

阅读空间 · 新课标英语分级读物

英语课程标准第五级

5

英 汉 对 照 版

Emma

→ Jane Austen ←

爱 玛



中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会推荐

中国电力出版社
www.sjdf.com.cn

CENTURY ORIENTAL 世纪东方

阅读空间 · 新课标英语分级读物

英汉对照版

——第 5 级——

Emma

爱玛

中国电力出版社

www.sjdf.com.cn

CENTURY ORIENTAL 世纪东方

价: 4.00 元

(CIP) 数据

Emma / (英) 奥斯汀 (Austen, J.) 著; 朱翠华译. —北京: 中国

电力出版社, 2004

(阅读空间·新课标英语分级读物·5级)

ISBN 7-5083-2806-X

I. 爱... II. ①奥... ②朱... III. 英语—阅读教学—中学—课外读物

N. 639.413

— 卷 己 第 —

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 105811 号

Emma by Jane Austen

© La Spiga Languages 2003

Chinese Translation Copyright © China Electric Power Press 2004

All rights reserved.

爱玛

原著: Jane Austen

翻译: 朱翠华

责任编辑: 黄毅 游媛

出版发行: 中国电力出版社

社址: 北京市西城区三里河路 6 号 (100044)

网 址: <http://www.cpep.com.cn>

印 刷: 北京地矿印刷厂

开本尺寸: 130 × 200

印 张: 3.375

字 数: 108 千字

版 次: 2005 年 4 月第 1 版 2005 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-5083-2806-X

社负责调换。联系电话: 010-62193493

出 版 说 明

这是一套针对英语为外语的学生而出版的世界文学名著分级读物。丛书的编写紧密结合新《英语课程标准》的要求,按难易程度分为6个级别,适合3至8级(即初一至高三)学生的阅读需求,帮助学生在语言技能、语言知识、学习策略和文化意识等方面达到新课标的培养目标。

这套书的英文注释版出版后,引起社会广泛关注,被迅速选为国家教育部专项任务项目——“中小学英语真实阅读教学推广实验”的推荐用书,经中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会推荐,各地中小学英语教研员和教师正积极参与课题实验。相信该英汉对照版同样会成为各层次读者英语学习的首选。

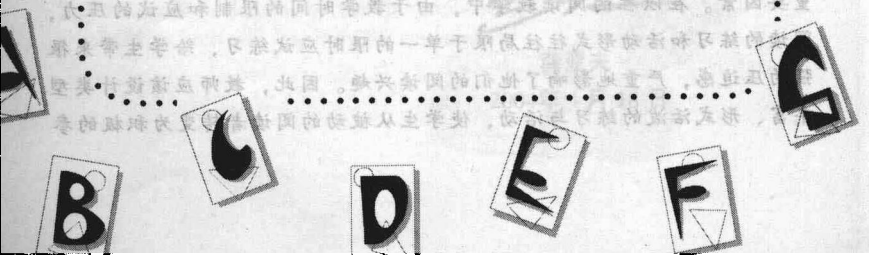
丛书主要有以下特点:

囊括西方经典文学名著,在帮助学生提高语言水平的同时,能通过阅读与自己外语水平相当的简写本一窥文学名著之全貌。

按新课标分级,英汉对照版的各册词汇量从700词到3500词,满足中学生的阅读需要。语言难度循序渐进,有助于教师拓展学生的语言知识和文化背景信息,提升学生的英语阅读技能。

语言浅显、生动、地道,以英汉对照的形式出版,既保留了英文的原汁原味,中英文双语又可为读者在阅读英文时扫除语言障碍,能够充分调动读者的阅读兴趣,使英语阅读更轻松。

希望本丛书能够高效地增强我国学生的英语阅读能力,提升他们的文学素养。



序

随着国家《英语课程标准》的颁布和实施，中小学英语教学进入了一个新的阶段。新课标对学生课外阅读量和阅读目标都提出了更高的要求。作为课堂阅读的继续和延伸，课外阅读是中学英语阅读教学中的一个重要环节。新课标对课外阅读的新要求需要广大英语教师更好地解决以下五个问题：

- ① 如何激发和持久地保持学生的阅读兴趣？
 - ② 如何将课外阅读活动与课堂阅读活动有效地结合？
 - ③ 如何在有限的课堂教学指导下监控和评价学生的课外阅读效果？
- 要解决上述问题，可以从以下几个方面考虑：

阅读选材 阅读材料的题材和难度是影响学生阅读兴趣的主要因素，因此教师在选择和推荐课外阅读材料时，首先应注意阅读材料是否符合学生的认知水平和语言水平，并在两者间找到平衡点。许多材料容易读懂，但对该年龄段的学生可能内容太过浅显，引不起学生的兴趣；也许材料符合学生的心理和认知水平，但语言太难，使学生望而却步。另外，阅读材料还应给学生提供更多的英语国家文化背景知识。许多英语文学名著、寓言故事等在英语国家家喻户晓，人们在言谈、写作时往往予以引用，如同我们引用古诗词和成语一样。如果学生对此毫不了解，就会造成交流和理解上的困难。这套百本之巨的《阅读空间·新课标英语分级读物》（西方文学名著系列）是在《英语课程标准》推广以来出版规模最大的—套中小学生学习英语阅读丛书，选题的设计者严格按照新课标的各个级别遴选阅读材料，提倡让英语阅读更轻松、更系统、更高效，这体现了主导思想和策划方案无疑是正确的。这套丛书分级明确，语言浅显，且与《英语课程标准》的分级标准相匹配，教师可以根据学生的兴趣和爱好帮助学生选择。

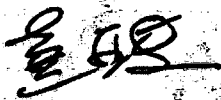
阅读活动 阅读的练习和活动形式也是影响学生阅读兴趣的另一个因素。在以往的阅读教学中，由于教学时间的限制和应试的压力，阅读活动形式往往局限于单一的限时应试练习，给学生带来很大的压力，严重地影响了他们的阅读兴趣。因此，教师应该设计类型多样的阅读练习与活动，使学生从被动的阅读者转变为积极的参

者,并使 学生获得更多实践英语和使用英语的机会,如此才能激发和增强他们的阅读热情和兴趣。《阅读空间·新课标英语分级读物》丛书检测方式灵活,其多样化的阅读训练题型,对有意识地培养学生正确的阅读策略很有意义。这套丛书的检测训练层级清晰,从初级的看图配话、选词填空、拼字游戏、常识判断,到较深层的读前思考、推论归纳、背景探索,加上组对练习与互动问答,明确地体现了学生语言运用能力的培养。

系统性与连续性 阅读材料的系统性,是指根据《英语课程标准》,从语言知识、语言技能、文化意识和学习策略等几个方面,对阅读材料进行科学分级,使学生能够循序渐进、拾级而上。阅读材料的连续性,则是指阅读材料的篇幅和内容的相关性能够把课堂阅读活动延续并拓展到课外。阅读教学中经常采用的短篇限时阅读,虽然容易控制时间,提高阅读速度,但是因学生的阅读能力存在差异而不能“面向全体”,且阅读限时和单一的应试练习形式也很难将课堂阅读活动延伸到课外。市面上的英文名著简写本版本虽多,但像《阅读空间·新课标英语分级读物》这套内容系统、分级明确,并配有大量形式多样、活泼的分项练习的,确实不多。它弥补了短篇阅读理解内容相对独立,不具有连续性的缺陷,使阅读活动能够从课堂延伸到课外。学生可以自己选择他们喜欢的、适合自己的水平的读本,教师可以通过诸如写故事梗概、预测故事情节、进行小组讨论等多样、互动的阅读练习与活动,将学生在课堂中的思维延伸到课外,并在下一次课堂教学中检验和评价学生上一次课外阅读活动。

希望有更多的一线教师积极总结自身的教学经验,广泛开展和参与教学的课题研究与探讨,总结出更好、更有效率的阅读教学方法。

中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会理事长
人民教育出版社外语分社社长



龚亚夫

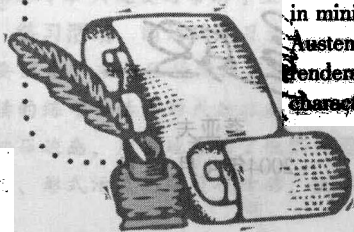
2004年4月18日

Introduction

Jane Austen (1775-1817) is often considered the greatest English woman novelist on the strength of her six completed novels. Famous particularly for their sparkling social comedy and accurate vision of human relationships, they are still as widely read today as they have ever been.

The seventh child of a country parson, Jane Austen was born on 16 December 1775 at Steventon in Hampshire. Her father, a clergyman, was an intelligent and sensitive man who encouraged Jane in her love of reading. From an early age she was familiar with the works of Henry Fielding, Sir Walter Scott and the poet George Crabbe. Her early attempts at writing include burlesques of popular romances. When Jane Austen's father retired in 1801, the family moved to Bath. On his death in 1805 they went to live in Southampton before finally setting, in 1809, in Chawton, Hampshire, where Jane Austen is known to have written her last three novels, *Mansfield Park* (1814), *Emma* (1816) and *Persuasion* (published posthumously in 1818). Although her other novels were written considerably earlier, it was not until 1811 that *Sense and Sensibility* was first published. *Pride and Prejudice*, which followed in 1813, features Jane Austen's own favourite heroine, Elizabeth Bennet.

Surrounded by her lively and affectionate family and wholly immersed in her writing and domestic chores, Jane Austen's life is often noted for its lack of events. The author's self-contained existence is often reflected in her novels, which, peopled as they are by impoverished clerical families, eligible country squires, foolish snobs and husband-hunting women, seem to portray the world in miniature. Sir Walter Scott praised Jane Austen for "that exquisite touch which renders ordinary commonplace things and characters interesting." She died in 1817.



简介

凭借六部完整的小说，简·奥斯汀（Jane Austen, 1775—1817）被公认为英国最伟大的女小说家。她的小说闪烁着社会生活喜剧因素，人物关系刻画准确生动，至今仍为民众所乐读。

简·奥斯汀生于汉普郡的斯蒂文顿，在家中排行老七。她的父是一位才智过人、感情细腻的教区牧师，在他的鼓励下，简迷上了读书。从孩童时代起，她就熟读了亨利·菲尔丁、瓦尔特·司各特爵士以及诗人乔治·克雷布的作品。简对写作的初探始于模仿流行的浪漫文学。1810年，简的父亲退休，她的家庭搬到了巴斯，在她父亲1805年去世后，一家人又迁居至南安普敦，之后又于1809年搬到了汉普郡的乔顿。在那里，简完成了她的最后三部小说：《曼斯菲尔勋爵公园》（1814）、《爱玛》（1816）和《劝说》（1818年以笔名出版）。虽然简的其他小说都写于早年，但是直到1817年《理智与情感》才首次出版。随即是1813年出版的《傲慢与偏见》，女主人公是简·奥斯汀最欣赏的伊丽莎白·班纳特。

生活在热闹、充满慈爱的家庭氛围中，简·奥斯汀可以完全沉浸在写作和家庭琐事中，因此她的人生常被认为平淡无奇，作家隐居式的生活方式经常反映在她的小说中。从她的小说里我们可以读到贫困的牧师家庭、有资历的乡绅、愚蠢的势利小人和寻觅未君的妇女，书中描绘的是微型世界。瓦尔特·司各特爵士称赞简·奥斯汀“极致的描写使得平凡的人和事妙趣横生”。

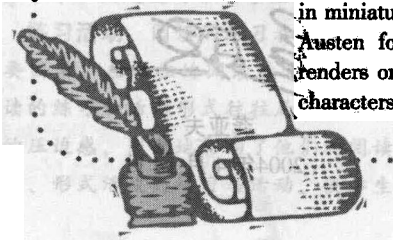


Introduction

Jane Austen (1775–1817) is often considered the greatest English woman novelist on the strength of her six completed novels. Famous particularly for their sparkling social comedy and accurate vision of human relationships, they are still as widely read today as they have ever been.

The seventh child of a country parson, Jane Austen was born on 16 December 1775 at Steventon in Hampshire. Her father, a clergyman, was an intelligent and sensitive man who encouraged Jane in her love of reading. From an early age she was familiar with the works of Henry Fielding, Sir Walter Scott and the poet George Crabbe. Her early attempts at writing include burlesques of popular romances. When Jane Austen's father retired in 1801, the family moved to Bath. On his death in 1805 they went to live in Southampton before finally settling, in 1809, in Chawton, Hampshire, where Jane Austen is known to have written her last three novels, *Mansfield Park* (1814), *Emma* (1816) and *Persuasion* (published posthumously in 1818). Although her other novels were written considerably earlier, it was not until 1811 that *Sense and Sensibility* was first published. *Pride and Prejudice*, which followed in 1813, features Jane Austen's own favourite heroine, Elizabeth Bennet.

Surrounded by her lively and affectionate family and wholly immersed in her writing and domestic chores, Jane Austen's life is often noted for its lack of events. The author's self-contained existence is often reflected in her novels, which, peopled as they are by impoverished clerical families, eligible country squires, foolish snobs and husband-hunting women, seem to portray the world in miniature. Sir Walter Scott praised Jane Austen for "that exquisite touch which renders ordinary commonplace things and characters interesting." She died in 1817.



第一章

爱玛·伍德豪斯美丽聪慧，有一个富裕舒适的家庭，再加上愉悦开朗的性情，仿佛人世间一些最美好的东西都集中到了她身上。她在这世界上生活了将近21年，很少遇到让她苦恼或伤心的事。

她是两姐妹中年幼的一个，父亲非常慈爱宽容。姐姐结婚后，爱玛早早地就当起了家庭女主人的角色。母亲去世得很早，爱玛对母亲的爱抚只存有一点模糊的记忆。后来，一位贤淑的家庭女教师，泰勒小姐，填补了母亲的空缺。泰勒小姐非常喜爱爱玛。

泰勒小姐已经在伍德豪斯先生家生活了16年，她已不仅是一名家庭教师，更是一位朋友。她非常喜欢这两姐妹，尤其是爱玛。在她们两人之间，姐妹般的亲密情感更胜于师生之情。

对于爱玛而言，其真正的危险在于她过分自行其是，且天性稍微自负了一些。

哀伤降临了——淡淡的哀伤——泰勒小姐出嫁了。失去泰勒小姐使爱玛生平第一次感到了悲伤。在这位亲爱的朋友结婚的日子里，爱玛第一次坐下来悲哀地想象着没有泰勒小姐的未来将是什么样子。

这桩婚姻对她的朋友预示着幸福的前景。威斯顿先生财富富足，年纪适中，态度谦和愉悦。但知道这些并没有让爱玛更兴些。那天爱玛无时无刻不觉得需要泰勒小姐。她想起泰勒小姐以往对她的关爱——16年来的温柔关爱。

had taught and how she had played with her from five years old.

How was she to bear the change? — It was true that her friend was going only half a mile from them; but Emma was aware that there would be a great difference between a Mrs Weston only half a mile from them and a Miss Taylor in the house.

Her sister, being settled in London, sixteen miles off, was much beyond her daily reach; and many a long October and November evening must go by at Hartfield, before Christmas brought the next visit from Isabella and her husband and their little children to fill the house and give her pleasant society again.

Highbury, the large and populous village almost amounting to a town, to which Hartfield belonged, afforded no equals. The Woodhouses were the first in consequence there. All looked up to them. She had many acquaintances in the place, for her father was universally civil, but not one who could take Miss Taylor's place even for half a day. It was a melancholy change; and Emma kept dreaming of the impossible, till her father awoke, and made it necessary to be cheerful. His spirits required support. He was a nervous man, easily depressed. Emma smiled and chatted as cheerfully as she could but when tea came, it was impossible for him not to say exactly what he had said at dinner:

“Poor Miss Taylor! I wish she were here again. What a pity it is that Mr Weston ever thought of her!”

Emma did her best to maintain a happier flow of ideas and to get her father tolerably through the evening. The backgammon-table was placed; but a visitor suddenly walked in and made it unnecessary.

Mr Knightley, a sensible man about seven or eight-and-thirty was not only a very old and intimate friend of the family, but particularly connected with it as the elder brother of Isabella's husband. He lived



就如何陪自己玩耍，如何教授自己知识。

她该如何忍受这种改变呢？不错，她的朋友与他们只有半英里之隔，但爱玛意识到，半英里之外的威斯顿太太和在家里的泰勒小姐之间将有着天壤之别。

她姐姐现住在16英里之外的伦敦，无法每日随意来访。爱玛不得不在哈特菲尔德宅子里熬过十月和十一月里许多漫长的夜晚，直到圣诞节才能盼来伊莎贝拉和她丈夫以及他们年幼的孩子们，这时房子才充实起来，又可以享受令人愉悦的社交生活了。

哈特菲尔德所在的海伯利是个面积、人口和规模接近城镇的太村子，没有哪个村子能与之相比。伍德豪斯家是当地最有影响力、为众人瞩目的。由于爱玛的父亲是公认的谦恭有礼，她在当地有许多的熟人，但他们之中没有一个能替代泰勒小姐，哪怕是半天也不行。这是个令人沮丧的变化，对此爱玛也只有胡思乱想，直到父亲醒来，这时她需要装出快乐的模样。父亲需要精神上的支持。他是个神经质的人，容易沮丧。爱玛微笑着，尽可能欢快地与他聊天，但茶点端上来时，还是无法阻止他重复在午餐时说过的话：

“可怜的泰勒小姐！真希望她能在这。真让人遗憾，威斯顿先生怎么就想到了她呢！”

爱玛想尽一切办法，不断说到各种各样的令人愉快的想法，让父亲好好度过这个晚上。十五子棋桌已摆好，但一位客人的突然到访让它变得毫无必要。

奈特利先生通情达理，大约三十七八岁。他不仅是这个家庭亲密的老朋友，而且和这个家庭有一层特殊联系，他是伊莎

about a mile from Highbury, was a frequent visitor and always welcome, and at this time more welcome than usual. It was a happy circumstance and animated Mr Woodhouse for some time. Mr Knightley had a cheerful manner which always did him good. When this was over, Mr Woodhouse gratefully observed:

"It's very kind of you Mr Knightley, to come out at this late hour to call upon us."

"My pleasure," he replied. "By the way — I have not wished you joy. I hope it all went off tolerably well. How did you all behave? Who cried the most at Miss Taylor's wedding?"

"Ah! poor Miss Taylor! It's a sad business."

"I would say poor Mr and Miss Woodhouse, not 'poor Miss Taylor'. I have a great regard for you and Emma; but when it comes to the question of dependence or independence! At any rate, it must be easier for Miss Taylor to have only one person to please than two."

"Especially when *one* of those two is a capricious, troublesome creature!" said Emma playfully.

"I believe it is very true, my dear," said Mr Woodhouse. "I am afraid I am sometimes."

"My dearest papa! You do not think I could mean you. Oh, no! I meant only myself. Mr Knightley loves to find fault with me, you know — but only in jest."

Mr Knightley, in fact, was one of the few people who could see faults in Emma Woodhouse, and the only one who ever told her of them.

"Well," said Emma, "you want to hear about the wedding, and I shall be happy to tell you, for we all behaved charmingly. Not a tear, and hardly a long face to be seen. Anyway, you have forgotten one matter of joy to me: I made the match myself and even though so many people said Mr Weston would never marry again, I proved



贝拉丈夫的兄长。他家离海柏利约一英里，他是这个家庭的常客，总是受到欢迎，这次更加受到欢迎。这是个愉快的场合，让伍德豪斯先生很是兴奋一阵。奈特利先生欢快的情绪总是让他觉得愉快。当这些过去后，伍德豪斯先生感激地说：

“奈特利先生，您真是太好了，这么晚了还来看我们。”

“我非常乐意，”他答道。“顺便说说——我还没有向你们道谢呢。希望一切都还可以。大家都怎么样啊？谁在泰勒小姐的婚礼上哭得最厉害？”

“唉！可怜的泰勒小姐！那真叫人伤心。”

“我会说可怜的伍德豪斯先生和小姐，而不是‘可怜的泰勒小姐’。我非常尊重您和爱玛，但在依附或独立的问题上是个例外！不管怎么说，对泰勒小姐而言，让一个人高兴总比让两个人高兴容易。”

“尤其是其中之一还是个任性又惹人厌的家伙。”爱玛戏谑道。

“我相信的确是这样的，亲爱的，”伍德豪斯先生说，“有时候恐怕我真是这样的。”

“我最亲爱的爸爸！您不会认为我指的是您吧！噢，不！我指的是我自己。奈特利先生喜欢挑我的毛病，您是知道的——只是开玩笑。”

实际上，奈特利先生是少数几个能看出爱玛·伍德豪斯缺点的人之一，且是惟一告诉她这些缺点的人。

“嗯，”爱玛说道，“您想听听婚礼的事，我很乐意跟您讲，因为我们大家都表现得好极了。一滴眼泪也没有，也几乎没有看见任何一张不愉快的脸。不管怎样，您忘掉了一件让我高兴



them wrong.”

Mr Knightley shook his head at her. Her father fondly replied, “Ah! my dear, I wish you would not make matches and foretell things, for whatever you say always happens. Please do not make any more matches.”

“Only one more, papa; only for Mr Elton. Poor Mr Elton! I must look for a wife for him.”

“Mr Elton is a very pretty young man, to be sure. But if you want to show him attention, my dear, simply ask him to come for dinner with us some day. That will be a much better thing. I'm sure Mr Knightley would be happy to meet him.”

“With a great deal of pleasure, sir, any time,” said Mr Knightley laughing, “and I agree with you entirely. Invite him to dinner, Emma, and help him to the best of fish and chicken, but leave him to choose his own wife.”

Chapter 2

Mr Weston was a native of Highbury, and born of a respectable family, which for the last two or three generations had been rising in gentility and property.

He had satisfied an active and cheerful mind and social temper by entering the military service of his country, that existed at that moment.

Captain Weston was a general favourite; and when the chances of his military life had introduced him to Miss Churchill, of a great Yorkshire family, and Miss Churchill fell in love with him, nobody was surprized except her brother and his wife who were full of pride and importance and didn't approve of the match.



的事：这是我本人做的媒。尽管这么多人都说威斯顿先生决不会再结婚了，但我证明他们都错了。

奈特利先生对她摇了摇头。她父亲怜爱地答道，“啊，亲爱的。我真希望你不做媒，也不预言什么事情，因为你说的总是应验。千万不要再做什么媒了。”

“只再一次，爸爸；只给埃尔顿先生做一次。可怜的埃尔顿先生！我得给他物色一个妻子。”

“埃尔顿先生自然是个英俊的年轻人。但如果你想对他表示关心，亲爱的，只要哪天请他来和我们一块儿吃顿饭就行了。这样事情要好办得多，我相信奈特利先生一定很高兴见他。”

“十分乐意，先生，随时都行。”奈特利先生笑着说，“我完全同意您的说法。请他来吃饭，爱玛，用最好的鱼肉鸡肉招待他，至于挑选太太，还是留给他自己好了。”

第二章

威斯顿先生是海伯利当地人，出生于一个受人尊敬的家庭，他的家族在过去的两三辈中变得富有，成为了体面的绅士人家。

他曾从军为国家效力（那时需要服兵役），他活泼欢快的性情和热爱社交的性格也因此得到满足。

威斯顿上尉是个受众人喜欢的人物。他在从军期间结识了约克郡的望族——邱吉尔家的小姐。邱吉尔小姐爱上了他，这事没有人觉得意外，除了她哥哥和嫂子。她的兄嫂是一对骄傲自负的夫妇，不同意这桩婚事。



Miss Churchill, however, being of age, and with the full command of her fortune, was not to be dissuaded from the marriage, and it took place to the infinite mortification of Mr and Mrs Churchill.

Captain Weston was proved to have the worst of the bargain; for when his wife died, after a three years' marriage, he was a poorer man than at first, and with a child to maintain. The boy had been the means of a sort of reconciliation, and Mr and Mrs Churchill, having no children of their own, offered to take the whole charge of the little Frank soon after his mother died.

The years passed quickly and before long Mr Frank Churchill was one of the boasts of Highbury, and a lively curiosity to see him prevailed. Frank did not feel the same sentiment towards the inhabitants of Highbury; in fact he had never been there in his life. He kept saying that he was coming to visit his father, but the visit never took place.

Now, upon his father's second marriage, it was very generally proposed that the visit should finally take place. But no one knew when it would be.

Chapter 3

Mr Woodhouse was fond of society in his own way. He liked very much to have his friends come and see him. Mr Elton, a young man living alone without liking it, appreciated spending his vacant evenings of blank solitude in the society of Mr Woodhouse and his lovely daughter.

But he was not the only person often invited. There were Mrs and Miss Bates and Mrs Goddard, three ladies almost always at the service of an invitation from Hartfield.

Mrs Bates, the widow of a former vicar of Highbury, was a very old lady. She lived with her single daughter and was considered with

