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嗜血幽灵 ——德拉库拉

DRACULA

每周读一部英文名著

原著：[爱尔兰]B. 斯托克 (B. Stoker)

改写：[英]J. 特维 (J. Turvey)

翻译：殷晓芳 王娣

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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

II 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...)

II LORNA 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。从那里出发才能看见两条小溪谷，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

Dracula

Introduction

Bram Stoker

Bram Stoker (Bram is an unusual short form of Abraham) was born in Dublin and educated there. In 1866 he joined the Irish Civil Service, the people who worked for the government in all its offices and departments. It seemed a rather dull life, although he was interested enough to write some reports and books about subjects such as the work of the law courts. In 1878 he left the civil service and became the secretary, and later the manager, of Sir Henry Irving. Sir Henry was the most outstanding figure in the London theatres in the second half of the nineteenth century. He acted and also produced plays in the theatres. His favourite plays were Shakespeare's; he was a famous Hamlet, Shylock (in *The Merchant of Venice*) and Malvolio (in *Twelfth Night*). But Irving also enjoyed producing and playing in **melodramas**, plays which are too exciting to be believed. They would include plays about frightening events like those in this book. Perhaps that is where Bram Stoker first found his interest in the **vampire myths**.

Dracula

Bram Stoker's *Dracula* appeared first in 1897. It caught the

简介

布拉姆·斯托克

布拉姆·斯托克（“布拉姆”是“亚伯拉罕”不常用的一种缩写形式）生于都柏林，并在那里接受教育。1866年，他成为一名爱尔兰文职人员，为政府办公室和各部门工作。尽管他很有兴趣就法庭题材撰写报告和书籍，但这种生活依然相当沉闷。1878年，他告别文职生涯，成为亨利·欧文爵士的秘书，后来成为他的经理人。亨利爵士是19世纪下半期英国戏剧界最杰出的人物。他演出并制作了很多舞台戏剧。他最喜欢莎士比亚的戏剧。他因扮演哈姆雷特、夏洛克（《威尼斯商人》）及马尔沃里沃（《第十二夜》）等角色而著名。但是欧文还喜欢制作和演出闹剧，一种情节夸张，令人难以置信的戏剧。此类剧作中，就包括一些像本书一样的恐怖故事。也许正是这些剧作，使布拉姆·斯托克第一次发现了他对吸血鬼传说的兴趣。

melodrama

n. 闹剧，情节剧

vampire

n. 吸血鬼

myth

n. 神话，传说

德拉库拉

布拉姆·斯托克的《德拉库拉》最初问世于

public interest at a time when the **supernatural**—ghost stories and accounts of events that cannot be explained—had come into fashion. It was an immediate success, and it was followed—and continues to be followed, thanks partly to films and television—by very many other stories about vampires and other “ghoulies and ghosties and long-legged beasties and things that go bump in the night”.

Dracula was not the first story about the vampire myths. There had been many mentions of them, and Heinrich Marschner’s opera *Der Vampyr* was popular in German opera houses long before 1897. For one more example, Lord Byron’s story-poem *The Giaour* (1813) has the lines:

*But first on earth, as vampire sent,
Thy **corpse** shall from its tomb be **rent**,
Then **ghastly haunt** thy native place
And suck the blood of all thy race.*

and all his readers would have understood the reference.

But it is to *Dracula* that people turn for the full taste of the old myths. And it is the name “*Dracula*” that is known (with **variations** in pronunciation) in nearly every part of the world.

Transylvania

The name comes from Latin words meaning “Beyond the forests”, but it is a real country, not an imaginary one. It is actually in Romania today, lying between the west of Romania

supernatural

adj. 超自然的

1897年。当时描写鬼怪和其他无法解释的超自然故事正在流行，于是这本书马上引起了公众的注意，并当即取得成功，后来——直至今日，部分由于电影电视的原因，大量同类书籍不断出现，这些书籍或是关于吸血鬼，或是关于其他“在夜里发出怪声的鬼怪和长腿野兽”。

《德拉库拉》并不是第一个讲述吸血鬼传说的故事。此前吸血鬼已经多次被提及，像海因里希·玛尔施纳的歌剧《吸血鬼》早在1897年以前很长一段时间就在德国的歌剧院中盛行。而拜伦爵士1813年创作的叙事诗《异教徒》中也有如下诗句：

corpse

n. 尸体

rent

adj. (rend 的过去分词) 被撕裂的

ghastly

adv. 可怕地

haunt

v. (神鬼) 出没

但是当吸血鬼第一次出现在这个世界上，
你们的身体将会在它们的坟墓中被撕裂，
随后它们会在你的故乡游荡，
吸光你们所有族裔的血。

拜伦的读者都会明白他的所指。

但是只有在《德拉库拉》中，人们才能充分体会这古老神话的原汁原味。“德拉库拉”这个名字（尽管各地发音不尽相同）几乎传遍世界每个角落。

variation

n. 变化，变异

特兰西瓦尼亚

这个名字起源于拉丁语，意思是“森林以外”，但它是一个真实的国度，并非虚构。实际上它位于今天的罗马尼亚，横亘于罗马尼亚西部和匈牙利南部。

and the south of Hungary. It is a mountainous country, enclosed on the east and south by the Carpathian Mountains and the Transylvanian Alps, in the west by the Bihor Mountains. The people are of many origins, including the **gipsies** who play a part in the story.

Vampires

The belief in vampires is a very ancient one, most of all in the Slavonic countries such as Transylvania. Perhaps the stories came from much further east, like the Slavonic people themselves and their languages. In the stories, the vampire was the ghost of a dead **wrongdoer**. The ghost returned from the grave in the shape of a huge **bat** and **fed** on the blood of sleeping people. These people usually became vampires themselves. So long as it could get human blood in this way, the vampire would never die.

When **Christianity** came to the Slavs, the old beliefs did not end immediately. But people added the protection of the new religion to the old beliefs in the protective power of certain plants, especially **garlic**, and of fire. They still believed that the only way to kill a vampire (and set its **spirit**—in Christian times its soul—free) was to drive a sharpened length of wood through its heart, but Christianity gave the simple people the added strength of the cross, the name of God, and the bread that a **priest** had blessed in church.