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ADVENTURES OF SINDBAD THE SAILOR

# 辛巴达历险记

每周读一部英文名著

改写: [英]D. K. 斯旺 (D. K. Swan)

翻译: 张治中

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## 内容简介

辛巴达的故事出自《天方夜谭》（又称《一千零一夜》），故事描绘了充满热情、勇敢无畏的年轻水手辛巴达的七次航海故事。辛巴达的故事在描述真实的航行与远方国度时，添加了讲故事的人想象出来的巨人、大鸟和魔法。人们相信了其中所说的钻石谷、大象的墓地和未知国度里伟大的国王的故事——有些人至今仍相信这些。

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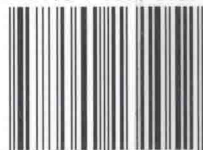
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# 致学习者

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。

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# 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...)

## 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。

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森奇高沼区消灭了。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和运用这些词汇。

**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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# **Adventures of Sindbad the Sailor**

## Introduction

The Sindbad stories come from the *Arabian Nights* (or the *Thousand and One Nights*—or in Arabic *All Leila wa Leila*).

The first book of the *Arabian Nights* in Arabic was written more than a thousand years ago (about the year 940, or AH 330). We think that the Sindbad stories were added after that. But even a thousand years ago the Arabic-speaking people loved to hear stories about **voyages** to far-away places.

Arab sailors did go to far-away lands. Even 1,200 years ago there were very many Arab **merchants** in Canton and other cities in China. We know about them from Chinese writing as well as from Arabic books. We know a lot about the **journeys** and voyages of real men like Suleiman al-Tajir (Suleiman the Merchant). A book about him was written in 851. He told people in Arab lands a lot about China and India and South-East Asia. People in Europe learned about them only after the journeys of Marco Polo between 1271 and 1295.

The Arabs of a thousand years ago knew a lot about the world—much more than the people of Europe knew at that time. The people of Europe had lost the books and maps of **Ptolemy** (made about 1,800 years ago), but the Arabs had not.

## 简介

辛巴达的故事出自《天方夜谭》(又称《一千零一夜》,阿拉伯语叫做 All Leila wa Leila)。

《天方夜谭》的第一个阿拉伯语文本写于一千多年以前(约在公元940年,或回历330年)。我们认为辛巴达的故事是在其后增添进去的。但是,即使早在1000年以前,讲阿拉伯语的民族就喜欢听远航的故事了。

阿拉伯的水手们的确到过遥远的国度。甚至早在1200年以前,中国的广州和其他的城市就有许多阿拉伯商人。关于他们的事迹,我们可以在中国书和阿拉伯书中读到。我们对真实存在过的这一类人,如商人苏莱曼的海陆行旅知道不少。有一本关于他的书是在公元851年写成的。他给阿拉伯国家的人民讲了许多关于中国、印度和东南亚的事情。然而这些地方,只是在马可·波罗于1271至1295年间旅行到东方之后,才为欧洲人所了解。

1000年前的阿拉伯人对于世界有广泛深刻的了解,比当时欧洲人所知道的多很多。欧洲人已经失去了古埃及的托勒密的古籍和地图(约1800年以前的作品),而阿拉伯人却保留着。他们习读托勒密的

voyage

n. 航海

merchant

n. 商人

journey

n. (陆路长途)  
旅行

Ptolemy

n. 托勒密(古  
希腊天文学家、  
地理学家和数  
学家)



They read Ptolemy's work, and they added to the things that he knew.

Arab sailors knew about the **monsoons**, the winds that blow from the south-west between April and October, and from the north-east between October and April. So they began their voyages to the east in April or May, and they began to sail home from the east in October or November.

The Sindbad stories put the story-tellers' giants and enormous birds and magic into the stories of real voyages and places. People believed—some people still believe—stories about valleys of **diamonds**, about places where the elephants go to die, about great kings in unknown lands.

Do we believe in the great King Mihraj, who was Sindbad's friend on his first voyage? There were great kings called Maharaja in India a thousand years ago. Mihraj and Maharaja look very nearly the same in some Arabic writing.

Was there a great King of Serendip? Yes. We know that Serendip was the old name for Sri Lanka, and we know that Arab and other merchants did go to that island. Books about the real journeys of Arabs like Suleiman al Tajir and Ibn Batuta of Fez tell us that Serendip was well known. Its great city of Anuradhapura was the richest in that part of Asia.

On Sindbad's seventh voyage, he was sold by **pirates** to a merchant. Things like that did happen. People were really afraid of the pirates in the seas of South-East Asia.

The Sindbad stories, then, are like some other great stories