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Illustrated Classics Collection

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The Heinle Reading Library Hlustrated Classics Collection Ivanhoe Sir Walter Scott

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序

《全日制义务教育普通高级中学英语课程标准(实验稿)》明确规定要把学生综合语言运用能力的培养作为英语课程的总体目标,而学生综合运用能力的形成有赖于学生语言技能、语言知识、情感态度、学习策略和文化意识等素养的整体发展。

第二语言/外语习得的研究表明,可理解输入是影响第二语言/外语习得的一个重要因素,离开大量的可理解语言的输入,语言习得则难以达到。在外语学习的环境里,阅读是获取可理解语言输入的一个重要而较易的途径。因此,为保证学生语言运用能力的培养,英语课程标准对课外阅读量作了明确的规定,如在五级(9年级结束时)读的描述中规定了"除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到15万词以上"的要求。

暨南大学出版社从美国汤姆森学习出版集团引进出版插图简写本、配光盘的英文古典名著丛书(18 种),目的是为中学生提供更多的课外阅读材料。这些名著中有大众熟悉的《伊索寓言》,而更多的是英、美名作家如狄更斯(Charles Dickens)、奥斯汀(Jane Austen)、欧文(Washington Irving)等的作品。阅读这些名著简写本不但能让中学生接触到地道、真实的英语素材,而且能使他们有更多的机会了解英、美国家的文化传统,培养他

们的跨文化交际意识。丛书所配光盘由美国专家朗读,发音地道、纯正,能使中学生在阅读理解名著的同时,训练、提高英文听力水平。为使名著简写本更易阅读、更好理解、更快吸收,暨南大学出版社还特别邀请了华南师范大学外国语言文化学院对翻译有一定研究的教师把名著简写本译成中文。中、英对照将为中学生阅读英、美名著提供一种新的途径。

本套英文名著丛书含三种不同水平的读本。我们相信丛书的 出版能为不同层次的中学生提供具有丰富文化内涵的精神食粮, 为培养中学生的英语阅读能力和英语语言运用能力做出贡献。相 信具有同等阅读水平的广大英语爱好者也会从本套丛书中获益。

> 广东教育学会外语教学专业委员会理事长 华南师范大学外国语言文化学院教授 何广铿

About the Author

On August 15, 1771, Walter Scott was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. When he was still a baby, Walter contracted a form of polio that left him lame for life. While his brothers and sisters ran about playing, Walter became an avid reader. Although he studied law to please his father, he began writing in his free time and found success with his poems, ballads, and essays.

Years afterward, Walter became intrigued with the idea of writing historical novels. He placed his fictional characters in actual historical events (the Crusades and tournaments at Ashby), alongside

作者简介

沃尔特·司各特 1771 年 8 月 15 日出生于苏格兰爱丁堡。当司各特还是个婴儿的时候,就感染了一种小儿麻痹症,并因此致腐,留下终身残疾。当兄弟姐妹们奔跑玩耍时,他开始如饥似渴地读书。尽管他后来为了取悦父亲而学习法律,但是在空闲时间里,他开始写作,并在诗歌、民谣和散文方面取得了成功。

多年以后,沃尔特对历史小说写作产生了兴趣。他将自己虚构的人物形象置于真实的历史事件中(比如十字军东征和爱希比的骑士比武大会),并与真实的历史人物(比如"狮心王"理

actual people in history (King Richard the Lion-Hearted, Prince John, and Robin Hood). While his novels were all very successful, *Ivanhoe* became his most popular.

Strangely enough, no one knew that it was Walter Scott who wrote these novels, for he published them anonymously. Novels were considered a trivial form of literature at that time, and Scott feared risking his reputation as a fine poet and his standing as a court magistrate by putting his name to such works, even though they made him a very rich man. He couldn't know then that he would later be renowned as the originator of the historical novel, a writer who would influence other writers all over the world.

Agonizing stomach problems plagued Scott throu-

查、约翰亲王和罗宾汉)交织在一起。这些历史小说都取得了 很大的成功,其中,《艾万侯》(又译《英雄艾文何》、《劫后英 雄传》)是一部最脍炙人口的作品。

非常奇怪的是,当时并没有人知道这些小说出自沃尔特·司各特之手,原因是他出版这些小说时都是匿名的。在当时,小说被认为是不人流的文学形式,因此司各特担心如果自己的名字和小说联系在一起,会影响他作为一名诗人的声誉和他法官的地位,尽管这些小说给他带来了巨大的经济利益。当然,当时的司各特不可能知道,后人尊崇他为历史小说的鼻祖,世界上很多作家都受到他的影响。

司各特的一生饱受胃病的困扰。痛苦不堪时,他只能躺在床上,

ghout his life. They created such pain that many of his novels, including *Ivanhoe*, were dictated by him to a servant while he lay in bed, getting up only to act out a scene or some dialogue as he wrote it.

For his great contributions to English literature, he was made a baronet by King George IV and addressed by the title Sir.

Sir Walter Scott lived his life by the very same code of chivalry his knights lived by, with truth and honor and courage, until his death in 1832.

口述故事情节,然后由佣人记录下来,而他只是偶尔起来演示一些场景或对话。他的很多小说都是这样写成的,包括《艾万侯》。

为了表彰司各特对英国文学作出的伟大贡献,英王乔治四世 册封他为准男爵,并赐予他爵士称号。

沃尔特·司各特爵士于 1832 年逝世。像他小说中的骑士一样,他的一生谨守骑士精神,坚持真理,捍卫尊严,勇敢无畏。



受人爱戴的国王——"狮心王"理查。

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CHAPTER 1

Saxon and Norman Enemies

In the year 1192, the people of England feared for the life of their beloved king, Richard I, also called Richard the Lion-Hearted. Was he dead or was he a prisoner somewhere? He had been returning home from his Crusade in the Holy Land when he disappeared. The Crusades were religious wars being fought in Jerusalem by Christians from all over Europe against Turkish invaders.

Rumors reached England accusing Richard's brother, Prince John, of plotting the king's imprisonment in some foreign country so he could rule in his place, which he had been doing during Richard's absence.

第一章 撒克逊人与诺曼人之争

1192 年,人称"狮心王理查"的英国国王理查一世下落不明。英国民众甚为担心他们所爱戴的国王,不知道他是死了还是被囚禁在某处。当时正值十字军东征,而理查一世就在从圣地回来的路上突然失踪。所谓十字军东征乃是欧洲各国的基督教徒们在耶路撒冷与土耳其入侵者之间进行的一系列宗教战争。

流言传到了英国,指责理查一世的弟弟约翰亲王策划在国外 将理查一世囚禁,目的是取而代之,统治英国。理查一世不在国 内期间,就是由约翰亲王代理国政的。 Both Richard and John were Plantagenets, the French royal family that was descended from William of Normandy, the king who had conquered England over a hundred years earlier. Even now, many Englishmen, or Saxons as they called themselves, had a fierce hatred for the nobles they called Normans.

On their part, the Normans considered the Saxons beneath them, and they haughtily demanded obedience and respect from them at all times.

In spite of these feelings, many nobles and knights, both Saxon and Norman, had followed Richard on his Crusade. Some had gone because of their Christian beliefs, while others sought military glory or simply had the spirit of adventure.

理查一世和约翰亲王都属于"金雀花王朝",是法国皇室成员,诺曼底公爵威廉的后裔,诺曼底公爵在100多年前征服了英国。直到现在,很多英国人——他们自称自己是撒克逊人——仍然对被他们称为诺曼人的贵族们怀有仇恨。

而在诺曼人的眼中,撒克逊人是低人一等的,因此诺曼人傲 慢地要求撒克逊人在任何时候都要服从和尊敬自己。

尽管有这许多敌意,很多贵族和骑士——有撒克逊人,也有诺曼人——还是跟随理查一世进行东征。有的人参加东征是因为自己的基督教信仰,有的是希望在战场上一展宏图,还有的只是因为喜爱冒险和刺激。



两位骑士刚刚返回。

Holy Land: 圣地, 即巴勒斯坦 imprisonment: n. 关押, 囚禁 Plantagenet: n. 金雀花王朝 (1154—1485), 英国历史上的一

个王朝。

descend from: 从·····下来, 传下

来;来自……家族

haughtily: adv. 傲慢地, 骄傲地

Two of these knights, both Normans, had recently returned from the Holy Land and were now riding at the head of their party of squires and guards through Sherwood Forest, near the village of Sheffield. The knights, Brian de Bois-Guilbert and Maurice de Bracy, were on their way to the town of Ashby, where a tournament to show off their knightly skills was to be held in a few days.

This was not the safest of roads for the horsemen, even with their guards, since a gallant band of outlaws, led by the notorious Robin of Locksley and his Merry Men, roamed this forest, robbing even the bravest travelers. Now, with Ashby still a day's ride away and a storm approaching quickly, the travelers needed to find a place to spend the night.

这些骑士中,有两位刚刚从圣地返回的诺曼人。他们带着一 队随从和侍卫正穿越谢菲尔德村庄附近的谢尔伍德森林。这两位 骑士是布莱恩·德·波伊吉尔博和莫里斯·德·布莱希,他们正 在往爱希比镇去的路上。几天后,一场骑士比武大会将在那里 举行。

对这些骑士来说,就算带着护卫,这条路也不是最安全的, 因为这里经常有一帮凶悍的绿林劫匪出没。这帮劫匪由来自洛克 斯利的臭名昭著的罗宾和他的伙计们率领,连最勇敢的过路人, 他们也不放在眼里,照抢不误。离爱希比镇还有一天的路程,此 时暴雨即将来临,这些赶路的人得找个地方过夜了。



一个单身路人,身穿套头的黑色长袍。

赛; (中世纪骑士的) 马上比武 昭著的 大会

tournament: n. 比赛, 竞赛, 锦标 notorious: adj. 声名狼藉的, 臭名

Nearing a fork in the road, the riders overtook a lone man dressed in a long, black hooded cloak and carrying a tall staff. The cross of palm leaves attached to the staff identified him as a Palmer, a religious pilgrim recently returned from the Holy Land.

Bois-Guilbert called out, "You there, do you know a nobleman's castle nearby where we can be fed and lodged overnight with proper hospitality due our positions and titles?"

"Certainly, my Lord," replied the Palmer. "The castle of Rotherwood, home of Cedric the Saxon, is near. I'm headed there myself and will gladly show you the way."

"Cedric?" mumbled De Bracy. "That wealthy Saxon nobleman hates all of us. He surely won't welcome Normans at his castle."

在一个岔路口附近,他们碰上了一个单身赶路的人。此人一袭长衫,黑袍套头,手持长杖。从长杖上的棕榈叶十字架判断,他应该是一个游方僧人,是刚从圣地返回的虔诚朝圣者。

波伊吉尔博冲他喊道:"喂,你知道附近有没有哪个贵人的城堡可以让我们就餐和借宿?要殷勤好客,得和我们的地位头衔相称。"

"当然知道,大人,"游方僧回答道,"可以去罗德伍德城堡,那里是撒克逊人塞德里克的地方,离这里很近。我现在就是去那里,我很乐意为您带路。"

"塞德里克?"德·布莱希喃喃自语道,"那个有钱的撒克逊 贵人可不喜欢我们,他肯定不会欢迎诺曼人到他的城堡的。"