

朗文经典

读名著 学英语



# 大卫·科波菲尔

DAVID COPPERFIELD

## 每周读一部英文名著

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

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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。

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 3 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...)

#### 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。

## 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。

洛德·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。



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.  
一大早就我们离开了蒂弗顿。
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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# **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之子。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**.