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瑞普·范·温克尔

RIP VAN WINKLE AND OTHER STORIES

每周读一部英文名著

原著: [美]W. 欧文 (W. Irving)

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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。

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...)

JOHN RIDD

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。

洛迦·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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**Rip van Winkle
and Other Stories**

Introduction

Washington Irving

The writer of these stories, Washington Irving, was born in New York City in 1783. As a young man, he studied law. But at the age of twenty-one he had to leave his law studies because of poor health. He spent the next few years travelling in Europe and reading widely.

When he returned to America, Irving went back to his law studies, but he became less interested in them, and he began to write. His first successes, the *Salmagundi* papers (1807—1808) and *A History of New York* (1809) were very light and amusing.

In 1815, he returned to Europe and stayed there for seventeen years. He met European writers, and there is no **doubt** he learnt a lot from them. He especially liked the work of **Walter Scott**, and he visited Scott at Abbotsford in 1817. But his own work was becoming more clearly American, and that is what people enjoyed in both Europe and America.

The three stories we have in this book come from a book by Washington Irving (calling himself Geoffrey Crayon) that appeared in 1820, *The Sketch-book*. It was an **unusual** mixture

简介

华盛顿·欧文

书中故事的作者华盛顿·欧文1783年生于纽约市。他年轻时学习法律，但21岁那年因身体欠佳，不得不中断学业。之后几年里他在欧洲旅游，并进行了广泛的阅读。

回到美国后，欧文重拾对法律的学习，但他对法律的兴趣减退，于是开始写作。他最初的成功作品，有为《杂拌》杂志所写的杂文(1807-1808)和《纽约外史》(1809)，文笔轻松诙谐。

1815年他又回到欧洲，一待就是17年。他结识了许多欧洲作家，无疑从他们那里学到不少东西。他特别喜欢司各特的作品，并在1817年专程到阿伯茨福德拜访了司各特。但他自己的作品正日益清晰地呈现出美国风格，深受欧洲和美国读者们的喜爱。

本书中所收录的三篇故事，选自华盛顿·欧文于1820年出版的《见闻札记》(当时他自称杰弗里·克雷恩)。这本书是一种不太寻常的大杂拌：有

doubt

n. 疑问，不确定

Walter Scott

司各特(1771

—1832)，苏格

兰作家及诗人，

19世纪最出名

的英国作家

unusual

adj. 不寻常的

of a book: pieces about the places he had visited and the people he had met in Europe and America, two **essays** about the American Indian people, as well as *Rip van Winkle*, *The Spectre Bridegroom* and *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*.

There was plenty of **humour** in *The Sketch-book*, but it was gentle, playful humour of the sort you will find in this book—the kind of humour we use when we make fun of someone we love. For example, you can see in *The Spectre Bridegroom* that he was amused by, and at the same time loved, the people he met and read about in Germany. The same gentle touch can be seen in his next two books, *Bracebridge Hall* (1822) and *Tales of a Traveller* (1824).

A few years in Spain brought more serious writing: *A History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus* (1828), *A Chronicle of Granada* (1829), and *The Alhambra* (1832).

On his return to America, Washington Irving bought some land to live on near the Hudson River and became a serious writer, much loved by American readers and honoured in many other parts of the world. He had just finished his long work on *The Life of George Washington* when he died in 1859.

A little history

When Rip van Winkle left his village, his country was under British rule, and it had as its king George III (king from 1760 to 1820).

During Rip's long sleep, the American Revolution made great changes. There were early battles at Lexington and

essay

n. 论说文; 散文, 随笔, 小品文

spectre

bridegroom

鬼新郎

legend

n. 传说

humour

n. 幽默

关他在欧洲和美国游历的地方和结识的人物的散记, 两篇关于美国印第安人的随笔, 还有《瑞普·范·温克尔》、《鬼新郎》和《睡谷的传说》。

《见闻札记》谐趣横生, 但那都是温馨、调侃的谐趣, 这种谐趣在本书中开卷可见——属于我们打趣我们所爱的人时使用的那种。举例说, 读完《鬼新郎》的故事, 你可以看出作者对于他在德国遇到的人或读到的书中人物, 既爱又嘲。欧文在《见闻札记》之后又接连出版了《布雷斯布里奇田庄》(1822) 和《旅客谈》(1824), 这两本著作也体现了这种温和的笔调。

在西班牙的几年里, 欧文创作出一些较为严肃的作品:《哥伦布的生平和航行》(1828)、《格拉纳达编年史》(1829) 和《阿尔罕伯拉》(1832)。

返回美国后, 欧文在哈得逊河附近买地定居下来。从此他成为了一位严肃的作家, 深受美国读者的喜爱, 并在世界各地享有盛誉。1859 年在他去世前, 刚刚完成长篇巨著《乔治·华盛顿传》。

历史小注

瑞普·范·温克尔离开他的村庄时, 他的国家还在英国统治之下, 尊英王乔治三世(1760—1820 年在位) 为国王。

在瑞普的长眠中, 美国革命发生了巨大的变化。1775 年, 在列克星敦和康科德爆发了早期的战斗。

Concord in 1775. There was the **Declaration of Independence** in 1776, followed by more battles in which the Americans, led by George Washington and helped by France, at last gained independence for the “United States” in 1783.

When, in the story, Rip returns to the village, the country is a **republic**, independent of Britain, and busy with elections for Congress.

In *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow* you will find the name *Ichabod*. This name is taken from the Bible (I Samuel 4: 21) and means “The glory has gone away”. The sound of *Ich*— is like *ick* in thick or quick.

Ghosts

All three of the stories in this book have **ghosts** in them. The story of *Rip van Winkle* does not use any of the words that usually name ghosts: words like “spectres”, “spooks”, “spirits” and “shades”. But Henry Hudson and his nine pins-playing men have certainly come back from the land of the dead. In *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow* we have a very busy ghost, and in *The Spectre Bridegroom* some of the people certainly believe in ghosts. So what did Washington Irving think about ghosts? He thought they were great fun, and not to be treated at all seriously.