

朗文经典

读名著 学英语



# 绑架

*KIDNAPPED*

每周读一部英文名著

原著: [英]R. L. 史蒂文森 (R. L. Stevenson)

改写: [英]D. K. 斯旺 (D. K. Swan)

翻译: 殷晓芳 李慧祯

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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·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。

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# 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...)

#### I JOHN RIDD

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。

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。

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## 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。





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## Kidnapped

## Kidnapped

# Kidnapped

## Introduction

### *Robert Louis Stevenson*

Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Edinburgh in Scotland in 1850. He had to end his college studies because his health was poor. He began to travel, looking for a place that was good for his health. And he wrote about his travels. *An Inland Voyage* (1878) was about journeys by **canoe** on the rivers and **canals** of Belgium and France. *Travels with a Donkey in the Cévennes* followed it in 1879.

People loved his travel books, and they also found his poems beautiful. In 1879 he travelled to California in a very **uncomfortable** ship (which may have been rather like the *Covenant* in this book) and then by train across the United States to San Francisco. He married in California, but his poor health made him and his wife travel again.

Readers of his travel books and poetry were surprised when *Treasure Island* came out in 1883. It was not at all like his earlier writing, but both children and grown-ups loved it.

*Treasure Island* was finished in Switzerland. Stevenson then continued to travel. He loved the islands of the southern Pacific Ocean, and he found that his health was better there. In the

## 简介

### 罗伯特·路易斯·史蒂文森

罗伯特·路易斯·史蒂文森于1850年生于苏格兰的爱丁堡。因为健康状况不佳，他被迫中断了大学的学业。开始外出寻找有益于健康的地方，并记录下了旅行中的所闻所见。《内河航程》(1878)写的是在比利时和法国的河流及运河上乘独木舟旅行的经历。1879年出版的《驴背旅程》记载的是他骑驴在法国塞文山旅行的情况。

人们喜欢读他的游记，并且认为他写的诗文笔优美。1879年，他乘坐一艘极不舒适的帆船旅行到加利福尼亚（这艘船可能同本书里描写的“盟约”号非常相似），然后又乘火车到了圣弗朗西斯科。他在加利福尼亚结婚，但由于健康恶化，不得不和妻子一起再次踏上旅途。

1883年他的冒险小说《金银岛》出版时，喜欢读他的游记和诗歌的读者们感到很吃惊。这本书和他以前的作品完全不同，但是儿童和成年人都爱读。

《金银岛》是在瑞士写完的，然后史蒂文森继续旅行。他热爱南太平洋的岛屿，发现居住在那里使他的健康状况有所改善。最后，他和妻子在萨摩亚安家，

canoe

*n.* 独木舟；皮划；划子

canal

*n.* 运河；河渠，水道；灌溉水渠  
*uncomfortable*  
*adj.* 不舒服的；不安的，不自在的

end, he and his wife made their home in Samoa. It was there that he wrote *Kidnapped* (1886), the story of David Balfour and Alan Breck. It was followed (but not immediately) by *Catriona* (1893), which continues the story of David Balfour and tells of other exciting **adventures** of David and Alan, and of David's love for Catriona Drummond. In between the two stories about David Balfour came another surprising book, the "thriller" called *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* (1886).

Stevenson died in Samoa in 1894, and he is buried there.

## The history

The happenings, and even some of the people, in this story are not all imaginary.

When Queen Elizabeth I died without children in 1603, the person with best right to be the king of England was already the king of Scotland. So King James Stuart VI of Scotland became King James I of England. He was the first of a line of kings of England, Scotland and Ireland, the house of Stuart (or, as it is spelt in this book, Stewart). The last of the Stuart kings was James II. He was a Catholic, and he believed in a king's right to rule without **Parliament**. When a son was born in 1688, the thought of a continued line of Stuart kings displeased the English people, most of them non-Catholic and not believers in the "God-given" right of kings. They made him leave the country in 1688. Two non-Catholic daughters of James II ruled after him, but in 1714 there were no non-Catholics of the Stuart family, and the people with power in England—the "**Whigs**"—invited

adventure  
n. 冒险活动  
(或经历)

他在那里写了《绑架》(1886)一书。这本书里的两位主角是戴维·贝尔福和艾伦·布雷克。它的后续故事是《卡特林娜》(1893),续书的写成历时稍久,该书继续讲述了贝尔福的故事,谈到了贝尔福和布雷克两人的更多的冒险经历,还谈到了贝尔福对卡特林娜·德拉蒙德的爱恋。夹在两部关于戴维·贝尔福的小说中间出版的是一本令人感到奇怪的“惊悚小说”,叫作《化身博士》(1886)。

史蒂文森于1894年在萨摩亚去世,就葬在岛上。

## 历史背景

本书中讲述的人和事并非都是虚构的。

英国女皇伊丽莎白一世1603年去世时没有子嗣,最有资格继承英国王位的人选已经是苏格兰的国王。于是苏格兰国王詹姆斯·斯图亚特六世成为英国国王詹姆斯一世。他是第一任掌管英格兰、苏格兰和爱尔兰的国王,被称为詹姆斯一世。这个家族是斯图亚特王朝(Stuan在本书中拼写为Stewart)。斯图亚特王朝的最后一个国王是詹姆斯二世。他是天主教徒,认为国王可以抛开国会单独行使统治权。1688年他的儿子出世,当时大多数英国人不是天主教信徒,他们不相信国王有“上帝赋予”的权力,不愿意继续受斯图亚特王朝的统治。1688年,他们迫使他离开了英格兰。詹姆斯二世的两位非天主教徒女儿在他之后统治英国,但是到了1714年,斯图亚特家族已经没有非天主教徒后裔了。当时在英格兰掌握权力

Parliament  
n. 英国议会  
(包括上议院和下议院)  
Whigs  
n. (复数)辉格党的成员  
(辉格党是18世纪及19世纪初期英国的政党,为自由党的前身)

George, Elector of Hanover, a grandson of James I, to become King George I of England, Scotland and Ireland. When he died in 1727, his son became George II.

But there were a lot of people in the three countries, most of all in Scotland and Ireland, who wanted the Stuart line to continue. These “**Jacobites**” fought for James in Ireland in 1690 but were beaten. They fought for his son James Francis Edward Stuart in 1715 and were successful for a time in the Highlands of Scotland, but were again beaten.

Thirty years later, in 1745, the **clans** rose once more to fight, with other Jacobites, for Charles Edward Stuart, “**Bonny Prince Charlie**”. They beat the English at Prestonpans outside Edinburgh and fought their way down into England. Charles waited at Derby for promised English and French help, but it did not come, and he had to return to Scotland. At Culloden, outside Inverness, the clansmen were beaten by the **redcoats**, horsemen and heavy guns of King George’s army, and Bonny Prince Charlie had to escape from the country.

Our story begins five years after Culloden.