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读名著 学英语



哈克贝里·芬 历险记

THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN

每周读一部英文名著

原著：[美]马克·吐温 (M. Twain)

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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。

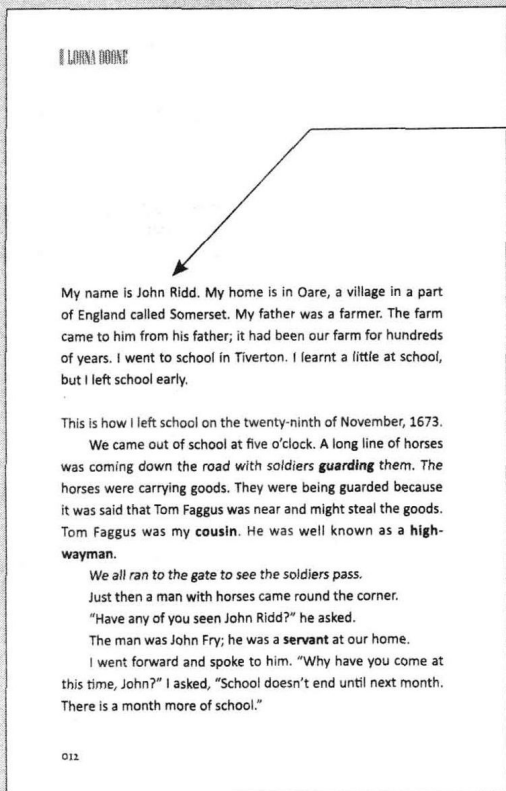
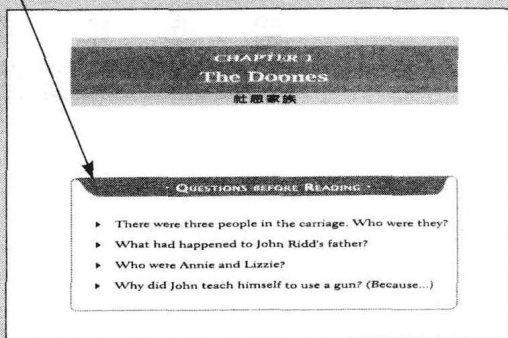
② 词汇控制，难度分级

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。



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。

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."

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。





Introduction	002
简介	
Chapter 1 Tom Sawyer's Gang	011
第 1 章 汤姆·索耶帮	
Chapter 2 Pap Comes Back	021
第 2 章 老爸回来了	
Chapter 3 I Leave Pap	033
第 3 章 我离开了老爸	
Chapter 4 Jim Runs Away	045
第 4 章 杰姆逃跑了	
Chapter 5 The House on the River	057
第 5 章 河上的房子	
Chapter 6 We Leave the Island	065
第 6 章 我们离开了岛	
Chapter 7 Fog on the River	079
第 7 章 河上的雾	

Chapter 8	We Lose the Raft	087
第 8 章	我们丢了筏子	
Chapter 9	Two New Companions	101
第 9 章	两个新伙伴	
Chapter 10	The King and the Duke at Work	113
第 10 章	国王和公爵在行动	
Chapter 11	Jim Is Caught	125
第 11 章	杰姆被抓	
Chapter 12	Tom and the Phelps	137
第 12 章	汤姆和费尔普斯一家	
Chapter 13	Tom Gets Shot	149
第 13 章	汤姆受了枪伤	
Chapter 14	Jim Is Free!	163
第 14 章	杰姆自由了!	
Questions on the Whole Story		176

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

Introduction

Mark Twain

The writer's real name was Samuel Clemens. He was born in Missouri, in the United States of America, in 1835. He was trained as a printer, but he soon began writing for the newspapers. He loved travel, and he loved the steamboats that went up and down the Mississippi River. He spent some time as a steamboat **pilot**, and the stories he wrote for the papers were often about the people of the steamboats and the river banks. Some of the stories were about real people and places, seen with an **observant** eye and told with a love of fun. Some were fiction, like *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County* (1865).

At about this time, Samuel Clemens began to call himself, as a writer, "Mark Twain" The words were one of the calls of the "leadsman" on a river boat. "Mark Twain" meant that the line with a lead weight on the end showed that the water was two fathoms (about 3.7 metres) deep, plenty of depth for a steamboat, even one with a very big **paddlewheel** to drive it through the water.

In 1867, Mark Twain went to Europe and the **Holy Land** with a large group of American tourists. The letters he wrote,

简介

马克·吐温

作者的真名叫塞缪尔·克莱门斯，1835 年出生在美国的密苏里州。他曾接受培训成为印刷学徒，不过很快便开始为报纸写作。他喜欢旅游，喜欢在密西西比河上航行的汽船。他当了一段时间的汽船领航员，他给报纸写的通常是有关汽船上和河岸上的人的故事。有些是真实的人和真实的地点发生的故事，通过仔细观察，用非常幽默的方式讲述出来。有些则是虚构的，比如《卡拉维拉县驰名的跳蛙》(1865)。

大概在这个时期，身为作家的塞缪尔·克莱门斯开始自称为“马克·吐温”。这个词是船上“测深员”呼叫的口号之一。“马克·吐温”意思是，末端有测深锤的测深线上显示水深是两英呎(大约3.7米)，这对汽船来说就是足以安全航行的深度，甚至对靠巨大轮桨来驱动的汽船来说也足够深了。

1867 年，马克·吐温和一大群美国游客去了欧洲和圣地耶路撒冷。他写的信件均收集在一本叫《傻

pilot

n. 领航员；舵手

observant

adj. 观察力敏锐的

paddlewheel

n. 水车

Holy Land

圣地

collected in a book as *The Innocents Abroad*, are more about the tourists themselves than about the places they visited. America, and later many other countries, laughed joyfully at the tourists and their opinions and funny adventures. Mark Twain saw things through his fellow tourists' eyes and **pretended** to think like one of them. For example, about Leonardo da Vinci he tells us:

They spell it vinci and pronounce it Vinchy; foreigners always spell better than they pronounce.

Mark Twain's first **novel**, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1875), is still widely read and enjoyed. Perhaps it is more like a collection of **separate** adventures than a modern novel, but the reader ends by knowing Tom Sawyer and his friends as if they were real people.

One of Tom Sawyer's friends is the "hero" of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884). This story is told as if Huck Finn were the writer—the boy who "makes" the book—and we see through Huck's eyes everything that happens. The adventures begin in "St Petersburg", which is really the small town of Hannibal. Hannibal is now a town of about 19,000 people. It was much smaller when Samuel Clemens spent his boyhood there—in this book it is sometimes a "village" and sometimes a "town". Huckleberry Finn is described in *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* as "the son of the town's drunkard. All the mothers of the town hated and feared Huckleberry because he was lazy,

pretend

v. 假装, 装作

子国外旅行记》的书里, 内容更多的是有关游客本人, 而不是他们访问的地方。美国以及后来许多其他国家尽情嘲笑那些游客、他们的观点以及有趣的冒险经历。马克·吐温通过游客同伴们的视角去观察, 并假装和他们中一个人的想法一样。比如, 有关列奥纳多·达·芬奇, 他这样给我们讲道:

他们把他的名字拼成 Vinci, 却念成 Vinchy;
外国人的拼写总是比发音好。

novel

n. 长篇小说

马克·吐温的第一部长篇小说, 《汤姆·索耶历险记》(1875) 至今仍广为阅读, 广受喜爱。也许是因为它更像一本冒险经历的大合集, 而不是一部现代小说, 不过读者读完作品后都认识了汤姆·索耶和他的朋友们, 好像他们真实存在似的。

separate

adj. 不同的, 分离的

汤姆·索耶的一个朋友是《哈克贝里·芬历险记》(1884) 的“主人公”。故事让人感觉好像哈克·芬就是作者——那个“完成”此书的男孩, 让我们通过哈克的眼睛来目睹发生的一切。冒险从“圣彼得斯堡”开始, 这的确是汉尼拔的一个小镇子。汉尼拔现在是个有 19,000 名居民的城镇。塞缪尔·克列门斯在那儿度过童年, 那时那个镇子很小, 在这本书里, 它有时是个“村子”, 有时是个“小镇”。在《汤姆·索耶历险记》里, 哈克贝里·芬是“镇里醉汉的儿子。镇里所有的母亲对哈克贝里又恨又怕, 因为他懒惰、不守法、没礼貌, 又很坏, 还因为她们的孩子都认为

and **lawless**, and without manners, and bad—and because their children thought he was wonderful”. In *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* we are to suppose that he is about fourteen years old.

The Mississippi River

You will find a map on page 175. It does not show the whole (3,779 kilometres) length of the Mississippi River from Minnesota to the sea, but it includes the part that is important in this book.

Both the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers flow between banks that are in places heavily forested. At the time of this story the trees were important in the trade of the area, and a lot of the wood was floated down the river in **rafts**—logs or lengths of sawn wood fastened together to make a flat floating surface. Raftsmen used long oars to control the raft.

Steamboats, driven by big paddlewheels, first appeared on the river in 1812, taking the place of the **canoes** used by earlier settlers. Travel by river was very important in the opening up of the United States, especially in the time before the railroads were built.

Slaves and Slavery

The title page of the first printing of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* in 1884 has on it:

Scene: The Mississippi Valley

Time: Forty to fifty years ago