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读名著 学英语



# 野性的呼唤

*THE CALL OF THE WILD*

每周读一部英文名著

原著: [美] 杰克·伦敦 (J. London)

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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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# 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...)

#### THE LADY'S HOUSE

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

1695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。公爵在多塞特郡的戴姆里吉斯登陆，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森沼区消灭了。蒙茅斯被处死，他的支持者们也在法官杰弗里·斯坎顿下的“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戴尔所描述的杜恩峡谷。

007

## 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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# **The Call of the Wild**

# Introduction

### *Jack London*

Jack London was born in San Francisco in 1876. He lived for only forty years, but into those years he packed as much experience as most men have in seventy. In the last twenty years he wrote fifty books.

Jack London grew up in the poorest part of Oakland, California. The group of boys he led was often in trouble with the police, and at the age of seventeen he ran away to sea on a ship which hunted seals in the cold seas and ice of the north Pacific Ocean. The terrible experiences of that **voyage** gave him the background for a novel written ten years later, *The Sea Wolf*.

Back on shore, he became a “**hobo**”, a wanderer without regular work. That experience, including thirty days in prison, was so bad that he made up his mind to educate himself for a better life. He never forgot the other people who were at the very lowest level (the “abyss”), homeless, and treated as worthless. They are **presented** to us with great **sympathy** in his *People of the Abyss* (1903) and *The Road* (1907).

London took jobs in food-canning factories and other

## 简介

## 杰克·伦敦

杰克·伦敦于1876年生于旧金山，逝世时仅40岁，但在他40年的短暂生命却和那些古稀老人的生命一样经历丰富相比，也毫不逊色。在人生最后的20年里，他写了50本书。

杰克·伦敦在加利福尼亚州奥克兰市最贫穷的地区长大。他率领的小伙伴们总是给警察惹麻烦。在杰克·伦敦17岁时，他跑到一条海船上，在北太平洋寒冷的海域和冰上捕猎海豹。这段可怕的海上经历为他10年后的一部小说《海狼》提供了背景素材。

voyage

n. 航海，航行

hobo

n. 流浪汉，无业游民

present

v. 呈现

sympathy

n. 同情（心）

回到岸上后，他成了一名“流动工人”，一个没有固定工作的流浪汉。那段悲惨的经历，其中还包括30天的图圖之苦，使得他下定决心要自学成才，努力争取更好的生活。他绝不会忘记那些挣扎在最底层（“深渊”）的其他人，他们无家可归、备受蔑视。在他的小说《深渊里的人们》（1903）和《大路》（1907）中，他以极大的同情心向我们展示了这些人的生活遭遇。

伦敦在罐头食品厂和其他不需要专业技能企业

places of unskilled work to pay his way through high school. It was a time of unbelievably hard work, recorded in a novel based on his own life, *Martin Eden* (1909). His hatred of the way factory owners treated their unskilled workers is expressed in a number of his short stories.

In 1897, Jack London joined the “**Gold Rush**” to the Klondike in the north-west of Canada. Like most of the 30,000 people who rushed to Dawson and other parts of the Klondike, he got no gold. But the experience gave him material for many of his best short stories. We can read them in collections: *The Son of the Wolf* (1900), *The God of his Fathers* (1901), *Children of the Frost* (1902), *Love of Life* (1907) and *Smoke Bellew* (1912). Two novels about dogs and wolves in the far north, *The Call of the Wild* (1903) and *White Fang* (1906), are considered as classics, dealing with the struggle between the old wild nature and the new **civilization** in animals, and—as the reader understands—in human beings.

### ***The Klondike***

Gold was discovered at Rabbit Creek in the Klondike in 1896. The great gold rush began in 1897. There was gold in some of the rivers and some was dug out of the ground. By 1910 it was clear that there would be no more lucky “strikes”, and only a few deep mines continued to work, although some “**prospectors**” still search for gold in the wilder parts of Yukon Territory. Some of the people who joined the first gold rush became rich through finding gold—more than one hundred

Gold Rush  
淘金热

civilization  
n. 文明, 文化

Klondike  
n. 克朗代克, 加拿大; 育空 (Yukon) 的一个地区, 1896 年月这里发现金矿, 引发了 1897—1898 年的淘金热  
prospector  
n. 探矿者; 投机家

打过工, 并通过这种挣钱途径完成了中学学业。那一段时期的劳累使人难以相信, 这在他的自传体小说《马丁·伊登》(1909) 中有所记载。他在多部短篇小说中表达了他对工厂主残酷对待非技术工人的憎恨。

1897 年, 杰克·伦敦加入了到加拿大西北部克朗代克的“淘金热”。他和涌向道森和克朗代克其他地方的 30,000 人一样, 他一无所获。这段经历为他的很多最优秀的短篇小说提供了素材, 如《狼之子》(1900)、《他父亲的上帝》(1901)、《霜的孩子》(1902)、《热爱生命》(1907) 和《蹩脚·贝路》(1912)。他的两部描写北部荒野中狗和狼的小说《野性的呼唤》(1903) 和《白牙》(1906) 被誉为是经典之作。正如读者所理解的那样, 这两部小说描写的是动物身上固有的野性和新兴文明之间的斗争。

### 克朗代克

1896 年, 在克朗代克的兔溪发现了金子。淘金热于 1897 年拉开了序幕。人们在一些河流中发现了金子, 有的人还从地下挖出了金矿。尽管还有一些“探矿者”继续在育空地区的荒野上寻找金矿, 但是, 到了 1910 年, 人们已经很清楚, 幸运的“发现”不太可能了, 只有某些深矿还在继续被探查。加入第一次淘金热的一些人通过寻找金矿富了起来, 有价值超过一亿美元的金矿从克朗代克被开采出来, 其他人则通



million dollars' worth was taken from the Klondike—and others made fortunes from supplying, transporting or even entertaining the miners.

To get to the Klondike was not easy. In winter, sledges and dog teams followed the "Yukon Trail". In summer, loads could go by the rivers and lakes, but it was necessary to carry goods over mountain passes and between one lake or river and another.

过给矿工提供供给、运输甚至娱乐服务富了起来。

要抵达克朗代克并不容易。冬天，一队队的雪橇和狗队循着“育空小道”前进。夏天，满载货物的木筏则顺着河湖而下，但在一个河湖与下一个河湖之间必须依靠人力把货物扛过高山隘口。