

Robinson Crusoe



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Daniel Defoe's classic tale of a solitary castaway's survival and triumph, widely considered to be the first English novel.

“I, poor miserable Robinson Crusoe, being shipwrecked, came on shore on this dismal unfortunate island, all the rest of the ship's company being drowned. In despair of any relief, I saw nothing but death before me...”

Thus Crusoe begins his journal in Daniel Defoe's classic novel: the vividly realistic account of a solitary castaway's triumph over nature—and over the fears, self-doubt and loneliness that are parts of human nature.

For almost three centuries, Robinson Crusoe has remained one of the best known and most read tales in modern literature, a popularity owing as much to the enduring freshness and immediacy of its style as to its widely acknowledged status as the very first English novel.

作者介绍:

Daniel Defoe was a Londoner, born c. 1660 at St. Giles, Cripplegate, the son of James Foe, a tallow-chandler and member of the Butchers' Company. Daniel began to use the name 'De Foe' c. 1695. He was educated for the Presbyterian ministry at Morton's Dissenting Academy at Newington Green, but decided he had no vocation and instead went into the wholesale hosiery business, acquiring premises in Cornhill. In 1685 he participated in Monmouth's unsuccessful rebellion. His business activities were extended into the wine trade and marine insurance, but in 1692 he was declared bankrupt. The consequences of this debacle pursued him for the rest of his life, though he profited from the experience by becoming an expert in bankruptcy law, which he had some influence in reforming.

Meanwhile, Defoe was becoming a prolific and versatile writer, producing pamphlets and books on a wide variety of topics, including politics, crime, religion, economics, marriage, topography and superstition. His first extant political tract (against James II) was published in 1688. Becoming a staunch supporter of King William, he published early in January 1690 a verse satire, *The True-Born Englishman*, championing William and making merciless fun of English chauvinism, and the poem was an instant and runaway success. Two years later he brought out *The Shortest Way with the Dissenters*, a pamphlet pretending to be by a High Churchman calling for a root-and-branch extirpation of Dissent. It caused the enraged Government to have Defoe committed to Newgate and tried at the Old Bailey, where he was sentenced to stand three times in the pillory. For the following ten years he acted as a personal agent for the Secretary of State, Robert Harley, with whose support he launched an influential periodical, the *Review*.

Defoe turned to fiction relatively late in life and in 1719 published his great imaginative work, *Robinson Crusoe*. This was followed in 1722 by *Moll Flanders* and *A Journal of the Plague Year*, and in 1724 by his last important novel, *Roxana*. Other major works include *A History of the Union* (1709); *The Family Instructor* (1715); *A Tour Through the Whole Island of Great Britain*, a guide-book in three volumes (1724-6); *The Political History of the Devil* (1726); *A Plan of the English Commerce* (1728); and *The Complete English Gentleman* (not published until 1890). He died on April 24, 1731.

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标签

英文原版

笛福

英国

文学

小说

外国文学

评论

中文版是读过的第一部长篇小说，影响别提有多大了：似乎就是因为这本而喜欢上小说，特别是冒险小说。十多年后终于读到了原版。但想不通为何一直被归为儿童文学，比预想的难很多，居然用了这么长时间。。。宗教色彩浓，很多说教，简直就是本传教书，后记里提到有人比之班扬的《天路历程》。

Life is an adventure

再读一遍，Crusoe对自己个人力量的态度在每一部分都很撕裂很矛盾，这次读的时候感受更深

emmm

小朋友确实爱看啊

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书评

据说这个书评引起一些争论，欢迎跟帖批评，让围观者有更多的阅读视角，抱歉由于时

间关系不作回应。-----一个18岁的少年，“放着好好的日子不过”，一心想航海探险。爸爸说：你知道吗？其实最幸福的生活就是中不溜秋的生活，底层日子苦，上层压力大，中不溜...

给儿子讲这个故事的时候，他问：为什么不把我的名字取成鲁滨逊呢？对了，在另一个动物故事里，有一只流浪的兔子也叫鲁滨逊呢。可见，在渴望漂泊的人心里，鲁滨逊就是远方就是向往。

当然这样理解是误读了这个故事。来自约克城的鲁滨逊。克鲁索被日不落帝国的扩张势力影响，自...

《鲁滨逊漂流记》的故事简单、朴实而又非常动人。一个水手鲁滨逊因船沉了而流落到了无人的荒岛，度过了28年。在进退无路的情况下，他开始想办法自救----做木筏、造房子、种粮食、养牲畜，竭力投入到与大自然的抗争中去。他靠自己的双手，凭着自己的智慧，花了几十年的...

值得一看的书，此书情节单纯，叙述逼真，自然真切。小说的情节是通过人物的自由串联起来的，这样更能使我们读者随着故事的发展而被带入到具体的氛围中，并且能够从头到尾伴随着主人公的心理节奏体验荒岛生涯，感觉很奇妙！在作品中，你会真切地体会到人物内心细微的感受，有种...

“到了洞里，我给他吃了些面包和一串葡萄干，又给了他点水喝。因为我见他跑了半天，已经饥渴不堪了。他吃喝完毕后，我又指了指一个地方，做着手势叫他躺下来睡一觉。那儿铺了一堆干草，上面还有一条毯子，我自己有时也在上面睡觉。于是这个可怜的家伙一倒下去就呼呼睡着了。这...

谁说鲁宾逊是资本主义新人？他是从古至今自由人们的缩影。顺便，他开启了接下来两百年的历史。航海，贸易，殖民，基督教护教精神，欧美版“华夷之辨”，惊人增殖的资本。除了没有发明蒸汽机，鲁宾逊真是各种作俑。

小时候看《鲁宾逊漂流记》的时候，最震惊的是西欧殖民者们的...

老实说，八年前读这本书，纯是少年的激情，对冒险、对未知的憧憬，怀揣着一个美好的梦想，把自己的感情带进书中。那时候，仅仅是读一个荒岛的故事。那个时候，即不会有意识为什么笛福被誉为“欧洲小说之父”，也没有意识关注小说的写作年代和作者的国度。昨...

“Robinson Crusoe”，written by Daniel Defoe in 1719, powerfully arouses people’s resolution deep inside and incredible courage and will to face hardships. Like the motto engraved on the U.S. currency—in God we trust, we are thus blessed with might to s...

英国小说家丹尼尔·笛福的作品。《鲁滨逊漂流记》采用当时风靡一时的纪实性航海回忆录的文学体裁；主人公则以当时一名因过失被流放荒岛的水手为原型。小说的主人公鲁滨逊·克罗索是个永不疲倦、永不安生的行动者，是当时不断扩张、不断攫取的资本主义原始积累时期的典型的...

据说这本书是迪福根据一位水手的真是经历创作的。1719年《英国人》杂志刊登了一则新闻：苏格兰水手塞尔可可与船长发生冲突，被抛弃在荒岛上，孤独的生活了四年多，从而变成了一个忘记人类语言的野人。后来，一位航海家发现了他，把他带回英国。迪福以此为素材，创作了这部不朽...

我相信我这辈子都不可能被命运抛到荒岛，但上帝却总叫我的心灵有置身荒岛的感觉。我想我应该学会如何与它和平共处：接受它，改造它，在荒芜之上创造生机。心怀感恩之心是多么重要。

“我努力使生活日益舒适，并且精神安逸，身体健康。我经常心怀感激地坐下来用餐，对上帝的仁...

《鲁滨逊漂流记》是西方文学史上的一部经典，曾经成为继《圣经》之后、英语读物中阅读范围最广的图书之一。

我相信很多人都是小时候读的这本书，然后自信从那里学到了很多荒野生存技能，还有智慧和勇气。

可那也许是幻觉吧。荒野生存技能，只有在荒野中才知道有没有学好。勇气...

看《鲁·宾逊漂流记》的时候，我刚刚看完《葛列佛游记》，那已经是很多年的事情了。原本以为这个相近的名字也会是一部相似的充满想象力的幻异的故事，一定会很吸引年轻的孩童。结果我被另外一种美丽给震撼了。那种对于自然的征服力量，使我震撼。人是万物的灵长，我不禁...

《鲁滨逊漂流记》中间部分——也就是在荒岛生存部分，是全书精华。其一探讨了一个人生存的本质。我们真正需要的东西其实那么的少，金钱到了生死存亡间，也只不过是生锈的玩意。但鲁滨逊的生存不同于《瓦尔登湖》梭罗的生存，前者是不断改造自然、资本主义性质的扩张，后者是...

《鲁滨孙漂流记》第一部分：主要内容：
鲁滨逊出身于英国的中产阶级家庭，虽然他父亲希望他在家乡靠自己的勤奋努力挣得一份家业，一辈子过安分守己的日子，但从幼年起，鲁滨逊就立下了遨游四海的雄心。1651年，他悄悄离开了家乡，开始了他的第一次冒险生涯。（第一次）他从伦敦买了一...

罗宾逊的小岛历险记是一本不可多得的好书，语言简单朴素，没有过多的修辞和复杂的句式。他不但在小岛上独自一人靠双手建立了自己的家园，种植小麦，还自建了农场圈养数十只绵羊，后来居然做出了面包。
他的空中楼阁除了用来遮风挡雨，还做好了抵御敌人入侵的准备，后来的几次...

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