

朗文经典

读名著 学英语



# 圣诞颂歌

*A CHRISTMAS CAROL*

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)

M. 韦斯特 (M. West)

翻译: 王悦

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PEARSON  
Longman

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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

LARNA 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 *Larna 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。

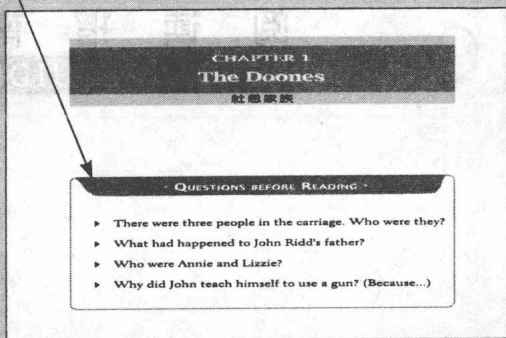
### ② 词汇控制，难度分级

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。



### I LORNA DOONIC

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. 军队力量,  
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 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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## Introduction

Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens was born in 1812. He was thirty-one years old and already a very successful novelist when *A Christmas Carol* first appeared. He had already written the *Pickwick Papers* (1836-37), *Oliver Twist* (1837-38), *David Copperfield* (1849-51) and *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1846-48). But what he had done for Dickens to be so famous in his own time was to write *A Christmas Carol*.

# A Christmas Carol

Charles was the son of a clerk in a government office. He did not come from the rich. His father had been in debt and had been sent to prison because he owed money. Charles had to work in a factory for a long time. He was very poor and had to work very hard. He was very kind and had a great heart. He was very good at his work and was very popular with his friends. He was very kind and had a great heart. He was very good at his work and was very popular with his friends.

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## Introduction

### *Charles Dickens*

Charles Dickens was born in 1812. He was thirty-one years old and already a very successful novelist when *A Christmas Carol* first appeared in 1843. By that time he had already written the *Pickwick Papers* (1836-37) and the novels *Oliver Twist* (1838), *Nicholas Nickleby* (1839) and *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1841). But it had not been easy for Dickens to become the best-selling writer in English in his time.

Charles was the son of a **clerk** in a government office. His father spent too much, and like Mr Micawber in Dickens's *David Copperfield* written in 1849, he was sent to prison because he owed money and could not pay it back. Caroline's husband in Chapter Four in this book is afraid of being sent to prison for owing money to a man without mercy. Sending a man to prison until he had paid the money he owed seems very silly to us today, but it was the law in Dickens's time. Perhaps Dickens's books helped to show the foolishness as well as the unkindness of such treatment, since Dickens could make his readers not only weep but **laugh at** foolishness. The result, for Charles Dickens himself, of his father's **imprisonment** was very bad.

## 简介

### 查尔斯·狄更斯

查尔斯·狄更斯生于1812年。1843年《圣诞颂歌》首次问世时，他31岁，已是很成功的小说家了。此前他已经写出了《匹克威克外传》(1836—1837)以及小说《雾都孤儿》(1838)、《尼克拉斯·尼克尔贝》(1839)和《老古玩店》(1841)。但在那个年代，狄更斯要想成为畅销书作家，并不容易。

curiosity

n. 奇物，珍品

clerk

n. 办事员，职员

laugh at

嘲笑

imprisonment

n. 关押

查尔斯的父亲是政府机关的职员。他挥霍无度，像1849年的《大卫·科波菲尔》一书里的米考伯先生，因为无力偿还债务而被投入监狱。在本书第4章中，卡罗琳的丈夫就因为欠了一个铁石心肠的人的债，而害怕被抓到监狱里去。在我们今天看来，把一个人关在监狱里，等到他还清欠款再放出来，似乎是极为愚蠢，但是在狄更斯生活的年代，法律就是这样规定的。也许狄更斯的著作有助于揭露这种处理方式的愚昧与刻薄，因为狄更斯能够使读者对愚蠢之事哭笑不得。查尔斯·狄更斯的父亲被关进牢狱一事，对狄更斯自己来说，很糟糕。他父亲入狱时他才12岁，小查尔斯不得不去干活养活自己。他干的是非常苦的

## ■ A CHRISTMAS CAROL

He was twelve years old when his father went to prison, and Charles himself had to go to work. It was very unpleasant work, and the pay and conditions were very bad.

For us, Dickens's early troubles have meant stories by a writer who really knew poor people and the difficulty of their lives. He understood them, and his books probably did more than anything else to make life better for them.

After this book was printed and ready to be sold in time for Christmas 1843, the writer had a short Christmas holiday and enjoyed himself like Scrooge at Fred's party in the last chapter of this book. The book, in a red and gold hard cover, price five **shillings** (twenty-five pence), was a great success. By Christmas Eve the bookshops had sold six thousand copies, and orders were coming in from all parts of the country. Lord Jeffrey wrote to Dickens:

*Blessings on your kind heart . . . you can be sure you have done more good by this little book, caused more kind feelings, and made more people give freely to help the poor and suffering than all the words in churches.*

**Unfortunately** the price of five shillings was high for a book of the kind at that time, but the cost of printing and adding coloured drawings was high too, so the amount Dickens himself received was not great.

### *Christmas in London in 1843*

London in 1843 was a rather dirty town. The crowded houses were heated by coal fires (like Scrooge's office), and the smoke,

活，挣钱却很少，工作条件很差。

对读者来说，狄更斯把自己幼年的坎坷写成了故事，他是一位真正理解穷人和他们艰难生活的作者。他理解穷人，而他写的书在促使他们的生活有所改善方面，起了无可比拟的作用。

这本书印刷及时，准备赶在1843年的圣诞节前出售。狄更斯度过了一个短暂的圣诞假期，像本书最后一章里斯克鲁奇在弗雷德的聚会上那样，他过得很开心。这本书封面是金红两色的硬书皮，定价5先令（相当于25便士），推出后取得了极大的成功。在圣诞前夜，书店已经卖出了6000册，而全国各地还在源源不断地送来单订购。杰弗里勋爵写信给狄更斯说：

祝福你的仁爱心肠……可以确信，你通过这本小书，给人们送来了福祉，比教堂里所有的话都更让人感动，燃起了仁爱的感情，使更多的人慷慨地向贫穷和苦难中的人们伸出援助之手。

不幸的是，5先令的定价，在当时同种图书中是过于昂贵了。但是印刷及增加彩色图片的成本也很高，因此狄更斯自己得到的稿酬并不多。

#### 1843年伦敦的圣诞节

1843年伦敦是个相当肮脏的城市。房屋拥挤，人们用煤火取暖（斯克鲁奇在办公室就是这样取暖

shilling

n. 先令（美国早期货币单位）

unfortunately

adv. 不幸地

## ■ A CHRISTMAS CAROL

mixed with low cloud, made fogs far worse than they are today. At the same time, if there was no fog and the smoke could rise, cold weather brought cleaner air—there were no cars, trucks or oil-fired **engines**—and snow was white and clean.

Before Christmas and on Christmas Day, people sang **carols**, joyful songs with words like:

*God rest you merry, gentlemen . . .*

or:

*Christmas is coming, the geese are getting fat,*

*Please put a penny in the old man's hat.*

It was a time for giving. People gave presents to their children, and money and other help to the poor. Such help was needed because people had not yet learnt to make the care of the poor, the sick and the unfortunate a public duty. You have an example in this book of two gentlemen trying to get money from Scrooge, saying: "Many thousands are cold and have no food, and many have no home to go to."

Those who had enough money had a big family dinner after coming home from church. A Christmas dinner is **described** in this book: goose (or turkey for those with more money) with vegetables, followed by Christmas **pudding**.



engine

n. 机车, 发动机

carol

n. (圣诞) 颂歌

的)。煤烟同低空的云混在一起, 所产生的浓雾远远比今天严重。但如果没有雾, 而烟尘能够上升的话, 寒冷的天气能够让空气清新——当时没有轿车、卡车和以燃油为动力的发动机——雪也是洁白而干净的。

在圣诞节前和圣诞节这天, 人们唱圣诞歌曲。曲调欢快, 歌词类似于:

上帝赐您欢愉, 先生们……

或者:

圣诞节就来到, 鹅儿变肥了,  
请把小钱放在老头的帽子里。

这是赠与的时节。人们送礼物给自己的孩子, 给穷人送钱或提供其他帮助。当时需要有这种帮助, 因为人们还没有学会把关怀穷人、病人和不幸者当成一种公众责任。本书中有一个例子, 就是两位先生想要从斯克鲁奇那里弄到钱, 声称: “有成千上万的人挨冻受饿, 还有许多人无家可归。”

describe

v. 描写, 描绘, 叙述

pudding

n. 布丁

不缺钱花的人们先去教堂, 回家后就吃一顿盛大的家宴。本书描述了一次圣诞宴会: 一只鹅(如果更有钱, 就吃火鸡), 配上各种蔬菜, 随后还有圣诞布丁。