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*Around the World  
in 80 Days*

# 八十天环游地球

【法】凡尔纳 著

程辉 杨宪君 译

主审◎韩霆一 顾问◎许渊冲



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## 序

敦煌文艺出版社即将推出《世界英语文学名著双语阅读》系列丛书，现将与该系列丛书相关的一些情况介绍如下：

### 一、出版本丛书的理由

#### 1. 阅读的重要性

阅读可以获取信息和增长知识。Francis Bacon( 弗朗西斯·培根 )在 Of Studies(《论读书》)中说：“Reading makes a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man.”( 读书使人渊博，论辩使人机敏，写作使人精细。)阅读中，通过不断获取信息和不断增长知识，就能达到这里的“渊博”。

阅读可以学习语言。华东师范大学黄源深教授(2006)在《好的英语是“读”出来的——阅读的重要性》一文中说：“学习任何语言都需要大量阅读。学习英语也需要大量阅读。英语学得好的人，一般说来，都读过相当数量的书；反之，也只有读得比较多的人，才能真正学好英语。”英语学习在我国缺乏天然的语言环境，因此，在整个英语学习中突出“读”不失为是具有中国特色的外语教学方法。用英语思维是许多英语学习者都希望达到的一种境界。但对于一个生活在非英语环境中的中国学生来说，要做到部分或全部用英语思维有很大困难。众多英语学习者的经历证明，坚持大量阅读是实现这一目标最有效的途径之一。

阅读可以愉悦身心。阅读需要读者的情感投入，尤其是阅读戏剧、小说、故事类等。在阅读此类文章时，读者的身心会自觉不自觉地投入其中，关注和感受作者的情感、态度。这样，阅读将会更有兴味。

阅读可以构建思想。阅读不只是获取信息，也不只是学到某些语言形式，而是读者积极主动地将自己已有的知识经验(“图式”)和语篇中的信息结合，从而产生新的思想。当读者思想与语篇中的信息相遇时，它不是被动地吸收而是积极地进行构建和编辑。

阅读可以欣赏和消遣。阅读可以欣赏到原汁原味的英语语言的美；感受到世界上多元文化的魅力，体味到不同民族的思维特点，享受到跨文化交际的乐趣；领略到异国风情、异域风光；等等。比如，阅读英美文学作品，可使我们丰富审美体验，提高审美能力；促进批判性思维能力的形成；更好地了解多元文化。又如，欣赏性文章在审美价值方面给读者的影响是巨大的。阅读这些文章时，读者有时被美好的





描述深深触动，有时又被带有偏见的争论激怒，但有时又会从古怪离奇的情节中享受到极大的乐趣。

阅读可以提高素养，塑造人生。一本好书，一篇好文章，可以塑造人的灵魂，改变人的性格，可以激励一个人从此积极向上，成为一生的转折。有人说：“主动的、大量的阅读能提高审美情趣，充实精神营养，完善人格塑造。”比如，当你读了《钢铁是怎样炼成的》之后，你会不被保尔·柯察金百折不挠的精神感动吗？有人读了此书后，认识到理想是一个人一生的向往和追求。一个没有理想的人，就像大海中一条无舵的小船，随波逐流；一个人有理想，且目标明确，就会对国家，对民族，对人类做出大的贡献。

下列英语谚语有力地体现了读书对提高素养，塑造人生的作用：

A good book is the best of friends, the same today and forever. (好书即挚友，相伴一生。)

Enlarge your views by reading. (读书以开阔视野增长见识。)

There is no friend so faithful as a good book. (最忠实的朋友莫过于一本好书。)

Use a book as a bee does flowers. (读书犹如蜜蜂采花酿蜜。)

Reading is to the mind what exercise to the body. (阅读对于心灵之重要，犹如运动之于身体。)

## 2. 扩大外语学习中的“量”

中国人学习外语，精读、精听有余，但泛读、泛听远远不够。因此，中国人学习外语，在注重“精”的同时，必须更加注重“泛”，即必须在“量”上狠下工夫。有了“量”的积累，才会有“质”的飞跃。

外语学习有一个“点—线—面”的问题。一本书只是一个点，无数本书连成一条线，更多的线形成一个面。所谓“水平”就是面的问题。拿阅读来说，首先要读大量的初级书。当读完30本英语初级读物后，读第31本时，可能就会没几个生词，就会轻松地读懂，这时就可以读中级水平的读物了。需要知道，量的积累在基础阶段最为重要。金字塔的魅力就在于它完美的建筑结构。有宽广深厚的基础，才能造就塔尖的辉煌。我国许多老一代的外语专家在谈及外语学习方法时，无不一言以蔽之地说：“学习外语最重要的就是一个‘多’字！”

## 3. 体现外语学习中的循序渐进

许多中国人学了一段时间英语后常感到困难重重。其中，相当一部分人会觉得再也学不下去了，只好半途而废。如大学里学英语的学生从图书馆借来一本英语原著，一边看一边查生词，在书上记词义，写得密密麻麻，第一页看下来就有二十几



个生词，第二页还有二十几个，到了第五页已不知道第一页所云了。阅读对他们来说确实艰难、枯燥。读英语原著成了查英语词典、记英语生词，成了标准的苦差事。究其原因，就是学习材料太难，违背了“循序渐进”的原则。

在英语学习初级阶段可读一些英语原著改写的简易读物，方法是：先读500 ~ 800 单词写成的读物，再读800 ~ 1500 单词写成的，然后再读1500 ~ 2500 单词写成的。这样逐步加深，循序渐进，就能读下去，就会读懂。这样，你读的材料，比如是小说，就会吸引你不断地读下去。就像小学生初次读西游记一样，可能会爱不释手。在阅读过程中，你会记住许多英语单词，学到许多英语表达，也会复习学过的句型结构和语法知识。你的英语水平就这样不知不觉地提高了。循序渐进阅读的巨大优点是：易于进行；增添兴趣；能产生成就感，培养自信；容易做到学以致用。

#### 4. 双语阅读的必要性

母语在外语学习中既有促进作用，也有干扰作用。如果运用恰当，学习者在双语阅读中，母语的促进作用会不时地体现出来。教学实践证明，完全脱离母语，不符合中国人外语学习的实际，也不能有效地提高学习效率。

外语学习中本族语的影响不可避免。仅就初中学生而言，他们在开始学英语时，已有十三、四岁。可以说，他们已经熟练地掌握了本族语。他们已习惯于用本族语思维，用本族语理解和表达。在这种情况下始学英语，跟“幼儿学语”已有很大的不同。幼儿学说话时，他们很自然地把所学的话跟周围的事物联系起来，直接理解。而初中学生始学英语时，他们理解问题，表达思想，却很自然地首先想到了本族语。更何况是成人学习英语了。据此，英语学习中，某些学习阶段中的双语阅读是非常必要的。

#### 5. 学习中外文化的重要渠道

学习外语，不仅要学语言，还要学文化。阅读世界名著，可以更多地了解所学语言国家的历史地理、风土人情、传统习俗、生活方式、行为规范、文学艺术、价值观念等。双语阅读，读者在接触和了解外国文化的同时，可加深对中华民族优秀传统文化的认识，接受属于全人类的先进文化的熏陶，提高对中外文化异同的敏感性和鉴别能力。

## 二、本系列丛书的特点

### 1. 选材经典

《世界英语文学名著双语阅读》系列选录的全部是英语国家的经典文学名著。其中有：《基督山伯爵》、《苔丝》、《汤姆·索亚历险记》、《哈姆雷特》、《傲



慢与偏见》、《巴黎圣母院》、《悲惨世界》、《雾都孤儿》、《牛虻》、《红与黑》、《飘》、《简·爱》、《呼啸山庄》、《战争与和平》、《双城记》、《荆棘鸟》、《昆虫记》、《小王子》、《吸血鬼》，等等。因此，这里提供的是原汁原味的原创英语，而不是经过改编的二手英语。

## 2. 文本权威

英文原著保证了英语语言的权威性。而译文，由于是由知名英语专家重新翻译的，因而也保证了汉语语言权威性。

## 3. 印装精美

传承敦煌文艺出版社一贯的优良作风，本系列丛书的印装是一流的，印刷精细，装帧精美。无论是第一眼，还是从头至尾阅读，都会让读者赏心悦目。

## 三、写序者心语

写序者去敦煌一游后，无比感叹辉煌的敦煌文化；今天，写序者浏览了敦煌文艺出版社即将出版的《世界英语文学名著双语阅读》系列丛书的书稿后，高度赞叹书中流的中外文笔。禁不住，感叹和赞叹交织成以下七言诗：

### 敦煌文艺社一体颂

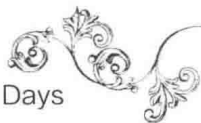
敦煌珍稀经洞藏，名著精粹艺社扬。神窟仙画惊世卷，金句银段不锈章。

描眉点睛展魂魄，握笔走纸舞刀枪。古辉今放耀华梦，他劲我借助国强。

鉴于以上情况，本人诚挚地将敦煌文艺出版社出版的《世界英语文学名著双语阅读》系列丛书推荐给当代大学生和英语爱好者。

田式国 教授

2015年11月1日



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## Chapter 1

IN WHICH PHILEAS FOGG AND  
PASSEPARTOUT ACCEPT EACH OTHER,  
THE ONE AS MASTER, THE OTHER AS  
MAN

## 第一章 费列·福哥和事 事通建立主仆关系

Mr. Phileas Fogg lived, in 1872, at No. 7, Saville Row, Burlington Gardens, the house in which Sheridan died in 1814. He was one of the most noticeable members of the Reform Club, though he seemed always to avoid attracting attention; an enigmatical personage, about whom little was known, except that he was a polished man of the world. People said that he resembled Byron--at least that his head was Byronic; but he was a bearded, tranquil Byron, who might live on a thousand years without growing old.

Certainly an Englishman, it was more doubtful whether Phileas Fogg was a Londoner. He was never seen on 'Change, nor at the Bank, nor in the counting-rooms of the "City"; no ships ever came into London docks of which he was the owner; he had no public employment; he had never been entered at any of the Inns of Court, either at the Temple, or Lincoln's Inn, or Gray's Inn; nor had his voice ever resounded in the Court of Chancery, or in the Exchequer, or the Queen's Bench, or the Ecclesiastical Courts. He certainly was not a manufacturer; nor was he a merchant or a gentleman farmer. His name was strange to the scientific and learned societies, and he never was known to take part in the sage

1872年，在萨维尔街7号的伯灵顿花园住着一位费列·福哥，这位福哥似乎很低调，可是他仍然是伦敦改良俱乐部里最特别、最引人瞩目的成员。喜来登于1816年就去世在这所住宅里，喜来登是一名为英国增光添彩的伟大的演说家，继承他这所房子的福哥却是一位令人捉摸不透的人物。关于福哥人们只知道他是一位英国上流社会里的豪爽绅士。有人说他象拜伦，就是头象，不过他的两颊和嘴上比拜伦多一点胡子，就是活一千岁他大概也不会变样。

福哥确实是个地道的英国人，但也许不是伦敦人。你在交易所里从看不到他，银行里也见不着他，找遍伦敦商业区的任何一家商行也碰不上他。不论在伦敦的哪个港口，或是在伦敦的码头从未停泊过船主名叫福哥的船。这位绅士也没有出席过任何一个行政管理委员会。不论在律师会议中，不论在伦敦四法学会的中院、内院、林肯院、还是格雷院，都从未听到过他的名字。此外，他从来也没有在大法官法庭、女皇御前审判厅、财政审计法院、教会法院这些地方打过官司。他既不开办工厂，也不经营农业；他既不是搞说合的掮客，又不是做买卖的商人。他既未加入英国皇家学会，也未参加伦敦艺术学会；至于那仁慈的女皇陛下直接垂顾的科学艺术联



deliberations of the Royal Institution or the London Institution, the Artisan's Association, or the Institution of Arts and Sciences. He belonged, in fact, to none of the numerous societies which swarm in the English capital, from the Harmonic to that of the Entomologists, founded mainly for the purpose of abolishing pernicious insects.

Phileas Fogg was a member of the Reform, and that was all.

The way in which he got admission to this exclusive club was simple enough.

He was recommended by the Barings, with whom he had an open credit. His cheques were regularly paid at sight from his account current, which was always flush.

Was Phileas Fogg rich? Undoubtedly. But those who knew him best could not imagine how he had made his fortune, and Mr. Fogg was the last person to whom to apply for the information. He was not lavish, nor, on the contrary, avaricious; for, whenever he knew that money was needed for a noble, useful, or benevolent purpose, he supplied it quietly and sometimes anonymously. He was, in short, the least communicative of men. He talked very little, and seemed all the more mysterious for his taciturn manner. His daily habits were quite open to observation; but whatever he did was so exactly the same thing that he had always done before, that the wits of the curious were fairly puzzled.

Had he travelled? It was likely, for no one seemed to know the world more familiarly; there was no spot so secluded that he did not appear to have an intimate acquaintance with

合会跟他也毫无关系。在英国的首都，自和谐学会一直到以消灭害虫为宗旨的昆虫学会，而福哥却不是其中任何一个团体的成员。

福哥就只是改良俱乐部的会员，瞧，和盘托出，仅此而已。

福哥居然也能参加象改良俱乐部这样光荣的团体理由很简单：

福哥是经巴林氏兄弟的介绍才被接纳入会的。他在巴林兄弟银行存了一笔款子，因而获得了信誉，因为他的账面上永远有存款，他开的支票总是“凭票即付”。

这位福哥很有钱吗？毋庸置疑。可是他的财产是怎样来的呢？只有福哥自己最清楚，要打听这件事，最好是问他本人。福哥从来不挥霍浪费，但也不吝啬小气。无论什么地方，有什么公益或慈善事业缺少经费，他总是不声不响地拿出钱来，甚至捐了钱，还不让人知道自己的姓名。总而言之，再也没有比这位绅士更不爱与人交往的了。他尽可能少说话，似乎由于沉默寡言的缘故，他的性格越显得稀奇古怪，然而他的生活是很有规律的，老是一个样子。这就更加引起人们对他产生了奇怪的猜测和想象。

他曾出门旅行过吗？这也有可能。因为谁也没有他对世界那么了解，不管什么偏僻的地方，他似乎都非常熟悉，有时他用简单明了的几句话，就澄清了俱乐部中流传的有



it. He often corrected, with a few clear words, the thousand conjectures advanced by members of the club as to lost and unheard-of travellers, pointing out the true probabilities, and seeming as if gifted with a sort of second sight, so often did events justify his predictions. He must have travelled everywhere, at least in the spirit.

It was at least certain that Phileas Fogg had not absented himself from London for many years. Those who were honoured by a better acquaintance with him than the rest, declared that nobody could pretend to have ever seen him anywhere else.

His sole pastimes were reading the papers and playing whist. He often won at this game, which, as a silent one, harmonised with his nature; but his winnings never went into his purse, being reserved as a fund for his charities. Mr. Fogg played, not to win, but for the sake of playing. The game was in his eyes a contest, a struggle with a difficulty, yet a motionless, unwearied struggle, congenial to his tastes.

Phileas Fogg was not known to have either wife or children, which may happen to the most honest people; either relatives or near friends, which is certainly more unusual. He lived alone in his house in Saville Row, whither none penetrated. A single domestic sufficed to serve him. He breakfasted and dined at the club, at hours mathematically fixed, in the same room, at the same table, never taking his meals with other members, much less bringing a guest with him; and went home at exactly midnight, only to retire at once to bed. He never used the cosy chambers which the Reform provides for its favoured members. He passed ten hours out of the twenty-four in Saville Row, either in sleeping or making his toilet. When he chose

关某某旅行家失踪或迷路的众说纷坛的流言。他指出这些事件的真正可能性，他好象具有一种千里眼的天资，事情的最后结果，一般总是证实了他的见解都是正确的。这个人理应是个到处都去过的人——至少在精神上他是到处都去过的。

不管怎样，有一件事却是十分肯定的：多年以来，福哥就没有离开过伦敦。那些比别人对他了解得稍微多一些的人也可以证明：除了看见他每天经过那条笔直的马路从家里到俱乐部去以外，没有人能说在任何其他地方曾经看见过他。

他唯一的消遣就是看报和玩“惠斯特”，这种安静的娱乐最合于他的天性。他常常赢钱，但赢来的钱决不塞入自己的腰包。这笔钱在他做慈善事业的支出预算中，占一个重要部分，此外还必须特别提出，这位绅士显然是为娱乐而打牌，并不是为了赢钱。对他来说，打牌可以说是一场竞技，是一场对困难的角力，这完全适合于他的性格。

人们都知道福哥没有妻子儿女。这种情况，对过分老实的人来说是可能的，也没有亲戚朋友。这种情况，事实上是极其罕见的。福哥就是独自一个人生活在赛微乐街的寓所里，从来也没有看到有人来拜访他。关于他在家里的私生活，从来也没有人谈起过。他家里只用一个仆人。他午餐晚餐都在俱乐部里吃，他按时吃饭，就象钟表一般精确。他用餐的地方，老是在一个固定的餐厅里，甚至老是坐在一个固定的桌位上。他从没请过会友，也没招待过一个外客。晚上十二点正，他就回家睡觉，从没住过改良俱乐部为会员准备的舒适的卧室。一天二十四小时，他待在家里有十小时，要么就是睡觉，要么就是梳洗。他在俱乐部即便活动活动，也准是在那铺着



to take a walk it was with a regular step in the entrance hall with its mosaic flooring, or in the circular gallery with its dome supported by twenty red porphyry Ionic columns, and illumined by blue painted windows. When he breakfasted or dined all the resources of the club--its kitchens and pantries, its buttery and dairy--aided to crowd his table with their most succulent stores; he was served by the gravest waiters, in dress coats, and shoes with swan-skin soles, who proffered the viands in special porcelain, and on the finest linen; club decanters, of a lost mould, contained his sherry, his port, and his cinnamon-spiced claret; while his beverages were refreshingly cooled with ice, brought at great cost from the American lakes.

If to live in this style is to be eccentric, it must be confessed that there is something good in eccentricity.

The mansion in Saville Row, though not sumptuous, was exceedingly comfortable. The habits of its occupant were such as to demand but little from the sole domestic, but Phileas Fogg required him to be almost superhumanly prompt and regular. On this very 2nd of October he had dismissed James Forster, because that luckless youth had brought him shaving-water at eighty-four degrees Fahrenheit instead of eighty-six; and he was awaiting his successor, who was due at the house between eleven and half-past.

Phileas Fogg was seated squarely in his armchair, his feet close together like those of a grenadier on parade, his hands resting on his knees, his body straight, his head erect; he was steadily watching a complicated clock which indicated the hours, the minutes, the seconds,

镶花地板的回廊里踱踱方步。这回廊上部装着蓝花玻璃的拱顶，下面撑着二十根红云斑石的希腊爱奥尼式的圆柱子。不论是晚餐午餐，俱乐部的厨房、菜肴贮藏柜、食品供应处、鲜鱼供应处和牛奶房总要给他送来味道鲜美、营养丰富的食品；那些身穿黑礼服、脚登厚绒软底鞋、态度庄重的侍者，总要给他端上一套别致的器皿，放在花纹漂亮的桌布上；俱乐部保存的那些式样古朴的水晶杯；为了保持饮料清凉可口，还给他送来俱乐部花了很大费用从美洲的湖泊里运来的冰块。

如果过这样生活的人就算是古怪，那也应该承认：这种古怪却也自有它的乐趣。

赛微乐街的住宅并不华丽，但却十分舒适。因为主人的生活习惯永远没有变化，所以需要佣人做的事也就不多。但是福哥要求他仅有的一个仆人在日常工作中一定要按部就班，准确而又有规律。就在10月2日那一天，福哥辞退了她的仆人詹姆斯·福斯特，他被辞退的原因仅仅是：他本来应该替主人送来华氏八十六度刮胡子用的热水，但他送来的却是华氏八十四度的热水。现在福斯特正在等候来接替他的新仆人。这人应该十一点到十一点半之间来。

福哥四平八稳地坐在安乐椅上，双脚并拢得象受检阅的士兵一样，两手放在膝盖上，挺着身子，昂着脑袋，全神贯注地看着挂钟指针在移动——这只挂钟是一种计时，计分，计秒，计日，计星期，计月，又计年的复杂机器。按照他每天的习惯，钟一敲十一点半，