

朗文  
经典

第七级

Pearson

文学名著英汉双语读物

# 坎特伯雷故事集

## The Canterbury Tales

[英] G. 乔叟 著 / [英] M. 韦斯特 改写 / 韩秀丽 译



扫二维码  
听配套音频

中国出版集团  
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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

坎特伯雷故事集: 英汉对照/(英)G. 乔叟著; (英)M. 韦斯特改写; 韩秀丽译. —北京: 中译出版社, 2016. 6

(朗文经典)

书名原文: The Canterbury Tales

ISBN 978-7-5001-4823-4

I. ①坎… II. ①G… ②M… ③韩… III. ①英语—汉语—对照读物 ②短篇小说—小说集—英国—中世纪 IV. ①H319.4: I

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2016)第134916号

---

著作权合同登记: 图字01-2011-7042号

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出版发行 / 中译出版社

地 址 / 北京市西城区车公庄大街甲4号物华大厦六层

电 话 / (010)68359376, 68359827 (发行部) 68359719 (编辑部)

邮 编 / 100044

传 真 / (010)68357870

电子邮箱 / book@ctph.com.cn

网 址 / http://www.ctph.com.cn

出版策划 / 张高里

责任编辑 / 刘香玲

封面设计 / 曹田泉

封面插图 / 曹田泉

排 版 / 竹页图文

印 刷 / 保定市中画美凯印刷有限公司

经 销 / 新华书店

规 格 / 820mm×1050mm 1/32

印 张 / 5

字 数 / 115千

版 次 / 2016年8月第一版

印 次 / 2016年8月第一次

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ISBN 978-7-5001-4823-4 定价: 15.00元

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中 译 出 版 社

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Authorized reprint from the English language edition, entitled  
**The Canterbury Tales** by G. Chaucer; this simplified edition, 9780582541504,  
by M. West,  
published by Pearson Education, Inc.,  
publishing as Penguin Books Ltd, Copyright © 2000

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ENGLISH language adaptation edition published by  
PEARSON EDUCATION ASIA LTD. and  
CHINA TRANSLATION & PUBLISHING HOUSE  
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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，中译出版社隆重推出“朗文经典·文学名著英汉双语读物”阅读系列。

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；并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，同时扫描书后附的二维码即可听取配套英文音频，帮助读者在了解原著内容的同时提升英语综合能力。

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。

## 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...)

## 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 芽

## 语言障碍

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。

## 6 花

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。

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



## 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.  
一大早就我们离开了蒂弗顿。

## 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。

洛娜·杜恩

### Questions on the Whole Story

These are harder questions. Read the Introduction, and think hard about the questions before you answer them. Some of them ask for your opinion, and there is no fixed answer.

- 1 Can you give the name of
  - a the hero of the story?
  - b the heroine?
  - c the hero's worst enemy?
  - d Winnie's owner?
  - e the most powerful Judge in England?
- 2 Can you give three examples of John Ridd's skill as a wrestler and fighter?
- 3 Answer these questions about Lorna Doone:
  - a What was her real name?
  - b Who was her father?
  - c Where did her mother come from?
  - d What happened to her mother at Watchet?
  - e Who was her guardian in London?

### 8 读后问题，深入思考

书后提出关于整个故事的问题，帮助读者回顾故事内容、重温精彩情节。开放性的问题没有固定答案，供读者独立思考或同他人讨论，有助于对故事产生更深刻的理解。

### 9 扫二维码，获取音频

全书配有英文音频，外教朗读，纯正英音。扫描书后二维码即可获取对应章节音频。听读配合，同时提高阅读、听力水平。

《洛娜·杜恩》

扫二维码，听配套音频



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# The Canterbury Tales

## Introduction

### *Geoffrey Chaucer*

The writer of *The Canterbury Tales* was many other things besides a writer. He was not of high birth but his education and his powers of mind made him a very useful servant of the king.

We think he was born in London about 1340. So he would have been nineteen years old when he went to France with **Edward III's** army. He was taken prisoner by the French, but the king himself seems to have paid the **ransom** to free him.

After that, Chaucer did work of several kinds for the king and his ministers. Sometimes he was sent to other countries to speak for the king or the court. A visit of this kind to Italy in 1372—73 is probably important for us. He may have met **Boccaccio** himself, but he certainly became interested in the Italian story-tellers and poets. We can be sure he read Boccaccio's *Decameron* (1348—58).

We know that Chaucer planned his *Canterbury Tales* in 1386 or 1387. He wanted to have stories told by thirty **pilgrims**, but he was a very busy man, and the collection was unfinished when he died in 1400. He himself made a pilgrimage to **Canterbury** in 1388.

## 简介

## 杰弗里·乔叟

《坎特伯雷故事集》的作者不仅是一位作家，还具有很多种身份。他出身并不高贵，但是他受到的教育和他的智慧使他成为了英国国王十分得力的侍臣。

我们认为他在约公元1340年生于伦敦。在他随英王爱德华三世的军队去往法国时，年纪应当是19岁。他被法国人俘虏了，但似乎是国王自己支付了赎金把他赎回来的。

此后乔叟为国王和大臣们做过几类工作。有时他代表国王或英国王廷出使他国。1372—1373年他被派往意大利访问，这次访问也许对我们很重要。他可能见到了薄伽丘本人，可以肯定的是，他对意大利的故事作家和诗人产生了兴趣。我们可以确信他读了薄伽丘的《十日谈》(1348—1358)。

我们知道，乔叟是在1386年或1387年为《坎特伯雷故事集》进行构思的。他本想要有30名朝圣者讲故事，用以成书，但他是个大忙人，直到他在1400年逝世时这本集子还没有写完。他自己则是在1388年去坎特伯雷朝圣的。

Edward III

爱德华三世，  
英格兰国王，  
1327—1377年  
在位

ransom

n. 赎金

Boccaccio

n. 薄伽丘 (1313—  
1375)，意大利文  
学家，著有《十  
日谈》

pilgrim

n. 朝圣的人

Canterbury

坎特伯雷，英  
格兰肯特郡一  
城市

## THE CANTEBURY TALES

Geoffrey Chaucer was buried in **Westminster Abbey**. His is the earliest of the great names in “Poets’ Corner” in the Abbey.

There is one more fact to remember. Printing, with movable metal type, was introduced in Germany about 1450. **Caxton** made the first printing press in England in 1477, and his press printed *The Canterbury Tales* in 1478. So Chaucer himself never saw any printed book of the kind we know today.

### *The Canterbury Tales*

Chaucer’s was not the first collection of short stories. It was not even a new idea to have a group of people each telling a story. In Boccaccio’s *Decameron*, ten people have escaped to the country from the **plague**, a terrible illness, in Florence in 1348. They pass the time by telling stories.

Chaucer’s *Canterbury Tales* also has a group of people each telling a story, but our interest is as much in the story-tellers as in the stories. Each of them is a real person. Chaucer introduces them in the Prologue, and then we meet them again between stories. Before long, we feel that we know them personally. We don’t have **pardoners** and **summoners** today, but we all know people with characters just like the pardoner and the summoner.

The Tales are told (in Chaucer’s book) in poetry. Most of them are in “heroic couplets”—10-syllable lines that rhyme in pairs (for example, *lyve* and *fyve* in the first two lines below).

Westminster  
Abbey  
威斯敏斯特教  
堂

Caxton  
n. 卡克斯顿(约  
1422—1491),  
英国第一位印  
刷业者

plague  
n. 瘟疫

pardonner  
n. 中世纪教会  
赦罪券推销人  
summoner  
n. 中世纪教会  
法庭差役

乔叟死后被葬于威斯敏斯特教堂。在教堂的“诗人之角”，长眠着许多英国历史上享有盛名的诗人，他是最早的一个。

还有一个事实值得我们记住。使用金属活字的印刷术是在约1450年引入德国的。在英国，卡克斯顿于1477年首次制造了一台印刷机，正是他的印刷机在1478年印刷出了《坎特伯雷故事集》。因此乔叟自己并没有见到过任何一本我们今日所知道的那种印刷出来的书。

### 《坎特伯雷故事集》

乔叟的故事集不是世界上第一部短篇故事集。甚至它所用的让一群人每人讲一个故事的想法都不是一个新主意。在薄伽丘的《十日谈》里，有十个人在1348年可怕的瘟疫横扫佛罗伦萨时逃到了乡间。他们就以互相讲故事听来消磨时间。

乔叟的《坎特伯雷故事集》里也是让一群人每人讲一个故事，但我们感兴趣的不仅是故事的内容，还包括讲故事的众人。他们每个人都是真实的人。乔叟在《前言》里把他们介绍给我们，在故事与故事之间我们还会遇到他们。很快，我们就会感到对他们有了亲密的了解。今天已经不再有教会的赦罪券推销人或教会法庭差役了，但我们都认识一些同这两种人性格完全一样的人。

在乔叟的原书里，故事是以诗句的形式来讲的。这些诗句多数都采用“英雄偶句”诗体——每行有十个音节，每两行改押一个韵（例如下面头两行中的

Here is the beginning of Chaucer's description of the Wife of Bath:

*In Chaucer's English*

She was a worthy womman al hir lyve:  
Housbondes at chirche dore she hadde fyve,  
And thries hadde she been at Jerusalem;  
She hadde passed many a straunge strem;  
At Rome she hadde been, and at Boloigne,  
In Galice at Seint-Jame, and at Coloigne.

*Modern English*

She had been a **respectable** woman all her life.  
She had been married in church to five husbands,  
And she had been [on pilgrimage] to Jerusalem three  
times;  
She had crossed many foreign rivers;  
She had been to Rome, and to **Bologna**,  
To Santiago de Compostela in **Galicia** and to **Cologne**.