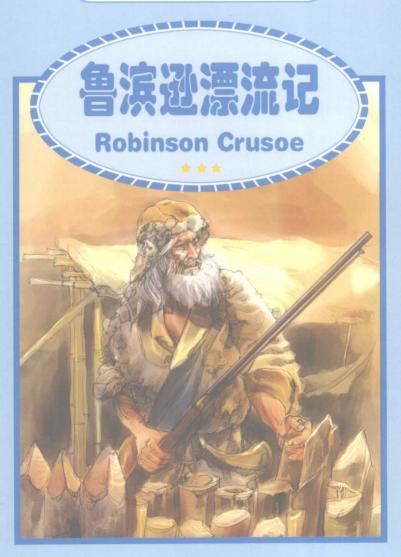
中国学生英语文奉题



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中国学生英语文库•世界经典文学简易读物

Robinson Crusoe

鲁滨逊漂流记

原著:〔英〕丹尼尔·笛福(Daniel Defoe) 改写:〔英〕D. K. 斯旺(D. K. Swan) M. 韦斯特(M. West) 翻译:郭美清

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中国学生英语文库 出版前言

"中国学生英语文库"是一套由商务印书馆专门为我国学生精心设计编辑的英语读物文库,首批推出100种英汉对照简易读物。

首批100种分四辑出版,第一辑为世界经典童话故事(20种),第二辑为优秀科普简易读物(22种),第三辑为世界名人故事(10种),第四辑为世界经典文学简易读物(48种)。前两辑的读者对象为小学生,后两辑的读者对象为中学生。全四辑英汉对照,图文并茂,知识性强,通俗易懂,引人入胜。

第一辑精选了20种美丽动人的经典童话故事, 既给人以丰富的想象又陶冶人的心灵, 让人在童话的世界里感受真善美。第二辑精选了22种颇具代表性的科普作品, 不仅给人以科学新知, 唤起人们对科学的兴趣, 更让人享受到阅读的愉悦。第三辑精选了10种广为流传的世界名人故事, 一个个传奇人生, 一幅幅成功画卷, 无一不激励人生, 催人奋进。第四辑精选了48种最为脍炙人口的世界文学名著简写本, 对人们开阔眼界、陶冶情操、丰富个性、提高素质大有裨益。

"中国学生英语文库"得到了我国国学大师、学界泰斗季羡林先生和我国英语教育界胡文仲先生、胡壮麟先生、陆谷孙先生、王蔷先生等众多专家、学者、教师以及国外多家出版公司的大力支持和帮助,在此表示由衷的感谢。

我们相信,这套文库将会推动我国英语教育的发展,并受到我国广大学生的青睐。

商务印书馆编辑部

专家的话

对于初学者和中等程度的学习者来说,阅读简易读物几乎是学好英语的必由之路。不仅要读,而且要持续地大量地读。"中国学生英语文库"为读者提供了一批精选的题材多样的简易读本。这对于提高学生的英语水平和综合素质都将起到极好的作用。

中国英语教学研究会会长 北京外国语大学教授 胡文仲

"中国学生英语文库"为我国中小学生提供了100种英汉对照简易读物,方便学生在课外阅读英语经典名著,打好扎实的英语功底。"文库"选材广泛,使学生能在知识的乐园中尽情漫游,增长知识。"文库"特别关注素质教育,让学生在学习英语的同时汲取西方文化的精髓,孕育优美情操。

北京大学资深教授 胡壮麟

我们的中小学同学若能轻轻松松读懂这套英文简易读物,不去孤立地 死记硬背一个个单词,而是用英语笔写口述来反馈整体的故事内容,依我 看至少也该有两千左右的单词可供活用。作为初学者,那也属相当了不起 了。

复旦大学杰出教授 陆谷孙

有益的书籍不仅能丰富孩子的阅历, 触发细腻的情感, 启发敏锐的洞察力, 发展对真善美的感知力, 更能培养孩子自觉读书、深入思考、发展思维和善于表达的能力。愿这套"中国学生英语文库"能为孩子们思维和语言的发展插上翅膀。

北京师范大学教授 王 蕃

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ROBINSON CRUSOE

Introduction

Daniel Defoe

Daniel Defoe (1660 - 1731) was a journalist. People had become interested in news during the Civil War between Parliament and the king (1642 - 1646), when it was important to know the latest events. When Charles II came back from Europe in 1660 as king, there was a greatly increased interest in news of happenings, not only in England, but in other countries. News and views about government, right and wrong, truth and values were read by more and more people in newspapers and a growing number of periodicals.

Defoe was a leader in this development of periodicals. In 1704 he started *The Review*. It began as "A review of the affairs of France and of all Europe", and it came out three times a week. Most of the matter in it was written by Defoe himself. He expressed his views on subjects of interest in Britain as well as on the Continent, and this expression of views on political and other matters has led to the development of the "leading article" to be found in most newspapers and periodicals today.

He didn't try to be a writer of "literature". His writing is simple, and he presents the facts (as he sees them) without dressing them up in fine language. That is not to say that he couldn't laugh at his readers: in his Shortest Way with Dissenters (1702) he expressed the view that the

简介

丹尼尔・笛福

丹尼尔·笛福(1660—1731)曾是一名记者。国王与议会之间进行内战期间(1642—1646),得到最新消息至关重要,人们便对新闻发生了兴趣。查理二世 1660年以国王的身份从欧洲回来后,人们对新闻事件的关注程度倍增,不仅英格兰这样,其他国家也同样如此。新闻以及对政府的看法,是与非,真相和各种价值观,越来越多的人从报纸和数量不断增加的杂志中读到了这些内容。

笛福是这次期刊大发展的一个领导者。1704年,他创办了杂志《评论》。这份杂志从"评论法国和整个欧洲的事件"开始,每周发行三期。大部分稿件由笛福本人执笔。他针对英国和欧洲大陆的焦点事件发表看法,这些表达对政治和其他事件看法的文章,促进了"社论"的发展,如今大部分的报纸杂志还都在沿用。

他从来不想做"文学"作家。他的作品 风格简约,描写他眼中的事实没有任何华丽语言的修饰。这并不是说他不会嘲笑他 的读者,在"消灭不同教派的捷径"(1702) 一文中,他表达了这样的观点:对付非国教信徒(非英国圣公会教徒)最好的办法,就 happening 偶然发生的事(事 件)

periodical 期刊,杂志 best thing to do with dissenters (people who did not belong to the Church of England) was to hang them. In fact, Defoe was himself a dissenter, and his paper was an attack on those who wanted to force people to accept one particular set of beliefs. When the ruling party realised that Defoe was laughing at them, they treated him badly, and he was sent to prison. Public opinion forced the government to set him free after six months.

This factual way of writing, without art, continued when Defoe began to write fiction. Robinson Crusoe is a novel, but it was believed at first to be a true account. Defoe seems to have done that on purpose. You read Crusoe's simple statements of fact, like:

So I cut down a great tree. It was 1.8 metres across at the lower part, and 1.5 metres at the top before it went out into branches. I was twenty days cutting through it at the bottom, and fourteen more days cutting away the branches.

and you think: "This isn't fiction. It's something that really happened."

Alexander Selkirk

Robinson Crusoe wasn't a real person, and Daniel Defoe certainly never was a "castaway" on a "desert island".

But the idea for Robinson Crusoe (1719) did come from a true account. In 1704, Alexander Selkirk quarrelled with the captain on the ship on which he was a sailor, Captain William Dampier. Selkirk himself asked to be put off the ship on the island of Juan Fernandez, which at that time had no people on it. He remained there until 1709, when a ship under the command of Captain Rogers, and with Dampier as pilot, found him and took him off the island. Both captain and pilot were surprised to find him alive.

是吊死他们。事实上,笛福自己就是非国教教徒,他的文章旨在攻击那些强迫人们接受某套特定信仰的人。执政党意识到笛福是在讥讽他们时,狠狠地报复他,将他投人监狱。但公众舆论迫使政府六个月后将他释放。

这种不加修饰的纪实风格,延续到笛福的小说创作之中。《鲁滨逊漂流记》是一部小说,最初人们却以为真有其事。笛福似乎是有意这么做的。书中,鲁滨逊有这样对事实的简单叙述:

我砍倒了一棵大树。树的根部直径有1.8米,顶部分叉处也有1.5米。 我花了20天的时间,把它齐根砍断, 又用了14天,才把那些枝杈砍掉。

这时你会想:"这不是小说。一定确有其事。"

亚历山大・塞尔扣克

鲁滨逊·克鲁索并非真是作者虚构的,而丹尼尔·笛福当然也并非"孤岛"上的"漂流者"。

但《鲁滨逊漂流记》(1719 年)的创作确实源于一件真事。1704 年,水手亚历山大•塞尔扣克和船长威廉•丹皮尔发生争吵。塞尔扣克自己要求将他放到胡安•费尔南德斯岛上,当时这个岛上根本无人居住。他在那儿待到 1709 年,终于由罗杰斯船长指挥、丹皮尔领航的船,找到了他并将他带离了小岛。船长和领航员发现他还活着,都非常惊讶。

statement 陈述

castaway

被抛弃的人,坐船 遇难者

captain 船长 pilot

(船舶的)领航员

Defoe added a lot to Selkirk's account, and it was what he added that caught the public imagination and that still makes the story of *Robinson Crusoe* a favourite with young readers.

Robinson Crusoe

What Defoe added was the details - sometimes the very small details:

So I set up a tall thick post, and cut on it in big letters.

I CAME ON SHORE HERE ON MAY 30TH 1659

Each day I cut a small mark on the side of this post. Every seventh mark was larger than the others, meaning a new week. After thirty or thirty-one marks I made a line, meaning a new month.

The result is that people can see everything in their imaginations, and for more than two hundred and fifty years, boys and girls have been playing at being castaways like Robinson Crusoe. Grown-ups, too, have had their imaginations caught. In a British radio programme, well-known people name the records they would like to have with them as castaways on a desert island. It is a very popular programme.

Robinson Crusoe is one of the very few English novels that everybody knows, at least in outline. Crusoe and Friday must be two of the most popular characters in English writing.