

# Unit 11

## The Rocking –Horse Winner ( I )

By D.H.Lawrence



# The Authors

David Herbert Lawrence (11 September 1885 – 2 March 1930) was an important and controversial English writer of the 20th century, with his output spanning novels, short stories, poems, plays, essays, travel books, paintings, translations, literary criticism and personal letters. These works, taken together, represent an extended reflection upon the dehumanising effects of modernity and industrialisation. In them, Lawrence confronts issues relating to emotional health and vitality, spontaneity, sexuality, and instinctive behaviour.

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Annika von Holdt Dot Com  
The eye alone on the edge, as we stand  
watching our shadows at length twilight  
David Herbert Lawrence (1885.9.11 – 1930.3.2)  
是很重要的和有争议的英语作家。

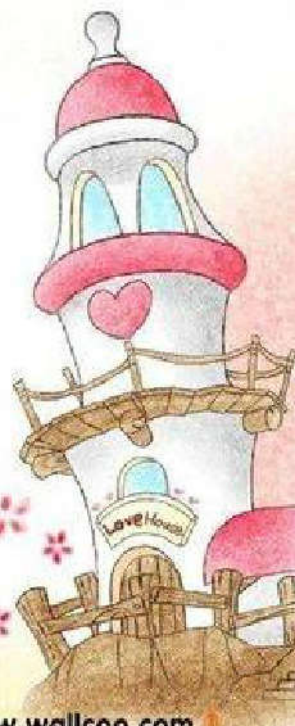
*Vanity*  
*My favourite sin*

20世纪初,他的小说,短篇小说的输出跨越诗歌、戏剧、散文、旅游书、画、翻译和文学批评。这些作品,加在一起,代表着一种扩展的反思现代性效应和工业化。在人们面前显为圣劳伦斯所面临的有关问题,情感的健康和活力、自发性和本能的行为。

{ Altic } { Reflection } { Confessors } { Chronicles } { Contact } { Depart } { X }

# 生平事迹

- 早期的生命(1885-1912)。
- 亚瑟·约翰·劳伦斯 (4) 矿工,几乎是文盲,在与大卫-赫伯特·理查·劳伦斯出生和成长的岁月里度过了他的煤矿生涯,他的出生地,维多利亚街现在是一个博物馆。
- 1912-1914(愉快)。
- 他留在意大利,劳伦斯完成最终版本的《儿子与情人》,发表于1913年的时候,被公认为代表的一个生动的肖像的现实生活工薪阶层。
- 这个恶梦(1914-1919)。
- 德国血统劳伦斯和撒手公开对军国主义意味着他们和住在附近的贫穷的不满。
- 最迟在1917年,经过不断骚扰军事机关、劳伦斯被迫离开康沃尔 (在三天以内的通知条款)



4 April

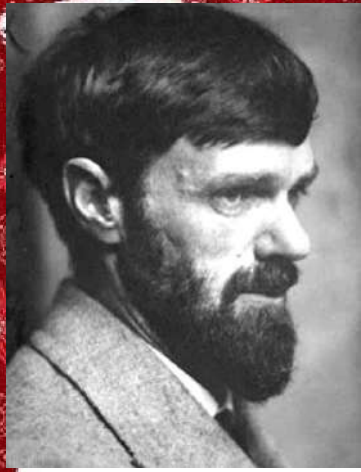
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- 野蛮的朝圣开始(1919-1922)。
- 之后的战争创伤经验,劳伦斯开始他所谓的“野蛮”,他朝圣的志愿放逐。
- 寻找一个新的世界(1922-1925)。
- 在2月下旬的Lawrences 1922年离开欧洲背后的意图移居到美国。
- 接近死亡(1925-1930)。
- 劳伦斯和撒手建立一个家庭在一幢别墅,在义大利北部,住在到佛罗伦萨

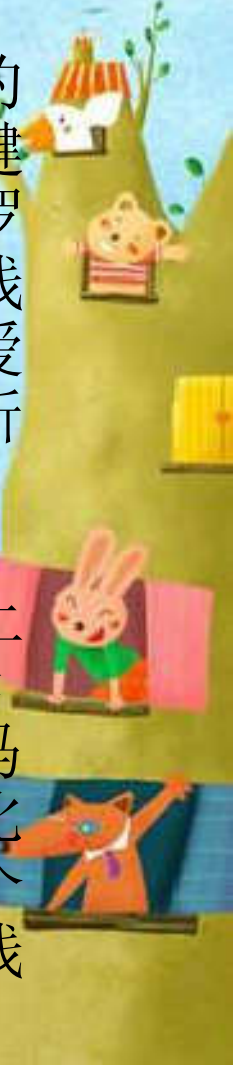
# give guidance to reading

- The Trojan horse is relatively famous winner Lawrence's short story, in one of his creation, he died in 1933 until the publication. Story discusses Lawrence concerns relationships between people, from a reflection of the western industrial society to health money harmonious interpersonal relationships. Choose the story to love, but the boy Paul mother cannot feel love, because the pursuit of money has choked her motherly love nature, that she lost the capacity to love. Paul see from the mother, but can be heard a voice in the home constantly whispered, "there must be more money! There must be more money!" For the mother, also in order to make the unbearable voice stops down, Paul on trojans, let the Trojan took him to a "lucky" place, because my mother told him luck can bring money. He found himself in the Trojan horse to ride on the state, crazy anticipate will win the next match horse-racing name. He won a lot of money, but not the voice of the house, but that one is more and more big, the desire for money is no limits.

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《木马赢家》是劳伦斯较为著名的短篇小说之一，于他的晚年创作而成，在他去世后的1933年才发表。故事探讨了劳伦斯所关注的人与人之间的关系，从一个侧面反映了西方工业社会中金钱对健康和谐的人际关系的扭曲。选篇故事中的男孩保罗渴望母爱，但是母亲却不能感觉到爱，因为对金钱的追求已经窒息了她的母爱的天性，使她丧失了爱的能力。保罗从母亲眼中看不到爱，却能在家中听见一个声音不断轻声低语：“一定要有更多的钱！一定要有更多的钱！”为了讨母亲欢心，也为了让家里那个令人无法忍受的声音停止下来，保罗骑上木马，让木马带他到一个“幸运的”地方去，因为母亲告诉他好运可以带来金钱。他发现自己的在骑木马骑到疯狂的状态时，就能够预知将会赢得下一场比赛的赛马的名字。他赢了很多钱，但是家里的那个声音不仅没有消失，反而越来越大，说明人对金钱的渴望是没有止尽的。



# Discussing the following questions:

*Sweet  
Dream*  
CAN'T TAKE MY EYES OFF YOU

- Do you think the family was really poor?
- Do you agree with the mother over her interpretation of being rich and being lucky? Why?
- How did the boy find the winning horse in a race?





- turn to 变成； 求助于
- bonny [bani] 健康的,漂亮的
- servant [sə:vənt] 仆人, 佣人
- materialize[mə.tɪ.əri.əlaɪz] 具体化;成为现实
- haunted [hɒntɪd] 受到折磨的； 焦虑不安的
- timidly胆小地;羞怯地
- lucre[ˈlʌkʊ]金钱收益,利润
- frenzy狂乱； 极度的激动





- **careered** 急驰，迅速的前进
- **snort** 喷鼻息，哼
- **obscure** 不易看清的，暗淡的
- **comparatively** 对比地；相对地
- **daffodil** [dæfədɪl] 黄水仙，(黄)水仙花
- **shilling** 先令

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