

朗文经典

读名著 学英语



化身博士

DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE

每周读一部英文名著

原著：[英]R. L. 史蒂文森 (R. L. Stevenson)

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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 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...)

LOREN DOONE

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 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角处出现了。

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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Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

Introduction

Robert Louis Stevenson

Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Scotland in 1850. He was the son of an engineer, and he hoped to be an engineer himself. He began training, but his poor health **prevented** his continuing. Partly because of his health troubles—mainly tuberculosis—he spent a large part of his life outside Britain.

Partly, then, his travelling was for his health. But it was also partly for love of travel. That love took him on a tour by canoe of the rivers and canals of Belgium and France. His descriptions of that tour were collected in *An Inland Voyage* (1878). It was followed by *Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes* (1879) in which he wrote:

I travel not to go anywhere, but to go. I travel for travel's sake. The great affair is to move.

In the year in which that book came from the printer, Stevenson travelled to America, in great discomfort in an emigrant ship, and by train across the United States to San Francisco. He married in California, but he and his wife soon began to

简介

prevent

v. 阻碍，阻止

罗伯特·路易斯·史蒂文森

罗伯特·路易斯·史蒂文森1850年生于苏格兰。父亲是一名工程师，他自己也希望做一名工程师。他开始接受培训，但是他的健康状况不佳，使他无法继续学习下去。部分原因是他的健康问题——主要是肺结核——他一生中的大部分时间是在英国以外度过的。

他四处旅行，主要是为了健康，但也有部分原因归结于他热爱旅行。这种热爱使他坐独木舟游览了比利时和法国的河流及运河。他对那次游览的描述收集在《内河航行》(1878)一书中。他在接下来的《塞文山骑驴旅行记》(1879)中写道：

我旅行不是为了去哪里，而是为了旅行本身。我为了旅行而旅行，重要的是运动。

此书出版的那年，史蒂文森乘坐一艘移民船去了美国，整个旅途极不舒服，之后又坐火车横穿美国到了旧金山。他在加利福尼亚结婚，但很快又和妻子踏上了旅途。在瑞士完成的《金银岛》(1883)

travel again. The success of *Treasure Island* (1883), completed in Switzerland, made it possible for them to travel widely **in search of** places that were good for his health. People already loved his travel books and poetry. *Treasure Island* was quite different, but readers—both children and grown-ups—loved it. It began as a story appearing, a part each month, in a boys' magazine. It was at first the story of Long John Silver, with the title *The Sea Cook*. It soon became the story of Jim Hawkins and his adventures—a story of **pirates** and treasure—that is still enjoyed today.

In France, Stevenson began the collection of poems *A Child's Garden of Verses* (1885) in which some of his most delightful poetry appeared. Here are some of the best-known lines from that collection:

In winter I get up at night
And dress by yellow candle-light.
In summer, quite the other way—
I have to go to bed by day.
I have to go to bed and see
The birds still hopping on the tree,
Or hear the grown-up people's feet
Still going past me in the street.

The Stevensons loved the islands of the southern Pacific Ocean, and his health seemed better there. Finally they settled in **Samoa**, and it was there that Robert Louis Stevenson wrote some of his finest poetry and some of his best stories.

in search of
搜寻，寻求

pirate
n. 海盗；劫掠者

Samoa
n. 萨摩亚（南太平洋上一群岛）

的成功使得他们能够到各地旅行，找寻对他的健康有好处地方。人们已经很喜欢他的游记和诗歌了。《金银岛》很不一样，但是读者们——既有孩子也有成人——都很喜欢它。它是以一个故事作为开端的，并在一份男孩杂志上连载，每月一集。最初它是一个关于长银约翰的故事，书名叫《海上厨师》。但不久，它就变成了关于吉姆·霍金斯及其冒险的故事——一个关于海盗和财宝的故事，直到今天依然为人所津津乐道。

在法国，史蒂文森开始写作诗集《儿童诗园》(1885)，其中有他的一些最欢快的诗歌。以下就是这本诗集中最著名的一些诗行：

冬天，我在夜里起床
就着昏黄的烛光穿上衣裳
夏天，却又是别样——
我不得不白天上床
我不得不上床眺望
鸟还在树上扇动翅膀
或者听大人的脚步匆忙
仍然在街道上穿过我身旁

史蒂文森一家人热爱南太平洋的岛屿，他的健康似乎在那里得到好转。最后他们在萨摩亚定居，就在那里罗伯特·路易斯·史蒂文森写出了他最好的一些诗歌和故事。这些故事包括他最早的历史小

The stories include the first of Stevenson's **historical** novels: *Kidnapped* (1886), the story of David Balfour and Alan Breck and their escape across Scotland. It is set in the troubled times that followed the "rising" of 1745, when the Scottish clans fought for Charles Edward Stuart, "Bonny Prince Charlie".

Kidnapped was followed (but not immediately) by *Catriona* (1893). *Catriona* continued the story of David Balfour and told of more exciting adventures of David and Alan, and of David's love for Catriona Drummond.

In between the two stories about David Balfour, there came another surprising book, the mystery story, *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* (called *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* in this Longman Classics edition). It was a surprise, but it was also a success. It is still a success, and a number of films and television plays about Jekyll and Hyde show the interest people have today in Stevenson's idea.

Robert Louis Stevenson died in Samoa in 1894.

Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

This is a mystery story. It is not what we would call a "thriller"—a book that tells a story of crime so exciting that it **frightens** the reader. And Stevenson did not mean it to be a thriller, though that is what the films and television plays often make it.

It is not a detective story like Conan Doyle's stories of Sherlock Holmes. (The first of these appeared in 1887, one year