



Panjela III Postor

Samuel Richardson -

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Pamela







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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,被迅速洗 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。















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:

- 鸭 如何激发和持久地保持学生的阅读兴趣?
- 內 如何将课外阅读活动与课堂阅读活动有效地结合?
- 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18日

Introduction

Samuel Richardson was born in Derbyshire in 1689, the son of a London joiner. He became apprentice to a printer in 1707 having had very little formal education. Thirteen years later he set up his own business as a stationer and printer and became one of the leading figures in the London trade. He was married twice and had twelve children.

His literary career began when two booksellers, Rivington and Osborn, asked him to compile a volume of model letters to assist the semi-literate in letter writing. The project fascinated him and a small sequence of letters from a young girl in service, asking her father's advice when threatened by her master's advances, developed into Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded (1740-1741) The book was a huge success and became something of a cult novel. By May 1741 it reached a fourth edition and was dramatised in Italy by Goldoni, as well as in England. Richardson's writings brought him great personal acclaim and his masterpiece, Clarissa, or the History of a Young Lady, one of the greatest European novels, was published in 1747-1748. Samuel Richardson died in 1761.

The inspiration of letting Pamela tell her own narrative in a series of letters was revolutionary. Pamela is the first important English heroine to actually work for a living and speak in such a countrified manner. She openly rebels against the social attitude that, whereas middle and upper-class girls were expected to be chaste, young girls of Pamela's class were not expected to set such value on themselves or to make such a fuss about giving up their virginity to a rich lord. Through Pamela's rebellion against this code of conduct, Richardson attacks society with its assumptions about class, property and authority. Dealing with matters as serious as the

perversion of sex into power, *Pamela* is also a highly-charged often comic love story about two young, often ignorant and immature, but superbly human people.





塞缪尔·理查森于 1689 年出生在英格兰德比郡,父亲是伦敦的家具制造商。1707 年他在一家印刷厂当学徒,并没有接受过多少正规教育。13 年后他办起了自己的文具店和印刷厂,成了伦敦商界的知名人士之一。他结过两次婚,有 12 个子女。

medility lady, at a very young

当里文顿和奥斯本两位书商建议他编写一卷包含各种主题的示范书信,以指导文化水平不高的读者写信时,理查森开始了他的文学生涯。这件事让他很着迷;一个年轻家庭女仆受到男主人侵犯时写给她父亲以寻求应付办法的一小批信被他写成了一部小说,这就是《帕梅拉》,又名《贞洁得报》(1740-1741)。这本书取得了巨大的成功,成了风靡一时的小说。到 1741 年 5 月,小说已出到第 4 版,并在意大利由戈登尼搬上舞台,同时也在英国上演。理查森的作品给他带来了巨大的声誉,而他的名作《克拉丽莎》,又名《一个少女的历史》——欧洲最伟大的小说之———于 1747-1748 年出版。塞缪尔·理查森于 1761 年去世。

通过书信体的方式让帕梅拉自己讲述故事的写法具有革命性的意义。帕梅拉是英国历史上第一个真正为生存而工作,带着一种质朴的口吻讲话的重要的女主人公。她公开反抗当时社会上普遍存在的偏见,即中、上层社会的女孩就是贞节的,不指望帕梅拉那个阶级的女孩子们为自己设定这样的价值观,不必对把她们的贞操献给阔家老爷而大惊小怪。通过帕梅拉对这一社会行为准则的反叛,理查森抨击了社会上关于阶级、财产和权威的观念。虽然描写的是诸如性堕落为权这一类严肃的主题,但《帕梅拉》也是一个人们高度称颂的、往往带着喜剧色调的爱情故事,两个年轻的主

人公常常表现出无知的幼稚,却极富人性。

Volume One

Pamela Andrews is a young girl who was taken into service by a wealthy lady, at a very young age, and educated above her station. When the lady dies, Pamela writes to her parents to tell them that the son, Mr B. has agreed to keep her, and that he has given her four guineas, found in his mother's pocket at her death. Pamela is happy to maintain her position and thankful for her new master's kindness. However after some time the young master shows signs of having dishonourable intentions towards her and insists on reading a private letter to her parents. She sends the four guineas to her father, and asks him for advice. He writes back immediately...

Letter II

 $extbf{\emph{H}}$ er father in answer.

My dear Child,

Your letter was indeed a great trouble and some comfort to me. We are troubled to be sure for your good lady's death, for she took such care of you, and gave you learning, and such clothes and linen that a gentlewoman should not be ashamed to appear in. But our fear is that you should be brought to anything dishonest or wicked, by being so set above yourself. Everybody says what a genteel girl you have become, and when I saw you last, I saw how very pretty you













第一卷

帕梅拉·安德鲁斯是个年轻姑娘,从幼年开始就在一个富裕家庭当女仆,服侍一位阔太太,并曾得到学习的机会,这是她那种地位的人所难以企及的。女主人去世后,帕梅拉写信给她的父母,告诉他们女主人的儿子B先生已同意留下她,并把他母亲死时从其衣袋里找到的四个基尼给了她。帕梅拉很高兴能继续留在自己的职位上,对新主人的好心更是感激不尽。然而,过了一段时间,年轻的主人却表现出对她不耻的企图,并且坚持要看她写给父母的一封私信。她把四个基尼邮给父亲,并征求父亲的意见。父亲立即回信……

第二封信

她父亲的回信。

亲爱的孩子:

你的来信的确给我带来了深深的哀伤,也让我感到一些宽慰。我们哀伤的是得知你那位好心的夫人谢世,她曾那样悉心地照顾你,给你学习的机会;还送给你那么好的衣服和亚麻布,即使大家闺秀享用这些衣料也不算屈尊。但是我们的担心就是你接受这种超越身份的待遇,会不会把你带到任可不正派甚至邪恶的勾当中。大家都在说你变成了一个多么贤淑的女孩子,我上次探望你的时候,我看到你是那么漂亮。但是,如果你被诱致名誉损毁、道德堕落,所有这一切有什么用呢?没













are. But what use is all this if you are to be ruined and undone? We are, it is true, very poor, and find it hard enough to live; though once, as you know, it was better with us. But we would sooner live in a ditch than live better at the price of our dear child's ruin.

I hope the good squire has no design. But as he was once a little wildish, and he has given you so much money, speaks so kindly to you, and tells you that he will be kind if you do as you should do, we are very fearful for your virtue. And then you seem so full of joy at his goodness, and so taken with his words, that our hearts ache for you. Yes, my dear child, we fear you should be too grateful and reward him with that jewel, your virtue, which no riches, nor favour, nor anything in this life can make up to you.

If you love us and wish for God's blessing and your own future happiness, we charge you to stand upon your guard, and if you find the least thing that looks like a design upon your virtue, be sure you leave everything behind you and come away to us. We accept kindly your dutiful present, but, till we are out of our pain, we cannot make use of it for fear we should partake of the price of our daughter's shame. So we have hidden it in a rag amongst the thatch over the window, for a while, in case we should be robbed.

With our blessings, and our hearty prayers for you, we remain Your careful but loving Father and Mother,

John and Elizabeth Andrews.













错,我们现在很穷,也觉得生活很艰难;你也知道,我们曾经 有过较好的家境。不过,我们宁愿生活就要陷入绝境,也不愿 意以我们亲爱的孩子的堕落为代价,去过上好一些的日子。

我希望那位好心的乡绅没有不良的意图;但是鉴于他过去曾经有些轻狂,而且他给了你那么多钱,对你说话那么和气,还讲到:如果你去做你应该做的事情,他会对你好,我们非常为你的贞操担忧。再加上看来你对他的善举是那么的满心欢喜,对他的话语是那么的深信不疑,所以我们的心在为你而隐隐作痛。是的,亲爱的孩子,我们担心你会过于心存感激而用你珍贵的贞操去报答他,如果失去你的贞操,任何财富、任何恩惠、你一生中的任何东西都将无法补偿。

如果你爱我们,如果你祈求上帝的赐福和你自己将来的幸福,那就接受我们的告诫,保持警惕;如果你从蛛丝马迹中看出任何要骗取你的贞操的诡计,那就一定要不管一切离开那里,回到我们的身边。我们接受你孝顺的体贴入微的礼物,但是,在排除我们心中的隐痛之前,我们不会去使用它,因为担心我们的享用是以女儿蒙受耻辱为代价的。所以,我们暂且把它隐藏起来,用布包裹着搁置在窗户上面的茅草屋顶里,以防被盗。

我们为你祝福,并衷心为你祈祷。永远 谨慎但爱你的父亲和母亲 约翰和伊丽莎白·安德鲁斯













Letter III

I must say, my dear father, that your letter has filled me with trouble, for it has made my heart fearful. And yet I hope I shall never find my master to act unworthy of his character; for what could he get by ruining such a poor creature as me? Be assured that I will never do anything that will bring your grey hairs with sorrow to the grave, for all though I have lived above myself for some time, I can be content with rags and poverty.

My master continues to be very kind to me and Mrs Jervis the house-keeper too is very civil. I hope I shall always behave so as to be respected by everyone. His sister, the Lady Davers, has been in our house for a month and there is some talk of my going to her. When she mentioned it to him, he answered that he would be glad to have me so well provided for. Rejoice with me, my dear father and mother, to see my master so willing to part with me. This shows that he has nothing bad in his heart. But John, the coachman, is just going away, and so I have only to say that I am, and will always be,

Your honest and dutiful Daughter.

Pray use the money. You may do it now safely.

Letter IV

My dear Father and Mother,

John says it does his heart good to see you both, and to hear you











第三封信

亲爱的父亲,我必须说,你的来信让我极为困扰,因为信中的话语使我心生忧惧。不过,我希望我绝不会发现主人的举止有悖于现在他表现出来的秉性,因为如果他把我这样的一个可怜人毁掉,他能获得什么呢?请相信我绝不会做出任何不光彩的事情,使得鬓发已白的你们会抱憾而终。虽然我在过去一段时间里的生活优于我的地位所能享受到的,但是我能够安于过缺衣少食的穷日子。

主人仍然对我很和气,女管家杰维斯太太对我也以礼相待。我希望,我会言行举止得体,从而得到每一个人的尊重。戴弗斯夫人——我主人的姐姐——已来到主人家小住一个月了,她有时还谈及让我到她那里去的事。当她提起这件事时,主人回答说,他很高兴我能得到这样好的机会。 亲爱的父亲和母亲,看到主人那么坦然地同意我离开,请同我一样高兴吧。这表明他的心中并没有什么恶念。但是约翰,就是那个车夫,马上就要出发了,因此我只能再说一句,不管现在还是将来,我永远是

你们诚实、孝顺的女儿。

请你们花那些钱吧。你们现在可以尽管放心地享用。

第四封信

亲爱的父亲和母亲:

约翰说很高兴见到你们了, 听到了你们的一番讲话, 你们













talk: you are both so sensible and so honest that he always learns something from you. It is a thousand pities he says, that such worthy hearts should not have better luck in the world, and wonders that you, my father, who are so well able to teach, succeeded no better in the school you attempted to set up. But I am proud to have such honest parents.

I hear nothing yet of going to Lady Davers, and I am very easy here, for Mrs Jervis treats me as if I were her own daughter. She always gives me good advice, and I love her, next to you, I think best of anybody. She keeps such good rule and order and likes to hear me read.

My master has been very kind and has given me a suit of my late lady's clothes, half a dozen of her shifts, six fine handkerchiefs, and three of her cambric aprons. The clothes are of fine silk and too rich for me. I wish it was no affront to him to sell them and send the money to you. Do not be afraid, for he was with Mrs Jervis when he gave the things to me and he gave her a great many good things at the same time. As he gave them to me he said: "These, Pamela, are for you. Have them made to fit you, when your mourning is laid by, and wear them for your good mistress's sake. Mrs Jervis commends your conduct and I would have you continue to behave as prudently as you always have done."

I was so affected by his goodness that I could not tell what to say. I curtised to him and to Mrs Jervis for her good words and said I hoped I might be deserving of his favour. Oh, what a won-











那么通情达理,那么诚恳,他从你们那里总能学到一些有用的道理。他还说,你们这样心灵高尚的人在世上却没能拥有更好的运气是万分遗憾的;他为你——我的父亲——感到纳闷,有那么强的教学能力,想创办一所学校却没有成功。但是我很自豪、能有这样正直的父母。

我还没有听到有关去戴弗斯夫人家的任何消息,而我在这 里心境很平静,因为杰维斯太太待我就像对她的女儿一样。她 总是给我出好主意;我爱她,我想,除了你们之外,我最想念 的人就是她了,超过其他任何人。她把一切事情都安排得中规 中矩,还喜欢让我念书给她听。

我的主人一直对我很好;他还把已故夫人的一套衣服、六件无袖衬衫、六条优质手绢和三条麻纱围裙送给我。那套衣服是用上好的丝质衣料做的,对我来说太华贵了,我想把它卖掉后将钱寄给你们,也希望这样做不会冒犯他。请你们不要担心,因为主人送这些东西给我的时候有杰维斯太太在场,同时主人也送给了她许多好东西。他送这些东西给我的时候说:"帕梅拉,这些衣物是给你的。丧服期过去之后你将它按自己的身材裁剪一下吧。为了怀念你好心的女主人,穿上它吧。杰维斯太太称赞你的举止,我也希望你像一向那样地行为谨慎。"

我被他的善意所打动,甚至不知道该说些什么了。我向他 行了屈膝礼,也向杰维斯太太行礼,感谢她对我的赞扬;我 说,我会按照他的鼓励去做事的;噢,做好事是一件多么美妙 的事情啊!这正是我羡慕那些高贵人物的原因。我一向认为, 我的年轻主人是一位品行端正的绅士,不过,他怀着那样的宽











