

朗文
经典

第四级

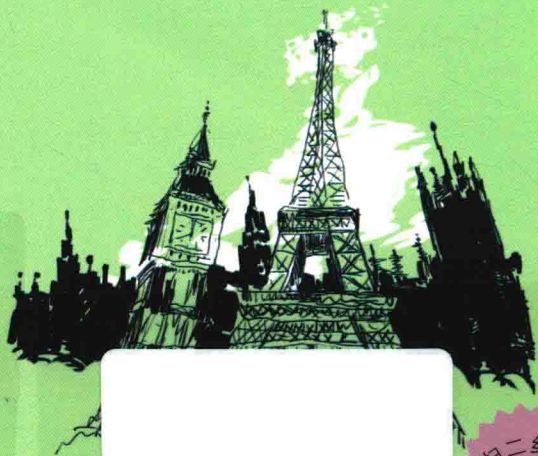
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文学名著英汉双语读物

双城记

A Tale of Two Cities

[英]C. 狄更斯 著 / [英]D. K. 斯旺 改写 / 鲍倩 译



扫二维码
听配套音频

中国出版集团
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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，中译出版社隆重推出“朗文经典·文学名著英汉双语读物”阅读系列。

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；并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，同时扫描书后附的二维码即可听取配套英文音频，帮助读者在了解原著内容的同时提升英语综合能力。

熟读简易英文名著，

学会用简单的词语表达丰富的意境！

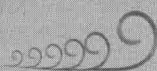
无论是口语，还是写作，

你的英文表达力都将一鸣惊人！



阅 读 指 南

READING GUIDE



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。

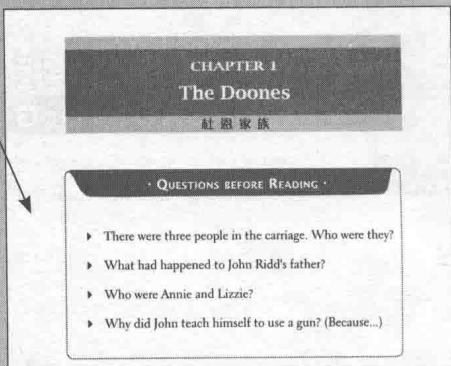
② 词汇控制，难度分级

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。



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。

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。

007



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.
一大早就我们离开了蒂弗顿。

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。

8 读后问题，深入思考

书后提出关于整个故事的问题，帮助读者回顾故事内容、重温精彩情节。开放性的问题没有固定答案，供读者独立思考或同他人讨论，有助于对故事产生更深刻的理解。

洛娜·杜恩

Questions on the Whole Story

These are harder questions. Read the Introduction, and think hard about the questions before you answer them. Some of them ask for your opinion, and there is no fixed answer.

- 1 Can you give the name of
 - a the hero of the story?
 - b the heroine?
 - c the hero's worst enemy?
 - d Winnie's owner?
 - e the most powerful judge in England?
- 2 Can you give three examples of John Ridd's skill as a wrestler and fighter?
- 3 Answer these questions about Lorna Doone:
 - a What was her real name?
 - b Who was her father?
 - c Where did her mother come from?
 - d What happened to her mother at Watchet?
 - e Who was her guardian in London?

9 扫二维码，获取音频

全书配有英文音频，外教朗读，纯正英音。扫描书后二维码即可获取对应章节音频。听读配合，同时提高阅读、听力水平。

《洛娜·杜恩》

扫二维码，听配套音频



Chapter1



Chapter2



Chapter3



Chapter4



Chapter5



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Introduction

A Tale of Two Cities

Introduction

Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens was born in 1812. He was the son of a clerk in a government office. His father was perhaps rather like Mr Micawber in Dickens's *David Copperfield* (1849), spending more money than he earned. At that time a man could be sent to prison if he owed money and could not pay it, and that is what happened to Charles Dickens's father. The result was very bad for Charles himself. He was twelve years old when his father went to prison, and Charles had to leave school and go to work—very **unpleasant** work, with bad pay and conditions.

Charles visited his father in prison, and he never forgot the experience. In *A Tale of Two Cities* Dickens describes the state of Dr Manette when he first comes out of **the Bastille prison**. That must have been the condition of many of the people Dickens saw in prison in London.

By the time *A Tale of Two Cities* appeared in 1859, Charles Dickens was already well known as a writer. His first great success was *The Pickwick Papers* (1836). That was followed by a number of novels: *Oliver Twist* (1838), *Nicholas Nickleby* (1839), *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840), *Barnaby Rudge* (1841),

简介

查尔斯·狄更斯

查尔斯·狄更斯生于1812年。他的父亲是政府部门的一名职员，颇像狄更斯的《大卫·科波菲尔》(1849)中的米考伯先生，时常入不敷出。那时，一个人无力偿还借款就可能坐牢，而这样的事刚好落到他父亲头上，结果是狄更斯本人深受其害。父亲入狱时，年仅12岁的狄更斯被迫辍学，开始打工，干的活儿薪水低、条件差，很不舒心。

unpleasant

adj. 不舒心的，
不合意的

the Bastille
prison

巴士底狱，巴黎一古堡，曾用作国家监狱，1789年法国大革命中被毁。

狄更斯永远不会忘记到狱中探望父亲的经历。《双城记》中，狄更斯描写了莫奈医生首次走出巴士底狱的情形，这应该是狄更斯在伦敦监狱目睹过的很多人的状况。

1859年，《双城记》面世，此时，查尔斯·狄更斯已经是非常著名的作家了。他首获成功的作品是《匹克威克外传》(1836)。此后，很多小说相继出版：《雾都孤儿》(1838)、《尼古拉斯·尼克尔贝》(1839)、《老古玩店》(1840)、《巴纳比·拉奇》

■ A TALE OF TWO CITIES

A Christmas Carol (1843), *Dombey and Son* (1846), *David Copperfield* (1849), *Bleak House* (1853) and *Hard Times* (1854).

The stories are full of characters—some of them invented, many of them people that Dickens had seen and studied. Some of them we love, like Mr Lorry, who calls himself “just a business machine”, but who has a **surprisingly** kind heart. Some we hate, like the really hardhearted **marquis**, or the lying John Barsad.

Charles Dickens knew his “two cities”—knew London well, and knew Paris from a number of visits between 1844 and 1858. Before writing, and often while writing the book, he made close study of Carlyle’s *The French Revolution*, and in 1845 he had talked to Jules Michelet, the French **historian** of the **Revolution**. He also met other French writers, and old people who remembered the Revolution.

The French Revolution

There were a number of causes of the French Revolution, which began in 1789. The cause that is important in this book is the misuse of power by the **noble** families, the **aristocrats**, who treated the common people so badly. Examples of this misuse of power are the hanging of Gaspard, the cruel death of a woman and her brother who displeased the Marquis St Evrémonde, and the use of a *lettre de cachet* to send Dr Manette to prison in the Bastille.

These things led to violence, like the attack on the Bastille

(1841)、《圣诞颂歌》(1843)、《董贝父子》(1846)、《大卫·科波菲尔》(1849)、《荒凉山庄》(1853)和《艰难时世》(1854)。

这些小说中人物众多——有些是虚构的，更多则是狄更斯见过并仔细观察过的。有些是我们喜爱的人物，例如洛里先生，他自称为“仅仅是一部赚钱的机器”，可是他的心肠却出人意料的善良。有些则是我们憎恶的人物，比如心肠冷酷的侯爵，或者爱撒谎的约翰·巴萨德。

查尔斯·狄更斯了解他的“双城”——他很了解伦敦，并且由于1844年至1858年间多次前往巴黎，他也非常熟悉巴黎。动笔前，甚至写作期间，他都经常仔细研读卡莱尔的《法国革命》；并于1845年与法国革命史学家朱尔斯·米什莱进行过探讨。此外，他还会见过其他一些记得这场大革命的法国作家和老人。

法国大革命

爆发于1789年的法国大革命有多种原因。本书强调的一个重要原因是那些虐待平民的贵族家庭以及贵族阶层对权力的滥用。滥用权力的实例：加斯帕德遭受绞刑；一名女子与其弟因得罪埃佛瑞蒙德侯爵而惨死；以及利用空白拘捕证将莫奈医生投入巴士底狱。

这些事情导致了暴力冲突，例如，1789年7月

surprisingly
adv. 出人意料地，惊人地
marquis
n. 侯爵

historian
n. 历史学家
Revolution
n. 此处指法国大革命

noble
adj. 贵族的，显贵的
aristocrat
n. 贵族

on 14 July 1789 and the death at the **guillotine** of aristocrats and their supporters—and later of those who displeased the party in power.

Dickens took his **description** of the storming of the Bastille, and the scene at the guillotine from Carlyle's *The French Revolution* (1837). That long history contains many details such as the row of knitting women sitting in front of the crowd at the guillotine, counting the cut-off heads, like fans counting the score at a sporting match today.

There is a lesson in *A Tale of Two Cities*. Dickens makes it clear that a class that does evil—as the French aristocrats did — will in the end suffer evil. But he does not call for violent change—he is not a **revolutionary**. We are to believe that if all the French nobles had willingly tried to help the people, as Darnay did; if French thinkers had shown up the evil, as Dr Manette tried to do; if all men were ready to give their lives for their friends, as Sydney Carton did; if there were more kindness like Mr Lorry's, then the world would be better, and there would be no revolutions and no dangerous crowds of angry citizens.