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读名著 学英语



呼啸山庄

WUTHERING HEIGHTS

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原著：[英]E. 勃朗特 (E. Bronte)

改写：[英]C. 特维 (C. Turvey)

翻译：王海涛 姚微微

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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。

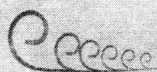
本系列丛书针对中国英语学习者的学习习惯，采用中英文对照编排的形式，通过典雅精美的译文、准确实用的注释、精心设置的栏目等，扫除了读者的阅读障碍，帮助读者在了解原著内容的同时提升英语综合能力。丛书根据词汇控制理论，共分为9个级别，为不同水平的读者提供符合其词汇量水平的优秀读本。

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。

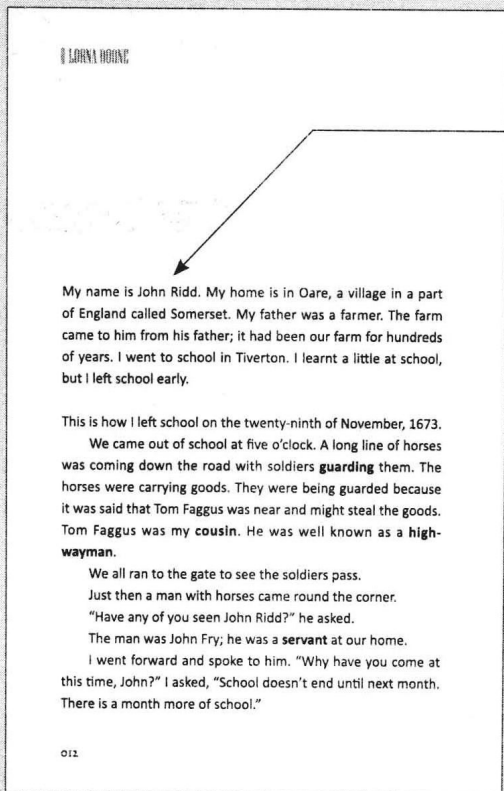
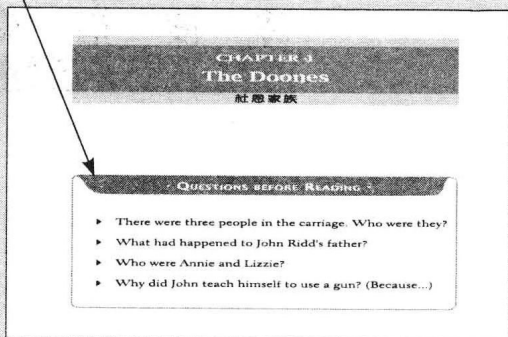
② 词汇控制·难度分级

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。



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。

007

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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Wuthering Heights

Wuthering Heights

Introduction

Emily Brontë and her sisters

Emily Brontë was one of five sisters. There was a brother, too, who came to a bad end at the age of thirty-one. None of the sisters lived long. Two died as the result of very unsatisfactory conditions at a school rather like the one described by Charlotte Brontë in *Jane Eyre*. Charlotte lived the longest, dying at the age of thirty-eight.

The father of the family was a **vicar**, and their home was a stone-built church house standing alone on the edge of some of the wildest of the Yorkshire moors. As children, the sisters played on the moors like the Earnshaw children in *Wuthering Heights*. As the remaining three grew up, their unhappy father **forbade** them to **wander**, and the girls turned to writing. At first they wrote poetry, and a book of their poems was printed in 1846, *Poems by Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell*. Young ladies, the daughters of churchmen, were not expected to write poetry or romantic novels in those days, which explains the names on the **cover**, though the first letters are the same as those of Charlotte, Emily and Anne Brontë. With the exception of Emily, they were not particularly good poets. Emily's poems have musicality and a quiet strength.

简介

艾米莉·勃朗特和她的姐妹们

艾米莉·勃朗特是五姐妹中的一个。家里还有一个哥哥，31岁就去世了。姐妹中，没有一个人长寿。就像夏洛蒂·勃朗特在《简·爱》中描写的那样，学校的条件非常不好，两个姐妹均死于这种恶劣的环境。夏洛蒂活得最久，38岁时去世。

vicar
n. 牧师

forbade
v. (forbid 的过去式) 禁止
wander
v. 游荡；闲逛

cover
n. (书刊) 封面；封底

父亲是位牧师，她们的家是一座石砌的教堂房子，孤零零地坐落在约克郡荒原最荒凉的边缘地带。小时候，姐妹们像《呼啸山庄》里恩萧家的孩子一样，在荒原上玩耍。三个活下来的姐妹慢慢长大成人，由于抑郁寡欢的父亲不许她们外出闲逛，于是她们转而写作。刚开始她们写诗，并在1846年出版了《克勒、艾莉思、阿克森·贝尔诗集》。那时，年轻的淑女、神职人员的女儿是不被鼓励写诗或浪漫小说的，这就是为什么她们用了这三个名字作为诗集封面上的名字，但是这三个名字的第一个字母跟夏洛蒂、艾米莉和安妮·勃朗特的第一个字母相同。除了艾米莉之外，她们写的诗都不是很出色，艾米莉的诗富于音乐性和安谧的气韵。

The sisters are remembered for their novels. You will find a shortened form of Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre* (1847) in the Longman Classics series. Anne's *Agnes Grey* (1847) came out with Emily's *Wuthering Heights*. *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall*, also by Anne, appeared a year later. Only Charlotte lived to write more. After her brother's death from **drugs** and drink in 1848, Emily became ill and died in December of the same year at the age of thirty. Anne had been weak for a long time (we suppose with the disease that kills Hindley's wife Frances in this book, consumption, nowadays called **tuberculosis**), and she too died, in May 1849, aged twenty-nine. Charlotte died in 1855.

You feel, as you read *Agnes Grey*, that this is the writer's own experience, only a little changed by her imagination. As you read *Jane Eyre*, you are surprised by the imaginative power of Charlotte Brontë, but you know that Jane is quite an ordinary person. That is not the effect on you of *Wuthering Heights*. Neither Heathcliff nor Catherine is an ordinary character; they are creatures of passion:

"I wish I could hold you," Catherine says to Heathcliff, "till we were both dead! I shouldn't care what you suffered. Why shouldn't you suffer? I do! Will you be happy when I'm in the earth?"

"Do I want to live?" Heathcliff asks her. "What kind of living will it be when you—oh, God! Would *you* like to live with your soul in the grave?"

And in the end he joins her in the grave. It is wild love. But it is

tenant

n. 房客

drug

n. 毒品

tuberculosis

n. 肺结核

姐妹们因为自己的小说而流芳百世。读者将会在朗文经典系列中找到缩写本的夏洛蒂·勃朗特的《简·爱》(1847)。安妮的《艾格妮斯·格雷》(1847)和艾米莉的《呼啸山庄》同年出版。一年后,安妮的《怀德菲尔庄园的房客》问世。此后只有夏洛蒂继续写作。1848年,在她哥哥因吸毒和酗酒去世后,艾米莉病倒了,并于同年12月去世,年仅30岁。安妮长期虚弱(我们猜测患的是本书中导致辛德雷的妻子弗朗西丝死亡的肺病,现在叫肺结核),1849年5月,在她29岁时去世。夏洛蒂于1855年去世。

读《艾格妮丝·格雷》时,你会觉得那是作者本人的经历,只有一小部分源自想象。读《简·爱》时,你会惊讶于夏洛蒂·勃朗特的想象力,可实际上,简是个十分普通的人。《呼啸山庄》给你的印象可不是这样。希斯克厉夫和凯瑟琳都不是平凡的人物;他们是富有激情的人。

“但愿我能抓住你,”凯瑟琳对希斯克厉夫说,“直到我们俩都死去!我可不愿你受了什么苦。为什么你就不该受苦?我可受多了!我入土的时候,你会高兴吗?”

“我还要活下去吗?”希斯克厉夫问她,“那将是一种什么样的生活啊!当你……噢,上帝!你的灵魂进了坟墓,你还愿意活着吗?”

最后他走进她的坟墓里,与她躺在一起。这是

not the **physical** love of the modern novel. It is powerful, but it is the love imagined by a very **innocent** writer. It is **wicked**, but it is pure wickedness. With Catherine and Heathcliff, Emily Brontë takes us very near to hell. After that, with Cathy and Hareton we go as near to **heaven** as one can get on the Yorkshire moors.

The Yorkshire moors

The Brontës' house still stands. Every year many thousands of visitors go to Haworth village to see the house where the sisters lived and wrote. They go also to see the moors around the village, the moors which lay round Wuthering Heights.

Moors are high, wide, open areas of land with rough grass or low bushes, not suitable for farming. The low bushes are mostly **heather**, a strong plant with small flowers. Cutting through the moors are valleys, or "dales". Dales have trees, good grass for cattle, excellent farming land, and **shelter** from the worst of the fierce cold winds that blow over the moors.

We imagine Wuthering Heights as a big, stone-built farmhouse high above the valley which sheltered the village of Gimmerton and the park of Thrushcross Grange. The people of such farms as Wuthering Heights led hard lives, looking after sheep on the lower slopes of the moors, and growing crops with difficulty on poor land.

Thrushcross Grange, too, would be a farm—a wealthy family's farm. The house would be in a large walled park, with the farmlands around it. The rich valley soil would grow good crops and support cattle.