

朗文经典

读名著 学英语



一千零一夜

TALES FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS

每周读一部英文名著

改写: [英]J. 特维 (J. Turvey)

翻译: 陈海庆

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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。

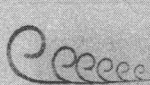
本系列丛书针对中国英语学习者的学习习惯，采用中英文对照编排的形式，通过典雅精美的译文、准确实用的注释、精心设置的栏目等，扫除了读者的阅读障碍，帮助读者在了解原著内容的同时提升英语综合能力。丛书根据词汇控制理论，共分为9个级别，为不同水平的读者提供符合其词汇量水平的优秀读本。

熟读简易英文名著，

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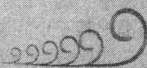
无论是口语，还是写作，

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...)

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。

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。

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和运用这些词汇。

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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Introduction

Tales from the Arabian Nights

Introduction

People have always told stories. Some of the stories in this book are very old indeed. And they don't come from only one country, though most of them started in the countries that are today India, Pakistan, Iran, and the Arabic speaking lands.

The stories in *The Arabian Nights* were collected and written down in Arabic from about 1300, perhaps in Cairo. Stories were added until about 1600. We don't know when the collection was put into the **frame** story of Sheherezade and Shahriar, which came in the first place from Persia (Iran).

In the frame story, Sheherezade tells the stories night after night, timing her telling in such a way that **Sultan** Shahriar always wants to hear the ending the next night. This goes on for a thousand and one nights. The Arabic name of the collection (*Alf Leila wa Leila*) means *The Thousand and One Nights*.

Collecting stories in a frame in this way is something that is found all over the world. In Europe, the best known example is probably the *Decameron* (1348—1353). In it, Bocaccio tells us how ten young men and women leave the city of Florence because of the very dangerous illness, bubonic plague. To pass

简介

人们一直在讲故事。本书里的故事的确有些十分古老。它们并不都只来源于一个国度，虽然其中大多数故事都起始于相当于今天的印度、巴基斯坦、伊朗以及说阿拉伯语的地区。

《一千零一夜》中的故事是在约公元1300年以后汇集并以阿拉伯文撰写而成的。它可能是在开罗成形，直到约公元1600年仍陆续有故事增加进来。这些故事是在什么时候被放到关于山鲁佐德和沙赫里亚尔的总的故事框架里的，我们不得而知。这个故事框架原本来自波斯（伊朗）。

在这个故事框架里，山鲁佐德一夜又一夜地讲故事，她巧妙地安排讲故事的时间，使沙赫里亚尔苏丹总想在第二天晚上听到故事的结局。这种情景持续了一千零一夜。这本故事集的阿拉伯语书名（*Alf Leila wa Leila*）的意思就是《一千零一夜》。

这样把许多故事纳入一个框架的做法在世界各地都很常见。在欧洲，最为人知的例子可能就数《十日谈》（1348—1353）一书了。薄伽丘在书中讲述了十位青年男女为了躲避非常危险的瘟疫，即腺鼠疫而逃离佛罗伦萨的故事。在乡下，为了打发时间，

frame

n. 框架；结构

sultan

苏丹（某些穆斯林国家君主的称号）

the time in the country, they agree to tell one story a day each for ten days.

The oldest English example is *Chaucer's Canterbury Tales*. The frame for this collection of stories, told in poetry from 1386, was a journey of **pilgrims** to the great church of Canterbury. Chaucer planned to have stories told by thirty pilgrims, but he wasn't able to finish the collection.

The Arabian Nights first appeared in Europe nearly three hundred years ago, between 1704 and 1717. That was when the stories were translated into French by Antoine Galland. They caught the imagination of the West, opening up a new world to readers all over Europe from Moscow to Madrid.

Some of the stories have become favourite children's stories; others have become the **pantomimes** that one sees in the theatres at Christmas time in Britain, especially the pantomimes *Aladdin and his Wonderful Lamp* and *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*. A few have been added to and made into films.

他们同意每人每天讲一个故事，一直讲了十天。

pilgrim

n. 朝觐者；朝圣的人

在英格兰，最古老的例子当属乔叟的《坎特伯雷故事集》。集子中的故事是以诗的形式讲述的，写于公元1386年；故事集的大框架是一批朝圣者前往坎特伯雷大教堂的旅程。乔叟原计划有30名朝圣者讲述故事，但他未能写完这本故事集。

将近300年前（公元1704年至1717年之间），《一千零一夜》在欧洲首次出现。当时法国人安托·加朗把这些故事译成了法语。它们激发了西方人的想象力，给全欧洲——从莫斯科到马德里——的读者们打开了一扇新世界的大门。

pantomime

n. (英国多在圣诞节期间上演的) 童话剧

这些故事中有一些已经成为孩子们最爱听的故事，另外一些成为英国在圣诞节期间剧院中上演的童话剧，其中《阿拉丁和神灯》以及《阿里巴巴和四十大盗》特别受欢迎。还有几个故事经过加工，拍成了电影。

（一）

（二）

（三）

（四）

（五）

（六）

（七）

（八）

（九）

（十）

（十一）

（十二）

（十三）

（十四）

（十五）

（十六）

（十七）

（十八）

（十九）

（二十）

（二十一）

（二十二）

（二十三）

（二十四）

（二十五）

（二十六）

（二十七）

（二十八）

（二十九）

（三十）

single
最 邊 線
/ 200

single
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