

朗文经典

读名著 学英语



FIVE FAMOUS FAIRY TALES

著名童话五则

每周读一部英文名著

改写: [英]D. K. 斯旺 (D. K. Swan)

M. 韦斯特 (M. West)

翻译: 张治中

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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

LARNA 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。

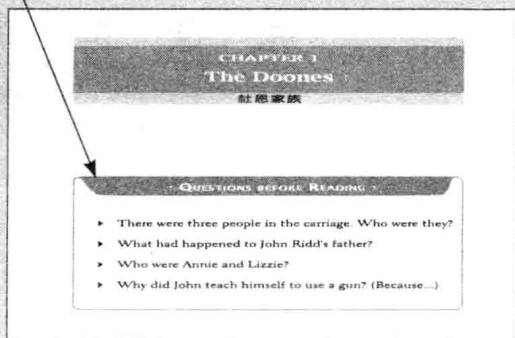
② 词汇控制, 难度分级

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。



|| 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 **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。

洛迦·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峡谷, 分别叫兰克库姆和霍克姆库姆, 在这两条美丽的峡谷之间就是布莱克默尔所描述的杜恩峡谷。

007

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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Hans Andersen

白鸟

汉斯·安徒生

Questions on the Whole Story

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Five Famous Fairy Tales

Introduction

Fairy tales

A fairy tale was once “a story about fairies and other small **magical** people”, as perhaps your dictionary still tells you. Today we often mean a story for children with some **magic** in it when we call something a fairy tale. There is certainly magic in each of the stories in this book.

The first story has a magic table, a magic **donkey** and a magic stick. The next story, *The Prince and his Servants*, has people with magical **powers**: Fat Man, Big Ear, Long Arms, Quick Eyes and Cold Man. *The Glass Box* has a magic way of getting help from three magical dogs. *The Fisherman and the Giant* is full of magic: the giant himself is a powerful worker of magic, although a King of the Giants is even more powerful, and there are magic fishes, and a beautiful woman with very bad magic power. There is another woman, a queen, who seems good but is really wicked in *The White Birds*, but, as often happens in fairy stories, there is also a good fairy who shows Elisa how to break the power of the wicked queen.

简介

童话

童话曾被定义为“关于小仙子以及其他有魔力的小人儿的故事”，可能你的词典依然是这样告诉你的。如今我们所谓的童话，常指一个内容涉及一些魔力的、为儿童写的故事。本书所收的每个故事肯定都涉及魔力。

第一个故事里有一张魔桌、一头魔驴和一根魔棍。下面的故事是《王子和他的仆人们》，里面有一些有魔力的人：胖子、大耳朵、长胳膊、尖眼睛和冷人。《玻璃匣子》里谈到的魔法玻璃匣可以从三只魔力的狗那里获得帮助。《渔夫和巨人》的故事里充满了魔力，巨人本身就会施展魔力，尽管巨人国国王的法力甚至比他还要大，故事里还有有魔力的鱼，以及一个具有十分邪恶的魔力的美丽女子。还有另外一个女子，即《白鸟》中的王后，她表面很善良，实际上却心肠很坏。但是，一个好仙女教给埃利萨如何破解坏心肠的王后的魔力，这在童话中是很常见的。

magical

adj. 有魔力的

magic

n. 魔力

donkey

n. 驴

power

n. 力，力量

|| FIVE FAMOUS FAIRY TALES

The brothers Grimm

There don't seem to be any fairies in what (in English) we call *Grimms' Fairy Tales*, although there are large numbers of magical people, small ones like goblins and elves, anti full-sized wizards, witches and devils. The two brothers made their collection of eighty German folk stories between 1812 and 1822. Many of them were translated into English in 1823.

Some of the stories are rather **cruel**, but they are very old stories, and we know that children don't always **mind** some cruelty in the excitement of good stories like *The Prince and his Servants*.

Hans Andersen

Two of this Danish writer's many children's stories are in this book. (Another five stories are in a **separate** book at Stage 1 in this Longman Classics series: *Tales from Hans Andersen*.) Hans Andersen's stories for children were not just collections. He used ideas from old tales, but the stories were his own. They showed a great understanding of children and the world of their imagination.

Hans Andersen's children's stories came out in books of four tales, the first four in the year 1835 in Danish. They were translated into English in 1846. After that, his stories were always translated at once.

The Arabian Nights

The story of the fisherman may be much older than the other

格林兄弟

我们（在英语里）称之为《格林童话》的故事中，好像并没有仙子，虽说那里面有众多的有魔力的人，小到小妖精和小精灵，大到巫师、女巫和魔鬼。格林兄弟俩在 1812 年到 1822 年期间写了八十个德国民间故事，结为一集，其中有许多故事在 1823 年被译为英语。

这些故事中有的相当暴虐，但它们都是古老的故事。并且我们知道，在诸如《王子和他的仆人们》这类精彩故事中，孩子们并不总是很介意，有一些暴虐情节。

汉斯·安徒生

这位著名的丹麦作家写了许多童话，其中的两篇被收入这本书。（还有五篇收在朗文经典文学系列的第一级读本里，自成一册，题为《安徒生童话》。）汉斯·安徒生的童话不仅仅是采集而成的，他的构思得益于古代传说，但故事却是他独创的。这些故事表明，作者对于儿童及他们想象中的世界有着深入的了解。

汉斯·安徒生的童话每册书只收录四篇，最早的四篇童话在 1835 年以丹麦语出版。1846 年他的童话被译成英语。从那以后，他写的童话故事总是马上就被翻译。

《一千零一夜》

渔夫的故事可能比本书中任何其他故事都更为

cruel
adj. (内容) 凶
残的
mind
v. 不喜欢，反
对

separate
adj. 单独的

stories in this book. Certainly it was written down, in Arabic, a long time before the brothers Grimm or Hans Andersen.

There are no fairies in *the Arabian Nights*, but there is a lot of magic. And there are jinns.

If you live in the desert in Arabia or the north of Africa or other very hot dry parts of the world, you will sometimes see a great **column** of sand spinning up from the desert, high into the sky. We know that these are caused by the heat of the sun, but they do look like **giants**, and in the old days the Arab people told stories about these jinns or genies. The giant in the story of *The Fisherman and the Giant* is one of them.