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THE YOUNG KING AND OTHER STORIES

少年国王

每周读一部英文名著

原著: [英]O. 王尔德 (O. Wilde)

改写: [英]D. K. 斯旺 (D. K. Swan)

M. 韦斯特 (M. West)

翻译: 张艳敏

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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

II LARINA DRONE

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，提前预读

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...)

JOHN RIDD

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 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。

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。

洛德·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。

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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The Young King and Other Stories

Introduction

Oscar Wilde

Oscar Wilde was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1854. He studied the **classics** (Greek and Latin languages and literature) at **Trinity College**, Dublin, and then at Oxford University. At both universities he was an unusually good student, and at Oxford he won a special prize for poetry.

He became a leader of the **aesthetic movement**. The aims of this movement were not entirely clear. Writers and artists of several kinds joined it. They shared a feeling that the industrial world—the world of factories, business, and the **pursuit** of riches—had lost a sense of the value of beauty. They wanted to see a return to a love of art for the sake of art, not for its value in money or social importance. Some of them looked to poetry, some to religious form, others to different kinds of art, hoping that these would bring back the **spiritual** side of European culture.

Writers like Oscar Wilde **aimed to** make their use of language—not just what they said, but how they said it—effective. You will see, in this book, some of the ways Wilde tried to put art into the telling even of his fairy stories. Notice particularly

简介

奥斯卡·王尔德

1854年，奥斯卡·王尔德出生于爱尔兰都柏林。他先后就读于都柏林三一学院和英国牛津大学，主攻古典学（古希腊、拉丁语和文学）。在这两所大学学习期间他都成绩优异，在牛津他还获得过诗歌特别奖。

他成为美学运动的领军人物。这场运动的宗旨并不明确。众多流派的作家和艺术家都参与其中，他们一致认为，工业社会充斥着工厂、商业和对财富的追求，已经不再重视美学。他们不希望人们因为艺术的金钱价值或社会重要性而热爱艺术，而是希望看到“为了艺术而热爱艺术”思潮回归。于是他们期望借助于诗歌、宗教以及其他不同的艺术形式，重建欧洲文化的精神层面。

奥斯卡·王尔德等作家力图将其语言的运用发挥作用，注重表达内容的同时，也要注重表达方式。在这本书中，你将看到王尔德采用的一些手法，试图将艺术渗透到讲述故事之中，即使是讲述童话故事。

classic

n. 古典著作；
经典著作

Trinity College
三一学院

aesthetic
movement

美学运动

pursuit

n. 追求；追逐

spiritual

adj. 精神（上）
的，心灵的

aim to

旨在

the way he uses words to put into our imaginations clear pictures which give us feelings of different kinds.

We feel pity—a sense of sorrow for other people's suffering—in a number of the stories. In one story, we feel pity for the unhappy *Happy Prince* and the little **swallow**, and pity for the people they pity.

Perhaps in that story we even pity the unfeeling head man of the city. But that is really another matter: Wilde doesn't hate the unfeeling people who filled his world, but he sees them clearly, and we see them: the lords and officers in the palace of the *young king*; Don Pedro in the story of the *Infanta*; the merchants who laughed at the *fisherman*, and others.

We share Wilde's dislike of the way the richer people of his time made appearances so important. Appearances like the right clothes:

"Won't they know me as a king if I don't have the clothing of a king?" (*The Young King*)

or the **proper** behaviour:

The Camarera, who was at her side, told her that a princess must not laugh so loud. (*The Birthday of the Infanta*)

or usefulness:

"Love... is quite useless. In these difficult times we must learn useful things." (*The Nightingale and the Rose*)

swallow

n. 燕子

尤其值得注意的是，他用文字勾勒出一幅幅清晰画面，注入我们的想象之中，给我们带来各种各样的感受。

这些故事中不少使我们感到怜悯，也为他人的苦痛感到悲哀。其中，我们怜悯那个不快乐的“快乐王子”和那只小燕子，而且怜悯他们所怜悯的那些人。

或许，我们甚至也应该同情故事中那个麻木不仁的市长。但是应另当别论的是，王尔德虽然不痛恨他作品中俯拾皆是的麻木灵魂，但是他看透了他们，正如我们所看到的《少年国王》王宫中的大臣老爷们、《公主的生日》中的唐·佩德罗以及《渔夫和他的灵魂》中嘲笑渔夫的商人们等等。

我们和王尔德一样厌恶当时富人们对于外表的过度重视，比如一板一眼的着装：

“难道不穿国王的衣服，他们就不知道我是国王吗？”（《少年国王》）

proper

adj. 适合的，正当的，恰当的

如循规蹈矩的举止：

坐在她身边的卡莫若瑞告诉她，公主不应该如此放声大笑。（《公主的生日》）

如实用性：

“爱情……太没用了！处在这样的艰难时世中，我们得学些实用的东西。”（《夜莺与玫瑰》）

or tidiness:

"We must make an order that birds must not be allowed to die here." (*The Happy Prince*)

Oscar Wilde became known as the writer of very clever plays for the theatre. The people in his plays spoke and behaved like real people. The plays seemed amusing and light, but thinking people found in them a great deal of serious feeling and an attack on an unfeeling society with false values and an insincere respect for appearances, which he called **hypocrisy**.

People quoted lines from Oscar Wilde's plays, and they remembered the sharp and clever things he said about famous people in **conversation**.

Wilde had enemies, of course. No man who says **cutting** things can expect to be liked by everyone. People quoted him, but many of them disliked him. One man in particular hated him: the **Marquis** of Queensbury. And one result of that was that Wilde spent two years of great suffering in prison. There he wrote *The Ballad of Reading Gaol*. Here are a few lines from it.

I know not whether Laws be right,
Or whether Laws be wrong;
All that we know who lie in gaol
Is that the wall is strong;
And that each day is like a year,
A year whose days are long.

如刻板的秩序：

“我们必须制订一项规定，禁止鸟类死在这个地方。”（《快乐王子》）

奥斯卡·王尔德是凭借创作诙谐剧而闻名于世的。他笔下的人物栩栩如生。他的戏剧看似轻松有趣，但是有头脑的人们会发现，其中蕴涵着丰富的严肃情感和对那个麻木、充斥着错误价值观、推崇表面文章，即他所谓的虚伪社会的抨击。

人们引用奥斯卡·王尔德剧作中的佳句，而且记住了他在言谈中对名人犀利诙谐的评价。

王尔德当然也有反对者。言语尖刻的人不能指望得到所有人的喜爱。人们虽然引用他的话，但其中有很多人并不喜欢他。有一个人就对他尤为痛恨，他就是昆斯伯里侯爵。正因为这个原因。王尔德在监狱中度过了苦难深重的两年。在狱中，他创作了诗歌《里丁监禁之歌》，以下是诗中的几句：

我不知道法律是理智，
还是疯狂；
我们躺在这里的人只知道，
牢狱有牢固的墙；
这里的一天犹如一年，
一年中的每一天都如此漫长。

hypocrisy

n. 虚伪，矫饰

conversation

n. 对话

cutting

adj. 锐利的，锋利的，伤人感情的；挖苦的

marquis

n. 侯爵

gaol

n. 看守所，监狱