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英语课程标准第四级

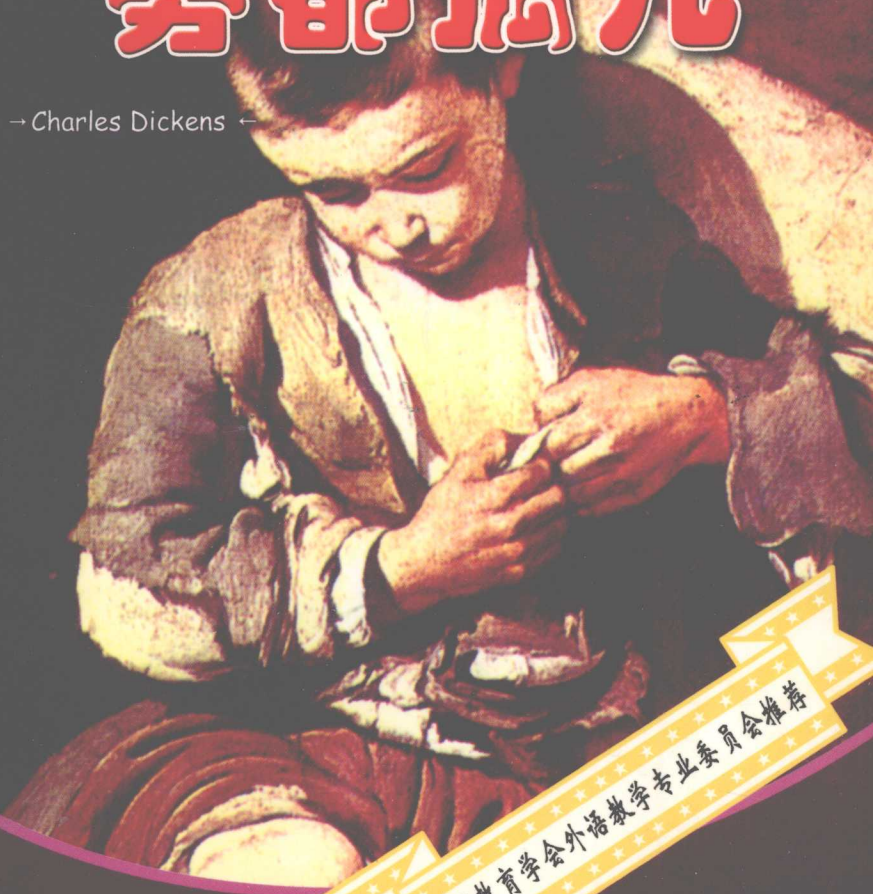
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英 汉 对 照 版

Oliver Twist

雾都孤儿

→ Charles Dickens ←



中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会推荐

中国电力出版社
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CENTURY ORIENTAL 世纪东方

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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,被迅速选定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三个问题：

❶ 如何激发和持久地保持学生的阅读兴趣？

❷ 如何将课外阅读活动与课堂阅读活动有效地结合？

❸ 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一套中小学生英语阅读丛书，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，这样的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、地道，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外语水平和兴趣爱好帮助学生选择。

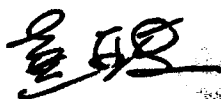
练习活动 阅读的练习和活动形式也是影响学生阅读兴趣的另一个重要因素。在以往的阅读教学中，由于教学时间的限制和应试的压力，阅读的练习和活动形式往往局限于单一的限时应试练习，给学生带来很强的压迫感，严重地影响了他们的阅读兴趣。因此，教师应该设计类型丰富、形式活泼的练习与活动，使学生从被动的阅读者转变为积极的参

与者，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学习策略很有意义。这套丛书的检测训练层级清晰，从初级的看图配话、趣味学用、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讨论，明确地突出了学生语言应用能力的培养。

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关联性能够让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》这样内容系统、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的结果。

希望有更多的一线教师积极总结自身的教学经验，广泛开展和参与阅读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

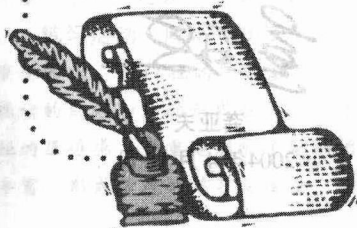


龚亚夫

2004年4月

Introduction

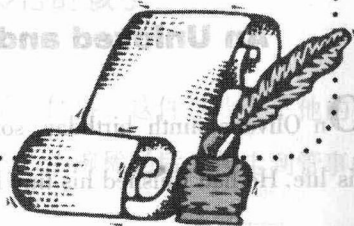
Charles Dickens was about twenty-five when he wrote *Oliver Twist*. He was a famous and popular writer. The story was written in episodes, and appeared each month in a 'periodical', starting in 1837. Dickens wrote under the name of 'Boz'. He was writing several books at the same time. Dickens was sure that the environment a person lived in would create their character. Oliver was an exception — bad environment — good boy. Long live the hero!



简

介

查尔斯·狄更斯在大约 25 岁的时候就写下了《雾都孤儿》，他当时已是一个颇受欢迎的知名作家。这个故事是以连载的形式发表的。从 1837 年开始，他用笔名鲍兹每月在期刊上发表一章。他同时还写有其他几本书。狄更斯认为一个人的生长环境会决定他的性格，但奥利弗是个例外——丑恶的环境造就的好孩子。英雄万岁！





Born in a “Workhouse”

There was trouble in England in the early nineteenth century.

The rich people were afraid of a Revolution similar to the one that had happened in France. And they were afraid that some of their own money would be used to feed the hungry and homeless.

They invented the “Workhouse”, and built them in all the small towns. From now on, if the poor wanted help, they would have to live in the Workhouse. The meals were tiny, men were separated from women, and everyone had to work at boring, unhealthy tasks. Life was bad and many people died. Beggars were thrown in prison.

Oliver’s mother had been found lying in a street of a small town. She was taken to the Workhouse. That same night, she gave birth, looked at her new born son, and died.

So, Oliver Twist was born in a Workhouse.

“One less mouth to feed!” said the doctor, looking at the dead mother as he washed his hands. Then he went to eat a fine dinner.

An Unloved and Unwanted Child

On Oliver’s ninth birthday, something happened which changed his life. He had finished his tiny bowl of thin soup. He went to stand



降生贫民习艺所

19 世纪早期，英国社会异常黑暗。

富人们忧心忡忡，害怕在英国也会爆发法国那样的大革命。他们害怕自己的钱会被用来养活那些饥民和流浪汉。

于是他们便发明了“贫民习艺所”，并把它们建在各个小村镇里。从那以后，如果穷人需要帮助，他们就得住在贫民习艺所。那里供给的食物少得可怜，男人与女人得分开居住，而且每个人都要干枯燥的、有损身体健康的活。那里的人生活困苦不堪，很多人都相继死去。那时乞丐则被投进监狱。

人们发现奥利弗的妈妈时，她正躺在一条小镇的街上，后来就被送到了贫民习艺所。当天晚上，她就生下了一个男孩。她虚弱得只看到一眼自己的儿子，就永远地合上了双眼。

因此，奥利弗·退期特就出生在贫民习艺所里。

“又少养活一张嘴了！”医生说着，边洗手边看了看孩子死去的妈妈。完事后，他就去吃丰盛、可口的晚餐了。

一个孤苦伶仃的孩子

奥利弗九岁生日那天发生了一件事，这件事改变了他的整个人生。那天，喝完定量配给的一小碗稀汤后，他走到管事的





in front of the master, and said, "Please, sir, I want some more."

"What!" cried the man who served up the food. He grabbed Oliver, and hit him with a large spoon.

The next day, the masters of the Workhouse decided to sell the boy who had said this terrible word, 'more', Oliver was sold for five pounds to the local undertaker as an assistant. Undertakers always had plenty of business at the Workhouse. The undertaker liked Oliver and trained him to help at the funerals, but the undertaker's wife hated him. Soon, Oliver ran away.

For seven long, cold days he walked towards London.

It was day break. Oliver was sitting in a doorway, cold, hungry, tired and alone.

"Hello... Hello... You look awful!"

The voice came from a boy who was dressed in clothes which were too big for him. He stared at Oliver from beneath an old top-hat that balanced on his head.

"My friends call me the 'Artful Dodger', " said the boy, proudly. "I think you need a place to stay and some food. Come with me. I know a nice old gentleman in London who will help you, and he won't ask for a penny!"

"Artful Dodger is a strange name," thought Oliver, but then he said out loud, "Yes, please. Thank you for your help."

"Look," said the Dodger, "I have five pence. I will buy us some



面前说：“对不起，先生，我想添一点儿。”

“什么！”那个盛汤的人大叫起来，一把拎起奥利弗，用大勺子照着他就是一下。

第二天，贫民习艺所的理事们决定把这个说出那个可怕的字眼“多一点儿”的孩子给卖了。他们以五英镑的价格把奥利弗卖给了一个当地的殡葬工做帮手。殡葬工与贫民习艺所有很多生意来往，他很喜欢奥利弗，训练他在葬礼上帮忙。他的老婆却十分讨厌奥利弗，所以没过多久，奥利弗就跑掉了。

他走了漫长、寒冷的七天七夜，到了伦敦。

天破晓时，奥利弗坐在一户人家的门廊上，寒冷、饥饿、疲惫和孤独一齐侵袭着他。

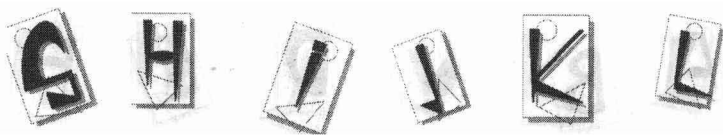
“喂……喂……你看起来情况很糟！”

说话的是一个小男孩，他穿着一身肥大的衣服，头顶上的破高帽老也戴不稳。他的眼睛从帽沿下露出，盯着奥利弗。

“朋友们都叫我‘机灵鬼’，”男孩自豪地说，“我想你需要一个地方来安身，还要一些食物来填饱肚子。跟我来，我在伦敦认识一位体面的老绅士，他会帮你的，而且还一分钱不要！”

“‘机灵鬼’这个名字有点怪，”奥利弗想，但他还是大声说：“好的，谢谢你帮忙。”

“看，”机灵鬼说，“这儿有五便士，我去买一些面包和啤





food and beer for breakfast!”

Fagin

The Artful Dodger led Oliver to London, and into the oldest, most crowded, and dirtiest part — nothing but small streets and alleys. Oliver was frightened. He stumbled over stinking rubbish.

“Here we are,” said his companion, “this is the house of the nice old gentleman.”

They knocked on the filthy door.

“Come in, come in, my fine boys. I am very, very glad to see you.”

It was Fagin who spoke. He was old. His face was wrinkled, his mass of red hair was dirty and knotted, and his body was thin and bent.

“Yes come in, my dears.”

When Fagin’s eyes looked at Oliver, Oliver felt horribly cold inside. But the man gave him a meal, and led him to an old mattress where he could sleep.

There were other boys living in the house. A woman called Nancy and a man called Bill Sykes often visited. Bill Sykes was violent and dangerous. Oliver looked away when Sykes looked at him.

“London people are strange,” thought Oliver.



酒当早饭!”

费 金^①

机灵鬼把奥利弗带到伦敦一个最破旧、最拥挤、最肮脏的地方——那里除了狭窄的街道和小巷之外，什么也没有。奥利弗感到有些害怕，双脚在臭气冲天的垃圾上面磕绊着。

“我们到了，”他的同伴说，“这就是那位善良的老绅士的家。”

他们敲打一扇污秽不堪的门。

“进来，进来，我的好孩子。见到你真是非常非常地高兴。”说话的是费金。他年纪很大，脸上满是皱纹，头上的红发又乱又脏，还打着结。他体形消瘦，而且是个罗锅。

“好，进来吧，我的宝贝孩子们。”

当费金的眼睛落在奥利弗身上时，奥利弗感到内心一阵阵发寒。但就是这个人给了他一顿饭吃，还把他领到一张旧床垫那儿，好让他有睡觉的地方。

在这所房子里还住着其他一些男孩。一个叫南希的女人和一个叫比尔·赛克斯的男人也经常光顾这里。比尔·赛克斯性情狂暴，是个危险人物。他一看奥利弗，奥利弗就吓得赶紧把头扭开了。

“伦敦人都很奇怪，”奥利弗想。

① 注：其英文 Fagin，意指教唆犯（尤指儿童教唆犯）





In the days that followed, he noticed that the boys always went out in the morning. When they returned, they pulled large numbers of handkerchiefs, wallets, and watches out of their deep pockets. They gave these to Fagin.

"I am very pleased, my dears," said Fagin, smiling. But his eyes looked hard as he said, "Are you sure that this is everything?"

Oliver Twist was an honest boy, but he knew too little about the world to wonder where all these valuable things had come from.

Oliver Among Thieves

Next day, Oliver found out. He was taken for a walk in the more wealthy streets of London by the Artful Dodger and another boy, called Charley Bates.

"Look, Charley!" said the Artful Dodger suddenly, "Do you see that man standing by the bookshop reading an old book?"

"I see him," whispered Charley.

"You stay here, Oliver. Come on, Charley, let's get him."

The two boys walked carefully up to stand beside the elderly man. He looked wealthy in his gold spectacles and velvet jacket. Suddenly, the Dodger put his hand into the man's pocket, pulled out a handkerchief, and gave it to Charley. The boys ran away.

"Oh, dear," thought Oliver, standing with his mouth open, "this



接下来的日子里，他发现男孩子们总是在早晨出去。一回来，他们就从深深的口袋里掏出很多东西，有手帕、钱包、手表，等等，然后把这些东西全部交给费金。

“我很满意，宝贝孩子们，”费金笑着说。“你们肯定只有这些？”当问这句话的时候，他的眼神又变得冷峻了起来。

奥利弗·退斯特是个诚实的男孩，但他对这个世界了解得实在是太少了，根本想不出这些值钱的东西是从哪里来的。

奥利弗和小偷在一起

第二天，奥利弗知道了事实的真相。那天机灵鬼和另外一个男孩查理·贝茨带他出去，到伦敦一条比较繁华的街上转悠。

“看，查理！”机灵鬼突然说道，“你看见站在书店旁边读着一本旧书的那个人了吗？”

“看见了，”查理小声说道。

“奥利弗，你待在这儿。快，查理，我们去搞定他。”两个男孩小心翼翼地走到老绅士旁边，那人戴着金丝眼镜，穿着天鹅绒上衣，看来像是个富人。突然，机灵鬼把手伸进了那个男人的口袋，拽出一块手帕，递给查理，然后他们就逃走了。

“天哪，”奥利弗呆站在那里，惊得张大了嘴，想：“原来





is where all those things came from. Fagin is the leader of a gang of thieves!”

The elderly gentleman realised what had happened. He turned round to look at Oliver. Oliver panicked. He ran away as fast as he could, but he was weak. The long journey to London had made him ill. A large crowd of people were chasing him, shouting, “Stop, thief! Stop, thief!”

Oliver was tripped up and received a hard blow from somebody’s fist. He lay in the mud and filth. Rough hands seized him.

Oliver in Trouble

Someone called a policeman. Oliver Twist was dragged off through the streets followed by a large crowd. Mr Brownlow, the elderly gentleman who had lost his handkerchief, followed the crowd.

Oliver stood in front of Mr Fang, the Magistrate. Everyone in the court-room, including Mr Fang, thought that Oliver should be sent to prison for his terrible crime.

In England, at that time Parliament was run by rich landowners and businessmen. If one of the members of Parliament had his animals stolen, or even lost a loaf of bread to the starving poor, he and his friends in Parliament would change the law. These small crimes would then be treated as if they were serious crimes. Anyone caught

