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安徒生童话

TALES FROM HANS ANDERSEN

每周读一部英文名著

原著：[丹]H. 安徒生 (H. Andersen)

改写：[英]D. K. 斯旺 (D. K. Swan)

M. 韦斯特 (M. West)

翻译：张治中

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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。

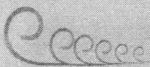
本系列丛书针对中国英语学习者的学习习惯，采用中英文对照编排的形式，通过典雅精美的译文、准确实用的注释、精心设置的栏目等，扫除了读者的阅读障碍，帮助读者在了解原著内容的同时提升英语综合能力。丛书根据词汇控制理论，共分为9个级别，为不同水平的读者提供符合其词汇量水平的优秀读本。

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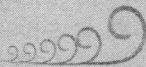
无论是口语，还是写作，

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。

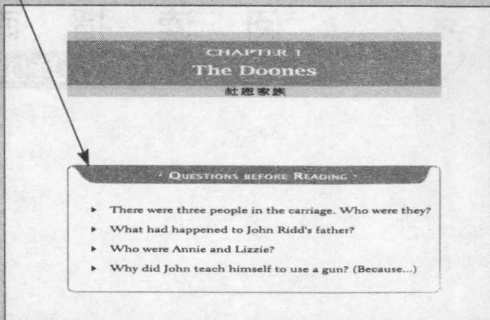
② 词汇控制，难度分级

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。



I 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，手里都拿步枪。
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

Hans Andersen

Hans Christian Andersen was born in Denmark in 1805. He was the son of a poor shoemaker, and his mother couldn't

Tales from Hans Andersen

lead to Copenhagen, the biggest city in Denmark, where he found work

as an actor.

He wasn't very successful as an actor, but Collin, a director of the theatre, helped him to get a place in a very good school to complete his secondary education. In books that he wrote later, Hans Andersen describes one of the teachers there who was very kind to the poor boy from the country. That didn't stop Hans from going (again with Collin's help) to Copenhagen

University.

Soon after he left the university, he began writing plays for the theatre, poems, and stories. His writing made it possible for him to travel widely in Europe and the countries round the Mediterranean Sea.

He wrote travel books, and in 1835 the first collection of forty-four tales appeared. It was popular in Denmark, but it was not translated until 1846, when the English book had great

Introduction

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简介

汉斯·安徒生

汉斯·克里斯蒂安·安徒生于1805年生于丹麦。他是一个穷鞋匠的儿子，母亲是文盲，十四岁时离家前往丹麦最大的城市，哥本哈根。在那里他找到了当演员的工作。

作为演员，他并不十分成功，但是剧院的一位导演科林帮助他进入一个很优秀的学校，完成他的中等学业。在他后来写的书里，汉斯·安徒生描述了那所学校里的一名老师对农村来的这个穷苦男孩非常刻薄。但这并没有能阻止汉斯（又是在科林的帮助下）升到哥本哈根大学。

大学毕业后不久，他便开始给剧院写剧本，他还写诗和故事。因为写作需要，他游遍了地中海周边。

他写了一些有关旅行的书，并于1835年出了第一集四篇童话故事。这本书在丹麦备受欢迎，但到1846年才被译为英语出版，但一出版就获得极大的

education

n. 教育

stop sb from
doing sth阻止某人做某
事

translate

v. 翻译，转译

success. After that, books of his fairy tales, nearly always in **sets** of four stories, were always translated at once.

Fairy tales

The stories in this book are among the best loved of the hundred and sixty-eight fairy tales Hans Andersen wrote. One of them is such a **favourite** in Denmark that you will find a lovely **figure** of the little mermaid sitting on a rock in Copenhagen Harbour. Another has put the words “ugly **duckling**” into the English language, meaning “a person less attractive, skillful, etc, than others in early life but developing beyond them later”.

A fairy tale was once “a story about fairies and other small magical people”. As you can see from the examples in this book, Hans Andersen’s stories are not all about such **creatures**. Perhaps we ought to call them just *Tales Told for Children*, the title of his 1835 book of four stories in their English translation.

Hans Andersen’s fairy tales have two special qualities. First, he understood the minds of children, and especially the world of children’s imagination. For example, children don’t mind about language problems in their fairy stories. An old woman, a cat, and a hen can all make themselves understood by an ugly duckling. The nightingale can talk to the king. Thumbelina talks to a field mouse, a mole, and a bird.

The second quality is that Hans Andersen’s people are real, with real people’s weaknesses. In some stories the “people” are human beings, like those in *The Nightingale*:

set

n. (一) 套;

(一) 组;

(一) 集

favorite

n. 受到偏爱的人
(或东西)

figure

n. 人像; 人影

duckling

n. 小鸭

creature

n. 动物; 人(表示同情等感情色彩)

成功。其后，他的童话故事都是四篇一集，而且一经发表就马上被翻译刊行。

童话

本书里的故事属于汉斯·安徒生所写的一百六十八篇童话故事中最受欢迎的几篇。其中一篇在丹麦受到人们极大的宠爱，今天你可以在哥本哈根港内一块岩石上看到童话里的小美人鱼的可爱的雕像。另一篇童话使英语里增加了一个词语——“丑小鸭”，它的意思是“一个在少年时代相貌、技能等方面都不如别人，但在其后发展中却超过他们的人”。

童话故事曾指“关于仙女和其他有魔法人的故事。”读者在本书中可以看到，汉斯·安徒生的童话并不都是如此。也许我们只能称它们为《给孩子们讲的故事》，这正是1835年印行的那个有四个故事的英译本集子的书名。

汉斯·安徒生的童话故事有两个特点。首先，他了解孩子们的心思，特别是孩子们的幻想世界。举例说，孩子们在他们的童话故事中并不介意语言的问题。一个老妇人、一只猫、一只母鸡都能使自己的话被一只丑陋的小鸭子理解。夜莺能同国王说话。大拇指能同田鼠、鼯鼠和小鸟谈天。

第二个特点是，汉斯·安徒生的人物是真实的，具有真人的弱点。在某些故事里这些“人物”就是人类。就像在《夜莺》里所说的：

People wrote long books about the new nightingale. Not many people could read these long books, but everyone said that they liked them.

And in other stories they are animals:

One day the field mouse said, "My friend [the mole] is coming to see me. He is very rich and he has a big house with a lot of rooms. If you marry him you will be very happy."

There are no animals and no fairies in the story of *The Emperor's New Clothes*, but the fun is the kind of fun that children can enjoy. The "hero", of course, is the little boy who wasn't afraid of **seeming** foolish. The weaknesses are among the grown-up people, and it is very good to be able to laugh at them for a change.

人们写了长篇巨著来谈论这只新的夜莺。能读懂这些大部头书的人不多，可是大家都说他们喜欢这些书。

在别的故事里他们是动物：

有一天，田鼠说道：“我的朋友（鼹鼠）要来看我了。他很富有，有一座大房子，里面有许多房间。你如果嫁给他，你会很幸福的。”

在《皇帝的新装》这篇故事里，既没有动物也没有仙子，但其中的乐趣正是儿童所喜欢的那种。故事中的“主人公”当然是那个不怕显得愚蠢的小男孩，而弱点却是在成年人的身上，能够一反常规笑话他们一次真是令人开心。

seeming

adj. 表面上的