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GULLIVER'S TRAVELS

# 格列佛游记

## 每周读一部英文名著

原著：[英]J. 斯威夫特 (J. Swift)

改写：[英]D. K. 斯旺 (D. K. Swan)  
M. 韦斯特 (M. West)

翻译：陈海庆

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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，

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。

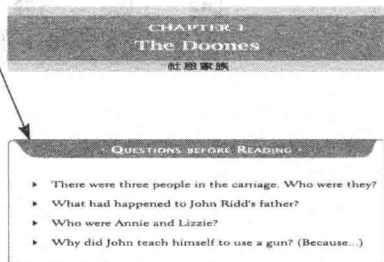
### 2 词汇控制，难度分级

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个问题，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。



|| 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 **high-wayman**.

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。

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

洛娜·杜恩

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。

## 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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# Gulliver's Travels

## Introduction

### *Jonathan Swift*

Swift was an Irishman, born in Dublin in 1667, but of an old English family. After completing his university education at Trinity College, Dublin, he began work in England as secretary to the important writer and statesman Sir William Temple.

Jonathan Swift soon became an important figure among the writers and **politicians** of London. He had ideas about writing and about political matters—public affairs and government—which he could put into words very clearly and cleverly. His political friends were glad to have him on their side. His political enemies feared him.

In 1714, Queen Anne died, and those political enemies came to power. Swift went back to Ireland, where he was already the Dean of St Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin. At first, he had few friends there. But between 1720 and 1730 he wrote very strongly on the side of the Irish. They felt that their rulers, the English, treated them unfairly—even cruelly at times. And it was good to have a writer like Swift to attack the unfairness for them. He had a command of **language** that made his attacks

## 简介

## 乔纳森·斯威夫特

斯威夫特是个爱尔兰人，他虽生于 1667 年生于都柏林，但却出身于英格兰的古老门第。他在都柏林的三一学院毕业以后，开始在英国工作，任英国重要文人和政治家威廉·坦波尔爵士的秘书。

斯威夫特迅即成为伦敦的一个重要的文学和政治人物。他对于文学写作和政治事务——公众事务及政府政务——都有自己的独特见解，而又能够把这些见解付诸清晰生动的文字。他的幕僚们很乐于有他站在他们一边，而他的政敌们对他的文章十分惧怕。

1714 年，英国安妮女王去世，他的政敌们上台掌权。斯威夫特返回到爱尔兰，当时他已经被任命为都柏林圣帕特里克大教堂的教长。他在爱尔兰起初没有几个朋友。但在从 1720 年到 1730 年的十年里他写了不少坚决地维护爱尔兰人的利益的文章。爱尔兰人当时认为作为他们的统治者的英国人以不公正的手段对待他们，有时甚至是残暴地对待他们，并认为有像斯威夫特这样的一位有名望的作家为他们仗义

politician

n. 从事政治者，  
政治家

language

n. 语言

and his **satire** bite deeply. That writing brought him a great many friends in Dublin and in other parts of Ireland.

It was during this time that Swift wrote *Gulliver's Travels*, which appeared in the bookshops in 1726.

### *Gulliver's Travels*

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, books about travel to unknown places were of great interest to the reading public in Britain. Readers had enjoyed true accounts like William Dampier's *New Voyage* (1697), which described his visits to the coasts of what are now called Australia and New Zealand.

Then came Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* (1719). Defoe did not pretend that his story of Crusoe's life on an island was true. But he wrote in the style of the true accounts. Like the true accounts, *Robinson Crusoe* dealt with happenings and things seen, not with thoughts or feelings.

Swift saw the importance of that **style**. He didn't want to make his readers believe that the impossible lands in *Gulliver's Travels* were true or real. But he did want to make them think.

*Gulliver's Travels* is satire. Readers find themselves looking at their own world, its beliefs and customs, with new eyes. Lemuel Gulliver describes the different places and their inhabitants in a simple style. He gives us facts and figures, not opinions, about them. And so we don't just laugh at them: we

satire

n. 讽刺, 讽刺文学

执言是一件好事。他对语言的掌握使他的抨击和讽刺入木三分。这些文字为他在都柏林和整个爱尔兰赢得许多朋友。

就在这个时期内斯威夫特写成了《格列佛游记》，于 1726 年在书店中推出。

### 《格列佛游记》

在 18 世纪初，关于到外乡异地旅行的书籍引起了英国读者大众的强烈兴趣。诸如海盗威廉·丹皮尔的《新航程》(1697) 这一类真实的记载为读者们所青睐。这本书描述了今天称为澳大利亚和新西兰的地方的沿海情况。

之后出现了丹尼尔·笛福的《鲁滨逊漂流记》(1719)。笛福并没有伪称他所写的鲁滨逊在荒岛上的生活故事是真实的记载。但是他继承了已有的各种真实记载的风格。正如那些实况记述一样，《鲁滨逊漂流记》所讲的都是人们“看见”的事情和变故，而并不深挖思想或感情。

style

n. 风格, 文体

斯威夫特看到了这种写作风格的重要影响。他并不想让他读者们相信《格列佛游记》中的那些令人难以置信的国度是真实存在的。但是他确实想引发他们去思考。

《格列佛游记》是一部讽刺作品。读者读到的是远邦异国之事，但却发现所看见的是自己的世界及其信条和风俗习惯；他们被引导以新的视角来看这些。莱纽尔·格列佛用简单的笔调描述各个不同的国家及其居民的生活风格。他列出事实和数字，但



put ourselves in the place of the Lilliputians and others, and we see ourselves as they would see us. We laugh at ourselves, and—Swift hoped—decide to change some of our more foolish or unpleasant ways.

Because the style is so simple, and because Swift makes us enjoy his story, *Gulliver's Travels* (usually in a shortened form) has been a favourite children's book for a long time. But it would be a mistake to see it as just a children's story; Swift wanted his readers to think **seriously** about the world they live in.