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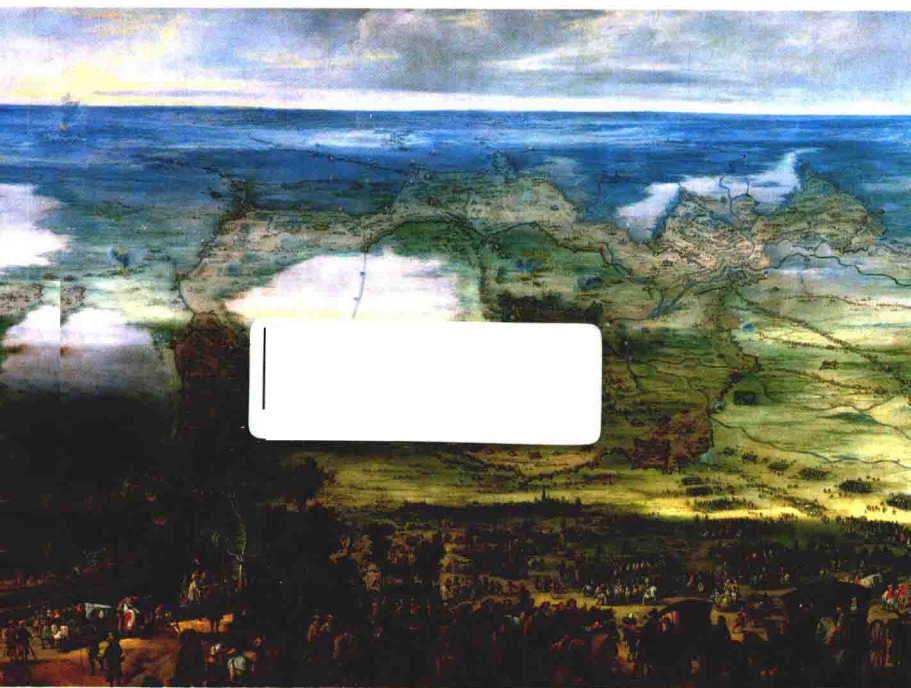
PEARSON

八十天 环游世界

Round the World in Eighty Days

原著：【法】J. 凡尔纳 (J. Verne)
改写：【英】D. K. 斯旺 (D. K. Swan)
翻译：王悦

★每周读一部英文名著★



中国出版传媒股份有限公司
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Round the World in Eighty Days

Introduction

Jules Verne

The writer Jules Verne was born at **Nantes**, in the west of France, in 1828. Most of Jules Verne's stories told the readers about very many things that were going to be used or discovered or invented in the future.

As a young man, Jules Verne studied law, but he began writing plays for the theatre. In 1862, he wrote a novel, *Cinq semaines en ballon* (Five Weeks in a Balloon). It showed that Jules Verne could make **imaginary** journeys exciting. And it was the first of the novels that have given Verne the name of the "father of **science fiction**". It was an immediate success in France. People in other countries heard about it, and Verne's French novel was translated—into English, for example, in 1869.

Round the World in Eighty Days appeared in French in 1873. By this time, Verne's novels were known in very many countries; this one appeared in English and other languages in the same year, 1873. It was not a story about possible ways of travelling in the future, but about the latest forms of travel in 1872. And you will find fun in it, too.

The science fiction stories of Jules Verne are still popular.

简介

Nantes

n. 南特，法国
西部港市

imaginary

adj. 虚构的

science fiction

科学幻想小说

儒勒·凡尔纳

1828 年，作家儒勒·凡尔纳生于法国西部的南特市。他所写的大多数故事向读者讲述的是关于在未来将被人们应用、发现，或发明的许许多多的东西。

儒勒·凡尔纳年轻时学的是法律，但他却开始写剧本。1862 年，他写了一部小说，名为《气球上的五个星期》。这部小说写出儒勒·凡尔纳能把想象中的旅程描写得激动人心。这部小说也是一系列科幻小说中的第一本，它们给凡尔纳带来了“科幻小说之父”的美誉。这部小说在法国立即获得成功。在其他国家，人们也听说了此书，于是，凡尔纳的这部法文小说被译为外国文字——例如，在 1869 年被译为英语。

《八十天环游世界》在 1873 年以法文出版。到了此时，凡尔纳的小说已名扬许多国家；该书在同一年，也就是 1873 年，就被译为英语和其他语言出版。它并不是在讲述人们在未来可能的旅行方式，而是讲述 1872 年的最新旅行方式。今天的读者们也会从中得到乐趣。

儒勒·凡尔纳的科幻小说如今仍然很受读者欢

Readers have certainly met one or more of them in film or on television. The success of his books made it possible for him to buy a fishing-boat on which he sailed and wrote. As he became more successful, he bought bigger boats and sailed longer distances. All the time, the books poured from his pen.

It was only when he **lost his eyesight** in 1902 that Jules Verne stopped writing and sailing. He died in 1905.

The date

When you travel east round the world, you put the clock forward one hour for each 15° of **longitude**. Your clock then shows the right time for the “**time zone**” you have entered. (The time zones were agreed in 1918.) When you have done this twelve times, you have reached longitude 180° and the “international date line”. This imaginary line was agreed in 1884 (after Jules Verne’s book was written). Today when you cross **the international date line**, travelling east, you repeat one day.

For example, suppose you are crossing the Pacific Ocean from Japan to America. On 23rd November, your ship (or plane) crosses the international date line. The ship’s (or plane’s) officers will tell you to call the day 22nd November. Tomorrow you will start 23rd November again. You have gained a day.

迎。读者们在电影里或电视中肯定见过其中的一部或多部。因为写书的成功，使他能够购买一艘渔船，一边乘船航行，一边写作。随着取得了更大的成功，他购买了更大的船，航行到了更远的地方。而他的作品也一直从笔端涌出。

直到在1902年失明后，儒勒·凡尔纳才停止写作和航行。他于1905年去世。

日期

如果你向东作环球旅行，每走过 15° 的经度，就要把钟向前拨一小时。这样，你的钟上会显示出你所进入的“时区”的正确时间。（时区是在1918年得到公认的。）这样把时针向前拨了12次之后，你就到了 180° 的经度，也就是“国际日期变更线。”这条想象中的线是在1884年得到公认的（在儒勒·凡尔纳这本书写成后）。如今，如果你跨过国际日期变更线向东旅行时，你就要重复前一天的日期。

举例来说，假设你横渡太平洋，从日本前往美国。在11月23日这天，你的轮船（或飞机）越过国际日期变更线，轮船（或飞机）的主管人员会让你把这一天叫做11月22日。第二天你将又一次开始过11月23日。这样你就多得到了一天。

lose one's
eyesight
失明；瞎了

longitude
n. [地] 经度；
经线
time zone
n. 时区，每两个
相邻的时区
时间相差一小
时
the international
date line
国际日期变更
线



CHAPTER 1

Phileas Fogg and Passepartout

菲利亚·福格和路路通

• QUESTIONS BEFORE READING •

- ▶ Where did Phileas Fogg spend most of each day?
- ▶ What did Passepartout become on 2nd October 1872?
- ▶ When did Phileas Fogg go to bed every night?

Phileas Fogg lived at 7 Savile Row, but he spent most of his time at the Reform Club in London's Pall Mall.

He was a silent man. Nobody knew much about him. He left his house at 11:30 every morning to walk to the club, and he left the club in time to walk back to Savile Row and go to bed at midnight. He had his lunch and his dinner at the club. He read the papers there, and he played the card game called **whist**.

Phileas Fogg was also an exact man. He expected his one manservant to be exact, too. Forster, his last **manservant**, had not been exact enough, and he had gone. Phileas Fogg was waiting at his Savile Row house for the man who was to take Forster's place.

The man who arrived was about thirty years old.

"You are French," said Phileas Fogg, "and your name is John?"

"Jean, if you don't mind, sir. Jean Passepartout, they call

菲利亚·福格住在伦敦萨维尔·罗路7号，但他把大部分时间都消磨在伦敦蓓尔美尔街的改革俱乐部中。

他是个少言寡语的人。关于他的事情人们所知不多。他每天上午11点30分离开自己的房子，步行到俱乐部去，晚间离开俱乐部，步行回到萨维尔·罗路，在午夜上床睡觉。他午饭和晚饭都在俱乐部里吃。他看报纸也是在俱乐部里看，他还在俱乐部里和人们打一种叫做惠斯特的纸牌游戏。

菲利亚·福格还是个办事很细致认真的人。他只雇用一个男仆，要求自己的男仆办事也细致认真。他的前一任男仆，福斯特，办事不够细致认真，因此被解雇了。这天菲利亚·福格在萨维尔·罗路的房子里等着接替福斯特的男仆到来。

来的人年纪约有30岁。

“你是法国人，”菲利亚·福格问，“你的名字叫约翰，是不是？”

“我叫让，如果您不介意的话，先生。让·路

whist

n. 惠斯特，一种类似桥牌的纸牌游戏

manservant

n. 仆役，男仆

me, because I used to be good at getting out of trouble. I am a good man, sir, but I have done a lot of different kinds of work. At one time I worked in a circus, riding, jumping, walking the **tightrope**. Then I became a teacher of gymnastics. After that, I was a fireman in Paris. But I left France five years ago, and I came to England to find a quiet life as a manservant. I heard that you were the quietest man in Britain, and I would like to work for you because I want to live quietly and forget the name Passepartout."

"I'll call you Passepartout," said Phileas Fogg. "What time is it?"

Passepartout pulled a big silver watch from his pocket. "It is 11:29, sir," he said.

"All right. From now, 11:29 on 2nd October 1872, I am your employer."

With those words, Phileas Fogg put on his hat, and went out. Passepartout was left in the house alone.

"Well, here I am," the Frenchman said to himself. "But what do I do?"

He went into all the rooms in the house. One of them was clearly his own room, and in it he found a **timetable** of the things he must do. Everything was there, from 8 o'clock, when Phileas Fogg got up, to 11:30, when he left the house to go to the Reform Club: tea at 8:23; shaving water (31°C) at 9:37, etc. Then from 11:30 in the morning until exactly midnight, when the gentleman always went to bed, everything was clearly

tightrope

n. 钢丝

路通，人家就这么叫我，因为我过去特别善于逢凶化吉，遇难成祥。我是个好人，先生，但我曾干过各式各样的工作。有一段时期，我在马戏团工作，骑马、腾跳、走钢丝。后来我当过体操教练。再后来，我在巴黎当过消防员。但我五年前离开了法国，到英格兰来寻找当一个男仆的安静生活。我听说您是英国最少言少语的人，我愿意为您工作，因为我想过安静的生活，忘记我的路路通的别名。”

“我还是叫你路路通吧，”菲利亚·福格说，“几点？”

路路通从口袋里拿出一块很大的银表。“现在是11点29分，先生。”他说。

“好吧，从现在——1872年10月2日11点29分——开始，我就是你的雇主了。”

说着，菲利亚·福格戴上帽子，走了出去。路路通被单独留在房子里。

“好吧，我到任了，”这个法国人心想，“但我该干什么呢？”

他到房子里的每间屋子里都看看。其中一间显然是他自己的房间，在这间屋里他发现一张时间表，上面写着他必须做的事情。一切要干的活都写在上面了。从早晨8点菲利亚·福格起床时起，到11点30分他离开家上改革俱乐部为止：8点23分早茶，在9点37分准备好刮脸水（水温31摄氏度）等等。然后从上午11点30分到午夜12点整（先生总是在这时

timetable

n. 时间表

written down.

Passepartout smiled. "This is just right for me," he thought. "Mr Fogg and I are going to understand each other! He likes to live like a clock. He *is* a clock."