the country from the **plague**, a terrible illness, in Florence in 1348. They pass the time by telling stories.

Chaucer’s *Canterbury Tales* also has a group of people each telling a story, but our interest is as much in the story-tellers as in the stories. Each of them is a real person. Chaucer introduces them in the Prologue, and then we meet them again between stories. Before long, we feel that we know them personally. We don’t have **pardoners** and **summoners** today, but we all know people with characters just like the pardoner and the summoner.

The Tales are told (in Chaucer’s book) in poetry. Most of them are in “heroic couplets”—10-syllable lines that rhyme in pairs (for example, *lyve* and *fyve* in the first two lines below).

Westminster
Abbey
威斯敏斯特教堂

Caxton
n. 卡克斯顿(约
1422—1491),
英国第一位印刷业者

plague
n. 瘟疫

pardoner
n. 中世纪教会赦罪券推销人
summoner
n. 中世纪教会法庭差役

乔叟死后被葬于威斯敏斯特教堂。在教堂的“诗人之角”，长眠着许多英国历史上享有盛名的诗人，他是最早的一个。

还有一个事实值得我们记住。使用金属活字的印刷术是在约1450年引入德国的。在英国，卡克斯顿于1477年首次制造了一台印刷机，正是他的印刷机在1478年印刷出了《坎特伯雷故事集》。因此乔叟自己并没有见到过任何一本我们今日所知道的那种印刷出来的书。

《坎特伯雷故事集》

乔叟的故事集不是世界上第一部短篇故事集。甚至它所用的让一群人每人讲一个故事的想法都不是一个新主意。在薄伽丘的《十日谈》里，有十个人在1348年可怕的瘟疫横扫佛罗伦萨时逃到了乡间。他们就以互相讲故事听来消磨时间。

乔叟的《坎特伯雷故事集》里也是让一群人每人讲一个故事，但我们感兴趣的不仅是故事的内容，还包括讲故事的众人。他们每个人都是真实的人。乔叟在《前言》里把他们介绍给我们，在故事与故事之间我们还会遇到他们。很快，我们就会感到对他们有了亲密的了解。今天已经不再有教会的赦罪券推销人或教会法庭差役了，但我们都认识一些同这两种人格完全一样的人。

在乔叟的原书里，故事是以诗句的形式来讲的。这些诗句多数都采用“英雄偶句”诗体——每行有十个音节，每两行改押一个韵（例如下面头两行中的

Here is the beginning of Chaucer's description of the Wife of Bath:

In Chaucer's English

She was a worthy womman al hir lyve:
Housbondes at chirche dore she hadde fyve,
And thries hadde she been at Jerusalem;
She hadde passed many a straunge strem;
At Rome she hadde been, and at Boloigne,
In Galice at Seint-Jame, and at Coloigne.

Modern English

She had been a **respectable** woman all her life.
She had been married in church to five husbands,
And she had been [on pilgrimage] to Jerusalem three
times;
She had crossed many foreign rivers;
She had been to Rome, and to **Bologna**,
To Santiago de Compostela in **Galicia** and to **Cologne**.