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所罗门王的宝藏

KING SOLOMON'S MINES

每周读一部英文名著

原著：[英]H. R. 哈格德 (H. R. Haggard)

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朗文经典

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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。

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阅 读 指 南

READING GUIDE

I 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 红鬼家族

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...)

LORENA 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 **high-wayman**.

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·斯坎控下的“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。

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。





Introduction	I 002
简介	
Chapter 1 I Meet Sir Henry Curtis	I 009
第 1 章 我遇见亨利·柯蒂斯爵士	
Chapter 2 Umbopa	I 023
第 2 章 昂波帕	
Chapter 3 Sitanda's Kraal	I 031
第 3 章 西丹达的牛栏	
Chapter 4 Into the Desert	I 039
第 4 章 深入沙漠	
Chapter 5 Water! Water!	I 045
第 5 章 水! 水!	
Chapter 6 Solomon's Road	I 053
第 6 章 所罗门之路	
Chapter 7 We Enter Kukuanaaland	I 065
第 7 章 我们进入库库阿纳国度	

Chapter 8	Twala the King	073
第 8 章	塔拉王	
Chapter 9	The Witches	083
第 9 章	女巫们	
Chapter 10	Before the Battle	097
第 10 章	战前	
Chapter 11	The Battle	103
第 11 章	战斗	
Chapter 12	The Place of Death	123
第 12 章	死亡之地	
Chapter 13	Solomon's Treasure House	139
第 13 章	所罗门的宝库	
Chapter 14	We Lose Hope	155
第 14 章	我们失去希望	
Chapter 15	Found!	175
第 15 章	找到了!	
Questions on the Whole Story		189

King Solomon's Mines

Introduction

Sir H Rider Haggard

Rider Haggard was born in England in 1856. At the age of nineteen he went to South Africa as secretary to the governor of Natal. He held other official positions and ended his South African experience as the manager of an **ostrich** farm (at a time when no European lady of importance could be without an ostrich feather in at least one of her hats).

In 1881 he returned to England to study law. He completed his studies and became a **barrister** in 1884, but he did not practise very often in the law courts. Instead he travelled in many countries and served on a large number of committees, especially official **committees** dealing with farming and country matters. His interest in **rural** affairs expressed itself in books like *A Farmer's Year* (1899), *Rural England* (1902) and *The Poor and the Land* (1905) and in a good many articles for newspapers and magazines.'

But he became famous (and rich) as the result of his novels of African adventure: *King Solomon's Mines* (1885), *Allan Quatermain* (1887), *She* (1887), and *Ayesha, or the Return of She* (1905). These are still considered to be **classics** of their kind.

简介

H. 赖德·哈格德爵士

赖德·哈格德爵士 1856 年出生于英国。19 岁时他去南非担任纳塔尔总督的秘书。他还有过其他一些任职经历，最后以鸵鸟农场经理的身份结束了南非的经历（当时，但凡重要的欧洲女士都至少有一顶插着根鸵鸟毛的帽子）。

ostrich

n. 鸵鸟

barrister

n. 律师，法律
顾问

committee

n. 委员会

rural

adj. 农村的，
乡村的

king solomon

所罗门王，公元
前 10 世纪以色
列国王，以超凡

的智慧闻名

classic

n. 文学名著，
经典作品

1881 年，他返回英国学习法律。1844 年他完成学业后成为一名辩护律师，但是他并不经常出庭辩护。相反，他游历各国，在诸多委员会任职，特别是处理农业和乡村事务的官方委员会。他对于农村事务的兴趣在以下书中得到体现：《一个农夫的一年》(1899)、《英国农村》(1902) 和《穷人和土地》(1905)，以及大量报纸和杂志文章。

而让他成名（并且富有）的还是非洲冒险小说：《所罗门王的宝藏》(1885)、《埃伦·奎特梅因》(1887)、《她》(1887) 和《阿依莎》，或名《她回来了》(1905)。这些书至今仍被看作是同类书中的经典。

Altogether, Haggard wrote about fifty novels, mostly adventure stories. He was not what we would call a full-time writer of fiction, since he never stopped his work of public service. It was a remarkable output.

King Solomon

King Solomon was the third king of Israel from about 972 BC to 922. He was the son of King David and Bathsheba. The story of his success as a king, his wisdom and his riches is told in the Bible (1 Kings 2—11; 2 Chronicles 1—9) and in other books.

In those accounts there are descriptions of his trading with distant countries, and there has always been **guesswork** about where those countries were. Some people believed that the Queen of Sheba, who visited King Solomon in **Jerusalem**, came from Africa, perhaps from **Ethiopia**. Others placed in southern Africa the port or country of Ophir, which sent gold and precious stones to Solomon. So it seemed reasonable for Rider Haggard to imagine Solomon's diamond mines somewhere north of where **Zimbabwe** is today. (We now believe that Sheba and Ophir were both in southern Arabia, Sheba perhaps in what is now Yemen, and Ophir perhaps the Dhofar province of Oman.)

Precious stones are mentioned in I Kings 10:11 "Hiram's fleet of ships, which had brought gold from Ophir, brought in also from Ophir cargoes of **almug wood** and precious stones." We read, too, that Solomon had his own fleet of ships, and they

哈格德总共写了大约 50 部小说，大部分都是冒险故事。他不是我们所说的职业小说家，因为他从来没有停止他的公众服务事业。然而，他成果颇丰。

所罗门王

所罗门王是以色列的第 3 任国王，约公元前 972 年至公元前 922 年在位。他是大卫王和拔士巴的儿子。关于他的英明、他的智慧和财富的故事在《圣经》（《列王记（上）》第 2 章至第 11 章；《历代志（下）》第 1 章至第 9 章）和其他书中都有记载。

这些记载描述了他同遥远国度的贸易交往，这些国家究竟位于何处总是引来种种猜测。有些人认为，曾经到耶路撒冷拜见所罗门的示巴女王来自非洲，或许来自埃塞俄比亚。另一些人认为曾经送给所罗门黄金和珍贵宝石的俄斐港或俄斐国在南非。所以，赖德·哈格德想象所罗门的钻石矿在今天津巴布韦以北的地方似乎也不无道理。（我们现在相信示巴和俄斐都在阿拉伯南部，示巴可能就在今天的也门，俄斐可能就在阿曼的佐法尔省。）

guesswork

n. 猜测，推测

Jerusalem

n. 耶路撒冷，宗教圣地，具有很高的历史地位。

Ethiopia

n. 埃塞俄比亚，非洲东北部一国家。

Zimbabwe

津巴布韦，非洲中南部一国家。

almug wood

檀香木

《列王记（上）》第 10 章的第 11 节提到了宝石：“希兰的船队从俄斐运来了金子，还从俄斐运来了许多檀香木和宝石。”我们还读到所罗门还有自己的船队，它们每 3 年回一次家，抵达红海的港口。这说

came home to ports on the Red Sea once every three years. That suggests that they went quite far away, using the **monsoon** winds out and back. The monsoon winds blow from the north-east during the winter months and from the south-west during the summer months. That means that the north-east winds would help the ships to sail south during the winter months. They would trade during the next twelve months, and then return, using the south-west monsoon to help them.

Southern Africa

In the 1880s, travel in southern Africa was very slow. There were very few roads, and for a journey like that described in Chapter 3, white men used heavy **wagons** pulled by cattle—several pairs, with one man, a “leader”, finding the way for the first pair, and a “driver” making all the cattle pull.

Cattle couldn't be taken into the areas where there were **tsetse fly**. And that is why the hero and his friends had to leave the wagon at Inyati and continue their journey on foot.

The **Zulu tribe** became very powerful under certain **chiefs** like Shaka in the nineteenth century. There were a number of occasions when Zulu armies fought against the white men who were spreading over southern Africa. Readers may have seen films about Africa at that time that show the well-trained Zulu companies in action. This is the kind of force Rider Haggard imagines in his “Kukuanaland”.