

Great Illustrated Classics

小书架

插图版英语世界名著系列丛书

DANIEL DEFOE

THE ADVENTURES OF ROBINSON CRUSOE

鲁宾逊漂流记



安徽科学技术出版社

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插图版英语世界名著系列丛书

鲁滨逊漂流记
The Adventures
of Robinson
Crusoe

Daniel Defoe

Adapted by Malvina G. Vogel



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编辑的话

在当代,可以说“英语就是竞争力!”

阅读是英语学习最重要的基本功之一,是听、说、读、写四大技能的核心技能,也是各类英语考试中权重最大的项目。权威的语言专家指出,只有通过广泛大量的阅读,才能对英语有良好的理解和掌握,才能由量变达到质变。教育部最新颁布的《中学英语课程标准》明确规定:“阅读一般英文原著,抓住主要情节,了解主要人物。除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 36 万词以上。”由此可见,一定的阅读量以及合适的原著读本,对提高中学生的英语阅读技能极为重要。

众所周知,世界名著具有很高的语言文字水平、丰富深刻的人文内涵以及不凡的艺术审美价值。实践证明,大量阅读英文版世界名著对学好英语颇有助益。鉴于此,我们从美国 Playmore 出版公司引进了《插图版英语世界名著系列丛书》,以期给广大中学生及英语爱好者奉献一套英语阅读精品,为切实提高广大读者的竞争力做出我们真诚的贡献。

这套书是原著的插图简写本。各分册故事感

人、情节生动,具有极强的可读性;经过当代人改编简写后,语言现代,精练简约,浅显易懂,篇幅适中,非常适合中学生阅读;为了方便读者阅读,我们特请了一批经验丰富的中学教师,对书中较难的词汇、句子和语法给予注释,并在每幅图下给出部分难句的译文。书中惟妙惟肖的插图既可帮助读者理解内容,又可使阅读变得兴致盎然、轻松有趣。

本套书的各分册均为英美文学史上久负盛名的经典之作。读者朋友也许读过这些名著的中译本,但当您今天一举读懂了这些名著的英文版,相信您定会充满成就感——在阅读中不仅您的英语功力和素养会不断提高,而且您学习英语的兴趣和自信心也会与日俱增。另外,你还能从这些名著丰富的人文内涵中感悟人生、启迪智慧、拓展视野、陶冶情操,增加自身的文化底蕴。

亲爱的读者,如果您打算把这些精品读物自己收藏,或作为礼物送给您的同学和朋友,那将是一个体面而又实惠的选择。

本书由顾义俊译注。

About the Author

Daniel Defoe was born in London in 1660. After many years of studying for the ministry, Daniel decided that a religious life did not suit him. He chose, instead, to become a merchant.

He traveled widely and built up a successful business. During this period, he married and started raising a family.

But in 1692, his business failed, leaving the 32-year-old Defoe heavily in debt, with a wife and six children to support. Since he had always been interested in politics, he tried making his living by writing political articles for newspapers. These articles often criticized the king and the ruling party. As a result, Defoe spent many years in and out of prison.

Since his political writings had brought

only troubles and increasing debts, Defoe turned to fiction writing. His first novel, written in 1719 when Defoe was nearly sixty years old, was to become one of the best known adventure stories in the world. That novel was *Robinson Crusoe*—a story which still thrills readers today, more than two hundred fifty years later.

Robinson Crusoe brought Defoe great success and helped him pay back part of his debts. He continued writing novels such as *Moll Flanders*, *Colonel Jack*, and two other Robinson Crusoe stories, but his creditors always seemed to be one step behind him.

During his last years, Defoe was a sick, lonely old man, hunted by his creditors and abandoned by his ungrateful children. He died in 1731 at the age of seventy-one, as alone and frightened as his hero, Robinson, had been during his twenty-eight years on a deserted island.

作者简介

丹尼尔·笛福 1660 年出生于伦敦。他在学习当牧师多年后,才发觉自己并不适合宗教生活,因此转而选择了经商。

他广泛游历,经商也很成功。在此期间,他成了家,开始了养家糊口的生活。

1692 年,他的生意失败了,32 岁的笛福负债累累,同时还要养活妻子和 6 个孩子。由于对政治一直有较浓厚的兴趣,他开始为报社撰写政论文章来谋生。因为这些文章经常抨击国王和执政党,结果,笛福数次入狱,在监狱里呆了不少年。

由于政论文章只能给他惹麻烦并增加债务,笛福只好转向小说创作。1719 年,年近 60 岁的笛福发表了第一部小说,后来该小说成为世界上最著名的冒险小说之——《鲁滨逊漂流记》。250 多年后的今天,这部小说仍然脍炙人口。

《鲁滨逊漂流记》给笛福带来了巨大成功并帮他还清了部分债务。此后,他还陆续写成了《莫尔·弗兰德斯》、《杰克上校》及另外两本写鲁滨逊的小说,但债主总是跟着他追债。

在他生命的最后几年中,笛福体弱多病,无人陪伴,债主不断上门,孩子们也对他撒手不管。1731 年,丹尼尔·笛福去世,终年 71 岁。像生活在荒岛上长达 28 年之久的他的小说主人公鲁滨逊一样,他孤独而又恐慌。



Robinson's Island
鲁滨逊的小岛

Characters You Will Meet

Robinson Crusoe, *a merchant seaman cast ashore on an uninhabited island*

Friday, *a young native who becomes Robinson Crusoe's faithful servant*

The Spaniard, *a prisoner of the cannibals*

Friday's Father, *another prisoner of the cannibals who is rescued by his own son*

The Captain, *the captain of a ship which comes to the island*

书中人物介绍

鲁滨逊·克鲁索	商船上的水手,被抛在一个杳无人烟的荒岛上。
星期五	一个年轻野人,鲁滨逊忠诚的仆人
西班牙人	野人的一个俘虏
星期五的父亲	野人的另外一个俘虏,被其儿子搭救
船长	来到荒岛上的一艘船的船长



A Warning

警告

“你会一辈子后悔!”

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CHAPTER 1

Robinson's Early Adventures¹

鲁滨逊的早期冒险经历

“Robinson, if you go to sea², your life will be one of misery³,” said Mr. Crusoe, “and you will live to regret⁴ it!”

But eighteen-year-old Robinson Crusoe was not moved by his father's words or by the old man's tears. The only thing he wanted in life was to go to sea to make his fortune⁵. He didn't want to study law as his father had hoped. He didn't want to share in his family's successful business as his mother had hoped.

“Just one voyage⁶,” argued⁷ Robinson, “and if I do not like it, I shall return and stay here with the

1. [əd'ventʃə(r)] *n.* 冒险; 惊险活动 2. go to sea 去航海; 当海员
3. ['mizəri] *n.* 苦难; 不幸 4. [ri'gret] *v.* 懊悔; 为……感到遗憾
5. ['fɜ:tʃən] *n.* 钱财; 财产. make one's fortune 发财
6. ['vɔɪdʒ] *n.* 航海; 航行 7. ['ɑ:gju:] *v.* 争辩

family in Yorkshire¹. ”

But Mr. and Mrs. Crusoe would not give their consent². A sailor's life was a dangerous one. Storms were regular occurrences³ at sea. Their winds often blew ships off course⁴ and, even worse, dashed them to pieces against rocks or sand bars. Many lives were lost this way. Then, too, there was the danger of pirates⁵ who attacked merchant⁶ ships, stole their cargo⁷, and killed their crew⁸. No, Mr. and Mrs. Crusoe decided, they could not give their consent and be part of the destruction⁹ of their son.

So, for another year, Robinson could only dream of going to sea. One day, he was visiting a friend in the seaport town of Hull¹⁰. Robinson learned that the boy's father, a sea captain, was setting sail on a short voyage down the English coast to London. An invitation to come on board¹¹ and sail as the captain's guest was too much for Robinson to resist.

1. ['jɔ:kʃɪə(r)] (地名) 约克郡 (英格兰北部的一个郡)

2. [kən'sent] *n.* 同意; 赞成. give one's consent 同意; 赞成

3. [ə'kærəns] *n.* 事件; 发生 4. [kɔ:s] *n.* 航道; 航线; 航向 off course 偏离航线; 离开了规定的航线或方向 5. 'paɪəət] *n.* 海盜 6. ['mætʃənt] *n.* 商人. merchant ship 商船 7. ['kɑ:gəʊ] *n.* (船或飞机运载的) 货物 8. [kru:] *n.* 船上的全体工作人员

9. [dɪ'strʌkʃən] *n.* 损坏; 摧毁; 毁灭 10. [hʌl] (地名) 赫尔市 (英格兰东部港口城市) 11. come on board 上船



Danger at Sea

海上遇险

海上经常发生暴风雨。

不行。克鲁索夫妇决定,他们不会同意,也不为儿子的自取灭亡负任何责任。

So, on the first of September, in the year 1651, Robinson Crusoe began the first of many adventures which would take him to Africa, to South America, and to an island in the Caribbean Sea¹ before he ever returned to English soil again.

On his first voyage, Robinson learned what it was like to be violently seasick² when his ship was caught in a storm³. He learned how fierce⁴ and destructive⁵ a storm at sea could be, and how he felt being at the mercy of⁶ raging⁷ waves and driving⁸ winds.

But all the fear and the seasickness were soon forgotten once Robinson was rescued⁹ and returned to dry land. Soon after that, he set sail on his second voyage, this time to the coast of Africa. He learned how to become a successful trader with the natives¹⁰. He learned the terror¹¹ of being attacked and captured¹² by a band of pirates. He learned the misery of life as a slave to the pirate captain and the

1. the Caribbean[ˌkæriˈbiːən] Sea (地名)加勒比海 2. ['siːsɪk] *a.* 晕船的; seasickness *n.* 晕船 3. be caught in a storm 遇上暴风雨
4. ['fiəs] *a.* 猛烈的; 凶猛的 5. [di'stræktɪv] *a.* 破坏性的
6. at the mercy of ['mə:si] of 任……摆布; 在……掌握中
7. ['reɪdʒɪŋ] *a.* 猛烈的 8. ['draɪvɪŋ] *a.* 行动迅速的; 猛烈的
driving wind 大风 9. ['reskju:] *v.* 营救; 救出 10. ['neɪtɪv] *n.* 土著居民
11. ['terə] *n.* 恐惧; 惊恐 12. ['kæptʃə] *v.* 捕获; 俘虏; 抓到