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感动世界的文字 每天读点世界名著

英汉双语版 第2版

感受大家风范, 汲取人生智慧, 开阔文化视野,
获得愉快的阅读体验, 在阅读中轻松学习英语

周芬 罗莉 编著

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Preface

前言

这是一本汇集了 50 部世界文学名著的书籍。该书中各部世界名著的中文导读，有利于读者深入地解读名著；原著精美段落以及段落中长难句的语法点分析，有助于读者从名著中最朴实、最基础的语言文字入手，快速学习经典段落以及重难点语法，了解各种表达适用的语境。

什么是名著？名著是指在世界范围内得到广泛认可和关注的著作，其价值由于已经超越了时代本身而得以流传。名著拥有广泛的读者。它具有通俗易懂的语言，富有教育意义的思想和永不过时的真理。它是人类智慧的结晶，是人类精神宝库中珍贵的财富。阅读名著，既能够陶冶情操，领悟人生真谛，也能够使读者跟从语言大师学习写作技巧，提高语言能力。

本书将名著和英语学习相结合，既继承了传统文化的精髓，又符合新时代对外语教学的要求。

本书精选了世界多个国家的经典名著，清晰地反映了世界文学的发展历史。浓缩的名著精华，提炼了作品的主旨，使读者能够从中领略到这些世界名著的风采，感受多元文化的魅力，并且近距离地接触文学大家，感受大家风范，汲取人生智慧，开阔文化视野，获得愉快的阅读体验，在阅读中轻松学习英语。

编者

2018 年 1 月

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001 Alice in Wonderland 爱丽丝漫游仙境

今日关键词导读 Today's Key Points

《爱丽丝漫游仙境》是英国作家查尔斯·路德维希·道奇森以笔名路易斯·卡罗尔于1865年出版的儿童文学作品。故事叙述了一个名叫爱丽丝的女孩从兔子洞进入了一个神奇国度，遇到了许多会讲话的生物以及像人一般活动的纸牌，最后发现原来是一场梦。

障碍词先听为快 Words and Expressions

hatter ['hætə] *n.* 帽商；帽子制造者

dormouse ['dɔ:maʊs] *n.* 榛睡鼠；睡鼠

teapot ['ti:pɒt] *n.* 茶壶

curious ['kjʊəriəs] *adj.* 好奇的，有求知欲的；古怪的；爱挑剔的

stupid ['stju:pɪd] *adj.* 愚蠢的；麻木的；乏味的 *n.* 傻瓜，笨蛋

mushroom ['mʌʃrʊm] *n.* 蘑菇，伞菌；蘑菇形物体；暴发户

adj. 蘑菇的；蘑菇形的；迅速生长的 *vi.* 迅速增加；采蘑菇；迅速生长

strange [streɪndʒ] *adj.* 奇怪的；陌生的；外行的 *adv.* 奇怪地；陌生地，冷淡地

pour [pɔ:ˌpɔə] *vt.* 灌，注；倒；倾泻；倾吐 *vi.* 倾泻；涌流；斟茶

crossly [krɒslɪ] *adv.* 横地；故意为难地；相反地；发怒地

“Two days slow! I told you that butter wasn't good for watches!” he said angrily to the March Hare.

“It was the best butter.” said the March Hare sadly.

Alice was looking at the watch with interest. “It's a strange watch,” she said. “It shows the day of the week, but not the time.”

“But we know the time,” said the Hatter. “It's always six o'clock here.”

Alice suddenly understood. “Is that why there are all these cups and plates?” she said. “It's always tea-time here, and you go on moving round the table. Is that right? But what happens when you come to the beginning again?”

“Don't ask questions,” said the March Hare crossly. “You must tell us a story now.”

“But I don't know any stories.” said Alice.

Then the March Hare and the Hatter turned to the Dormouse. “Wake up, Dormouse!” they shouted loudly in its ears. “Tell us a story.”

“Yes, please do.” said Alice.

The Dormouse woke up and quickly began to tell a story, but a few minutes later it was asleep again. The March Hare poured a little hot tea on its nose, and the Hatter began to look for a clean plate. Alice decided to leave and walked away into the wood. She looked back once, and the March Hare and the Hatter were trying to put the Dormouse into the teapot.

“Well, I won't go there again,” said Alice. “What a stupid tea-

party it was!" Just then she saw a door in one of the trees. "How curious!" she thought. "But everything is strange today. I think I'll go in."

So she went in. And there she was, back in the long room with the little glass table. At once, she picked up the gold key from the table, unlocked the little door into the garden, and then began to eat a piece of mushroom. When she was down to about thirty centimeters high, she walked through the door, and then, at last, she was in the beautiful garden with its green trees and bright flowers.

长难句解析

"Two days slow! I told you that butter wasn't good for watches!" he said angrily to the March Hare.

"It was the best butter." said the March Hare sadly.

“慢了两天！我告诉过你，黄油对钟表没好处。”他气哼哼地对三月兔说。

“这是最好的黄油。”三月兔失望地说。

be good for sb. 对什么有好处；sadly 副词，“失望地”，用来修饰动词。

Alice suddenly understood. "Is that why there are all these cups and plates?" she said. "It's always tea-time here, and you go on moving round the table. Is that right? But what happens when you come to the beginning again?"

爱丽丝一下子明白了。“这就是为什么有杯子和盘子的原因吗？”她说，“这儿永远是喝茶的时间，你们就绕着桌子转。对不对？但你们再次回到起点时会发生什么呢？”

when 引导时间状语从句；go on doing sth. 继续做某事。

Then the March Hare and the Hatter turned to the Dormouse. “Wake up, Dormouse!” they shouted loudly in its ears. “Tell us a story.”

“Yes, please do.” said Alice.

然后三月兔和制帽人转向睡鼠。“醒醒，睡鼠！”他们冲着它的耳朵喊起来，“给我们讲个故事。”

“对，请讲个故事吧。”爱丽丝说。

wake up 醒来；turn to sb. 转向某人。

The March Hare poured a little hot tea on its nose, and the Hatter began to look for a clean plate. Alice decided to leave and walked away into the wood. She looked back once, and the March Hare and the Hatter were trying to put the Dormouse into the teapot.

三月兔把热茶倒在睡鼠的鼻子上，制帽人开始找一个干净的盘子。爱丽丝决定离开，向小树林走去。她回头一看，三月兔和制帽人正在想办法把睡鼠塞到茶壶里去呢。

look for 寻找，寻求，指望；look back 回头；decide to do sth. 决定做某事。

| 002 Anna Karenina 安娜·卡列尼娜

今日关键词导读 Today's Key Points

《安娜·卡列尼娜》是俄国著名作家列夫·托尔斯泰的代表作品。本书通过女主人公安娜的爱情悲剧，和列文在农村面临危机而进行的改革与探索这两条线索，描绘了俄国从莫斯科到外省广阔而丰富多彩的图景，先后描写了150多个人物，是一部社会百科全书式的作品。

贵族妇女安娜追求爱情幸福，却在卡列宁的虚伪、渥伦斯基的冷漠和自私面前碰得头破血流，最终落得卧轨自杀、陈尸车站的下场。庄园主列文反对土地私有制，抵制资本主义制度，同情贫苦农民，却又因无法摆脱贵族习气而陷入无法解脱的矛盾之中。矛盾的时期、矛盾的制度、矛盾的人物、矛盾的心理，使全书在矛盾的漩涡中颠簸。这部小说是新旧交替时期紧张惶恐的俄国社会的写照。

障碍词先听为快 Words and Expressions

terror ['terə] **n.** 恐怖；恐怖的行为；令人讨厌的人

mingle ['mɪŋɡl] **vt.** 使混合，使相混 **vi.** 混合，混淆

servant ['sɜ:vənt] **n.** 仆人，佣人，雇工；[美] 奴仆，奴隶

quire ['kwaɪə] **n.** 一刀（纸数量），（装订时）一折

honor ['ɒnə] **n.** 荣誉；信用；头衔 **vt.** 尊敬；给……以荣誉

sake [seɪk] **n.** 缘故；理由；目的

nursery ['nɜ:səri] ㊦ 婴儿室, 临时托儿所, 苗圃, 滋生地

tangle ['tæŋgl] ㊦ 纠缠, 纠纷, 混乱; 争论

好英文娓娓动听 Beautiful stories

"He has gone! It is over!" Anna said to herself, standing at the window; and in answer to this statement the impression of the darkness when the candle had flickered out, and of her fearful dream mingling into one, filled her heart with cold terror.

"No, that cannot be!" she cried, and crossing the room she rang the bell. She was so afraid now of being alone, that without waiting for the servant to come in, she went out to meet him.

"I quire where the count has gone," she said. The servant answered that the count had gone to the stable.

"His honor left word that if you cared to drive out, the carriage would be back immediately."

"Very good. Wait a minute. I'll write a note at once. Send Mihail with the note to the stables. Make haste."

She sat down and wrote:

"I was wrong. Come back home; I must explain. For God's sake come! I'm afraid."

She sealed it up and gave it to the servant.

She was afraid of being left alone now; she followed the servant out of the room, and went to the nursery.

"Why, this isn't it, this isn't he! Where are his blue eyes, his sweet, shy smile?" was her first thought when she saw her chubby rosy little girl with her black, curly hair instead of Seryozha, whom

in the tangle of her ideas she had expected to see in the nursery. The little girl sitting at the table was obstinately and violently battering on it with a cork, and staring aimlessly at her mother with her pitch-black eyes. Answering the English nurse that she was quite well, and that she was going to the country tomorrow, Anna sat down by the little girl and began spinning the cork to show her. But the child's loud, ringing laugh, and the motion of her eyebrows, recalled Vronsky so vividly that she got up hurriedly, restraining her sobs, and went away. "Can it be all over? No, it cannot be!" she thought. "He will come back. But how can he explain that smile, that excitement after he had been talking to her? But even if he doesn't explain, I will believe. If I don't believe, there's only one thing left for me, and I can't."

长难句解析

"Yes, I'm very much worried, and that's what reason was given me for, to escape; so then one must escape: why not put out the light when there's nothing more to look at, when it's sickening to look at it all? But how? Why did the conductor run along the foot board, why are they shrieking, those young men in that train? why are they talking, why are they laughing? It's all falsehood, all lying, all humbug, all cruelty!"

“是的，我苦恼万分，赋予我理智就是为了使我能够摆脱；因此我一定要摆脱。如果再也没有可看的，而且一切看起来都让人生厌的话，那么为什么不把蜡烛熄了呢？但是怎

么怎么办呢？为什么这个乘务员顺着栏杆跑过去？为什么下面那辆车厢里的那些年轻人在大声喊叫？为什么他们又说又笑？这全是虚伪的，全是谎话，全是欺骗，全是罪恶！……”

“...and that is what reason was...”, what 在这里引导名词性从句即表语从句；why not put... when there's..., when it's..., why 引导原因状语从句，when 在这里引导时间状语从句。put out 译为“扑灭”的意思，还可以表示“生产，出版”的意思。

A peasant muttering something was working at the iron above her. And the light by which she had read the book filled with troubles, falsehoods, sorrow, and evil, flared up more brightly than ever before, lighted up for her all that had been in darkness, flickered, began to grow dim, and was quenched forever.

一个正在铁轨上干活的矮小的农民，嘟囔了句什么。那支蜡烛，她曾借着它的烛光浏览过充满了苦难、虚伪、悲哀和罪恶的书籍，比以往更加明亮地闪烁起来，为她照亮了以前笼罩在黑暗中的一切，然后蜡烛摇曳起来，开始昏暗下去，永远地熄灭了。

'...And the light by which she had...', which 在这里作关系代词，引导定语从句，先行词是light；...lighted up for her all that had been in...' that 在这里引导定语从句。Be filled with 表示“充满着……，怀着……”。

Ever since, by his beloved brother's deathbed, Levin had first glanced into the questions of life and death in the light of these new convictions, as he called them, which had during the period from his twentieth to his thirty-fourth year imperceptibly replaced his childish and youthful beliefs--he had been stricken with horror, not so much of death, as of life, without any knowledge of when, and why, and how, and what it was.

自从列文看见他亲爱的垂死的哥哥那一瞬间，他第一次用他称为新的信念来看生死问题，这种信念在他二十岁到三十四岁之间不知不觉地代替了他童年和青年时代的信仰，——从那时起，死使他惊心动魄的程度还不如生那么厉害，他丝毫也不知道生从哪里来的，它为了什么目的，它如何来的，以及它究竟是什么。

ever since 副词短语，表示“从那时到现在，自从……，自……以后”；as “正如”，引导方式状语从句，which 在此句中引导非限定性定语从句；...without any knowledge of when and why and how and what..., when why how what 均引导宾语从句。

When Levin thought what he was and what he was living for, he could find no answer to the questions and was reduced to despair, but he left off questioning himself about it.

It seemed as though he knew both what he was and for what he was living, for he acted and lived resolutely and

without hesitation. Indeed, in these latter days he was far more decided and unhesitating in life than he had ever been.

当列文想到他是什么和为什么活着的时候，他找不到答案，于是陷入悲观失望；但是当他不再问自己这些问题的时候，他反倒好像知道他是什么和为什么活着了，因为他坚决而明确地生活着和行动着；最近他甚至比以前更坚定明确得多了。

When Levin thought what he..., what引导的是宾语从句；It seems as though... 表示“看样子似乎是……”。Resolutely 表示“绝对地”，hesitation 译为“犹豫；踌躇”，far more... far在这里修饰形容词或副词的比较级。

读书笔记



003 Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales 安徒生童话

今日关键语导读 Today's Key Points

《安徒生童话》是丹麦作家兼诗人安徒生创作的家喻户晓的童话故事集，其中最著名的童话故事有《海的女儿》《小锡兵》《冰雪女王》等，这些脍炙人口的童话不仅是写给儿童的，也是写给成人的。天真是他的童话的特点，但幽默才是这些故事真正的魅力所在。

障碍词先听为快 Words and Expressions

project ['prɒdʒekt] *vt.* 放映；计划；发射；展现，使突出 *n.* 伸出，突出

penetrate ['penitreɪt] *vt.* 穿透，刺入；渗入；秘密潜入；洞悉，明了
illumination [i,lju:'mi'neɪʃən] *n.* 照明；阐明，解释清楚

ornament ['ɔ:nəmənt] *n.* 装饰；美化

stretch [stretʃ] *vt.* 伸展；张开

vanished ['væniʃt] *adj.* 消失了的

transparent [træns'pæərənt] *adj.* 透明的；清澈的；易识破的；显而易见的

behold [bi'həuld] *vt.* 看到，注视；领悟

beam [bi:m] *vi.* 发出光与热；面露喜色

immortal [i'mɔ:tl] *adj.* 不死的；永恒的，不朽的；神的；流芳百世的